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TIIE WESLEYAX

## Contmporarn Opinions.

(From Zion's Herald)
Layard's Biscoreries - The Mrts and Seripture. The repearches of Dr. Layard, in $A$ suryria, have exceited universal. intereese in the ecien
tifie world; his published volumes, however tife world; ; his published volumes, however,
were but pereliminary gilimpses of the explor ations and resulis which he has nchieved
since their publication. No portion of his torical antiquity was more completely no-
scured than the annals of Assyria ; Mr. Layard's rese arches have lifted the veil nut
disclosed to us a magnificence of nainnal disclosed to us a magnificence of nalinna and Hebrow historians, acriking as they are. gave us no adequate idea. These discurer-
jes not only promise us much of the history ies not only promise us much of the histor
of the moose splendid of ancient empires, bu they have already modified considerally our notions of ancient art, and are throwing ne
light and confirmation on the Sacred Re cords. Stringer \& Yow "Minalern vate leter from Layard to Kellogg, the
painter, who accompanied him in a former
Eastern journey. In this letter Mr. Layard intimates his strong impression that his dis coveries will refute the common opinion or the Egyplo-Phenician origin of the arts "ine ays:-
ved from Eggipt into Greece, I merely al luded to the popular opinion, without adher ing to it. It is $n \boldsymbol{n}$ allogetiber indyrobable That they came from another source. Plas-
nicia was too much of a trading province to nicia was too much of a trading province to
derote any great attention to the higher
branches of the arts, and I am not aware of any monument existing which can be traced to that people, and show a very high know.
ledge of architecture or sculpture designs we have on their earty coins, and
particularly of the coins called the unknown of Celicia,' and those belonging to
cities on the Sauthers wast of Act cities on the Southern conast of Asia Minor,
were introduced by the Phornician colon: ints, asd eventually show that Phoesicia had
borrowed from the A orrowed from the Asayriana and not from the Egyptians. Indeed, as their language
and written characters (for the cuneiform, you muast remember, appearse only to bave,
been a monumental character, perhaps Se. metic, like the hieronyphitice of Efgype, most probable that their sympsthian, it is with that people.
ations wa that the language of the two the cuse al one pariod, buis what have been out the existence of the Assyrian empire may be doubiful. Al any rate, I beliere the real Assyriams and the Phenicians, like all the nations occupying Syria and Meso-
potamia, to have been of the pure Semetic potock. I regret that I hare pure Semetic make you a sketch of a bas-relief. A specimen of this kiud would at once show you how much nearer allied the arts of Greece Egypl. One thing appeard noir to be pret cernain-that all Western Asia, Persia Susiana, Media, Asia Minor, \&cc, were funknowledge of the arts. Persepolis is a mere copy of an Asayrian monument, as far as the sculpture and ornaments aro cerned, with the addition of external arc judge, the Assyrians appear to have been almost entirely iguorant.
There is no reason therefore to reject
together the supposition that the arts together the supposition that the arts may Phosacicia, into Greece, or indeed that the arts may have passed into that coontry hrough $A$ sia Minur. The Aesyriaps in the extreme elegance and taste displayed in
their ornaments, in their study of anatomy and in their evident attempla at composition had much in commoou with the Greeke. think artists will be surprized when they ree the colloctions of drawingsal bave been able
to make, and that one of the results of the discoveries at Nimroud will be new
With regard to the early history of the arts." Wo have heretofore alluded several times cal learning. Mr. Layard ayys ou ot this sub-
joct:-
doubt that much important ief, there is no
be expected from a careful investigation ou
the nonuments of Asyria. During my 1 a hours, without being able io devorte nuuch
thought or attention to the suthect hought ontlentinn to the sulbject, I have
been continnally struck will the curious illusrations of little-understood passagee in the
Bitie, which there recurds aford torical and arohenological ppint of siew, 1
know notling more interestiug andl more ofromising than the examination of the ruins erer exisited-the power of whose $k$ king oxlended, at one perind, over the greater part
of Assyria-whose advance in civilization and knowledge is the theme of cincienation liss face of the earth, that it has lefi scarcely irace, save its name, behind. names of its kings are not satisfactorily
known, and out of the areser lists preserved, we are unable to select nne
worthy of credit. As to their deeds, have been in the most profound darkness and were it not for the record of their
sirength and Scriptures, we should scarcely credut the few Traditions which the Greeks have preserve to us. Afier the lapse of two thousand five their history in our were chance has throw Cheir hitory in our way, and we have no.
their deeds chronicled in wriling and sculpture.
Wete $i$
Were I much given to the explanation of such ithings by a reference to nuperhunnan
interfereace, 1 should be inclined th that the Almighty lad designedly kept these monuments buried in the earih, uatil the
time had arrived when man had sufficien leisure and kuowledgo tod discover the co character, that he might prove io them how great was the power which he so suddenly
deasroyed on the subject were sulille prophecies up sculplures and inscriptious semained the ground, they would have utterly disapperter long ere any records could have been made casually discorered tene. Had they bee tury, they would probably have been use for cement in the construction of the walls cuvery.
$\begin{aligned} & \text { cous." } \\ & \text { Every }\end{aligned}$
eceired new despatch from Mr. Layard is

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\underset{\substack{\text { receiv } \\ \text { Reave }}}{ }
$$ learned world is lookiay witerest; and the portant disclosures.

## (From the Halifax Christian Messanger.)

 Coleridge.Coleridge, who died only a few years
since, was und minds of the age. For depth and extent of original though, and a clear and powerfu
insight into the moral and intellectual struc ure of the human minad he has had tew anperiurs. His wonderful conversathunal pow ers were such as to become proverbial, whe-
ther engaged in maters of conmuman lifrary discusion or touching on the deeppe:i sumr-
ces of teataphysical mpeculation. He hat iu addition a singularly vivid nud distinect view
of the nature and invertance of spiratul te higion. Bat with all these ponvers of thought prose ind poetry, a very large portion of degrading use of opium. Very late in line
his quire its due ascendency and to rescue him rom his wretelied thraldorn. Alas, how powerful is unn! How offeed des it enable
Satan in lead captire an his will the on whom Providence thas beatowed the mos shining talents. With its indulgence it power increases, and it victiuns soon Iose all
hope or chance of delireracit. hope or chance of deliverance. Surely wo
may ask what source of real happiues man witbout religion? The more brillian his parts, the greater ennsibility he ofien I ought to his happiness ond conbuting as only leods a keener edgge to his misery
uch was the case of Colerigge. How fectingly does his hanguage depict the utter incapabulity of earthly things to give com.
fort to the soul, and show the mivery spirit that has no God to lean upon in of Hour of anguish and in the prospect of death.
Ouc of the strongest proofs of the value and
 condition of those whont have it nop, as ac
knowledged liy themselves. How frequeri y have bad men of the highest talent and
 Wha delighted the xorld by their wit, wer
powered it inilh their lologuence or astonisl
d it with their ed it with their knowledgqe or their learning
possessing mental powers whing
 felliw men, and excited the celly or of theirar
tion of thousands, who, could the sectet tr cesses of ibeir hearis have bienen exposed t peri, wonls, ef then during the monst brillian
per ces of the inuss finishe!! wretchedness; whin
lisappoinsed and disgusted with the paxt and
 latest years in broeding neer their inwar
anguish, and ns death drew near, ncknow leilged in the bitterness of their spiril wonder that such ineu hare ofien expressed their fervent desire that they had werer beenn
born, or have winhed to exchange conditinu
with the beass that with the beasts that porish! In in, when we
duly consider it, little surprising. God creduly consider it, littlesurprisinn. Gond cre-
ated inan in his own imntr, capable of iovlug and serving him. With a maind then and at enomity with his great Creator, what but misery in its mist fearful forms can be expected or deserred. Were men only to and to eternity they would feel aud ncknow-
ledge that the very torture of soul which te ledge that the very torture of soul which he
has congected with sin, has been sent has connocted with sing, has been sent in ove and mercy to rastore them to the true consideration, repentincee and amendment
of life. liow truly preferable, even in the resent world, is the lot of those who fear dion ve God, however olscure their connost gifted or admired among the sons of genius and knowletge, however idolized by
the world, but who are sirangers to themelves and to God! ! who neglect or perliap; despise his ievealed will, nandect or perrhap: his $f$, vour and his grace ns the mere dreams of
entiuxinsm. Godliness las the promise of he life that now is, as well as of that which ho come, but it is only wheu the scencs of the true and eternal boundaries shalll lee fixed nod known belween those who fear Ged aud Thore who fear himn not. The case of Cole-
ridge affirds one of the nost striking vwi-
dences dences on reerord in favour of Tremperance
principlex-Opium os Alcollorl will pqualiy principles-Opium or Alcolncl will equaliy
perform their mission of destruction hurth of oul and looly if they but once are suffered
in stupefy and enslave thear hapless and de. luded victime.

## Front the Turonto Clobe

Sunday Traveliiar.
kind should be gowernment office of any mail contractor slould carry pubtic mails
 bath. There iv on laif way haves in this
naller. Eillier we hust law in its tuit extent, or ser it aside. Few
men will serimusly be injured ty oteying any cominaind of the
Decalugue : but we have nothing to do with Consequences. The sceptic will keep the sur frames requires one diay of rest in seven because the rery beanes of the feld will have
it; but the Chrisiian is in but the Chrisiian is nos left to doubt in
be matter, -he has but to ne matier, -he has but to obey. We do
no believe in a " national couscience"" we do believe in the national represennatives having consciences each man for himself, a large proporion of then the test come a large proportion of the members of the
present Pariament will not he ashan Wentess that they respect the Divine law. We know all the "ecrils"" which will at
lend the carrying out such"" tend the carrying sut such " extreme views"

- merchants would want teir Whole day." English letters might no! be replied to for a whole week; an affectionate pa-
ent mizht nothear that ent might not hear that his child whs dying in might not hear that his child was dying in
eightouring city
spit, just comectal evidence in $n$
hate: wil the ramis Alfirst is.





 sabbati. Incommondeed we admin, maly
would be-ennuyrd a liele Would be-ennuyrd a litte perhapo- man
who dare plead such an excuse for Sutide
desecration?-

Erncral Atisclllany.





 our whiche of dhat univeral lighthend pore


 he consequences were the eatht 100 bo dive
its atmosphere? Were the
 and could we suppose iwing beeings at the man
iime to exist, the landacape of the earthe mand e diranted of all ita regetable beatiere, end fice of nature ; the opringee over the whot cove to fon", even the watere of the rem woith
 ither hy day or by wilighther nu thin abode of ma



 Wosic be for ever unk nown. The taorn: dig mould Prutracted by the esening twishte. All wonid


 Th the primitive chans whimnee it arses.
$\qquad$
$\qquad$ Sormed into mue ium ne ne spy.plitire, withouts:

Nrleor

 ranean. One bright morning, when the ship was nooth neen, every thing on board being orderi! ad quiet, bete was a nudden ery of "a man oond draughteman, who had been nitung on teck Looking over the side of the ship, sat hit own eervant, who was no swinmere, gounder ng in
he oec. Beiore Flinn: jacket could be off the captan of mariices had thrown the man a char hirough the port-hole inthe ward -room, whel
him fluat ing, and the next instant Flina lad fung
fair from the quazter dec t , was therity

