

which are *most* stable and enduring, shall be declared by God himself, to be frail and perishing in comparison with our-selves; if the everlasting hills shall be held up as a faint emblem of our immortal and imperishable being; and if, after all the lessons which the flowers of the field, and the fleeting vapours of the sky, and the swiftness of the shadow, have been made to teach us of the vanity and uncertainty of our existence here, those objects in nature which are of the firmest texture and most enduring form, shall be found, notwithstanding, too frail and fleeting to bode forth our immortality? Above all, what shall we say, if those very objects which fill us with the deepest sense of our own frailty, by presenting a contrast in their enduring age to our own uncertain life, shall be selected by God himself, as emblems of his faithfulness to a promise which *eternity* alone can fully accomplish; and if even the everlasting hills shall be found too transient to represent the perpetuity of that kindness which he bestows on us, and of that peace which he is willing to confer? "The mountains shall depart, and the hills be removed, but my kindness shall not depart from thee, neither shall the covenant of my peace be removed, saith the Lord that hath mercy on thee—*Mr. Buchanan of North Lath.*

MISCELLANIES.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.—There is something in the original constitution of the Church of Scotland, strikingly adapted to make its General Assembly a representation of national Christianity. The combination of laymen and clergymen in all its courts, the right of the whole members of the Church to a voice in the election of its office bearers, and its independence of external control, made it wonderfully calculated to combine the energies of all, who hold the doctrine, contained in its formularies. And when we consider the rapid progress making by the Church, to return to its original principles, there is no small reason to believe that the day is not distant, when it will embrace again all the sound-hearted Presbyterians of Scotland. There is no Protestant country in which the inhabitants are less divided on essential points; and we hail the prospect of the speedy re-union of the Original Burgher Synod with the national Church, as what we trust will be the earnest of the return of more than one, of the branches which have been lopped off in the storms of a former period. We thought this body would have been restored to us this year, but we anticipate no great delay, from the unexpected difficulties which have prevented so speedy a consummation. When we consider the united aspect which the darkness of the world assumes, is it too much to use every exertion to persuade men, agreed as to the great essentials of religion, to lay aside minor differences, and enter on one common enterprise to promote a nation's regeneration, as the great end of civil establishments of Christianity. With a system so adapted to unite in one all our countrymen professing the same common principles, so calculated to extend over the length and breadth of a nation, and so fitted to reform itself from the abuses which may have crept into its machinery, what true-hearted Scotsman would refuse to lend his energies to resist the rude violence which would scatter to the winds the civil standing of Scotland's Church, or to remove from it every real corruption, or to offer up his prayers, that the Spirit of God may water this vine, that it may bring forth fruit in abundance, destined to blossom in eternity. In perilous times like the present, we would earnestly entreat all the friends of the Church, to beware of

bitterness in maintaining those views of Ecclesiastical discipline and government, in which they may conscientiously differ from each other. Never was there a period, in which it was of more importance, the religious men of all parties, should unite in defending their common confession, and their common Protestantism. But, above all, let the members of the Church of Scotland seek their father's God, that in their fathers' steps, they may have their fathers' strength, and that their Church may appear still, a bush burning, but unconsumed.—*Inverness Herald.*

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN CANADA.—We have been gratified to learn, that a memorial, from the students in divinity and teachers of this town, has been already forwarded to Lord Glenelg, and that another, from the inhabitants generally, is in course of preparation, praying that in the emoluments which arise from Church-lands or Clergy-reserves in Upper Canada the Presbyterian Church, equally with the Episcopal may participate proportionably to the number of its members. We feel indignant that while Roman Catholic Priests are conveyed to Australia, and supported there, by a professedly Protestant government, the Church of Scotland in Upper Canada where there are large tracts of land expressly set apart for the maintenance of true religion, should be so long and so shamefully overlooked. Various Presbyteries in America have loudly remonstrated against this injustice, and the General Assembly of our own Church, at its meeting of May last, followed up their remonstrances in a clear and forcible memorial to the present government. It is unseemly, to say the least of it, that while few or no licentiates can at present be induced to accept charges in Canada, owing to the extreme uncertainty, more than the scantiness, of any provision made dependent on the people,—it is unseemly that, in these circumstances there should be (as stated in the *Scottish Guardian* of June 13th) about £70,000 sterling of money obtained from the sale of church-land, quite unoccupied and seemingly unappropriated, in the hands of the Commissioners. We are glad that an attempt has been made, and is now making, to bring about a better arrangement; and if it fail of success, it will afford one other convincing proof of the goodwill which on present rulers bear to the spread and maintenance of religion. It is some species of melancholy consolation, that if heretofore it will be told that one of our most flourishing Colonies was left destitute, in a great measure, of religious ordinances, and of sound educational institutions, it will be added, as it to alleviate the disgrace of our country in permitting such a fearful oversight to pass uncorrected—that such a lamentable state of things arose, not because Britons were insensible to the wants of immortal souls, but because British rulers refused to supply them.—Although we thus entertain fears of the result, we need hardly say that we fervently wish the present application of our townsmen for the endowment of the Scottish Church in Upper Canada may be crowned with success.—*Inverness Herald.*

POPULATION OF THE EARTH.—According to a recent and ingenious calculation it would appear that the whole human race, if collected together in one spot, would not occupy a space much greater than the extent of that on which our metropolis stands. It supposes the population of the globe to be equal to 1,000,000,000 souls, and the average space occupied by each individual to be 1½ square feet, the whole of the human family collected together in one column would cover a square of 47,063 feet, or of about 8½ miles.