## poetry.

A LENTEN HYMN. FOR THE LONELY.

There is a land where beauty cannot fade, Nor sorrow dim the eye; Where true love shall not droop nor be dismayed, And none shall ever die! Where is that land, O where, For I would hasten there;
Tell me—I fain would go,
For I am weary with a heavy woe!
The beautiful have left me all alone; The true, the tender from my path have gone! O guide me with thy hand If thou dost know that land, For I am burdened with oppressive care, And I am weak and fearful with despair.

Where is it? Tell me where? Friend, thou must trust in Him who trod before The desolate paths of life; Must bear in meekness, as he meekly bore, Sorrow, and pain, and strife! Think how the Son of God These thorny paths have trod;
Think how he longed to go,
Yet tarried out, for thee, the appointed woe. Xet tarried out, for thee, the appointed
Think of his weariness in places dim,
Where no man comforted or cared for him!
Think of the blood-like sweat,
With which his brow was wat;
Yet how he peryod unaided and alone,
In that great agony, "Thy will be done!"
In that great hap desnair: Friend, do not thou despair; Christ from his beaven of heavens, will hear thy prayer.

Our Monthly Review.

-N. Y. Protestant Churchman.

ENTER INTO THY CLOSET: or The Christian's Daily Companion. By WILLIAM BERRIAN, D. D.,

ed to censure him for adding to their number. The Prayers are simple, comprehensive, and earnest; oreathing much of the spirit, and frequently appropriating the language, of our beloved Liturgy,—reendations, in our opinion, of no small importance. Our readers will be able to form an opinion of the author's style from the following short extract:

"O eternal and increated Word of God, through whom he gave us our being, and whom, when we were corrupted and lost by sin, he appointed to be our remedy; how unsearchable was thy goodness in offering to do the will of thy Father, and coming in the flesh to redeem us!—

Though thou wert in the form of God, and thought it not robbery to be compared with God, and thought it not robbery to be compared with God, and thought it not robbery to be compared with God, and thought it not robbery to be compared with God, and thought it not robbery to be compared with God, and thought it not robbery to be compared with God, and thought it not robbery to be compared with God, and thought it not robbery to be compared with God, and thought it not robbery to be compared with God, and thought it not robbery to be compared with God, and thought it not robbery to be compared with God, and thought it not robbery to be compared with God, and thought it not robbery to be compared with God, and thought it not robbery to be compared with God, and thought it not robbery to be compared with God, and thought it not robbery to be compared with God, and thought it not robbery to be compared with God, and thought it not robbery to be compared with God, and thought it not robbery to be compared with God, and thought it not robbery to be compared with God, and thought it not robbery to be compared with God, and thought it not robbery to be compared with God, and thought it not robbery to be compared with God, and thought it not robbery to be compared with God, and thought it not robbery to be compared with God, and thought it not robbery to be compared with God, and thought it not robbery to be compared with God, and thought it not robbery to be compared with God, and thought it not robbery to be compared with God, and thought it not robbery to be compared with God, and thought it not robbery to be compared with God, and thought it not robbery to be compared with God, and thought it not robbery to be compared with the god with t robbery to be equal with God, yet thou madest thyself of no reputation, and tookest upon thee the form of a servant. Thou laidest down thy life to rescue us from sin and death, and rose again for our justification. And now, thou ever livest to make intercession for us. None but thyself could be any Meditation and Advancate.

thyself could be our Mediator and Advocate. For this the angels and all the powers of heaven fall low before thy majesty, and are filled with wonder and amazement at the sight of him who in an admrable union is both of both God and man. This is my comfort and solace, blessed Saviour, that thou hast taken part of my flesh

And though I confess myself a great and wretched sinuer, yet I despair not of the communion of thy Spirit, since I know thou caust not forget man, whose nature thou hast taken upon thee, and wearest for his sake.—
Thou hast declared thyself a most merciful God, by the tender relation relation of the same tender relation relations and their words are burgh: Blackwood & Son, 1848.

Now and Then: By Samuel Warren, F. R. S., they are pregnant with meaning, and their words are weighty:

"There were two other capital cases fixed for the same tender relation relations only those of a farm-

"Wherefore I beseech thee, O Lord, to raise me from the death of sin unto the life of righteousness, that, being renewed and strengthened with thy heavenly grace, I may be made a partaker of thy blessed resurrection, and finally. finally ascend to thy glorious presence, to reign with thee for ever and ever. Amen."

We may add that The Christian's Daily Companion being printed in a bold legible type, is well adapted for the perusal of invalids and the aged.

&c. New York: Stanford & Swords.

If we were asked by an enquiring Non-conformist to point out some treatise, moderate in tone, and un-"It was most snug in winter, and in summer very beautiful; glistening, as then it did, in all its fragrant loveliness of jessamine, honeysuckle, and sweet-brier.—
house, we know not that we could recommend a more desirable vade-mecum than what Mr. Richardson has provided in the volume under notice. He asserts, truly, in the preface, that he has not written in a spirit ville, in the preface, that he has not written in a spirit of controversy, or merely for the amusement of any vinced, will rise from a perusal of these pages impressed with the author's courtesy of manner, and charity of spirit.

"It was most snug in winter, and in summer very beautiful; glistening, as then it did, in all its fragrant loveliness of jessamine, honeysuckle, and sweet-brier.—
There also stood a bee-hive in the centre of the garden, which, stretching down to the roadside, was so filled with flowers, especially roses, that nothing whatever could be flowers, especially roses, that nothing whatever could be seen of the ground in which they grew; wherefore it might well be that the busy little personages who occuming the flowers, especially roses, that nothing whatever could be flowers

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cannot deny ourselves the pleasure of making one or

"THE SIN AND EVILS OF SCHISM.

"Another evil, which springs from the divisions among nominal Christians, is the objections against Christianity which those divisions place in the mouths of intelligent Jews, Infidels, and Heathen.

"Suppose, for example, that an intelligent Jew resolves to enter seriously upon an examination of the Christian religion. He sympathizes with no religious sect. He is willing candidly to examine the claims of all. Year after year is before him before he can thoroughly master the standard works which these bodies pile up before him.—And between the wide extreme of Romanism, with its ponderous tomes, on the one hand, and the very latest theological development of Transcendentalism on the other, and the numerous grades and schools of philosophy old and new, which fill up the intervening distance, all Suppose, for example, that an intelligent Jew resolves other, and the numerous grades and schools of philosophy old and new, which fill up the intervening distance, all which the Jew is told must be thoroughly weighed, who will be responsible for the life of the poor Jew, while he is thus seeking for the pearl of great price, or who will say that he shall be able to grasp, even if found, the truth to be involved in all these systems? But this is by no means an involved in the present means an imaginary objection in the mind of the present writer. It is really one of the very strongest objections against Christianity, felt by the Jew at the present day. It points the keenest dart of the Infidel, and gives the finishing touch to the airy bubble which he blows up against the religion of the Nazarene. Nor is it without some show of reason that the shrewd Brahmin addresses western missiongring as they annear before him, each with western missionaries as they appear before him, each with their own system of religion—'First go home and settle among yourselves what Christianity is, and then come and teach us.'

"To perceive more fully the force of the objection, look To perceive more fully the force of the objection, took over even our own country, and see what an army of sects are marshalled under the banner of Christ. Pass by those now almost forgotten names of parties which were once alive, and busy conflicting for some form of error, as if it were a fundamental verity,\* and see what a

\* A modern writer says: "Out of nearly one hundred sects which were flourishing in the days of Charles I., and whose names are recorded in the page of history, but two or three are now in existence, and these adtered, that they could not at present be recognized by their own founders." So also Edwards states that there were cleven "different religions in one parish in London, and he mentions a family consisting of four persons, every one of whom professed a disjunct form of belief."—Edwards' Gang., Part II.

prospect is now presented to the scoffer, or to one who is a searcher after truth. Oh! who does not feel the moral force of a sentiment contained in our Saviour's Prayer, and I in thee, that they may be all one, as thou, Father, art in me, and I in thee, that they also may be one in us, that the world may be lived that thou hast sent me, John xviii. 21.

"Perhaps some will say it is impolitic, nuwise, thus to acknowledge a weakness in the argument for Christianity, arising from the divisions of its friends. But no: let us rather cease to apologise for that on which objection itself is based. Let us confess that divisions—such divisions as now distract nominal Christians and separate them at the altar of God, not only mar the glory of the Church, and weaken her moral power, but are also positively wrong, wholly sinful. Let us labour and pray for the essential unity of the Church of Christ. Then, and we fear notifi then, will the world believe that Jesus Christ was sent of the Father. When this element of power shall again be restored to the Church as it was in ancient times, then puny we look for primitives specase."

Are you, Adam, the only one chastened by adverse visitations. "Look at him who now addresses you: why have my four children—who now addresses you: why have my four children—"Promis gided to the lovers of the marvellous is my

again be restored to the Church as it was in ancient times, then may we look for primitive success."\*

"TRUTHS WHICH ADMIT NOT OF DEVELOPMENT. "They are those great doctrinal truths, of, more strictly, those great doctrinal facts, which in the early Church were as household words, and about which there was then no dispute. They were early embodied in the Apostles' Creed, and were carried, as the epitome of gospel truth, by the apostles and apostolic men to the ends of the earth. They implied no metaphysical speculations, they were the naked facts of the gospel, so simple that a child can grasp them, so mysterious that the highest archangel may not fathom them. They are such as these, the adorable and ever blessed Trinity—the Father who loved, the Incarnate Son who died and redeemed, and the Holy Ghost who saictifies,—the system and means of grace, divinely appointed, perpetuated and blessed—the forgiveness of sins,—the communion of saints—the resurrection of the body—the final judgment—and the life everlasting. A few such simple facts as these were the mighty instruments with which the apostles went forth, in the power of the "They are those great doctrinal truths, or, more strictly, with which the apostles wert forth, in the power of the Holy Ghost, to convert the world to Christ.

"In process of time, however, another tendency appeared, a tendency to overlook the simplicity of the truths of faith; in their stead to incorporate a system of metaphysical speculations, to elevate them into confessions of faith, and to make a make a factor of the state of the faith, and to make a reception of them indispensable to salvation. Most conspicuous in the exhibition of this tendency, at the first, were the labours of the schoolmen,

York: Stanford & Swords.

This little volume consists of prayers and offices of devotion "adapted to every state and condition of life;" and although there are in existence many excellent compendiums of a similar description, we think that few who peruse Dr. Berrian's work will be disposed to censure him for adding to their number. The Christian faith. The original mistake was in elevating matters of opinion to a level with matters of faith. The consequent and disastrous result has been that matters of faith are sharing the fruits of such an unhappy alliance.

"As a legitimate consequence, we have seen the most sublime truths of our holy religion subjected to the test of human reason,—the ever blessed Trinity come to be regarded as a material consequence. regarded as a metaphysical speculation, and means of grace as empty forms. We have come to see the Church of Christ, beaming with His light, beating and warmed with the pulsations of His heart, in the estimation of thousands, sunk down to a level with human institutions, yea, regarded as less life-giving, less reforming, and less sanctifying than they. We have seen the cross of Jesus, and the crimson tide which flows from his bleeding brow, and hards, and side, and first to wash our sine away some and hands, and side, and feet, to wash our sins away, come to be looked upon as having no other virtue than in its moral effect, and sinful man, hungry for the bread, and thirsty for the waters of life, has had closed upon his upthirsty for the waters of life, has had closed upon his uplifted tearful eye, every ray of hope which shines in the gospel of Christ: while the personal history of our Saviour and his apostles has been ridiculed, his instructions reviled, his miracles jeered at, his prophecies rejected, the inspiration of his word denied, and, in a word, all the deep mysterious things of God spurned with blasphemous contains.

Here we must bring this notice to a close; but not deservedly claim.

members, and thou art our head, flesh of our flesh. It is seldom that we can feel ourselves justified in day, but of no public interest; the genus Novel or Tale, but the present volume forms out of a dairy—both the offenders being found with the one of the few and far between exceptions. Though and thee offenders being found with the stolen property upon them. These were simple cases, and thee offenders being found with the offenders being fou not professedly a rengious story, twow and then is and could be easily disposed of.

A communication from the Home Office in those of the second be easily disposed of the second between the second becomes a second between the second between the second between the "vindicate the ways of God to man." But chiefly do times runs in this style,—dismal and shocking enough we admire the sound vigorous British tory spirit which certainly: shines and sparkles in every page of this beautiful fiction. In these days of reform and liberalism,—too frequently unblushing misnomers,—it is refreshing to meet with such a graphic portraiture as that of old THE CHURCHMAN'S REASONS FOR HIS FAITH AND meet with such a graphic portraiture as that of old PRACTICE: With an Appendix on the Doctrine Adam Ayliffe—an old English yeoman of the class of Development. By N. S. RICHARDSON, A. M., in which Walton and Herbert delighted, but which, Author of "Reasons why I am a Churchman," we fear, are rapidly disappearing before the heartless experimentings of political economists. There is something "heartsome and healthy" in the very descentification of the something "heartsome and healthy" in the very descentification of the something to heartsome and healthy. There is merely pointing out the sad abuses which served the is merely pointing out the sad abuses which served the is merely pointing out the sad abuses which served the is merely pointing out the sad abuses which served the scription of the good man's hereditary dwelling:-

"It was most snug in winter, and in summer very The following are the leading topics discussed by Mr. Richardson:—The Church a visible Society.—
The Ministry Christ's positive institution. The Christian Ministry. The Ministry Christ's positive institution. The Christian Ministry consisting of three orders. Developments at the back of the cottage. Close behind, and somewhat at the back of the cottage. of Modern Systems. The unity of the Church, and the sin and evils of Schism. Liturgies. Popular objections against the Church answered. Doctrine of Development. From this recapitulation our readers will perceive that the volume is sufficiently comprehensive in its range,—embracing almost every subject of moment connected with the controversy. Analysis of such a work is of course out of the question, but we cannot deny ourselves the pleasure of making one or him for several generations. The initial letter (A) of their name, Ayliffe, was rudely cut in old English character in a piece of stone forming a sort of centre-facing over the doorway; and no one then living there knew when that letter had been cut."

Misfortunes press upon the yeoman's family. The grand-child receives a severe injury from a fall, which, dded to other troubles, almost drives young Adam Ayliste to phrenzy. Mr. Hylton, who figures in the next quotation, is the vicar of the parish,—a man "to all the country dear"-who had himself been tried in the fire of tribulation :-

"Here was wretchedness indeed! (the child's hurt) and wretchedness of which the sufferers saw no end! Had it not been for the teaching and example afforded by the father, young Ayliffe would have fallen into a gloomy irreliafather, young Ayliffe would have fallen into a gloomy irreligious humor sullenly questioning the goodness and wisdom of Him without whose knowledge and permission this sad blow had not descended upon either parent or child. For a time, that which was unaccountable in this visitation of Providence, seemed also unreasonable and unjust! To both his father, and to Mr. Hylton, young Ayliffe once morosely declared, that the spirit of a man could not bear flat injustice, come from whom it might! and asked—What had this poor child done? what had its mother? what had he, Ayliffe, done to deserve such an infliction? 'Questions, these, Adam,' said Mr. Hylton, infliction? 'Questions, these, Adam,' said Mr. Hylton, infliction? 'Which millions upon millions of mankind have asked, in their own various troubles, who soon afterward saw causes showing the wisdom and good. soon afterward saw causes showing the wisdom and goodness which had permitted those troubles to happen, and vindicating the justice by which they had been ordained.

\* That we have not stated the objection too strongly from the multitude of sects in religion at the present day, we give the list of sects as they have met our eye. We do not suppose that it is by any means complete: means complete:
Calvinistic Baptists. Free Will Baptists. Pree Communion Baptists. Seventh Day Bapsists. Six Principle Baptists. Emancipation tists. Seventh Day Bapsists. Six Principle Baptists. Emancipation tists. Seventh Day Bapsists. Particular Baptists. Episcopal Baptists Campbelli e Baptists. Primitive Methodists. Wes-Methodists. Protestant Methodists. Primitive Methodists. Wes-Methodists. Associate Methodists. Old School Presbyterians. Associate New Sch ol Presbyterians. Cumberland Presbyterians. Associate New Sch ol Presbyterians. Cumberland Presbyterians. Reformed Presbyterians. Outch Reformed Presbyterians. Reformed Presbyterians. Orthodox Congregationalists. Unitarian Congregationalists terians. Orthodox Congregationalists. Unitarian Congregationalists. Transcendental Congregationalists. Unitarian Congregationalists.—Transcendental Congregationalists. New Jerusalemites.—Romanists. Moravians Second Adventists. New Jerusalemites.—Christians. Primitive Christians. Christian Unionists Friends.—Christians. Primitive Christians. Daleites. Come-outers.—Hicksites. Shakers. Sandemanians. Daleites. Come-outers.—Millenarians. Millerites. Mormonites, Swedenborgians. Bereans. Tunkers. Wilkinsonians. Christian Israelitee.

over-drawn, of the scrupulous attention which in Great Britain is paid by the highest authorities to the interests of the poorest and most friendless convict .-Such a narrative, based substantially, as it is, on truth, would go far to counteract the social poison which is scattered with such infernal diligence by the ghastly demagogues who are ever "given to change."

Mr. Warren excels in his descriptions of judicial proceedings. His trials possess a life and distinctness and long life." which absorb the feelings and rivet the attention of the reader as thoroughly, almost, as if the scene were and as the golden haired spirit at the prow always less audience,—the grave and solemn judge. Every one who has read "Ten Thousand a-year" will remember-we dare say-to the end of his days, the celebrated Yatton case; and the Milverstoke murder -in a different department of jurisprudence-will

the confession of the real criminal,—this is a case which seems to be intended - and, we are satisfied, was intended-to intimate no more than the danger of placing entire reliance, in a matter of life and death, upon circumstantial evidence. We repeat our persuasion that no more has been designed in the general outlines of the story, than to shew the necessity of extreme caution, discretion, wariness and hesitation in delivering a verdict founded upon proofs of this kind, which, it is well known, have turned out to be, in very many cases,—unhappily, when the life of the innocent could not be given back,—utterly fallacious. Our fixed opinion as to the high religious principles, and the elevated moral, nay, pious spirit of the work, will not lines of the story, than to shew the necessity of extreme elevated moral, nay, pious spirit of the work, will not allow us to entertain for one moment the startling and painful suspicion that its author had the remotest purpose of saying ought which might contravene the obligation, or excite doubts concerning the perpetuity of that divine, and -of course-truly merciful, indispensable, and equitable, though awful, edict-" Whoso

sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed." and blood, and I have a confident hope of going thither, where a partaker of my nature already reigns, and is so gloriously enthroned.

But what are we to make of the following passages?

They are very incidentally introduced, with an appagloriously enthroned. rent air of indifference on the author's part, as if he were saying something of very little consequence; but

"This morning, a person named Isaac Hart, otherwise

he is merely pointing out the sad abuses which served in those days to render our criminal code-in a great measure—a scourge and a curse to the land; he wishes to exhibit in its true light the melancholy infatuation of those dark times when it was deemed most wise and just to bring to the same scaffold the man who had stolen his neighbour's horse, and the man who—with set purpose and long-nurtured malice—had severed the silver cord of his brother's life.—had severed the silver cord of his brother's life.—had severed the silver cord of his brother's life.—ahad severed the silver cord of his brother's life.—shad severed the silver cord of his brother's life.—ahad severed the silver cord of his brother's life.—shad severed the silver cord of pathy for the murderer. God forbid! No. out a grateful acknowledgment to Almighty God, whose grateful acknowledgment to Almighty God, whose illuminating and softening Spirit, takes away man's ignorance and hardness of heart, that in this matter—as in many others—there is a vast, a momentous, a sin many others—there is a vast, a momentous, a lifeworse between "Now AND THEN" baskets filled with Vigia crabs, the best in the left in the same of colour, from the pure Congo to the almost pure white; some buying, some selling. There stands one with his basket of coarse cotton cloth and his yard-one with his basket of coarse cotton cloth and his yard-one with his basket of coarse cotton cloth and his yard-one with his basket of coarse cotton cloth and his yard-one with his basket of coarse cotton cloth and his yard-one with his basket of coarse cotton cloth and his yard-one with his basket of coarse cotton cloth and his yard-one with his basket of coarse cotton cloth and his yard-one with his basket of coarse cotton cloth and his yard-one with his basket of coarse cotton cloth and his yard-one with his basket of coarse cotton cloth and his yard-one with his basket of coarse cotton cloth and his yard-one with his basket of coarse cotton cloth and his yard-one with his basket of coarse cotton cloth and his yard-one with his basket of coarse cotton cloth and his yard-one with his basket of coarse cotton cloth and his yard-one with his basket of coarse cotton cloth and his yard-one with his basket of coarse cotton cloth and his yard-one with his basket of coarse cotton cloth and his yard-one with his basket of coarse cotton cloth and his yard-one with his basket of coarse cotton cloth and his yard-one with his basket of coarse cotton cloth and his yard-one with his basket of coarse cotton cloth and his yard-one with his basket of coarse cotton cloth and his yard-one with his basket of coarse cotton cloth and his yard-one with his basket of coarse coarse cotton cloth and his yard-one with his basket of coarse coarse coarse blessed difference between "Now AND THEN."

A VOYAGE UP THE AMAZON: Including a Residence D. Appleton & Co.

We have been slightly disappointed with this book, albeit it is very interesting, containing much important information about one of the least known and most albeit it is very interesting, containing much important information about one of the least known and most beautiful countries in the world. We fancied from the introduction that the author had proceeded much the introduction that the author had been all the introduction that the author had been all the introduction that the author had been all the introduction that the introduct further up the country than he really did: that "a point higher than any American had ever before gone," nust be very far up, judging from the enterprising, pushing spirit of that people; that he had wandered nto the northern regions, watered by the gigantic arms of the largest river in the world, -regions which have always been fancy's peculiar domain, haunted by Indians of extraordinary ferocity, armed with poisoned shafts, and guarding wondrous El Dorados; the huge forests swarming with serpents of every size and hue, whilst non-descript reptiles and insects rend, bite, pierce and poison the unhappy traveller with every

out of sight of English traders, comfortable houses, long arms, binding tree to tree. Sometimes they throw and hospitable Brazilians.

surrounding country; his brilliant word-painting of the gorgeous scenery he saw up the river; and his minute counts of the various animals, reptiles and insects

of those equatorial regions.

To the singular style Mr. Edwards has adopted in nany places, we strongly object,—it is rather highflown, all through his book, but at times he "out-Herods Herod," giving as a specimen of what we might suppose would be the result, were the worst parts of the styles of Carlyle, Chas. Dickens and Dr. Chalmers, hashed up together. Mr. Edwards may rely upon it, stance, or of his own distinguished countryman, Mr. Prescott, who has lately gained for himself an European fame, would be far more esteemed by the public pean fame, would be far more esteemed by the public pean fame, would be far more esteemed by the public pean fame, would be far more esteemed by the public pean fame, would be far more esteemed by the public pean fame, would be far more esteemed by the public pean fame, would be far more esteemed by the public pean fame, would be far more esteemed by the public pean fame, would be far more esteemed by the public pean fame, would be far more esteemed by the public pean fame, would be far more esteemed by the public pean fame, would be far more esteemed by the public pean fame, would be far more esteemed by the public pean fame, would be far more esteemed by the public pean fame, would be far more esteemed by the public pean fame, would be far more esteemed by the public pean fame, would be far more esteemed by the public pean fame, would be far more esteemed by the public pean fame, would be far more esteemed by the public pean fame, would be far more esteemed by the public pean fame, would be far more esteemed by the public pean fame, would be far more esteemed by the public pean fame, would be far more esteemed by the public pean fame, would be far more esteemed by the public pean fame, would be far more esteemed by the public pean fame, would be far more esteemed by the public pean fame, would be far more esteemed by the public pean fame, would be far more esteemed by the public pean fame, we would be far more esteemed by the public pean fame, would be far more esteemed by the public pean fame, would be far more esteemed by the public pean fame, would be far more esteemed by the public pean fame, would be far more esteemed by the public pean fame, we would be far more esteemed by the public pean fame, we would be far more esteemed by the public pean fame, we would be far more esteemed by the public pean fame, we would be far more esteemed by the public pean

ened by the graphic illustrations in school geographies, where men riding rebellious alligators form a fore-ground to tigers bounding over tall canes, and huge snakes embrace whole bot's crews in their ample folds; the writer of this unpretending volume ascended the Amazon to a higher point than to his knowledge any American had

ever before gor"The country of the Amazon is the garden of the world, possessing every requisite for a vast population and an extended commerce. It is also one of the healthiest of regions; and thousands who annually die of diseases inent to the cimates of the north might here find health

Our tra- eler left New York in February, 1846, actually before him, -the pale criminal, -the breath | smiled hopefully," (a red-haired sailor, we presume,) approachto land, on the twentieth day from their departure, vas heralded by some beautiful phenomena.

"Most nemorable of these was a sunset, as we lay bebear comparison with it in point of force and energy, whilst the subject of investigation is more deeply affecting. There is a peculiarity demanding, we think, special notice, in the legal portions of the work before ed our angle of view. A vapour fringe of rainbow hues us. From some passages and expressions, it has been conceived that there is reason for supposing that part golden paticles. One by one the stars peeped out, and we fancie we could detect a shade of sadness over their

we fancie we could detect a shade of sadness over their beautiful fices at having come too late.

"We had seen sharks and brilliant-robed dolphins. A grampus lad risen under the bow, and flying fish had repeatedly flown on board. Many an hour we had whiled in fishing up gulf sea-weed, and in observing the different species of animals with which it was filled.

"As we peared the equator, the water became luminous:

"As weneared the equator, the water became luminous; the waver were crested with fire; the vessel's path was one broat track of light, and as we took our shower bath one broas track of light, and as we took our shower bath under the pump, liquid flames dashed over us, and every drop was a splendour. To heighten our interest in the phenomenor, a score of porpoises were playing about in every direction, their tracks a living flame, contorted, zigzag, like fiery serpents. Now they would shoot out, rocket-like, leaving trains of thirty feet; now, darting back, pursue each other round and round, till their path appeared a tangled skein of light.

terns were screaming.
"In the night a number of beautifully marked moths, attracted by our lights, visited us, and soon after day-break an inquisitive humming-bird came for a peep at the strangers, flitted about us a little time, then darted away to his home."

mediately under the equator, has one of the finest difficult even to imagine. climates in the world. Singular as it may appear, our writer says that he found the heat much less oppressive ly be in a less thriving condition than at present. than in New York. This is owing to various causes. day, but of no public interest; being only those of a farm. commending to the notice of our readers a work of the genus Novel or Tale, but the present volume forms one of the few and far between exceptions. Though

and all night long he was kept on the qui vive by the from the extracts we have selected. ringing of church bells, the striking of clocks, the notes of music floating over the waters, with the loud cries of the patrols; all doubly cheerful after the mournful Now the question is,—What is to be argued from wailing of the wind through the rigging, and the these passages? Have we not here met with Douglas sullen dashing of the sea, which had been his under the sea which had been his "monotonous lullaby" for many weeks. We cannot

convenience of vessels, we were obliged to land at the market place, the Punto de Pedros, a long narrow pier.

It would be rescribed to conceive a market place, the Punto de Pedros, a long narrow pier. VOYAGE UP THE AMAZON: Including a Residence at Pará. By W. H. Edwards. New York:

D. Appleton & Co.

Strings of inviting fish, and piles of less captivating terrapins; coarse baskets filled with Vigia crabs, the best in the world; and others of palm-leaves, fashioned like a straw reticule, are swelled out with the delicious snails. Monkeys fastened to clogs, entice you to purchase them by their antics; and white herons, and other wild birds, by their beauty. Everywhere and most over the control of the control o by their beauty. Everywhere and most numerous of all, are the fruit dealers; and for a mere nothing all the luxuries of this fruit-prolific clime are yours. Beautiful bouquets of flowers invite a purchaser; and now for the officials peer about for untaxed produce; sailors from vessels in the harbour are constantly landing; gentlemen of the city are down for their morning stroll; beautiful Indian girls flit by like visions; and scores of boys and girls in all the freedom of nakedness contend with an al number of impudent goats."

and he thus describes his entrance into the forests:-"Trees of an incredible girth tower aloft, and from their tops one in vain endeavours to bring down the desired bird with a fowling piece. The trunks are of every variety of form, round, angular and sometimes resembling an open net work, through which the light passes in any imaginable description of tooth, claw and fang.

Into these mysterious wildernesses, however, our traveller prudently avoided venturing; and even at the termination of his fifty days' journey, he was not the termination of his fifty days' journey, he was not sometimes they throw he was a garms. Amid these giants, very few low trees or u and hospitable Brazilians.

But though disappointed in this respect, we have derived much pleasure from the writer's accounts of the manners and customs of the South Americans; his graphic descriptions of the city of Pará and the Popish processions, and of his excursions through the surrounding country: his brilliant word-painting of the

purposes.
"Around the tree trunks clasp those curious anomalies, "Around the tree trunks clasp those curious anomalies, parasitic plants, sometimes throwing down long, slender roots to the ground, but generally deriving sustenance only from the tree itself and from the air; called hence, appropriately enough, air plants. These are in vast numbers, and of every form—now resembling lilies, now grasses, or other familiar plants. Often a dozen varieties cluster upon a single tree. Towards the close of the rainy season they are in blossom, and their exquisite appearance, as they enrich the mossy and leaved trunk with flowers of every hue, can scarcely be imagined. At this flowers of every hue, can scarcely be imagined. At this period, too, vast numbers of trees add their tribute of

new beauties:-"The flowers that bloomed by day have closed their petals and are dreaming of their loves, nestled in their leafy beds. A sister host now take their place, making the breezes to intoxicate with perfume, and exacting homage from bright starry eyes. A murmur, as of gentle voices, floats upon the air. The moon darts down her glittering rays, till the flower enamelled plain glistens like a shield, but it is the flower enamelled plain glistens like weary in their torch-light dance. Far down the road comes on a blaze, steady, streaming like a meteor. It whizzes past, and for an instant the space is illumined, and dewy jewels from the leaves throw back the radiance. "Tis the lantern-fly, seeking what he himself knows best, by the fiery guide upon his head. The air of the night bird's wing fans your cheek, or you are startled by the mounful note was a row, was corow, sounding dolefully. bird's wing fans your cheek, or you are startled by the mournful note, wac-o-row, sounding dolefully, by no means so pleasant as our whip-poor-will. The armadillo creeps carefully from his hole, and, at slow pace, makes for his feeding ground; the opossum climbs stealthily up the tree, and the little ant-eater is out pitilessly margading."

That the mournful note, wac-o-row, sounding dolefully, by no means so pleasant as our whip-poor-will. The tree are doubt in the estimation of his royal pupil, there can be no doubt; it is well known that the last time the King of Holland was in this country he paid a visit at Lambeth Palace, and pitilessly margading." pitilessly marauding."

We fancy, from the following paragraph, that our author looks with an annexing eye upon this splendid regard his quondam preceptor. Dr. Howley was also country. "Were Para," he says, "a free and inde- tutor to the Marquis of Abercorn. pendent state, its vast wilds would in a few years be peopled by millions, and its products would flood the he happens to be raised to the see of London without

What its future destiny will be-whether doomed to be grasped by the rapacious talous of the American some political grounds for his advancement. It was eagle and appended to the Union as State No. 35 not enough that Dr. Howley had risen to a high station

Whatever may be its fate, the country can scarce-

In the province of Para alone there is "an area of The vast surface of water constantly cools the air by 950,000 square miles of the most fertile land, watered its evaporation, and the constant winds blowing from by from 40 to 50,000 miles of navigable rivers," advancement by those who envied his good fortune the sea, refresh and invigorate the system. The days, spread like a net-work over its surface; and yet there except that he was an opponent of Roman Catholic

It was evening before our traveller reached the city, that the style of the writer may be fairly estimated

LATE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY. (From a Memoir in the London Evening Mail.)

-not the Admiral, but the late Canon of St. Paul's- rials of political strife. Whenever he addressed the

per in ecstacy from limb to limb, unable to contain them- save once, betray the slightest manifestation of angerselves for joyousness. Goats are gambolling among the fallen leaves, or vieing with monkeys in nimble climbing. Pacas and agoutis chase wildly about, ready to scud away at the least noise. The sloth enlivened by the general inspiration, climbs more rapidly over the branches, and seeks a spot where, in quiet and repose, he may rest him. The exquisite tiny deer, scarcely larger than a lamb, snuffs exultingly the air, bounds fearlessly, knowing that he has no enemy here. The exquisite tiny deer, scarcely larger than a lamb, and the has no enemy here.

"Birds of gaudiest plumage fit through the trees. The trogon, lonely sitting in her leaf-encircled home, calls plaintively to her long absent mate. The motmot utters his name in rapid tones. Techno, tuchno, comes loudly from some fruit-covered tree, where the great toucans are rioting. 'Noiseless chatterers' flash through the branches. The loud rattling of the wood-pecker comes from some topmost limb; and long creepers, in livery, the gayest of the gay, are running up the tree trunks, stopping, now and then, their busy search, to gaze inquisitively at the strangers. Pairs of chimmey-thrushes are a singing their alternate notes, like the voice of a single bird. Parrots are chattering; paroquests screaming; mannakins are piping in every low tree, restless, never still. Wood-pigeons, the 'birds of the painted breasts,' fly startled; and pheasants of a dozen varieties, go whirring off. But most beautiful of all, humming-bird,—living gems, and surpassing aught that's brilliant, save the diamond,—are constantly darting by; now stopping and cranks and erry gibes," until at length the future primate, losing and length the future primate, losing all self-control, seized the chess-board, and dealt out such a blow as utterly floored his adversary. From hat time forward Mr. Smith allowed him to win more games than he lost. Mr. Howley, having completed as lost at time forward Mr. Smith allowed him to win more games than he lost. Mr. Howley, having completed as time forward Mr. Smith allowed him to win more games than he lost. Mr. Howley, having completed as time forward Mr. Smith allowed him to win more games than he lost. Mr. Howley, having completed as time for ward Mr. Smith allowed him to win more games than he lost. Mr. Howley, having completed as time for ward Mr. Smith allowed him to win more games than he lost. Mr. Howley, having completed with the forward Mr. Smith allowed him to win more games than he lost. Mr. Howley, having complet Such is the scene during the day, but night reveals between that illustrious personage and the late Princess Charlotte, so that his Royal Highness was regarded as likely to occupy in this country the position of Prince Consort. The care of his education was given to Dr. Howley-a trust of no ordinary importance, and one which evidently augured his advancement to the episcopal bench. It is scarcely necessary to add that he glittering rays, till the flower enametled plain glistens like a shield, but in vain she tries to penetrate the denseness, except some fallen tree betrays a passage. Below, the tall tree-trunk rises dimly through the darkness. Huge moths, those fairest of the insect world, have taken the places of the butterflies, and myrads of fire-flies never weary in their torch-light dance. Far down the road comes on a blaze, steady, streaming like a meteor. It discharged this, as he did every other trust, most concenturies have elapsed since philosophers came to the conclusion that no man can pave a royal road to sound erudition; and that not even the heir to a throne can reap the reward of knowledge unless he pays for that privilege by the "sweat of the brain." That the took especial pains to mark the high esteem with

which, after the lapse of many years, he continued to

When any man receives a mitre, and especially when

having previously presided over any other bishopric, the enemies of the Church usually discover or invent Pará, our traveller's port of destination, is a city or 40, or whether a native democracy will arise and amongst men of learning; that for nearly seven years situated about 80 miles from the mouth of the Amazon, containing 15,000 inhabitants, and though imeducated the heir apparent to a throne; that he was a man singularly discreet and moderate; not unskilled in governing others, and always able to govern himself; such considerations were to be set aside and forgotten, while no imaginable motive could be assigned for his But we must now conclude this notice; our space 1813, he entered upon the duties of that sacred office, discharging those duties apparently with great ease and success, though the late witty Canon of St. Paul's was accustomed to say that the mere government of the clergy in London costs the immediate successor of Dr. Howley the labour of six hoers a day. The deceased prelate was consecrated at Lambeth Palace, and it so happened that Queen Charlotte, the consort of George III, though upwards of 70 years of age, had never witnessed the consecration of a bishop. Her Majesty, accompanied by two of the Princesses, was The following extracts will be read with interest; present at the ceremony that placed Dr. Howley on author is disposed to advocate the entire abolition of forbear giving his graphic account of his first view of but we cannot altogether approve of the tone of some the episcopal bench. In the following year our new of the remarks, or of the phraseology used in some bishop made his primary visitation; and the charge which his lordship delivered on that occasion was afterwards published, at the request of the learned and In our last number we published the decease of the reverend body to whom it had been addressed. It Primate, and the announcement was accompanied by was written with moderation, but with too much ability a very brief summary of his history. We now proceed not to produce some excitement in one or two quarters, more in detail to recount the events of his life, and to especially amongst that which is now a declining sect, bring under notice the principal facts which tend to the Unitarians, whom he described as "loving to quesillustrate his character. It is well known that a large tion rather than learn." Their great champion, Mr. proportion of the eminent men whose memoirs are thus Belsham, of course, attacked the diocesan of London given to the world usually terminate their official careers with at least as much zeal as power; and accused him long before their natural lives are brought to a close. of enforcing the slavish doctrines of Popery rather than To this general tule the lords spiritual form an excep- the free and inquiring spirit of Protestantism. Bishop tion. They almost always die in harness; there is, Howley, in reply, certainly succeeded in proving that therefore, on the present occasion, no long period to one of the first duties of a Christian is to "approach describe during which the subject of this notice se- the oracles of Divine truth with that humble docility, cluded himself from the duties of his station, or the that prostration of the understanding and the will, cares of public life. Almost to the last hour of his much prolonged existence he was before the world as the highest dimit. the highest dignitary of the Church, and the most To examine whether the opponent of Bishop Howley venerable member belonging to the upper house of denied or acknowledged such a principle would be to extend this notice into a region quite beyond the pro-vince of a newspaper article. Upon one point, how-Howley was descended from what is usually called "a ever, there can be no controversy, namely,—that the good family." In England, at least—whatever may charges and sermons which the deceased prelate has be the case in Ireland—no ancient house bearing the committed to the press are acknowledged by the patronymic of Howley is known to exist. The father Church of England to be perfectly orthodox, while of the deceased prelate was a man of good education, they contain many passages written with spirit, and and by profession—if not by descent—a gentleman; not without some degree of elegance. Reasonings but as to his forefathers, genealogical works are silent; more profound may possibly be discovered on the and the records of the Heralds' College bear no trace shelves of any great theological library, but it would of any such lineage as that of Howley, he, therefore, be difficult to find in any man a more amiable temper in the fullest sense of the word, enjoyed the honour of or a larger fund of common sense than the late Archfrom the city, established by a countryman of his own, having been the sole architect of his own fortune. bishop has at all times manifested; and yet the eccle-Neither born great, nor having greatness thrust upod siastical management of the diocese of London is not him, -aided by favouring accidents, -he acquiren amongst the easiest tasks confided to episcopal hands. greatness for himself, and used it with moderation .- It contains three or four millions of the most mixed The late Archbishop evidently was conscious that he and miscellaneous population in the empire, for this possessed no ancestral honours; or, at all events, was diocese comprehends not only the city and Westminswilling to forego every claim of relationship with any ter, but the whole of Middlesex and Essex, with parts known lineage, for instead of placing on his carriage of Hertfordshire. The clergy appointed to minister the arms borne by other persons of his name, he to the spiritual necessities of this mighty multitude are obtained a grant of arms for himself and issue. His pre-eminent amongst their reverend brethren for learnfather was the Rev. Dr. William Howley, vicar of ing, ability, and zeal, as well as for some of the faults Bishops Sutton and Ropley, in the county of South- and errors closely allied to these excellent properties. ampton. Within the same county, at a distance of To lead, superintend, and control a body so circumsix miles from Winchester, stands the village of Alres- stanced and so constituted demands qualities which ford, where the subject of this notice was born on the perhaps may not be extraordinary in their separate 12th of February, 1765; so that at the termination excellence, though in their combination they are alike of his useful and comparatively blameless life, he had valuable and rare. Fifteen years of successful admivery nearly attained the patriarchal age of 83 years. nistration in the see of London attested at once the He was the only son of his parents, and while yet prudence and piety, the mild firmness and regulated young, quitted the paternal roof for that justly cele- energy of Bishop Howley. Within that period many brated place of education, Winchester school, where, important events occurred of which he was not altounder the government of Dr. Warton, he laid the basis gether an unconcerned spectator. The close of the of those attainments in literature, morals, and theology, war, the agitation of Parliamentary Reform, the which, united with other qualities not less essential to Queen's trial, and the struggles for Roman Catholic the great art of rising in life, enabled him to reach the Relief, excited the passions of the whole community, highest position in our national Church. During the and even inspired with unwonted vigour the spirit of course of his long life few persons publicly discussed this retiring and gentle-minded ecclesiastic; but it the character of the late Archbishop without adverting neither became his station nor accorded with his chaauty, and the flower-domed forest, from its many co-