

ferings at his feet, and hail him as their Prophet, Priest, and King.

At length the sacrifice is accomplished, and on Calvary's rugged summit is heard the exclamation, "It is finished!" The temple's veil is rent asunder; and he that had hitherto worshipped afar off, is now admitted into the holiest of the holies, by the blood of Christ.

No longer need the Israel of God journey to the holy city to pay their yearly homage. He whom they worship is everywhere present. His temple is erected wherever the contrite soul prostrates itself before him. His choicest sacrifice is a subdued and humble spirit. "Whoever two or three are met together in my name, there am I in the midst of them," is the declaration of the blessed Saviour; and how often has it been verified in the experience of his believing children? It was fulfilled to the faithful Covenanters, when, in the face of persecution and death, they worshipped beneath the covert of some projecting cliff. Its faithfulness was tested by the Pilgrim Fathers, even amidst the perils of the ocean, and the privations of an American forest. The massive walls of a Roman prison could not intercept the prayers of those whose feet were made fast in the stocks. Their offering arose like sweet incense to the skies, and He whom they sought came swiftly to their rescue.

Thus, in every age of the world, has God revealed himself to his worshipping people; causing them to rejoice in the prospect of bursting earth's fetters and mingling with the blood-washed throng, who cast their crowns at the Redeemer's feet. MARY.

The condition of Woman.

It is a generally admitted fact, that to effect the cure of any evil, we must previously be made sensible of its existence. The first step, then, toward elevating the character and advancing the usefulness of woman, is to show her the station which she at present occupies on the stage of being. Were she but sensible of this, we might hope to see a change—to see her converted from a state of mental bondage to one of honor and usefulness. The world would be saved the trouble of descanting on her weakness, and fondness of trifles; and man, who was designed to be her compeer, not her superior, would be convinced that her talents are in no degree inferior to his own. A greater and more salutary change would be effected than conqueror or philanthropist ever yet dreamed of; and man, as well as woman, would grow wiser and better for the change. Why, then, shall not the truth, galling as it is, be presented to her view? Why will not man, instead of daily forging new chains, (none the easier broken for being 'silken,') endeavor to assist her in stemming the tide of flattery and prejudice which has been, and still is, the bane of her life? True, she is the theme of a thousand pens—a subject on which genius and talent has well nigh exhausted itself; but alas! only, in most cases, to rivet her chains the closer—to render the obstacles between her and entire emancipation the more insurmountable.

One writer tells her of the high and elevated station which she occupies in this favored land, compared with the less civilized parts of the world, and loudly calls upon her to be grateful that she has at length obtained her due. That her condition is much improved, is obviously true, and she sees and believes; and thus another impediment is put in her way, when but a little sober reflection would shew her that this writer's premises are false. Woman is very far from having obtained her due; and even the improvement in her condition is much less striking, on a close view of the subject. Civilization has done much for her, but, mentally, she is still in bondage.

Another writer, with all the gallantry of a knight errant, steps forth, and in the overstrained and running efforts of his genius, declares her, in point of intellect, and all the ennobling qualities of the heart, to be infinitely in advance of man. He tells her that her influence is far greater; that but for her, life would be a bane; that she is the brightest gem of man's existence; and concludes by asserting her to be little else than an angel, and that all who say to the contrary are unfit to dwell within the pale of refined society.

Such puerile assertion and revolting flattery ought to be despised; but, it is a lamentable fact, that it has an influence; and

were we to take into view the training and education of woman, we could not, in justice to poor weak human nature, be surprised that it does. From infancy to maturity, almost every thing conspires to divert her from the path of real greatness and usefulness. She is taught to consider it immodest, and entirely out of her sphere, to aspire to any thing beyond the toilette, domestic affairs, and the smiles of man. Her kind friends tell her of her genius and talents, but seldom, if ever, attempt to open the way for their development. A lady's 'education' strengthens her prejudices; and if any thing is lacking, her insidious, self-styled superior will add flattery, and what he terms argument, enough to surround her with a wall, not of stone and mortar, but what is infinitely more insurmountable—a wall of education, prejudice and flattery.

Hoping that some far abler and better abilities may be enlisted in a cause, than which none can be juster or nobler, and that woman will awake from the stupor which at present enshrouds her noblest powers of mind, and exercise her own energies and talents for her own emancipation, the foregoing is respectfully submitted, by

A WOMAN.

Editorial Department.

We tender our cordial thanks to the editor of the *Prince Edward Gazette*, for his very kindly proffered influence and agency in his district.

It becomes necessary to inform our correspondents, that no communication will, in futuro, be inserted in our columns, unless the name of the author is given to the editress.

We have read with great interest and profit, the "Report on a System of Public Elementary Instruction, for Upper Canada," by the Chief Superintendent of Schools for Canada West. Every teacher in the Province should have a copy; and we could wish it might find its way into every family.

ERRATA—Second No

"The Infant Pilgrims,"—after the second line, read

Who asked for the throng of their household band.

"Light,"—for rayless light, read rayless night; and for mighty lamps, read nightly lamps.

Letter signed J. Scott.—in the first line of the third paragraph—for Canada has procured, read Canada has produced. Fifth line of same paragraph—for lesson, read lesson. Eighth line of fourth paragraph—for Montgomery's amiable lectures, read Montgomery's admirable lectures.

Burlington Ladies' Academy.

THE SECOND WINTER TERM of this Institution will commence on TUESDAY, the 4th day of JANUARY, 1848. This will be a favorable time for pupils to enter, as new classes in the several branches will then be formed. The Principal spent the summer vacation in visiting the most popular Female Schools in New York and Massachusetts, with a view of improving the facilities of the Burlington Academy.

A large and valuable addition has been made to the Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus; also to the Historical and Geographical Maps and Charts; and in other respects, valuable improvements have been made.

The Principal and Preceptress are assisted by eight Ladies, eminently qualified to impart instruction in their several departments. In addition to Lectures, given formally and informally, on subjects connected with the health, manners, and appropriate duties of young ladies, courses of Lectures, with experiments and illustrations are given, on Chemistry and Astronomy. The Library connected with the Institution contains over six hundred well selected volumes.

For full information, attention is invited to the Academy Circular, which may be obtained on application to the Principal.

The Academy Building is situated in a pleasant part of the city, and in all its arrangements and furniture, has been fitted up with special reference to the health, comfort and convenience of the pupils.

The Principal invites Ladies and Gentlemen from abroad, at their convenience, to visit the Institution.

D. C. VAN NORMAN, A.M.,
Principal.
Hamilton, November 20, 1847.