

5. To live under the comforting evidence of God's favour, the reverential impression of his presence, and the constraining influence of his love.

6. Mark the dealings of the Lord with you, as a God of providence, and resign yourself, with entire trust and confidence, to the whole of his providential will.

7. Whatsoever you do in word or deed, do all in the name of the Lord Jesus, making his glory, and the interests of his kingdom upon earth, your continual aim.

8. Endeavor to unite diligence in business and fervency of spirit, in a word, to glorify God in this world whilst making progress towards a better.

9. When in company with others, let all things, as far as in you lies, be done and said to mutual edification, and in your intervals of solitude endeavor more particularly to realize God's presence, and let your thoughts and affections be much with him.

10. In order that you may redeem time, live continually, as it were, within the precincts of the grave, and on the borders of an eternal world. Eccl. ix. 10.

11. As you would thus walk with God, by faith in his dear Son, never lose sight of your own corruption, weakness, and insufficiency, or of your entire dependence on the help of his Holy Spirit; nor ever cease to implore his promised influence to work in you effectually, both to will and to do, as the Spirit of light, holiness, and love; the Comforter of the Church and the glorifier of Jesus.

12. When you have done all, account yourself an unprofitable servant, and repose your every hope on the Saviour's finished work, regarding this, and nothing in yourself, as the spring of all spiritual comfort, peace, and joy.

Christian reader! a perusal of the above brief directions, if God should graciously bless it, may serve the threefold purpose, (1) of giving you a glimpse of Gospel holiness; (2) of convincing you how greatly you come short, and of humbling you on account of it; (3) of awakening your earnest desires after high attainments, and putting you upon renewed resolutions, in dependence on the Divine Spirit, and earnest cries to God for renewed strength. And in this view nothing can be more sweet and encouraging than that precious promise which you find in Ezek. xxxiii. 27: "I will put my Spirit within you, and cause you to walk in my statutes; and ye shall keep my judgements, and do them."

They plead with God, cry earnestly to him, wait diligently upon him, to accomplish in you more and more what he here engages to do for his people. He is rich in grace unto all that call upon him, as a word and the experience of his people fully testify.—But "Thus saith the Lord God, I will yet for this be inquired of by the house of Israel, to do it for them." For, remember, holiness, heart holiness, practical holiness, real holiness of life, is a sweet part of God's salvation; and while enabled sincerely to wait and long for this, you have the manifest token of God's love towards you, the seal of the Spirit, and pledge of eternal life in Christ Jesus. If you ask what it is to walk in God's statutes? I answer, it is to walk in the Spirit (Gal. v. 16.) to walk in Christ Jesus, the Lord (Col. ii. 6,) to walk in the light (1 John i. 6, 7.) to walk in love after his commandments. And these are intimately connected with each other; they are so many links, forming one chain which cannot be broken. He that has in very deed been made partaker of the Spirit will live and walk in the Spirit. The Spirit, by his teaching, will lead him to Christ. Christ is the light of the world: no follower of his shall walk in darkness, but shall see the light of life, and the light of saving knowledge is ever attended with the fire of holy love, which cannot fail to warm the heart, and stimulate it to all holy obedience.—*Ch. Pen. Magazine.*

News Department.

From Papers per R. M. S. America, Nov. 23.

Her Majesty opened Parliament, in person, on Thursday, Nov. 11.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,
I cannot meet you for the first time after the dissolution of Parliament without expressing my deep sorrow, in which I am sure that you will participate, that your deliberations can no longer be aided by the counsels of that illustrious man whose great achievements have exalted the name of England, and in whose loyalty and patriotism the interest of my Throne and of my people ever found an unfailing support. I rely with confidence on your desire to join me in taking

such steps as may mark your sense of the irreparable loss which the country has sustained by the death of Arthur Duke of Wellington.

"I am happy to acknowledge the readiness with which my subjects in general have come forward, in pursuance of the Act of last session, to join the ranks of the Militia; and I confidently trust that the force thus raised by voluntary enlistment will be calculated to give effective aid to my regular army for the protection and security of the country.

"I continue to receive from Foreign Powers assurances of their anxious desire to maintain the friendly relations now happily subsisting with my Government.

"Frequent and well-founded complaints on the part of my North American colonies, of infractions, by citizens of the United States, of the Fishery Convention of 1818, induced me to despatch for the protection to their interests a class of vessels better adapted to the service than those which had been previously employed. This step has led to discussions with the Government of the United States, and while the rights of my subjects have been firmly maintained, the friendly spirit in which the question has been treated induces me to hope that the ultimate result may be a mutually beneficial extension and improvement of our commercial intercourse with that great Republic.

"The Special Mission, which in concert with the Prince President of the French Republic, I deemed it right to send to the Argentine Confederation, has been received with the utmost cordiality, and the wise and enlightened policy of the Provisional Director has already opened to the commerce of the world the great rivers hitherto closed, which afford an access to the interior of the vast Continent of South America.

"I have the satisfaction of announcing to you that the sincere and zealous efforts of the Government of Brazil for the suppression of the Slave Trade, now nearly extinguished on that coast, has enabled me to suspend the stringent measures which I had been compelled reluctantly to adopt, a recurrence to which I anxiously hope may be proved to be unnecessary.

"The Government of her Most Faithful Majesty have fully recognized the justice of the claim which my Government have long urged for the abolition of the discriminating duties on the export of wine, and have passed a decree for giving complete effect to the stipulations of the treaty on this subject.

"You will probably deem it advisable to resume the inquiries which were commenced by the late Parliament, with a view to legislation on the subject of the future government of my East Indian Possessions.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,
The estimates for the ensuing year will in due time be laid before you.

"The advancement of the fine Arts and of practical Science will be readily recognized by you as worthy of the attention of a great and enlightened nation. I have directed that a comprehensive scheme shall be laid before you having in view the promotion of these objects, towards which I invite your aid and co-operation.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"It gives me pleasure to be enabled by the blessing of Providence to congratulate you on the general improved condition of the country, and especially the industrious classes. If you should be of opinion that recent legislation in contributing, with other causes, to this happy result, has at the same time inflicted unavoidable injury on certain important interests, I recommend you dispassionately to consider how far it may be practicable equitably to mitigate that injury, and to enable the industry of the country to meet successfully that unrestricted competition to which Parliament, in its wisdom, has decided that it should be subjected.

"I trust that the general improvement, notwithstanding many obstacles, has extended to Ireland; and while I rely with confidence on your aid, should it be required, to restrain that unhappy spirit of insubordination and turbulence which produces many, and aggravates all of the evils which afflict that portion of my dominions, I recommend to you the adoption of such a liberal and generous policy towards Ireland, as may encourage and assist her to rally from the depression in which she has been sunk by the sufferings of late years.

"Anxious to promote the efficiency of every branch of our National Church, I have thought fit to issue a Commission to inquire and report to me how far, in their opinion, the Capitular Institutions of the country are capable of being made more effective for the great objects of religious worship, religious education, and ecclesiastical discipline.

"I have directed that the Reports of the Commissioners for inquiring into the system of education pursued at Oxford and Cambridge should be communicated to the governing bodies of those Universities for their consideration, and I rely upon your readiness to remove any legal difficulties which may impede the desire of the Universities at large, or of the several Colleges, to introduce such amendments into their existing system as they may deem to be more in accordance with the requirements of the present time.

"The system of Secondary Punishments has usefully occupied the labors of successive Parliaments, and I shall rejoice if you shall find it possible to devise means by which, without giving encouragement to crime, transportation to Van Dieman's Land may at no distant period be altogether discontinued.

"The subject of Legal Reform continues to engage my anxious attention. The Acts passed in the last Session of Parliament have been followed up by the orders necessary for putting them in operation; inquiries are in progress, by the direction, with a view of bring-

ing into harmony the testamentary jurisdiction of several Courts; and bills will be submitted to you for effecting farther improvements in the administration of the law.

"To these, and other measures affecting the social condition of the country, I am persuaded that you will give your earnest and zealous attention; and I pray that by the blessing of Almighty God, your deliberations may be guided to the well being and happiness of my people."

SPEAKER OF HOUSE OF COMMONS.—The motion that "the Right Hon. Charles Shaw Lefevre do take the Chair as Speaker of the House" having been put and carried by acclamation, the chiefs of the several leading parties in the House at once stepped forth to express their own satisfaction at the choice that had been made, and to offer their congratulations to the right hon. gentleman who was the object of it. Mr. Disraeli paid a handsome tribute to the value of the right hon. gentleman's services, and dwelt with especial force upon the courage with which he had over vindicated the privileges of the House—the firmness with which he had maintained the order of debate, and the spirit of impartiality with which he had presided over every proceeding of that branch of the legislature. Lord John Russell followed in the same strain, and was succeeded by Mr. Hume, who bore his tribute also to the Speaker's merits. Perhaps, however, the most valuable, as well as the most flattering, testimony to Mr. Lefevre's fitness for the Chair was borne by Sir Robert Inglis, who drew a striking parallel between the services demanded from a speaker in the present day and those required of him a century ago. "A hundred years ago," said Sir Robert, "the Speaker had not a tenth part of the labour that now devolves upon the occupant of the Chair in this House. A hundred years ago there were not three debates in a session. A hundred years ago there were but fifteen divisions recorded, while last year there were in this House two hundred and forty-two divisions, and in the thirteen years during which the present Speaker has occupied the Chair, he has sat within these walls in the active discharge of his duties no less than thirteen thousand hours. We all remember that one Speaker only (the Hon. Spencer Compton) occupied the Chair throughout the whole of the reign of George the First; and again that one Speaker only (Mr. Arthur Onslow) presided over the debates of this House during the whole of the reign of George the Second; but when I contrast the labours of that period with those that are demanded of a Speaker at the present day, I have no hesitation in saying that the right hon. gentleman whom we have just done ourselves so much honour in re-electing, has already compressed into the period of his service more labour and attention, and successful energy, than have ever been exhibited, or ever looked for in any one of his predecessors.

Such are the circumstances under which Mr. Shaw Lefevre has again been called upon to fill the distinguished but laborious office of Speaker of the House of Commons. It is almost superfluous to add that a better choice could not be made.

PROPOSED REVIVAL OF CONVOCATION.—A meeting of the rectors, vicars, and incumbents of the city and Archdeaconry of London was held in the large hall of Zion College, on Monday, to consider the measures which ought to be adopted in order to prevent any attempt to revive the active powers of Convocation. The Rev. R. Ruddock, President of the College, took the chair. The Rev. Dr. McCaul moved a resolution, "That a report having been widely circulated that a majority of the clergy of the Church of England and Ireland are desirous that the Convocation now assembled should proceed to business, the President and Fellows of Zion College beg to be permitted to state that they do not participate in that feeling, nor believe that under present circumstances such a course would be expedient." The motion was seconded by the Rev. W. Johnson, but was met by an amendment, moved by the Rev. J. J. Toogood, and seconded by the Rev. W. Scott, that the meeting be adjourned sine die. The Rev. W. Goode spoke in favour of the original motion, and the Rev. Dr. Worthington of the amendment, which, however, was rejected by the meeting; and Dr. McCaul's resolution having been agreed to, the proceedings terminated.

RENUNCIATION OF THE HERESIES OF POPERY AT ST. PAUL'S BIRMINGHAM.—Fifty-eight more persons have renounced Popery in St. Paul's Birmingham, since the last published account—viz., 15th September last. Several of these last converts are well-educated persons; amongst them were two ladies—one had been a pervert to Popery. It may be added that great numbers more are meditating withdrawal from the Popish communion.

CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLE.—The fate of this interesting monument has at length been decided. A letter from Lord Derby permits the removal of the column now lying at Alexandria, and its erection in the Sydenham grounds of the Crystal Palace, upon condition that the Government may hereafter reclaim it on payment of all expenses incurred in the transit. Other interesting works of antiquity from Luxor and Karnak will accompany Cleopatra's Needle from the Egyptian shore.

FRANCE.

RESTORATION OF THE EMPIRE.—The proceedings or minutes of the sitting held by the Senate on the 4th record the opening speech of Prince Jerome, the Message of the Prince President, the proposition of the members for a modification of the constitution, and the answer of the Emperor, in which he declared that a Government