

too. Piracy, of which they have borne the heavy charge so indiscriminately, was the temporary result of a necessity. The Turks drove them from the land, and compelled them to make the same resistance to their enemies, on the sea and among the islands, which they made as long as possible on their own soil. The practice was abandoned with the cessation of the emergency that caused it. So another class of them have acquired the reputation of highwaymen. Names have been confounded, without considering circumstances. The people who resorted to the mountains, and supported themselves, and defended the country, during the war, by preying upon the Turks, were the bravest part of the population, and some of them the worthiest. It will be some time of course, before their habits are entirely civilized, but their disposition has always been correct. Mr. R. often met parties of these "highwaymen," who treated him with the hospitality and deference common among their countrymen.

The desire of information among them, is the last point I have to allude to. This is beyond all precedent in the annals of nations so reduced and degraded. They are still, emphatically, as in ancient days—when Greece was the head of the refined world, and Athens the eye of Greece—"seeking for wisdom," and asking for "some new thing." No people is more sensitive, inquisitive; more docile in the reception, or more grateful for the communication of knowledge. For one case of ordinary begging, Mr. R. met fifty cases of intellectual hunger and thirst. Every body asked for tracts, and they were read with the utmost eagerness. A book could no where be laid down, where a reader of it could be found, but in five minutes he would be reading it to a throng of listeners. Mr. R. knew of but one instance of theft during his whole travels; and that was in the case of a poor woman, who seized upon a loose tract for her child. He met with a boy who offered some ancient coins. He gave him a few cents for one; but half an hour after, he came with the money and wished a tract instead of it. Probably though he knew the worth of money, he had never been master of such an amount before in his life. In another case, when Mr. R. stopped on his travels at a small hamlet, some poor people asked for a tract or two in charity. He told them he could not well stop to unlade and unpack his mules. He must go four hours' journey before he could do it. They instantly concluded to follow him on foot that distance, and return, for the sake of a present they expected to earn. He put himself to some inconvenience, and satisfied them on the spot. T.

NEWS.

From the New York Albion we make a few extracts:

"The arrivals last week have added but scantily to our stock of intelligence from Europe. The state of the Netherlands is unaltered—no new fact having transpired to enable us to judge definitively if the Belgians will receive the Prince of Orange and the new government destined for them by the King. The movements and intentions of the Prussians are also uncertain; but we see nothing, notwithstanding the fears and surmises of the London papers, that positively indicates an intention of armed interference on the part of that power. Spain and Portugal, and also Germany remain in the same state. But France, the seat and centre—the pivot on which all the present continental tumults turn—is still an object of solicitude. Reports speak of half smothered disorders—murmurs are heard of new discords, and it is said that the new government is the object of jacobinical hatred—and that jacobinism has increased, and is still increasing. To be sure, the recent alleged disorders are said to have arisen because the government has manifested the humane feeling of sparing the lives of Polinac and his coadjutors; but what do such disorders indicate? Do they not betray a thirst of revenge and a love of blood on the part of the lower orders? And is not the *canaille*, or in other words, the most numerous and most unmanageable portion of the people, the most dangerous? Louis Philippe and his ministers exhibit the most laudable and feeling regard for the unfortunate men, now probably under condemnation; yet we find that their humanity actually places them in danger."—"The commercial pressure is very great at this moment, not only in Paris, but throughout France."

"The English papers teem with anecdotes of the kindness and condescension of the present King, some of which though perhaps a little exaggerated, are supposed to exhibit too much familiarity between a sovereign and the people. The ultra tory papers are particularly sensitive on this head.

We however view the matter differently, and deem it the most fortunate circumstance imaginable that at this momentous period so popular a monarch should wield the sceptre of Britain. In the present disturbed and convulsed state of Europe, when revolution seems uppermost in every one's mind, who would answer for the tranquility of England if an unpopular King sat upon the throne? We of course admit that the state of society in Great Britain is so well defined, the liberties of the subject so faithfully preserved, and the social compact between the King and the people so well understood, that little or no apprehension can exist of any serious assault on the constituted Government and institutions of the country."

"The strange humor of John Bull has been amply gratified by the King discharging his brother's French cooks, and declaring that English fare was good enough for him; by the queen mustering all the house maids at Windsor Castle, and ordering them to doff their silk gowns and put on aprons, and by the manners of both, instead of partaking of the foppery and degeneracy of the day, returning to the primitive sincerity and simplicity of their Ancestors."

To Correspondents.—Those who may remit money to us from U. Canada will please to bear in mind, that there exists in Lower Canada a *penal statute* against the circulation of U. Canada or U. States Bills of a less value than five dollars; from which a few days ago, we made a narrow escape.

We acknowledge W. P.'s letter, and fully coincide in its sentiments.—*Obsta principiis* is a safe rule at all times.

The excellent extracts by C. S. and S.—and G. S. are all received, and shall be attended to in course.

KING CHARLES THE FIRST.—When this excellent and persecuted prince was at Newcastle, a Scotch minister preached before him in all the impudent cant of the party to which he belonged;—after which he had the baseness to call for the fifty second psalm, which begins thus: "Why dost thou tyrant boast thyself, thy wicked works to praise?"—This was too much for the insulted majesty to bear, and therefore he got up and called for the fifty sixth psalm which begins, "Have mercy Lord, on me I pray for men would me devour." The congregation were struck with the King's circumstances and piety, and sung the psalm which he had called for.

Fanaticism, impudence and rebellion are in close alliance.
Gospel Messenger.

CHILDRENS' DEPARTMENT.

A SHORT SERMON.

"Let no man despise thy youth."

These words were spoken by St. Paul to Timothy, who was but a very young man, although he was grown up. But I think they suit all young people, as well as Timothy; and I will try to tell you how. You know the word "despise," means to laugh at a person or thing, as if it were not good for much, or worth attending to. Timothy was a minister, but as he was very young, he would often have to preach to those who was much older than himself, and who might suppose he was not able, or fit to teach them. Therefore St. Paul tells him, he must behave in such a manner as to make the older people respect him, although he was so young. Perhaps some little boy or girl, who fears God, and wishes for nothing so much as to please Him, may think they can do nothing for that great God, or their kind Saviour, because they are so young. But if this thought has ever been in your mind, let me tell you, that as soon as you know right from wrong you may honour God, and make even old people respect you. If you are resolved never to tell a lie, let what may follow from the truth—old people, yes, the wicked people too, will respect you. If, when at Church, you follow the minister in your prayer-book, and do not look about at every person who comes in, grown up people will observe and respect you. In short, there are many ways in which even a little child may honor God, and be respected. Now a Christian child will not wish to get notice for these things, that he may be proud of being better than others, but in order that grown up people may say, "real religion must be something more than I thought, for the fear and love of God in that child's heart makes him very different from me; I may learn a lesson old as I am, and and pray that I may do likewise."

CHILDRENS' FRIEND.