

God Unchanging.

For the Calliopean.

From everlasting days,  
Till ancient Time drew nigh,  
And lay, an infant in its might,  
Upon Eternity—  
Whom first there shone the beams  
Of noontide's glowing flame;  
Down to the hours we call our own,  
"Our God is still the same."

He laid the valleys low;  
He built the azure dome—  
"The morning stars together sang,"  
Viewing their lofty home.  
Pencilled alone by him,  
The flowers smiling came—  
Look up and trust, ye sons of men,  
"Our God is still the same."

Upon the breaker wild;  
Among the meadows fair;  
Upon the mountains bleak and bold,  
And tall cliffs rude and rare,  
One speaks—the world obeys,  
The angry winds are tame—  
He rules—"the babe of Bethlehem"—  
"Our God is still the same."

He, who scorned not to take  
Our sins and all our pain,  
"Endured the shame"—"despised the cross"—  
That we with Him might roign—  
He who could blast the world,  
And banish nature's frame—  
The Watcher in Gethsemane—  
"Our God is still the same."

Though earth shall pass away  
As chaff before the breeze,  
And those whose mighty radiance gleams  
Upon the tossing seas.  
Throughout eternity,  
He who Death overcame,  
And robbed the grave—shall ever be—  
"Our God is still the same."

Hamilton, January 19, 1848.

HARRIET ANNIE.

For the Calliopean.

The Characters of Queen Mary and Queen Elizabeth contrasted.

TO THE EDITRESS,—At one of our conversational meetings, the other evening, in the drawing-room, I was not a little astonished to hear it avowed that the character of Queen Mary, sometimes called "the bloody Queen," is more worthy of admiration than that of Queen Elizabeth.

One of the young ladies having read, during the week, the life of Queen Elizabeth, by Agnes Strickland, on that evening gave a synopsis of its contents; at the close of which there arose an animated discussion, concerning the comparative merits of Mary and Elizabeth. There is no doubt that Queen Mary has been defamed beyond her deserts, and that the splendor of her protestant sister's achievements has thrown a partial veil over Queen Elizabeth's faults, in the minds of the public; yet, I think the result of a calm examination will still be in favor of the latter. We will consider them, first in their private, and then in their public character,—

1st.—*Their private characters.*—The greatest stigma upon the character of Mary, is her cruelty; and this is a charge which may be palliated, but can never be removed. It is idle to attempt to transfer the blame from her shoulders to those of her cabinet. Gardiner and Bonner, the master-spirits of her bloody persecution against the Protestants, had exercised the same tor-

ments against the advocates of papal supremacy, for twenty years, under Henry VIII. They changed their religion with their Sovereigns, and became mere passive instruments in their hands. Again, why did she make choice of such ministers? It is an excellent remark of Hannah More, that "the best queens have been most remarkable for employing great men. Would, for instance, Mary di Medici have chosen a Walsingham; she who made it one of the first acts of her regency to banish Sully, and to employ Concini? Or, did it ever enter into the mind of the first Mary of England to take into her councils, that Cecil, who so much distinguished himself in the cabinet of her sister?" And even if the blame could be thrown upon her ministers, it was surely not conduct worthy of admiration, to remain passive, and see her country swimming in innocent blood. Vanity was the predominating fault of Elizabeth. But is there any comparison between the criminality of vanity and cruelty, when the former merely affects the feelings of the individual, while the latter takes away the lives of hundreds of human beings? Cicero, the illustrious orator, rhetorician, and philosopher, was notoriously vain; but who would think for a moment of comparing him with the blood-thirsty Verres, against whom he so eloquently declaimed? Elizabeth was likewise the subject of violent passions, but they never affected the interests of her kingdom, except in the solitary case of the Earl of Leicester, whom she appointed to the command of the fleet, though he was totally unfit for it. On the other hand, the ardent affection of Mary for Phillip of Spain, and her union with him, contrary to the wishes of the nation, were productive of innumerable evils to her country.

2nd.—*Their public characters.*—Queen Mary, except for evil, is a nonentity in the pages of English History. No discoveries, no acquisitions, no improvements, no literature marked the course of her reign—nothing but blood and the loss of Calais. Coming to a throne burdened with "heavy debts, empty magazines, a ruined navy, a debased coin, a decaying commerce, and an exhausted exchequer," the powerful mind of Elizabeth grappled with and surmounted them all with an ease and rapidity, which astonished the world. Appointed by Heaven to establish a Protestant Religion on the shores of Great Britain, and make it the bulwark of evangelical christianity, she fulfilled her high destinies with a zeal and a faithfulness becoming her mission. Whether encouraging the genius of Bacon and Shakspeare, patronising the University of Oxford, visiting the vessels of the discoverer Drake, intriguing with continental princes, or preparing against the Spanish Armada, she showed the same patriotic, energetic, and self-sacrificing devotion to the good of her people. Long live the memory of "Good Queen Bess!"

Hoping that the admirers of Queen Mary will not be backward in defending their favorite,

I remain yours, &c.,

CORINNE.

GASEOUS STATE OF THE EARTH.—Though the mind, accustomed to philosophical inquiries, may find it difficult to comprehend the idea that this planet once existed in a gaseous state, this difficulty will vanish upon considering the changes the materials of which it is composed must constantly undergo. Water offers a familiar example of a substance existing on the surface of the globe, in the separate states of rock, fluid and vapor, for water consolidated into ice is as much a rock as granite or the adamant; and as we shall hereafter have occasion to remark, has the power of preserving for ages the animals and vegetables that may be therein embedded. Yet, upon an increase of temperature, the glaciers of the Alps, and the icy pinnacles of the arctic circles, disappear; and, by a degree of heat still higher, might be dissolved into vapor; and by other agencies might be separated into two invisible gases, oxygen and hydrogen. Metals may, in like manner, be converted into gases; and in the laboratory of the chemist, all kinds of matter pass easily through every grade of transmutation, from the most dense and compact to an aeriform state. We cannot, therefore refuse our assent to the conclusion, that the entire of our globe might be resolved into a permanently gaseous form, merely by the dissolution of the existing combinations of matter.