

puritan have his own way in conversation, and say whatever he pleased. Every body was attentive to please him; and the archbishop delighted to make him happy all the time of his visit.

*Note.* In this most amiable man we see the perfection of Filial Piety. Have you seen the effects of good old puritanical education. The archbishop's father was a man of the strictest principles in religion, and had trained up his son in the purest virtues and good-manners. Had the archbishop been a mean spirited, sordid man, he would have appeared ashamed to show his father in such splendid company; and very probably have consigned him to a private parlour! If this had been the case, it would have been to the disgrace of the prelate to the *End of the World*. All succeeding ages would have been ashamed of him.

### GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

The American papers, as far to the Southward as Savannah, give distressing accounts of the severity of the weather, and of an unprecedented quantity of snow through that whole extent of country. In many of their large towns there is much poverty and consequent distress. The Baltimore Patriot of the 26th February says, that at a meeting for the relief of the poor held last week in a neighbouring City, the following cases were stated and sufficiently vouched:—"A woman of very tender frame, and whose modest countenance wore the mark of extreme suffering, was seen to steal a moment, when she supposed the eye of her Creator alone was near her, to pick up and greedily devour some boiled potatoes, which had been thrown into the street with the slops of the kitchen. Her feelings would not allow her to beg, but starvation drove her to purloin from the dogs.

A respectable washerwoman, voluntarily confessed to one of her employers, that she had been driven by cold and hunger, to the terrible resort of pawning a part of the clothing entrusted to her.

A lady went to visit an old acquaintance, and with some difficulty was admitted into the house. The friend, who with her in her youth, had enjoyed every affluence, was wrapped in a thin coverlet, surrounded by three little children begging their mother for something to eat. There had been no fire in the house for four days, and they had not a particle of food—the children blue with cold, and the mother too weak to walk.

Another case was mentioned, of no recent existence, where a father was helpless, his wife sick, one child dead, another dying, without food or clothing save a few tattered rags, and some straw."

The New-York Evening Post, of the 2d inst. says,—The Weather, for the last forty-eight hours, has continued to be severely cold, but the strong and continued westerly wind has thrown the ice on the lee shores, where it has become stationary, leaving the ship channel, between our city and the ocean, clear of ice. The consequence is that vessels now depart from the south side of the city, and arrive, without interruption.

All the vessels on the north side of the city are locked in, and thousands of boys daily skate on the ice half a mile outside of them.

We understand that the splendid Savannah packet, schr. *Exact*, has been chartered by the underwriters, and will sail this morning on a cruise, with men and provisions to supply such inward bound vessels, as she may fall in with, that want assistance.

"THE POOR."—"GO TO YE RICH MEN."—Had you spent with me seven hours yesterday, in examining into the condition of the poor inhabitants of a section of an apportioned district of the 9th ward, and witnessed the actual suffering of thirteen families, embraced in parts of but five streets, "your luxuries would be tasteless, your tables would be lightened." In some cases, they were entirely destitute of food, and in many without a stick of wood. In one, an industrious widow, unable to sit by her wheel for want of fire, had passed a whole day with two helpless children without a mouthful of food; in another, a woman who had lately lost her husband, had, as I entered her cellar, finished sawing up her bedstead for fuel, with three shivering children around her. Others had barrel staves—but the enumeration of these cases suffice.

Several Soup Houses are established, in New-York, and clothing and provisions solicited for the poor.

The Report of a Committee to whom were referred the memorials of the Trustees and other citizens of New-York, states, that there are in that City 20,000 children between the ages of 5 and 15, who attend no school whatever, the Report goes on, "Twenty thousand (and the number constantly increasing) who are training up in ignorance! In ignorance did I say! in worse than ignorance; they are receiving an education although they attend not the schools the public provided for them; they are educated in schools found in the streets and at every corner where they become quick proficient in all that knowledge which fits them for the House of Refuge, the Penitentiary and the gallows." We will add that a provision for the proper education of these unfortunate beings is the cheapest and the most effectual of charities, and the greatest safeguard against that flood of pauperism that threatens us.

The Report of the Committee on behalf of the New-York Historical Society, says, that the specific object for which this Society was incorporated was, "to collect and preserve books, manuscripts, paintings, engravings, maps, charts, medals and coins, relating to and in elucidation of the natu-

ral, civil, literary and ecclesiastical history of the United States in general, and particularly of this State.

The library contains about 7000 volumes, 3000 of which relate directly to the history of America; independently of 3000 volumes of Newspapers of the most interesting and important dates. A large proportion of the residue, though in a less degree connected with the history of this country, are rare and valuable, and such as it was deemed expedient at the time to secure for the benefit of science and literature."

*North-Eastern Boundary.*—The Committee on Foreign Affairs have, in a report to the Senate, decided, that an appropriation to enable the President to construct a military road from Mars Hill, in the state of Maine, through the territory now in dispute, was inexpedient.—*New York Albion.*

*BAKER'S CASE.*—The Senate of the United States, have discharged the Committee on Foreign Relations, from the further consideration of this subject, and referred the papers connected therewith back to the President. The following is from the Congressional Report of the proceedings of the 18th inst:—Mr. Tazewell, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, moved that the said Committee be discharged from the further consideration of the petition and papers of John Baker, and that the same be referred to the President of the United States—which motion was decided in the affirmative.—*Albion.*

### MISCELLANY.

#### "NOT LOST, BUT GONE BEFORE."

From a recent funeral discourse on Mrs. Greville Fwing, of Glasgow, by Dr. Wardlaw:—

When believers speak of losing a Christian friend, let them think what they mean, and beware of forgetting their spiritual relations and hopes. Those who fall asleep in Jesus are not lost to those who survive them. They are only parted from them for a time, to meet again, and to meet at home. They are no more lost than a dear friend is lost who goes home before us, after we have sojourned for a while at a distance, and whom we are soon to follow, and know where to find. But to our society, our counsels, our plans, and our labours here below they are lost; and the loss will be deeply and lastingly felt in proportion to the greatness and variety of the excellencies by which, in life, they were distinguished and endeared.

The excellencies which make us feel our loss are happily at the same time our consolation under it.—They at once wound and heal. They make the disruption of the tie that bound us to our departed friends the more violent and painful, yet are they balm to the bleeding heart. We call them to remembrance in our gloomiest hours with a pensive pleasure; and our faithful memories, even while they open the fountains of sorrow, become our most efficient comforters. They give us the most delightfully soothing and strengthening of all assurances—the assurance that our friends, to whom it was "Christ to live," have found it "gain to die;" that having lived to the Lord, and died to the Lord, they are gone to be with Him. And although it is not from the sayings of a death bed, but from the consistent doings of previous practical godliness that we derive our confidence respecting the unfeigned faith of our fellow Christians and the reality of their interest in the grace of the Saviour, yet is it no inconsiderable ground of congratulation and thankfulness when a godly life is closed with a dying testimony.

*COMPILATION USEFUL.*—Particles of science are often very widely scattered. Writers of extensive comprehension have incidental remarks upon topics very remote from the principal subject, which are often more valuable than formal treatises, and which yet are not known, because they are not promised in the title. He that collects these under proper heads, is very laudably employed; for, though he exerts no great abilities in the work, he facilitates the progress of others, and, by making that easy of attainment which is already written, may give some mind, more vigorous or more adventurous than his own, lieure for new thoughts and original designs.

### CATECHISING.

Catechising is an excellent mean of informing the mind and impressing the heart, and should be attended to by all who wish well to their children. No Minister of the Gospel, who has opportunity, should neglect this part of his work. The late Mr. Horvay's method of instructing young people was such, that, while it afforded profit to them, it was a mean of reproof to others.

Some of his parishoners having laid in bed on a Sunday morning longer than he approved, and others having been busy in foddering their cattle when he was coming to church, and several having frequented the ale-house, he thus catechised one of the children before the congregation. "Repeat me the fourth commandment."—"Now, little man, do you understand the commandment?" "Yes, Sir."—"Then if you do, you will be able to answer me these questions: Do those keep holy the sabbath-day who lay in bed till eight or nine o'clock in the morning, instead of rising to say their prayers and read the Bible?" "No, Sir."—"Do those keep the sabbath who fodder their cattle when other people are going to church?" "No, Sir."—"Does God Almighty bless such people as go to ale-houses, and don't mind the instruction of their minister?" "No, Sir."—"Don't those who love God read the Bible to their families, particularly on Sunday evenings, and have prayers every morning and night in their houses?" "Yes, Sir."—"A great variety of such pertinent and familiar questions he would frequently ask, in the most engaging manner, on every part of the Catechism as he thought most conducive to the improvement and edification of his parish.

### READING.

Amidst the profusion of advantages we enjoy in the present state, that of the art of printing must not be considered as the least. Before this happy invention, it need not be said what difficulties were in the way to mental acquirements. This art is replete with a variety of pleasing and lasting effects, and though, like all other favours, abused by the vicious and profane, it will be considered by the pious and wise as a cause for great gratitude.

As to reading, the sacred oracles should occupy our attention, and be the subject of our study in preference to any other book whatever. Its sublime descriptions, historic relations, pure doctrines, and interesting sentiments, should not only be read but remembered by all.

In the reading of other books, the same object should be kept in view as in reading this; I mean the improvement of our minds and the rectitude of our conduct. Some, indeed, read only for amusement, and not for improvement, and on this account it is that they prefer a novel to a book that is calculated for real instruction, not remembering that these works of imagination, while they tend to raise pleasing sensations, too often infuse the subtle poison of loose principles and baseful immorality.

There are others who seem to have no taste for reading of any kind. Such we cannot expect to have enlarged minds or extensive knowledge; nor can they, I think, be the most happy part of the human race. "Sorrow," as one observes, "is a kind of rust to the soul which every new idea contributes in its passage to scour away. It is the putrefaction of stagnant life, and is remedied by exercise and motion." By reading, the mind is often refreshed, the powers exerted and enlivened, and the judgement informed. Men of sense and of religion have always delighted in it, and even amidst the bustle of the gay world, and in the brilliant career of heroism, men have retained a taste for reading.

Alexander was very fond of reading. Whilst he was filling the world with the fame of victories, marking his progress by blood and slaughter, unreeling over smoking towns and ravaged provinces, and though hurried on by fresh ardour to new victories, yet he found time hang heavy upon him when he had no book.

Brutus spent among books all those moments which he could spare from the duties of his office: even the day before the celebrated battle of Pharsalia, which was about to decide the empire of the universe, he was busy in his tent, and employed till night in making an extract from Polybius.

*FRIENDSHIP.*—A false friend is like the shadow on a dial—it appears in clear weather, but vanishes on the approach of a cloud. Is there a friend indeed? then wilt thou know her when thy acquaintance forsake thee. Will she defend thy innocence when all men accuse thee falsely? Will she bear reproach unjustly for thy sake? Take her to thy bosom: she is a jewel of high price—a diamond of inestimable value.