EXTRACTS. " But the most singular and pregnant omen is in the east.—There the star of change has risen with sudden and perplexing beams. If man ever speculated on innovation, it must have been in the activity and ardour of Europe. On the threshold of the east it dared not plant its foot. The oriental love of ancient customs; the oriental contempt for European; the oriental tyranny; the oriental superstition; the tiger ferocity of the despot, linked with the serpent ferocity of the bigot; the scimitar lying on the Koran; all precluded change. Yet it is into the midst of this most stagnant, prejudiced, and intractable race of earth. that innovation has come with matchless force, that it has plunged like a thunderbolt into a lake, and roused up all its depths, dashing on every side. It has come upon the three great branches of Islamism-the Tuck, the Arab, and the African-and come upon them all at once. It has come upon them from different sources-fear of conquest, ambition of independence, violent aggression. Yet it urges all in the same direction. From Algiers to Constantinople, Islamism is flinging off its ancient and cumbrous robes, and striding with gigantic steps into that arena where every passion and every energy of man will soon be demanded and displayed.

"How are those things to be accounted for? The principle of population is beyoud all buman control; the inventors of those new facilities of intercourse can have no political purpose; the foreign sovereigns can have no lesire to shake their own security; the African and Asiatic can have no sympathy with our objects. What other solution of the universal problem is to be found, but that this extraordinary concurrence of natural means and human impulses comes from that Supreme source of power and wisdom, who moulds the times and the minds of men, and does all for ultimate good?

"Why do I conceive that the Church of England is divinely summoned to be the teacher of Europe? Because I see the force of uncontrollable circumstances suddenly placing her in the condition to be that teacher; throwing a new light upon the infirmity of her rivals, and compelling the nation, by a stronger evidence than was ever administered before, to acknowledge her superiority as the guide of the national mind.—On this e comprehensive subject I must now mere. ly glance.- I desire also to speak in language of the most moderated order .-Schism and superstition are alike the natural enemies of the Church of England. They are the enemies of more .-Schism, by making opinion the rule of authority, makes religious confussion a principle. Superstition, by making authority the rule of all opinion, makes religious tyranny a principle. But the hostility of both to the Church had been long palliated under the plea of natural indignation at the refusal of privileges .-The plea is now extinct. Not a vestige of precaution remains on the side of the Church; not a fragment of restraint on the side of her adversaries; not a hair'sbreadth of separation excludes either among the present dispensers of dignities. But, has the result been peace? Whom has the conciliation conciliated? Has either been content to extinguish the long discord, and beat the sword into the ploughshare? Or has not the sword been flung into the scale, with the contempt of an acknowledge victor, in the very act of treaty? Both have declared, in the plainest lauguage, that the Church of England must be destroyed; that our bishops must be expelled from the legis. lature: that our churches must be no longer upheld by the nation; and that our clergy must be driven to the state for subsistence—a subsistence which might thus depend on the voice of the very individuals who had given them only the alternative of being paupers or slaves - Delenda est Carthago.

"The people of Eugland are a sedate, a rational, and a feeling people. They have no love of change, they suspect innovation without utility as the sign of coming evil. They are not, like one branch of the foreigner, dissatisfied, unless they see churches and constitutions shifting before them, with the rapidity of scenes in a theatre; nor like another. always looking on earth and heaven distored through a metaphysic fog. They love to follow their old porsults in peace, and to reverence the old institutions, which made their forefathers great and harpy. They are the last people in the would to clear the ground for new fabrics of polity or faith, by breaking up the

OR CRULY'S VISITATION SERMON, | ing the principles, they will equally guard the rites and organs of their national integrity They will not suffer marriage, of all human ties the holiest and most essential, to be loosened into a vulgar bargain; nor baptism to be degraded into a superfluous ceremony .--Nor will they suffer their Universities, the noblest strongholds of learning and sacred truth in the world, to be stormed before their eyes, and stormed not for the purposes of tenency, but of dilapidation. They will look with disdain on the conscience that exhibits its newfound sensibility in the evasion of notorious contract; and will utterly refuse to join in the confiscation of the oldest property of the realm, under the cloak of the voluntary principle-that bill of indemnity for every meanness and every fraud of man. They will look with still deeper disdain on religionists hurrying from the extremes of opinion into an unhallowed embrace, reconciled only by conspiracy, and compromising their mutual antipathies only in sacrilege. Finally, they will remember that England has been twice brought to the verge of ruin, within less than two centuries, by both schism and superstition; that she escaped in the first instance only through the havoc of a civil war, and, in the second, only through the perils of a revolution; and they will not have the madness to provoke a third hazard, only to escape by miracle.

"This is the true antagonist, the colossal challenger, with the 'helmet of brass, and the spear like a weaver's beam.'-See the haughtiness and daring of the defiance. Fifty years ago there were not 50 Romish chapels in Scotland, England, and Wales; there are now upwards of 500 in England alone! Cathedrals are rising; monasteries and colleges are preparing to fill their ranks; enormous contributions are levied; in all the vannted illumination of the 19th century, Rome is sending back upon its the morals, the discipline, and the darkness of the 13th. We must not fall into the capital error of mistaking the danger .-Compared with this solid and progressive usurpation, Dissent is nothing. The true peril of the mariner is not in the iceisland, shaped in chill and obscurity. sure to break up into fragments by its nature, and vanishing as it meets the sun. The danger is in the shoal, growing beneath the surface, continually shifting its shape, yet continually advancing, till it spreads over the waters and makes wreck inevitable and irretrievable.

"In full contrast to her adversaries, the people see the church of Englandwith all her ancient majesty unimpaired, and with even more than her ancient vigour awakened; sustaining the purity of her own doctrines and discipline, yet allowing to every man the full rights of conscience; ministering to the good order of the state, yet keeping aloof from the factions and follies of the time; indefatigably labouring for the poor, yet disdaining to court popularity by a bribe to their passions. With new respect and gratitude, they see her in all the tumults of the period, steadil; pursuing her way to the public welfare, forming great plans of education, gathering the multitude into new temples pouring out her munificent charity to her afflicted brethern, at the ends of the earth, spreading that most exalted gift of human benevolence, the Bible, wherever man can live and be redeemed, and planting her dignities, her discipline, and her principles, in mighty kingdoms, yet to reflect her image on a bolder scale. Like the sacred tree of India, projecting her noble branches far and wide that touch the ground only to take root, rise in statelier beauty and sanctify the land with a broader shade."

UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE AND THE BALLOT.

(From a Whig-Radical Paper-the Leeds Mercury.)

"But you advocate universal the beer trough the longest, and suffrage. Now, we ask you to look round in your own street, and say do you think every man 21 years of age is fit to judge who will make us the best Members of Par liament? Do you think that Llack eyed drunkard who is staggering home from the public house is fit? Is that poor shiftless creature, who never keeps in any employ for six months together, fit? cracy would not suffer it to rise Is that profligate dog fighter fit? above the plain. Under both Are those two grown up sons of systems thought is prescribed as your neighbour Thomas, who dangerous. We have seen that broke their mother's heart, and are | Venice produced few great men; tombs of their ancestors. Ascribing their eating up all their old father's the existing system in America

ling idler, whose wife and children are starving in rags, fit? Is silly Billy fit? Is that man fit, twice bankrupt in circumstances, and a hundred times bankrupt in charac ter? Do not all these men owe their poverty and rags mainly to their misconduct? How many, or rather how few, of your neigh bours attend any church or chapel? How many are there notoriously profane and profligate? How many of them can read and write? How many educate their children? How many are members of any friendly society? How many ever open a book?

" Another consideration which shows how fatal would be the ef lects of universal suffrage, is that it would immensely increase the corruptibility of the constituencies. We surely do not insult a poor man, but state a principle which is obvious from the constitution of human nature as it is notoriously proved by experience, when we say that the votes of the very poor may be more easily and cheaply purchased than those of persons in more comfortable circumstances. The sad experience of the old borougs, were the freemen are of almost the lowest class, and were middle classes are the most satisfithey regularly sell their votes, goes to prove their position. No per son who has seen an election cellence. The higher orders more warmly contested, even where there is household (not universal) appeal to their taste; the lower, suffrage, can fail to be aware of more warm, by an appeal to their the extensive venality of the poor feelings. But the middle classes est class, who have no political opi nions themselves, but are ready to sell their votes for a shilling, a riband, or a pot of beer. Of course we do not include the whole even of the poorest class in this censure but it applies to so large a number as to make a contested election under such circumstances inex pressively revolting. We are per fectly aware that the universalists will say 'O, but we guard against the possibility of bribery by ballot! 'Indeed! then why do you enact in your 'charte' such heavy penalties against bribery, if the crime will be impossible offences! This is answer enough for the chartists. But we add, bris bery will never be impossible un til human nature is wholly chan ged: and moreover universal suf frage would introduce the worst; the most extensive, the most con tinual, and the most demoralising system of corruption. It would inevitably lead to the opening of public houses, and the distributing of liquor without stint to every applicant. Candidates must then bribe by whole sale, and they must give the kind of bribes best suited to the gross tastes of the poorest and the most ignorant class. Drink, drink, drink, would be the one argument to prove the fitness of candidates for the senate; and he would be the prime favorite, who kept open

THOUGHTS OF THE TIMES.

let the greatest number of voters

wallow in it."

BY T. H. BROWNE, ESQ.

"Democracy and aristocracy are equally jealous of talent; aristocracy would 'ook down upon it from some lofty eminence; demo-

ther era. It seems to be an evil inherent in the nature of pure democracies, that, in cases which strongly interest the masses, there is no security for the due administration of justice. In England, the popular tendencies of the jury are counteracted by the aristocratic feelings of the judge; but in America judge and jury are equal ly in dread of the tyrant majority. It is easy to bear the frown of a prince; in such contests a man of spirit and integrity is often supported by a powerful class, and is never without friends. But a contest with the majority is a contest with society, with a tribunal from whose sentence there is no appeal, and whose punishments, without injuring the body as Tocqueville expresses it, 'go straight to the soul? To enable him to stand up. against a superior power, a man must find sympathy somewhere: but in this case he meets with nothing but discouragement on all sides: even those who agree with him dare not betray their opinions, lest they should be denounced in the same mai ner.

"In all countries the men of the ed with themselves, an I the least disposed to admire intellectual excultivated are interested by an though more regular in their moral conduct than either pursuits of the former, are from the nature of their moral conduct than either pursuits of the former, are from the nature of their more sordid and calculating and, at the same time, more vulgar, because they are perpetually attempting to appear what they are not. To make money, the great object of their lives, mental cultivation is not necessary, nor indeed, mental power, 'for riches are not always to men of understanding;' their self-love is not exposed to the same reortifications as that of the higher classes in a constitutional country, for they do not compete with each other in trials of intellect; nor is their conviction of inferiority, tho' felt, so constant and so galling as that of the lower classes. There is also another reason for the want of humility observable among the middle ranks. Every man naturally thinks that kind of knowledge most important which is most beneficial to himself. A tradesman is necessarily better acquainted with his own trade than his customers can be, among whom his life is spent; their ignorance is his triumph, and furnishes him with continual matter for self-applause. Thus, his habits are singularly unfavourable to self-knowledge to setting his mind at a distance, and making it his own object; and without self-knowledge ro man can bear reproof."

EDUCATION AND CRIME.

Lord ABINGER, in his charge to the Leicester grand jury, at the Assizes, complained that Education, as at present conducted, had increased, instead of diminished crime. "In looking at the calendar," he said, "he perceived the proper descriptions of the education of the prisoners, those who could read and write well, those who could read and write imperfectly, and those who could not read at all. In the list there were only three persons who could not read and write, out of a calendar of twenty persons; and the doctrine which was lately promulgated was, Give the poor education and you de-

committed by perso and write well. would never discou lower classes of soc boldly affirm that founded on Religiou ple, instead of beco the poor, would in CURSE. To give to the poor, Moral struction must acce ceiver must be well; only the Moral dute but the Religious without Religious in control the strong p race; and he had o that the various c the circuit had pl that it would be fu poores clusses of ignorance than to g on which had not our revealed and bl

TITHE COMMISSION.

has been lately publish Commissioners, entitler making Awards." The " The assistant commit certain = 1. Who are and in what right. 2. lands subject to tithes, such lands, and state moduses there are, and thereby, and the estimat and state of cultivati exempt from any and w and the estimated quan He will then proceed composition or the rece seven years previous to. ling on the tithe owners for that period. 5. T have an opportunity of or producing evidence in the tithe owners fail to the land-owners will be deficiency. If the rates for the tithe-owner, the rates will be calculated the overseers' accounts required. If the tithes ! the assistant-commission title-owners to produce receipts during the seve land-owners may then these accounts, or in th may produce others of If no accounts of the party, the assistant report to the board that ly dealt with. In cases or decrease to the exten owner may produce his ceipis. The landowner accuracy of his accoun accounts may produce e appellant may then sta produce his evidence in are referred to the repo State for the Home D. May, 1838, which repo by the legislature. and bring counter evider modus or exemption mi before them titheowners mutation, if their case four rules prescribed 3d, litigation pending, where the dispute is no either of these cases no making ready for the parish so circumstance of the time given the programme, however, promoting and facilitati as it is indispensable for of the compulsory cases in the one case, it will safe judgment for them which it might be satisf-

Montreat, Jan. of the one hundred in Fort Henry hav they belong to no de tians, and more the have never been bap The Kingston H

sum subscribed for t da by the Pira ical S to 70,000 dollars. Yesterday, three Cannon, and 64 pr neighbourhood of brought to town. that the reports of that already, in the sited by her Majesty

lious disposition is

THE WEDNESDAY, F

PHILOSOPHY A FOUNDLAN

We are not in the our columns with " Newfound! and P there is something so crous in the following the appearance of have lately "astonis tan brethren, that we giving it insertion. er to transfer to ou table "plate" that