

Careful guards came bounding forward, threatening an attack on the intruder. Rolla assumed a posture of defence, in front of his mistress,—prepared, apparently, to vindicate his bravery against any odds. Lucy could not see her poor companion thus ill-used, merely because he was a stranger, without an effort in his behalf. "Ha, Wolf and Watch," said she, in that tone which dogs know are intended for them, "down, sirs, down." The dogs checked themselves in an instant, and looked at their former mistress with surprise, as if conscious of some sudden charm. A moment's investigation sufficed, and their joyous yelpings and fawnings disconcerted Lucy considerably, at that particular juncture. It was a rude but hearty welcome home,—and one which might apprise the inmates of the cottage of her return, before she gained its shelter. She was right in her conjecture,—her father stood at the door, wondering at the strange conduct of the dogs, when a thought suddenly occurring, he ejaculated, "Lucy, Lucy," and rushed forward to meet his child. That evening Lucy's cup seemed to run over with blessing; only for memory, her earthly happiness would have been higher than at any former period. Her child was fondled by its delighted grandfather, Maria's affection evinced itself in a thousand endearments, Fairfield made one of the beloved circle, and all declared that the wanderer's return gave a new spring to life, and completed the content of the Prairie cottage.

She was soon installed as her father's housekeeper, and several little plans for future existence were laid. But,—man only proposes,—heaven disposes,—and her plans now were to be as visionary as those of former periods. The season approached which reminded her of her "flight from home," and its consequences. The leaves of the forest strewed the ground, and the fireside received charms from the chilly atmosphere. She was endeavouring to banish painful thoughts, by teaching her infant its first steps in life; and well she exulted as it stood alone, and cowered, and staggered towards her outstretched arms. Fairfield unexpectedly arrived, and the expression of his countenance made Lucy conscious that some news impended. She looked around, her father and child, both well and happy, were within sight,—*had she to fear for Osburn, she knew, had settled at a distance, and, respecting him, she had no cause to fear any interruption of that peace which she so much loved. Maria! had any thing happened her sister, she enquired. No, but still Fairfield had something of interest to impart to her and her father. That something was soon told. Reynall was not among "the lost at sea." He had been heard of,—had been seen, had arrived at B—, was at the Prairie. Happy meeting. He flew to his wife, overflowing with affection and esteem for her virtues, and severed from all ties, except those connected with her welfare. His forcible detention in foreign lands had been turned to good account,—he did not return empty-handed,—and he left it to his wife's option whether they should return to B— with good prospects of worldly success, or whether they should settle on a Prairie farm. The Prairie was Lucy's ready choice. A lot laid off for Lucy's share was forced on Reynall by her father, as an inducement to them to settle in his immediate neighbourhood. Arrangements were soon made, and Lucy became the happy mistress of her own cottage and farm, having happily escaped unhurt, from trials, which once seemed to threaten every danger. Her simple story afforded an example that important changes against habit, and not founded on principle, generally result in disappointment and remorse; but that patient persevering adherence to duties, in any path of life, are always rewarded; rewarded either by mere self-satisfaction, and the consciousness of heaven's approval,—or by these inestimable blessings added to many subordinate enjoyments, as in the case of LUCY CLARKSON.*

SEYDUS.

From Oester's Church and King.

REBELLION.

Reasoning upon the lowest human motives, rebellion never can be necessary, and therefore is never to be justified. Far less than the power required to overturn a throne, would be sufficient to obtain full redress for any grievance by constitutional means.

If the King should command what the laws of God forbid, the subject ought to disobey; but yet, for conscience sake, to submit to the penalty. So a child must not break the laws of the land in obedience to a parent, yet should bear, with all filial submission, the punishment which his father may inflict on him for refusing. This conduct is enjoined as a duty, and all experience proves it to be wise.

The three Jewish companions at the fiery furnace, and Daniel at the den of lions, acted thus; and God displayed his approval by the miracle that saved them. Thus the early Christians submitted to dreadful persecutions, not only while they were few, and weak, but also, and avowedly for conscience sake, when they had become strong enough to resist. By this conduct, they made Christianity, the Religion of the Roman Empire.

Upon the same principle the Reformers of England submitted in the reign of Queen Mary; and their constancy in suffering for the truth was soon rewarded by the overthrow of Popery.

The Church of England acted upon the same principle in the reign of James II.; and her crown of reward was the speedy establishment of the religion and liberties of the Empire.

But treason and rebellion, estimated by their consequences, are of all crimes the most atrocious, of all follies the most extravagant. Terrible have been the calamities when they have failed; more terrible, if possible, where they have been cursed with success.

The Reformation had been established in France; for the Huguenots already numbered more than 2000 congregations. They were in effect tolerated, and their future sovereign was among their leaders. Impatient for supremacy, they attempted to make their King a prisoner, that, in his name, they might put down their enemies by force. They failed; and the civil war which followed, and the horrible treachery which exterminated them, were but a small part of the consequences of their crime. France, as a Protestant nation, under Henry IV., united with England under Elizabeth, might, by moral influence alone, have established the cause of truth and freedom throughout Europe; but popish and infidel France has from that time been the scourge and curse of the world.

The Covenanters of Scotland asserted what they deemed the rights of conscience by murder, and rebellion; and the miserable calamities they incurred need not be related. In proof that it was only their determined treason which brought down on them the vengeance of the government, it will be sufficient to state, that at that very time the Quakers were promoting tenets still more offensive: but, doing so upon Christian principles, they obtained first toleration, and at last favour.

Successful rebellions have been, if possible, still more calamitous. The treason of the Duke of Lancaster established him without opposition upon the throne; but it ended in civil wars, which cut off his posterity, and desolated England. The traitors in the Great Rebellion won all that they fought for; but the only fruit of their crime was to set up a military despot, in the place of the King they murdered, and to annihilate their party; till of all their power and triumph, nothing remained but the record of their infamy. The French established the sovereignty of the people; and now, after fifty years of unparalleled crime and misery, we see them coerced by the sword, and saved only by despotism from the horrors of renewed anarchy.

Thus the great truth, that the sovereign power is appointed by God himself, to represent his own authority, and to be obeyed for conscience sake;—a truth upon which the prosperity and happiness of nations depend, yet which man, in his pride and folly, is so prone to dispute;—is enforced by the strongest declarations of Scripture, and confirmed by the most awful lessons of experience. So clear and forcible have been these lessons, that we see men, who certainly have no moral scruples on the subject, unless personal cowardice should be so considered, deprecating rebellion as the most certain means of defeating a treasonable object.

THE DAHLIA.

The Dahlia, which now forms so prominent a feature amongst our autumnal gaieties in the flower-garden, was named in honour of Andrew Dahl, a botanist of Sweden. Willdenow objected to the term, under an erroneous impression that it had previously been appropriated to another genus; and adopted the name *Georgina*; but he has not been followed by subsequent writers. Others objected to it from its similarity to *Dalea*, a genus already established, after our countryman, Dale. The name Dahlia is now, however, so well confirmed, that it may bid defiance to the caprice of modern botanical name-changers. It is, notwithstanding, very desirable that attention be paid to the proper pronunciation of the word. The *a* should have the open sound, as in father; it will then be clearly distinguished from the older name Dalea. The genus is now principally divided into two species, *superflua* and *frustranea*, in allusion to the florets of the rays of the former abounding in seed; whilst those of the latter species are barren. Other specific distinctions were first adopted, but they all proved unstable; and from the proneness of the Dahlia to sport into such numerous varieties, it may be doubted whether the present distinction will prove permanent.

These splendid plants are natives of Spanish America, and though noticed by the Spaniards about the middle of the seventeenth century, did not attract much attention till they had flowered at Madrid, in 1790, when Cavanilles described them in the first volume of his *Icones*, published in the following year. In 1802, he sent plants to Paris, where they were successfully cultivated by Monsieur Phouin, who shortly afterwards, published coloured figures and a description of them. The first introduction of the Dahlia into England was, according to the *Hortus Kewensis*, by the Marchioness of Bute, in 1789, but the plants, it may be presumed, were soon lost. In 1802 and 1803, others were sent from Paris; and in 1804, seeds from Madrid; yet, for several years, they were scarcely heard of amongst us. Their habits being unknown, their increase was slow; whilst, on the

continent, innumerable and splendid varieties were produced; so that, after the peace, in 1814, they were poured upon us in all the variety of their present tints; exciting the astonishment of every beholder, and the joy of those who could number such beauties amongst their own collections. Since that time they have been rapidly increased and improved, and England can now boast of varieties as superb as any in the world.

Early sown seeds produce plants that will flower in the succeeding Autumn. The more certainly if forced on a hot-bed. Roots keep very well in sand, in a dry cellar. In dividing them, the old stems may be slit, and a portion must be retained to each plant. Plant old roots in the first week of April; or pot them, force in a hot-bed, and turn into the borders when three or four inches high. A few may be retained in large pots; they will be less luxuriant, and flower earlier. Train one stem only from each root, and pinch off the lower-side shoots. The superfluous shoots from old roots, when taken off, may be planted in the shade, under a hand-glass, and will readily grow, as will cuttings of the older stems. Or cuttings of fine varieties may be grafted on the tubers of common ones merely by splicing them together, tying, and enclosing them in a little clay, before they are potted in mould: they should then be put in a hot-bed and shaded. A gravelly soil checks their luxuriance and produces most flowers.—*Maunder's Botanic Garden.*

JAMAICA.—Our dates from Jamaica are to the 7th November. The Legislature met on the 30th October. The following is His Excellency Sir Lionel Smith's Speech on the occasion:

"Gentlemen of the Council,

"Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

"The most important event, in the annals of Colonial History, has taken place since I had last the pleasure of meeting the Legislature of this Island; and I am happy in being able to declare, that the conduct of the Labouring Population, who were then the objects of your liberal and enlightened policy, entitles them to the highest praise, and amply proves how well they have deserved the boon of Freedom.

"It was not to be expected, that the total extinction of the Apprenticeship Laws would be followed by an instantaneous return to active labour; but feeling, as I do, the deepest interest in the successful result of the great measure now in progress, I sincerely congratulate you, and the Country at large, on the improvement which is daily taking place in the resumption of industrious habits, and I trust there is every prospect of agricultural prosperity.

"Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

"Many important subjects consequent upon the altered condition of society, will, I hope, receive your early and serious consideration.

"In calling upon you to provide for the usual public exigencies, I make no doubt you will support the credit of the Island, with due regard to the interests of your Constituents.

"Gentlemen of the Council,

"Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

"I shall lose no time in laying before you various Despatches from Her Majesty's Government.

"I beg to assure you of my cordial co-operation in all measures which may tend to improve the laws,—to give security to property,—to protect the just rights of the peasantry, and ensure peace and happiness to all classes of Her Majesty's subjects."

On the same day, the House of Assembly Resolved that the act of the British Parliament, entitled "An act for the better government of prisons in the West Indies," is a violation of our inherent rights as British subjects, as recognized by the constitution of this Island, and by the act of Parliament, the 18th of George 3d chapter 14th; that the same has not, and ought not to have the force of law in this island, and that the authorities will not be justified in acting on it.

And therefore, it was the opinion of the house, it would best consult its own honour, the rights of their constituents, and the peace and well-being of the colony, by abstaining from the exercise of any legislative function, excepting such as may be necessary to preserve inviolate the faith of the Island with the public creditor, until our most gracious Majesty's pleasure shall be made known, whether her subjects of Jamaica, now happily all in a state of freedom, are henceforth to be treated as subjects, with the power of making laws hitherto, for their own government, or whether they are to be treated as a conquered colony, and governed by parliamentary legislation, orders in Council, or, as in the case of the late amended Abolition Act, by investing the Governor of the Island with the arbitrary power of issuing proclamations, having the force of law, over the lives and properties of the people.

In consequence of this determination, his Excellency prorogued the Legislature until the 3d of November, in order that the Members might have an opportunity of reconsidering the subject. On that day, the Assembly again met, but still adhering to their former decision, it was believed an immediate dissolution would take place.