VOLUME XI.—No. 25.]

TORONTO, CANADA, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1847.

[WHOLE NUMBER: DXLV.

TORONTO, PAGEAY, 197

MEDITATION FOR THE FEAST OF THE CIRCUMCISION.

Saylour, and bring into contrast with it thy manifold that we may have more and more of His self-denying, ings, the excuses thou canst make when the humble, and obedient spirit. performance of any of the rites of religion would be inconvenient, or irksome, or as thou thinkest, painful, and attended with harm. The question is not whether such pleas may not be lawful, but whether thou takest as much pains in attending to thy religious duties, and

with Him, as He is one with His Father. to improve in my progress for the time to come.

year with all its events, and cares, and joys, is vanishback on the old year; I remember in how many things during its course I have been peculiarly blest; many family circumstances ought to be to me subjects of peculiar thankfulness; and privileges and opportunimore solemn duty; I see opportunities lost which argument is not to be answered. passed by me and are now sunk into unfathomable of spirit, wanderings in prayer, these and many, many which I can reach true obedience.

O my soul, thou art verily guilty in these matters, evil of the nast year.

senses of my head I have sinned.

or illicit operation. That Thy precious side should be opened; forgive thereby whatever I have offended by lawless thoughts

in the ardour of passion. That Thy blessed feet should be riven; forgive hereby whatever I have done by feet swift to evil. That Thy whole body should be distended; forgive Thine, heal mine!

## DESIGN OF THE INCARNATION. (From Spencer's Christian Instructed.)

As respects the purpose or object of the incarnation of the Son of God, the same Holy Scriptures which declare the fact, also make known the intent. The Lord Jesus came into the world with a special object in view, viz. "to save sinners," "to put away sin by the sacrifice of Himself," to destroy forever the power of sin; Satan, and death, and to open unto us the gate of everlasting life. Surely he did not become flesh and dwell among us, in order to amuse, or make us wonder; or in order that we might hear of it as a marvellous great thing of other days and other lands and be actourshed and go on our way the same of God that the Divine Saviour came and soiourned on earth: nor was it only to publish among men a more perfect moral system than had ever been known. and to set us an example of how a man may and ought to live. Such an object slone, it were unworthy to attribute to the Lord of heaven and earth; and if this it could not meet the wants of sinful, guilty men, or satisfy the cravings of the hungry soul for immortality It was for a higher and more glorious object that the Lord Jesus came and dwelt among us; it was to stone for the sins of the whole world; it was to suffer, and to die, and to save his people from their iniquities; it was (in the language of the prophet) to bear our griefs and carry our sorrows; to be stricken, smitten of God, and afflicted; it was to be wounded for our transgressions, to be bruised for our iniquities, to have the chastisement of our peace upon Him, and that with His stripes we might be healed; it was that the Lord might lay upon Him the iniquity of us all, it was that He might purchase the gift of the Holy Ghost, to sanctify and cleanse the hearts and by mere man. purge the consciences of all people; and that through the merits of the Redeemer we might receive pardon, be restored to the favor of our justly-offended Maker. and have good hope of eternal life.—Away, then, with the simey pretensions and boasts of the Sociuian—ah, and still worse, (for the truth must be told) with let us bless God that we are preserved from the wiles holy faith once delivered to the saints; and let us;

While we rejoice in the blessed privilege of assem-

(From "Short Meditations," by the Rev W. F. Hook, DD.)

To Him as one who was man, may make us continued to the earth, and buried in fully aware of the natural capabilities of the place, risoned the earth, and buried in fully aware of the natural capabilities of the place, risoned the earth, committed it to the kerping of his extended, and contented in fully aware of the natural capabilities of the place, risoned the earth, and buried in fully aware of the natural capabilities of the place, risoned the earth, and buried in fully aware of the natural capabilities of the place, risoned the earth, and buried in fully aware of the natural capabilities of the place, risoned the earth, and buried in fully aware of the natural capabilities of the place, risoned the earth, and buried in fully aware of the natural capabilities of the place, risoned the earth, and buried in fully aware of the natural capabilities of the place, risoned the earth, and buried in fully aware of the natural capabilities of the place, risoned the earth, and buried in fully aware of the natural capabilities of the place, risoned the earth, and buried in fully aware of the natural capabilities of the place, risoned the earth, and buried in fully aware of the natural capabilities of the place, risoned the earth, and buried in fully aware of the natural capabilities of the place, risoned the earth, and buried in fully aware of the natural capabilities of the place, risoned the earth, and the place, risoned the place, risoned the earth, and the place, risoned the place, risoned the earth, and the place, risoned the place, risone How infinitely merciful, loving and humble is our lessed Lord! He took our nature upon Him, He took our blessed Lord! He took our nature upon Him, He took our nature upon Him, He became perfect man, but He nevertheless went through the love which is exhibited before us in the Nativi- their place is nowhere to be found. Here stood the the British chief enseconced himself when he refused by, by royal command, the one at which embarkation coming as a upromove. It is now the love which is exhibited before us in the Nativi- their place is nowhere to be found. Here stood the the British chief enseconced himself when he refused by, by royal command, the one at which embarkation coming as a upromove. It is now the love which is exhibited before us in the Nativi- their place is nowhere to be found. Here stood the the British chief enseconced himself when he refused by, by royal command, the one at which embarkation coming as a upromove. 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It is now that the British chief enseconced himself when he refused by, by royal command, the one at which embarkation comming as a upromove that the British chief enseconced himself when he refused by, by royal command, the one at which embarkation comming as a upromove that the British chief enseconced himself when he refused by, by royal command, the one at which embarkation comming as a upromove that the British chief enseconced himself when he refused by, by royal command, the one at which embarkation comming as a upromove that the british chief enseconced himself when he refused by the british chief enseconced himself when he ref became perfect man, but He nevertheless went through Father has, who gave his only begotten Son to die for tries, and reached their arms from the Ocean to the built a tower here is fully disproved, and the first and reached their arms from the Ocean to the built a tower here is fully disproved, and the first arms from the Ocean to the built a tower here is fully disproved, and the first arms from the Ocean to the built a tower here is fully disproved, and the first arms from the Ocean to the built a tower here is fully disproved, and the first arms from the Ocean to the built a tower here is fully disproved, and the first arms from the Ocean to the built a tower here is fully disproved. all the penalties which the sinfulness of our flesh deus; and the love which our Redeemer possesses in Black Sea: this huge mass of stone is softened and authentic account of any Roman masonry is during the mands of us: in that He took our nature upon Him, that He came and died for us while we were yet sin- dissolved, as a tender cloud into rain. Here stood consulship of Publius Scapula, who was ordered to Britain about a n. 29. Within the fortress then raised He submitted to circumcision, in order to put that naners, rebels against His laws, and despisers of the the African mountains and Atlas with his top above. Britain about a.p. 49. Within the fortress then raised
ture into a saveable condition. He have the property of the laws, and despisers of the the African mountains and Atlas with his top above. Britain about a.p. 49. Within the fortress then raised ture into a saveable condition. He began Ilis work riches of His grace. And when we look upon the the clouds; there was frozen Caucasus, and Taurus, of redemntion by obeying the law of singuration and the mountains of Asia; and vouder. of redemption by obeying the law of circumcission; He Holy Child, lying in a manger, in all the weakness and Imaus, and the mountains of Asia; and youder, which a very considerable remnant still exists. Roman, and Imaus, and the mountains of Asia; and youder, which a very considerable remnant still exists. Roman, and Imaus, and the mountains of Asia; and youder, which a very considerable remnant still exists. completed it by pouring out Ilis blood upon the cross.

His name was called Jesus a name above and helplessness of infancy, and then think that He is towards the north, stood the Riphæan hills, clothed in All these are vanished. dropped away His name was called Jesus—a name above every the Mighty God, the Prince of Peace, that He has ice and snow. All these are vanished, dropped away name; God in old times was known by names of powstooped so low as to clothe Himself with our nature, as the snow upon their heads!—Great and marvellous
er. of nature, of majority, but Himself with our nature, as the snow upon their heads!—Great and true are er, of nature, of majesty; but His name of mercy was to take upon Him all the infirmity, and pain, and trial, are thy works, Lord God Almighty; just and true are reserved till now, when God purposed to pour out the and anguish, which are the lot of mortal man; when thy ways, thou King of saints." whole treasure of His mercy by the ministry and mediation of His Son. This is the Name which we should engrave in our hearts, and write upon our forebeads, and pronounce in the most harmonious accents, applied to the soul by living, active faith alone, U let and rest our faith upon, and place our hopes in, and us put away from us every proud thought, let us humlove with the overflowings of charity, joy and adoration. | ble ourselves at the foot of the cross, and pray that we Consider, O my soul, this perfect obedience of Thy may imbibe the spirit of our Master who died thereon,

## THE OLD YEAR A DEPARTED FRIEND. (From a Sermon by Bishop Horne.)

While we are following a friend to his grave, it i finding reasons for so doing, as thou dost for leaving obvious to reflect, that his day of trial is at an end, them undone? Endeavour to attain to the perfection that the time allotted him for his probation is over, of obedience to the law of thy Lord and Saviour; in and his condition fixed for eternity. Engaged in the it thou wilt find rest, thou wilt then have no will but awful speculation, we can hardly avoid the following His will, thy wishes will always be subservient to His reflection: if, instead of his being taken from us, we commands, thou wilt watch for the slightest indica- had been taken from him, what at this time had been tions of His will, and thou wilt endeavour to be one our lot and portion in the other world? By the favor While the Church guides and directs us to seek the might have died before it. In such case where had true circumcision of the spirit, it is my duty to meditate we now been? Have we no misgivings within? Do upon how I have performed my part, and how I intend we feel as if we thought all would have been right? Are we conscious to ourselves of having stood prestand as it were between the two years : the old pared at all times, and for all events, in such habits of repentance, faith, and charity, as would have rening into the distance of eternity, and the new year is dered our passage hence welcome and prosperous coming on. I have entered upon it with confidence If not, should we delay for a moment, to make such and overboldness, never considering that it might be preparation, and to stand in such habits?—Suppose fraught with events of woe to me and those I love best, any person had means of being assured, and actually and it may be, that its progress may see me laid in my were assured, that he should die upon the last day of grave. But my business is with the past. I look the year into which he has now entered, we should all agree upon the manner in which such person ought to spend the year. There would not be, I dare say, one dissentient voice. Yet, upon the supposition here made, this person has before him a whole year certain. ties for the improvement and advancement of my soul, Is not the obligation then still stronger upon every have been granted to me above what is the ordinary one of us? For that man must be out of his senses, lot of persons in these days. But also I must not who can bring himself to imagine that he has a whole shrink from what makes the retrospect sad but still a year certain, or a month, or a day, or so hour .- The

I have somewhere read of one who, having strong eternity, I see neglects of duty, faults of temper, pride religious impressions, and feeling terrible apprehensions whenever the ideas of death and judgment preother things, show that I have not yet attained that sented themselves, contrived so to habituate his mind true circumcision of spirit which is the only way by to the contemplation of them, as to render them ever after, not only easy but agreeable. His custom was to consider each evening as the close of life, the but thou must resolve and fix in what manner thou darkness of the night as the time of death, and his canst improve thy condition, so as to make the new bed as his grave. He composed himself for the one, year a period of greater advancement, and that thou therefore, as he would have done for the other. On mayest be ready to meet thy Lord whenever He shall retiring to rest, he fell on his knees; confessed, and see fit to call thee to Himself. The point thou hast entreated pardon for the trangressions of the day; to aim at, is the true circumcision of the spirit; on renewed his faith in the mercies of God through the way to attain this thou must meditate at a future | Christ; expressed in a prayer of intercession his opportunity, but in the meantime thou must humble | charity towards all mankind; and then committed his threelf, and take revenge upon thy senses for all the soul into the hands of his Creator and Redeemer, as one who was to awake no more in this world. Ilis Thou, Who didst design that Thy glorious head sleep after this was perfectly sweet; the days added should be wounded; forgive thereby whatever by the the last came, it ended with as much tranquillity as That Thy holy hands should be pierced; forgive all that had preceded. I would wish to recommend thereby whatever. I have done amiss by unlawful touch this example to your imitation. The practice will cost you some pains and trouble, perhaps, for a little while: but you will never have cause to repent that you bestowed them; and I know of no better method whereby you can place yourselves in a state of con-

stant security and comfort.

When we say that we have lost; a friend, we can mean only, that we have lost him for a time. He is thereby whatever iniquity I have committed by the not finally perished; we shall see him again; and intervention of all my members. And I too, O Lord, therefore it behoves us to consider what our sensations am wounded in soul; behold the multitude, the will be at the sight of him; which must always delength, the breadth, the depth of my wounds, and by pend on our usage of him during his life. We shall see him with joy or grief, as we have formerly used him well or otherwise; and all that we have ever said or done relative to him will then be known. We are too apt to forget this circumstance; and seem to think that when they are dead with whom we have been concerned, no further account will, be taken of our behaviour towards them. Otherwise the consideration could not but have a great effect in the regulation of our conduct.

The case is exactly the same respecting the old year now departed. It is indeed, as we have observed before, numbered among the dead; but like the dead, it will, in one sense, arise and appear to us again, and we shall be made to recollect the usage it received at our hands, while we were in possession of it upon earth. Memory will in that hour be quickened and perfected. Like a mirror holden before our eyes, it will represent faithfully to our minds the various transactions of the year in which we have borne a part; and we shall be forced to recognise and acknowledge the thoughts, the words, and the actions which have passed during its continuance with us. May we find pleasure in reviewing them !- But review them we must-and so must He who is to be our judge, at attribute to sale and of intended to perform or did peron apace. For not only friends die, and years expire, and we ourselves shall do the same, but the world itself approaches to its end. It likewise must die. Once already has it suffered a watery death: it is to be destroyed a second time by fire. A celebrated author, having in his writings followed it through all its changes from the creation to the consummation, describes the eruption of this fire and the progress it is to make, with the final and utter devastation to be effected by it, when all sublanary nature shall be overwhelmed and sunk in a molten deluge. In this situation of things he stands over the world, as if he had been the only survivor, and pronounces its funeral oration in a strain of sublimity scarce ever equalled

"Let us reflect on this occasion, on the vanity and transient glory of this habitable world. How, by the force of one element breaking loose upon the rest, all flowed much farther inland than they now do; Dover, the varieties of nature, all the works of art, all the labours of men, are reduced to nothing! All that we deserted by the sea, but, more happily placed than admired and adored before, as great and magnificent, ah and sun worse, (for the Lord of light and life of is obliterated, or vanished; and another form and face his daring impiery to roo tile are his due! And as of things, plain, simple, and every where the same, lory and worsnip which are the same, overspreads the whole earth. Where are now the for ourseives, wome we now the great empires of the world, and their imperial cities? their pillars, trophies and monuments of glory? Show let us bless tool that we are present the pure and me where they stood, read the inscription, tell me the conqueror's name. What remains, what impressions, holy faith once delivered to the sentine, and see us consequences name. What remains, what impressions, what they do, that the pray for those who know not what they do, that the pray for those who know not what they do, that the mass of fire. Rome itself, eternal Rome, the great Lord may visit not upon them the just consequences Loru may visit not upon them the just consequences mass of fire. Rome itself, eternal Rome, the great of their ignorance, hardness of heart, and contempt of empress of the world, whose domination and superstition, ancient and modern scale of their ignorance. White we rejuce in the God the Father for the incarnation of His only-perguites only and soil in her heart, I sit us a queen and the composition of the contribute of the c

#### DOVER. (From Sharpe's Magazine.)

We all know that "it is but a step from Dover to Calais," though, if all we hear be true, that "step" is sometimes a doleful and weary one; sufficiently so to call up pathetical imaginings in the "sea-sick" mind, of the delights of dusty high roads, and even of those

"Where all antipathies to comfort dwell," the railroads. Yet, if ancient records speak sooth, our ancestors might (had they invented steam) have trarelled by railway from London to Paris, if some untoward convulsion in ancient days had not ruthlessly riven our little island from its parent earth; or if the perpetual contests of Neptune's angry hosts of the north and southern oceans had not, by slower degrees, but with equally certain result, worn away the obstacle which opposed their meeting.

For there is an old tradition, -one, too, which has not lacked the support of the learned,-that our little island, which rises so proudly from her surrounding waves-which towers so independently from the boson of the hoary deep-and which boasts so loftily of her Queenship over the whole earth, was once in truth and reality only an insignificant corner of the continent of Europe;" and consequently, that "Master John Bull," of independent fame, was, not metaphorically, but literally, a born brother of "Mounseer." But wince not so desperately, John! It was in your nonage; nay, you were hardly even in your cradle: it was when the Aborigines of the earth were nursing mothers of future Goths and Scandinavians; when even Gauls were hid in the womb of futurity; when Franks were an unimaginable mystery, and French "lingo" and English "bullism" ware NOT. Therefore, John, be appeased: the "smiling plains" of modern France were then rugged enough even for thy fleren tread.

The early annals of ours, as of other countries, are somewhat enveloped in fable, somewhat involved in obscurity: but our imaginations will easily conceive not merely the probability, but the certainty, of there having been loves, wars, murders, tumults, kings and usurpers innumerable, before there were historians to record, or chroniclers to transmit their names to posterity.

Yet do old chronicles-in some degree legendary, no doubt-carry us back to a period sufficiently early to satisfy all our yearnings after the antiquity of our land :--even to the time when

# "-in hir yonger years Vast earthbred Giants woo'd ber."

Even at this period, as ever since, Dover was marked out as the arena of chivalry. Those happily constituted souls who, as a learned writer remarks, "swallow Jeffrey of Monmouth without chewing," may delight in his vivid and minute description of, the fearful encounters here of "myghtie and strong Gyants." these pages it may suffice to remark that Brute, the great grandson of Enens, in obedience to the decree of an oracle, travelled somewhere about the time that Eli was judge in Israel. On arriving at our happy island, he found it inhabited by giants, whom he was fated to destroy, and the death of one of the hugest of these, called Gog Magog, by a push over the cliff at

It is to a period later than this, and yet one deeply involved in the mists of obscurity,—the reign of Lear, British king, that Shakspeare has referred that description of one of the cliffs of Dover, which, more than all the histories ever written, has rendered this place familiar to the imaginations of his countrymen.

And dizzy 'tis, to cast one's eyes so low! The crows and choughs, that wing the midway air, show scarce so gross as beetles: Half-way down. Hangs one that gathers samphire; dreadful trade! Methinks he seems no bigger than his head? Methinks he seems no bigger than his nead:
The fishermen, that walk upon the beach,
'Appear like mice; and you tall anchoring bark,
Diminish'd to her cock; her cock, a busy
Almost too small for sight: The murmuring sarge,
'Cannot be heard so high:—I'll look no more; Lest my brain turn, and the deficient eight Topple down headlong."

This cliff, however, which still bears the name Shakspeare's Cliff, is supposed from the constant abrading of the summit and surface, and the unceasing wearing of the sea at its base, to bear a very different, and a much less imposing, aspect than it did in the time of the poet.

It is yet, however, sufficiently formidable for the maccustomed foot to approach its verge very carefully, and for the unaccustomed eye to scan but fearfully the depths below; and we rather wonder at, than admire, the nerves of the lady who, the other day, could allow a coast-guardaman to descend this fearful cliff in search of her parasol, which had escaped from her hand, and scale it again with the rescued ornament ! That these brave and adventurous men are accustomed to such exploits in the performance of a peremptory duty, can hardly justify the exposing them to a certain risk

for an inadequate causo.

Our readers are probably all aware that this celebrated cliff has been excavated, and that all its gnomes and spirits are put to flight for ever by a railway tun-

nel through its heart. Shakspeare's Cliff is situated on the opposite side of the ravine (in which the original town of Dover lay) from that hill which, having from time immemorial borne a fortified erection, is called the Castle Hill .-It is hardly necessary to state that the lofty chalk cliffs collocated here give not only a majestic and imposing aspect to Dover, but led doubtless to its original and long continued importance, as offering not merely a natural barrier against hostile attacks, but one which a few additional precautions rendered an almost impregnable safeguard to the rising town, built in the ravine at the edge of the haven, the waters of which in common with the other Cinque Ports, having been they, having been still able to conquer this drawback, and to maintain its maritime importance.

It seems to be pretty well ascertained that it was on the cliffs of Dover the Britons made that formidable display which, probably more than the inaccessibility of the coast (for the natural harbour which led to a commodious haven was there) drove Cæsar from the shore. Succeeding Romans, who in due time achieved what Cæsar had little more than attempted, were so

\* The exactly corresponding, yet somewhat peculiar form of The exactly corresponding, yet somewhat peculiar form of the Dover and Caiais cliffs, the existence of a reef of rocks of similar formation acroes the strait, and not far beneath the sur-face of the water, and the probable redemption of Holland, Zealand, and part of Planders from the sea, are the chief cir-cumstances which have induced some writers to believe that England was once a peninsula, not an island.

baths were subsequently erected in the valley below.

In the second century, the far famed Lucius, a Christian Briton of the highest rank, built a church within the fortress on the cliff. It became descerated, and was reconsecrated by St. Augustine. By Edbald, the son of Ethelbert, it was transformed into a college for secular canona; but these were afterwards transplanted to St. Martin's in Dover, and the college was reased, though the church still remained for the use of of purchasing the Papacy. It is said that he consed the garrison. Service was duly performed in it until vast quantities of gold which he amassed to be ground the garrison. Service was duly performed in it until about the year 1690. The ruins of this church and, to fine powder, and, stowing it into pots and crocks, of the Roman pharos form an object of striking and sunk them for concealment in various marked spots in romantic beauty on the summit of this lofty cliff.

Romance has not failed to scatter her coscate tints around. It is said that the ever famous Arthur spread his "table ronde" within the walls of the castle, in a spacious hall which he built for the purpose, with all suitable offices around; and that the beauteous Guenever had also a bower here of his designing, in which, at a later period, chen! chen! Henry the Eighth deposited stores when he went to France! And, that the tale may not want a fitting consummation, we are informed that some casks of this wine, being overlooked and become thick with long standing, and some salt hard as adamant from the same cause, were exhibited to our wonder loving grandmothers as part of the stores brought and deposited here by Julius Cresar.

From its lofty and commanding position, Dover had ever been considered a place of vast importance, and has always been a noted place of defence-so noted, that it is said the piratical and fearless Danes ever

retrace his steps, he wandered still more widely, and found himself on the skirts of one of the dense woods which at that time almost covered the face of the country. Evening was fast closing around, and he saw himself thus benighted, without food or shelter or companion, in the midst of a hostile region. Whilst he looked hither and thither, hoping, yet almost despiring of succour, he heard some one whistling a martial air, and, looking in the direction whence the sounds proceeded, ere long he heheld the socialist emerge from one of the glades of the wood, accompanied, or rather preceded, by a numerous herd of swine. By his side stalked a magnificent mastiff, of the breed for which Britain was so famous that they had, been By his side stalked a magnificent mastiff, of the breed for which Britain was as famous that they had, been procured at any price for the amphitheatre at Rome. The herdsman was clad in the rudest garb of his country, a coarse tunic girt round his waist, and scarcely reaching his knees; his legs were bare, but on his feet he had rude brogues, made of the skin of a beast, with the hair turned outwards. His appearance was youthful; he was, as we have said, whistling merrily; and was, withal, so carnestly employed in whitting an oak branch with a rude, kuife taken from habit, inclined to suppose was always their characteristic. Each of these associated highls undertook to build a tower and a specified portion of continuous the stranger until a continuation of the stranger and their followers. his girdle, that he did not observe the stranger until a low growl from the dog caused him to raise his eyes The soldier, wishing to reconnoitre his new acquaintance before he accosted him, had drawn within the edge of the wood, but was betrayed by his bright belmet and armour, which sparkled among the branches as the sun glanced on it, and had attracted the notice

of the faithful dog. and accosted the shepherd, inquiting his name. "Godun," replied the youth readily, replacing the

mife in his girdle, and gazing on the armed stranger with perfect fearlessness, and apparently with much interest. Encouraged by this, the Dane told the youth the

redicament in which he was placed, and offered him liberal rewards to be conducted to Knute's ships. Godun undertook the office, but refused the remi

neration: the stranger was sheltered in his father's hut, and finally conducted safely to the fleet. His guide and preserver having rendered his own return unsafe by his conduct-for to assist an enemy was to forfeit his life-he remained (by previous stipulation) in the Danish camp with his new friend, whose sister he eventually married, and Jack their training their loaders

Ilis rise to power, and the importance he obtained in the cabinets of the Danish-English kings, are well known: but it was in the reign of the Confessor that he crowned his assumption and arrogance. We may consistently add here that the fraces which led to open hostilities between him and his king, and to all the pomp and circumstance" of incipient civil war, and resulted in the banishment and outlawry of himself and his family, and the conficcation of his estates, occurred at Dover, and was caused by Earl Godwin's supporting the interests of the town in a point which ran counter to the wishes of the king. The occurrence is recorded in the Saxon Chronicle, but the details are

of no particular interest. I seed the a seem In such great consideration was the Castle of Dover

to vield to those of the entile; and, as a history of exclaimed he; "and what is he now ?" ters, so is that of Dover chiefly merged in the doings of the constables who have held the key of its battered | well ?-tell me, that I may administer to thy sel castle. To the chief of these we shall now refer.

The high characteristics which Odo, the first constable after the Conquest, had displayed in a less brilliant position, were lost beneath the temptations with which his princely rank and kingly power (for he was Regent of the kingdom) overwhelmed him. His cupidity became excessive, from the view, it was said, the beds of different rivers. He had also accumulations of treasure, money, jewels, plate, and various riches, confided to the care of different religious houses, which were afterwards yielded up to the king. He procured to himself 184 lordships in Kent, and 445 in different counties; and, at length, restrained by no principle either of justice or religion, he plundered a cathedral church at Durham, carrying away, amongst other spoils, a valuable crucifix of supphire.

It may readily be imagined, that in such unscrupulous appropriations all feelings of honour and justice under the guidance of the Count of Boulogne, made an attempt to surprise the castle, which was, however,

that it is said the piratical and fearless Danes ever avoided it, and made not even an attempt to land there. From the time of Alfred the tuwn seems also to have been one of business, of cheerful activity and successful trade. It ranked as one of the earliest and most important Cinque Ports. Ee the Saxon line of monarchs drew to a close, it had guild, for the purpose of defence, and the security of the commerce of the town, and the Gihalla or Guildhall of the burgesses is mentioned in Doornsday Book. Before the time of this survey, however, it had precured its sharter of privileges from Edward the Confessor, in whose reign the authority of Godwin, Earl of Kent, Governor of Dover Castle and Guardian of the Ports, seems to have much influenced the destinities of the two.

In speaking of this bold crafty, ambitious and cruel man, it is lurdly easy to divest the occurrences of his life of the fictions wherewith they have been embellished. The legend of his death—being choked at a banquet in the king's presence when attempting to take a false oath—is well known: the circumstances attending his first appearance on the stage of public and political life are hardly less romantic.

It was after a bot battle between the Danes and Angol-Saxons, in which the latter were worsted, that a chief of Knute's army, having pursued the nemy to eagerly, underly less romantic.

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It was after a bot battle between the Danes and Angol-Saxons, in which the latter were worsted, that a chief of Knute's army, having pursued the nemy too eagerly, undeduly found that he was not merely reparated from all his comrades, but that he had windered much farther than be imagined. In at

for Calais but at Dover.

Perhaps her cliffs never re-echoed more martial

travelled about annually in the land of Israel to collect divine source, in the humblest more money for the poor. Amongst their many and varitravelled about simulally in the land of Israel to collect money for the poor. Amongst their many and variation of the confessor, in the institute source, in the institute

heed that it be such a joy as, while it leads us to cling wiped away from the face of the earth, and buried in fully aware of the natural capabilities of the place, risoned the castle, committed it to the kerping of his certify; and was notwithstanding his precently cheening the place, risoned the castle, committed it to the kerping of his certify; and was notwithstanding his precently. tion was so very great, that the annals of the port seem the pangs of porerty. "What was Aben-judget Canterbury is little more than that of the prelates who melancholy, he sented himself in the corner of his last have held archiepiscopal away within its storied clois- His wife perceived the audden change - What, a my beloved?" asked sher tenderly; "art thou, a

"Would to God it were in thy power but the Lord alone can heal the wounds which he inflicts," replies the distressed man. "Dost thou not remember days of our prosperity, when our corn fed the bu our fleece clothed the maked and our oil and refreshed the drooping spirit of the afflicted orphans came round us and blessed us and the dow's heart sang for joy. Then did we sasta of those heavenly pleasures which are the lot of the good and charitable. But now, alas I, we cannot relieve the fathericas, nor him who wants help; we are ours poor and wretched. Seest thou not youder go coming to make the charitable collection? will call-but what have we to give them?" "Do not repine, dear hunband," rejoined his virtuous wife, we have still one field left; suppose, we sell half of it, and give the money to the use of the poor

A beam of juy overspread the good man a cyon-tenance. He followed his wife a advice, sold half the field, and when the collectors called, he gave them the money. They sceepted It, and as they departed, said to him, "May the Lord restore the were soon discarded; but, worse still, in his eager to thy former prosperity, Aben-judan research his coupling his heart became hardened; he showed no mercy in his exactions, and became abhorrent in his former spirits, and with it his wonted diligence of crucking. The "men of Kent" rose against him, and tinder the suidance of the Count of Dullet with the spirits of the coupling his work, the foot of the country of the coupling his work, the foot of the coupling his him. az that drew the plough-shere sunk into the ground and the beast was maimed. In sudeavouring to meunsuccessful. But his career of extortion had drawn to a close; and at the very time when, all being something glittering in the hollow which the foot had achieved according to his wishes, he was in the act of made. This excited his attention; he due the bole

after, entertaining them thoughout and printing presentation, the manufacture in the manu

# Jenoralen Calaud. Nebeale Value de la Mar. Debasie Rabas

Dover Casile. The countable acted liberally, and honourably. He inmediately distributed the grants of sight other, kinghts, whom 19,25% is colaised with himself; and a system of defence in turn was arranged, by which the casile was at all times manued and guarded by themselves and their followers. It was then that the casile and fortifications began to assume the outward appearance which was are almost, from fiabli, inclined to suppose was already it of connecting wall; and some of these towers go even now by the names of the original founders. The conspiculture was the names of the original founders. The conspiculture was the names of the original founders. The conspiculture was the names of the original founders, the signal of the construction of the countered gallery, and, all, other agreements as a means of defence; but now, for the first time in Empland, the casile was don't the construction of the countered appearance with the countered passages, as a means of defence; but now, for the first time in Empland, the casile was an original founders of the countered appearance with drawbidge, portculling, and many, gates. The architect was of the times to the countered appearance with drawbidge, portculling, and many, gates. The architect was of the countered appearance with drawbidge, portculling, and many, gates. The architect appearance was planned by the poly, in the counter of the counter rise, the anfailing succession of assessme, the development of the humblest flower from its week at the smallest. Perhaps her cliffs never re-echoed more martial rounds, her strand never witnessed a finer assemblage ment of the humblest flower from its wad hibs quasient faintest; commonest harmony of the analysis of chivalry, that that assemblad here to accompany faintest; commonest harmony of the analysis of the Lion-heart to the Holy Land.

A JEWISH TALE

LIBERALITY GROUNDED ON RELIGION NOT TO BE CONQUEER BY REVERSE OF FORTURE! EXEMPLIFIED for the great process of the superior of the humblest flower from its wad hibs quasients for the humblest flower from its wad hibs quasients for the mind, at first operations the runs, the runs, and runs, the runs, and runs, the runs, and superior for the mind; at first operations of the humblest flower from its wad hibs quasients.

A man's gift extendeth his possessions, and leadeth him before the great—Prov., xviii. 16.

Rabbi Eliezer, Rabbi Joshua, and Rabbi Akibs; thoughts, and, therefore, more is ingle synchronic to get in the humblest movement of the numblest movement of the humblest movement of the humblest movement of the humblest flower from its want in the humblest movement of the humblest flower from its want in the humblest movement of the humblest flower from its want in the humblest movement of the humblest flower from its want in the humblest movement of the humblest flower from its want in the humblest flower from its want in the humblest flower from its want in the first of the property of the sum of the humblest flower from its want in the humblest flower from its want in the first of the first of the mind, at first operation of the humblest flower from its want in the first operation.

The sum of the humblest flower from its want in the humblest flower from its want in the first operation.

The sum of the humblest flower from its want in the mind, at first operation in the min