

My dear female friends, let me implore you to have a just impression of the importance of your character—sacrifice it not, for the empty flattery, the foolish adulation—the glittering toy—the short-lived pleasure; but recollect your character on earth is intimately and closely connected with eternity, and that your actions here will be the commencement, the introduction, of buds and blossoms, which shall endure as long as Jehovah; and run parallel with heaven and immortality.

"Jesus! thy choice shall be my aim—
Inspired of that holy flame,
Which must for ever blaze!
To take the cross and follow thee,
Where love and duty lead, shall be
My portion and my praise."

JUNIVS.

McGill Street, Montreal, Feb. 27, 1843.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SMITHFIELD.—Rev. Dr. TYNG, in one of his letters respecting England, published in the *Episcopal Recorder*, says:

My walk to Mr. Goode's took me through the midst of Smithfield, the honored place of Protestant martyrdom, now occupied and crowded as a cattle and sheep market. But here is the spot, still open to the light of day, where the first English Protestant martyr, John Rogers, gave his body to the flames, rather than yield his soul to Satan, and where other and numerous sacrifices of a similar kind followed him. I stopped, and looked around and meditated upon the scene. The same sun was shining upon me, which saw that day of cruelty and suffering,—I was on the very spot where the triumphant conflict with Satan was waged by the suffering saints of God. Nay, the very flocks which were crowded around me, seemed fit emblems of those holy men who were led like "lambs to the slaughter, and like sheep dumb before their shearers;"—and as I thought of the actual rising again of this horrible power of cruelty and darkness in England, the very England whose soil has thus marked and stained with the blood of martyrs, I could not but look around and say still farther, "the ox knoweth his owner, and the ass his master's crib, but England doth not know, this people doth not consider." But the same Living God was above me, and looking down upon me, that gave the victory then to his suffering saints,—and he will yet purify his chosen Church, that it may be without spot or wrinkle before him. I doubt not, there is a providence yet to be explained, which has thus kept this place open these three hundred years, when London has been so covetous of every inch of ground. It stands here solemnly to testify against the declining spirit of the Reformation. Does it stand to be the scene of chastisement and purifying of the Church again?

NEW STYLE OF TRAVELLING TO THE EAST.—Extract from a letter from Suez, dated Nov. 30:—The new Suez Hotel and Transit Ware is now actively progressing, a great number of laborers being employed. It certainly shows Mehemet Ali's taste for the magnificent, being planned on a very extensive scale—in my opinion, much too large for the probable requirements of travellers or traffic at this place. The line of telegraph between this and Cairo is also well advanced. An experiment of some importance to the improvement of the transit of passengers has just been made, to try the capability of dromedaries for draught. One of the carriages lately sent out by the Oriental Company was brought over here from Cairo with some difficulty, four horses being scarcely sufficient to draw it on the heavier or sandy part of the road. It was here determined to try two dromedaries in it, and though the experiment was made under disadvantage, for what of proper harness, breast-plates, &c., it proved completely successful, showing that the dromedary is much more valuable for draught than the horse in this country. Drawn by dromedaries properly harnessed, the new carriages will form a vast improvement, being far more commodious and easy than the clumsy vans hitherto used.

ENGLISH REFORMERS.—For the memory of no unimpaired men have we a more sincere veneration than for that of the English Reformers. They were generally not very remarkable for power of

understanding, perhaps; but they were so simple and so meek, and generally so intrepid for the fundamental truths of the Gospel, that we love to think of them. They could not argue like Calvin, nor thunder like Luther, but they could speak plain truth, and die for the testimony of Jesus.

When Bishop Hooper, the night before his martyrdom, was besought by his friend Sir Anthony Kingston to "consider that life was sweet & death bitter, and life may be had," the holy man thus by his living faith met the snare of the enemy,— "True it is, Master Kingston, that death is bitter, and life is sweet; but alas! consider that the death to come is more bitter, and the life to come is more sweet. Therefore for the desire and love I have to the one, and the terror and fear of the other, I do not so much regret this death, nor esteem this life; but have settled myself, through the strength of God's Holy Spirit, patiently to pass through the torments and extremities of the fire now prepared for me, rather than deny the truth of his word."

AN EXAMPLE.—"I asked a Sunday school teacher, if he expected to continue his efforts of that kind during life. 'Certainly,' said he, 'unless Satan's kingdom is destroyed first;—I have enlisted during the war.' A good example for others." In the spirit of the above resolution, a faithful teacher in London attended school forty years, and was absent only three Sabbaths.

POWER OF GOD.—The sun is as large as three hundred and thirty-seven thousands of our worlds. Jupiter is as large as one thousand two hundred and eighty-one of our worlds. Mercury flies along, in its path, at the rate of twenty miles in a second. Uranus is seventeen times as large as our world, one billion eight hundred millions of miles from the sun, and flies along at the rate of two hundred and forty miles every minute! Here, then, is the power of God! A world, with all its mountains, and oceans, and kingdoms, is but a pebble in the hands of the Almighty!

IT TAKES TWO TO MAKE A SLANDER.—"My dear friend, that woman has been talking about you again! She has been telling the awfulest lies you ever heard; why she railed away at you for a whole hour!" "And you heard it all, did you?" "Yes." "Well, after this, just bear in mind that it takes two to make a slander—one to tell it, and one to listen to it."

COST OF A TULIP.—The sum of 640l., or more than \$2,000, says the London Record, has lately been given for the bulb of a new tulip called the "Citadel of Antwerp." This sum would have supported for a year six or seven missionaries and their families at the Sandwich Islands. Whether the money would have been better employed in the one way or the other, men reputed to be good and wise will differ.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S HEALTH. We regret to learn that His Excellency's health is not improving. The *British Whig* of the 28th ult. says:—"The Governor-General still remains very unwell, although in no immediate danger. The impossibility of getting a Land Deed signed shows that no public business is transacted by him as yet." The following is the last bulletin issued:

His Excellency the Governor General spent a restless night, and his present condition is, on the whole, less satisfactory than when last reported.

W. C. GWYNNE.
W. HOME.

Government House, Feb. 27.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

THE Imperial Parliament was opened by Commission on the 2d ult., on which occasion the speech from the throne was read by the Lord Chancellor.

Mr. Drummond, the private Secretary of Sir Robert Peel, was assassinated on the 20th ultimo. The assassin mistook the unfortunate gentleman for Sir Robert himself.

Sir Charles Metcalf, the late Governor of Jamaica, has been appointed to succeed Sir Charles Bagot as Governor-General of Canada; and it was expected he would sail from England on the 4th instant, in the Royal Mail Steamer *Columbia*.

The changes to be made in the corn laws at the present session of Parliament, will not be made. Sir Robert Peel is said to have signified his intention of not meddling with the corn laws, a good deal of excitement among the advocates of free trade in corn has been the result.

The Syrian question had been settled according to the wishes of the Five powers, on the terms set forth in a note to their representatives by the Reis Effendi:—

"The Sublime Porte hereby informs the representatives of the Five Powers, that it is willing to make a trial in Syria of the following administrative system: the faculty of electing a Christian Kaimakann, to be charged with the administrative government of the Christian populations, shall be accorded to the Maronites; and the faculty of electing a Moslem Kaimakann, to govern the remaining populations, (of the Lebanon,) shall be accorded to the Druses; but to the exclusion of the Emir Beschir, and of all members of the Shehab family. So soon as proper dispositions can be made, the Ottoman garrisons under the orders of his Excellency Omer Pasha, shall be withdrawn from Betedin, and other places of the Mountains; and the safe keeping and tranquility of those districts confided to the respective chiefs, subordinate, in case of need, to his Excellency the Pasha Said."

It had been definitively settled, that Russia and Great Britain should mediate between Turkey and Persia, in a conference to be held at Erzeroum.

Mr. Roebuck gave notice that he would, on an early day, move an address to Her Majesty, praying that free pardon might be extended to all persons who had been transported from Upper and Lower Canada for political offences.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

My Lords and Gentlemen,—We are commanded by her Majesty to acquaint you that her Majesty receives from all Princes and States assurances of a friendly disposition towards this country, and of an earnest desire to co-operate with her Majesty in the maintenance of general peace.

By the treaty which her Majesty has concluded with the United States of America, and by the adjustment of those differences which, from their long continuance, had endangered the preservation of peace, her Majesty trusts that the amicable relations of the two countries have been confirmed.

The increased exertions which, by the liberality of Parliament, her Majesty was enabled to make for the termination of hostilities with China have been eminently successful. The skill, valor, and discipline of the naval and military forces employed upon this service have been most conspicuous, and have led to the conclusion of peace upon terms proposed by her Majesty.

Her Majesty rejoices in the prospect that by the free access which will be opened to the principal marts of that populous and extensive empire, encouragement will be given to the commercial energies of her people.

[The establishment of an administration for the Christian population of Syria, at Jerusalem; the recent operations on and negotiations in India, Turkey, &c.; the last year's disturbances in the manufacturing districts, the laws proved efficacious to repress; the loyal reception of the Royal family in Scotland, and the decrease in the Revenue, constitute the other themes of the speech.]

The Duke of Wellington had given notice that he should move votes of thanks to the officers in China and India.

Dreadful Hurricane—Great loss of Life.—A storm, with one exception, perhaps, the most destructive as regards life and property that has swept over the British Islands during the present generation occurred on the 13th ult. The greater part of Western Europe experienced, more or less, its ravages. Upwards of 60 vessels were wrecked in this conflict of the elements, and hundreds of lives have been lost. The London papers contain an account of the disaster, one of the most tragic of which occurred off Boulogne, where a homeward bound vessel from India, the *Conqueror*, went to pieces, and all on board, numbering upwards of seventy souls—save one, a boy—were engulfed by the storm. The same locality, only six weeks before, proved the grave of all on board another vessel from the East. These disasters have induced the Committee of Lloyd's to direct the attention of the Government to the erection of lights, on that part of the French coast, which will probably be carried into effect.

Frightful loss of Life in Ireland.—The most sweeping loss of life occurred on the coast of county Down, in Dundrum Bay, among the shipping craft which belong to New Castle and Annalong, (a little fishing village near Killeel.) No fewer than 46 fishermen, belonging to Newcastle, perished in the storm. A few miles further up the coast, at Annalong, 27 other individuals were lost, making an aggregate of 73. About 20 of the poor creatures have left wives and children; many others were the chief support of aged parents; and 60 children have been left fatherless.