THEY RECEIVED THE WORD WITH ALL READINESS OF MIND, AND SEARCHED THE SCRIPTURES DAILY, WHETHER THOSE THINGS WERE SO .- ACTS XVII. 11.

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THE BRIGHT ARMOUR OF LIGHT. COLLECT FOR ADVENT SUNDAY, PARAPHRASED. Almighty Father, God of all, benign, Oh grant us grace -the power, strength, and will To east from us those dreary shades that fill Our hearts with darkness; cause therein to shino The sweet effulgence, and the ray divine Of light's bright armour; in this mortal life.
In which thy Holy Son, with humble micn, Once deigned to visit this our earthly scene; That in the day, the last dread, awful, day When He shall come, all glorious with power To judge the world—that, at that fearful hour We may be saved, and our poor forms of clay Rise to a life immortal, pure and blest

ARTHUR DE LE REST PROTESTO DE LA COMPANSION DE LE COMPANSION DE LE COMPANSION DE LA COMPANS JERUSALEM TRODDEN DOWN OF THE GENTILES.

With Hun to live in realms of endless rest.

The hand of Providence, in the uninterrupted fulfilment of this prediction down to the present time, is wonderfully manifest. Two things are specially to be noted in the prophecy: First that the Jews were never to be re-estudished in Jerusalem, and secondly, that it was not only to be in possession of, but to be "tradden down of the Gentiles,"-until the times of the Gentiles should be fulfilled. That the Jews have never been re-established in Jerusatem since its destruction, has not been owing to my want of desperate effort on their part; nor because the power of the Gentiles has not been vigoroutly employed on their behalf. In about sixtyfour years after their almost total expulsion from Judea, under the conquest of Titus, Jerusalem was partially re-built by the emperor Adrian. A Roman colony was settled there, and all Jews were forbidden, on pain of death, to enter therein, or even to look at the city from a distance. Soon after this, the Jaws revolted with great fury, and made a powerful effect to recover their city from the beathen. They were not subdued again without great loss to the Romans, and immense slaughter among

themselves. In the roan of Constantine the Great, their effort was repeated, and terminated as before, in perfect defeat with increased massacre and oppression. But in the person of the nophew of Constanting. their zezl for the rebuilding of their temple was nerocined with the determination of the empores Julian to overthrow Christianity; and between the power of a Roman sovereign with a victorious army at his feet, and the exulting enthusiases of the whole remnant of the Jewish people, a union was formed for the single object of rearing up the temple with its ancient ritual, and of planting around it is numerous colony of Jews, which, to all human judgment, here the assurance of complete success. The grand object of Julian was to convert " the success of his undertaking into a specious argament against the faith of prophecy, and the truth of revelation." A decree was issaul to his friend Alppius, that the temple of Jerusalem should be restored in its pricting beauty. To the energies of Air plus was joined the support of the governor of Palestine. At the call of the empoter, the Leves from all the provinces of the empire assembled in triumpliant exultation on the hills of Zion. Their wealth, strength, time, even their most delicate famales, were devoted with the utmost enthusiasm to perseverance? when Roman power and Jewish the same edifying spectacle of min and desolution." There was an unseen hand, which neither Jews nor emperers could overcome. The simple account of the defeat of this threatening enterprise of infidelity is thus given by a heathen historian of the day, a soldier in the service, and a philosopher in the principles of Julian. Whilst Alypins, assisted by the governor of the province, urged with vigour and diligence the excention of the task, norrible balls of fire breaking out near the foundation, with frequent and reiterated attacks, rendered the place, from time to time, inacessible to the scorched and blasted workmen; and the victorious element continuing in this manner obstinately and resolutely bent, as it were, to drive them to a distance, the undertaking was aban-doned." Such authority should satisfy a helieving, and must astonish an incredulous mind, neknowledges even the sceptical Gibbon. He can not but own that "an earthquake, a whirlwind, and a fiery eruption, which overturned and scattered the new foundations of the temple, are attested with some variations, by contemporary and respectable evidence." One writer, who published an acyear of its occurrence, holdly declared, says Gibbon, that its prefernatural character was not disputed, even by the infidels of the day. Another speaks of it thus: "We'are witnesses of it; for it happened in our time, not long ago. And now, if you should go to Jerusalem, you may see the foundations open ; and if you inquire the reason, you will hear no other than that just mentioned.

Whether this attempt of Julian was defeated by miraculous interposition, is a question which our present object does not require us to argue. Two things are certain. First: That the power and wealth of the Gentiles were united with the devoted enthusiasm of the Jews, to defeat the prophecy of Christ, by rebuilding the temple, and by re-establishingits ritual, and by re-organizing a Jowish population as possessors of Jerusalem. Secondly: That contrary to all expectation, when nothing was lacking for the work, and none in the world lifted a finger ngainst it, it was suddenly abandoned, on account of sundry alarming and singular phenomena bursting from the original site of the temple, by which even the fannticism of the Jews was deterred, and the enmity of Julian, to the Gospel, defeated. These undenjable facts are sufficient to show, with impressive evidence, the hand of God, protecting the prophetic character of our Lord. When, in con-

* Gibbon. + Ammianus Marcellinus. † Gibbon's Deel, and Fall, vol. iii. chap xxiii. Chrysostom, See Lardner, iv. 324.
See the miraculous character of this event very ably advocated in Bishop Warburton's Julian.

acxion with these, you consider the great anxiety so universally felt among the Jews of all centuries, to enjoy the privilege of living and dying in Jerusalem; that no risk of life, or sacrifice of property would be thought too great for the purpose of once more setting up the gates and alters of the holy city, that the nation is now as numerous as at any period of its encient glory; and yet that during almost the whole period since the destruction of Jerusalem, so entirely have Jews been prevented from living on her foundations, that they have had to purchase, dearly, the permission to come within sight of her hills, and to this day are taxed and oppressed to the dust, as the cost of being allowed to walk her streets, and look, at a distance, upon her mount Moriah; you will acknowledge that the prediction of our Saviour, in reference to their exchusion from Jerusalem, has been not only most strikingly fulfilled, but fulfilled in spite of the most

But it was predicted that Jerusalem should not

powerful causes and efforts for its defeat.

only be possessed by the Gentiles, but "Irodden down" by them, till their times should be fulfilled. What the soldiers of Titus did, has already been stated. From that time, during sixty-four years, a Roman garrison alone inhabited the ruins. At the end of these years, the city was rebuilt by the emperor Adrian, under the name of Allia; a Roman colony was planted there; all Jews were banished on pain of death; every measure was used to destroy secred recollections, and desecrate what were estremed as holy places. The city was consecrated to Jupiter Capitolinas; a temple was erected to the pagengod, over the sepalehre of Jesus; a statue of Venus was set up on mount Calvary; and the figure of a swine, placed in marbie on the gate that looked towards Bethlehem. Jerusalem continued in possession of the Roman emperors till subdued in the year 637 A. D. by the Spracens. The king of Persia had, in the meanwhile, besieged and plundered it, exception from this statement. In the hands of positive assurance or promise." Mohammedans, sometimes of Arabian, sometimes of Turkish, and sometimes of Egyptian origin, it lester as, to "testify, bear witness." The meancontinued to be literally trampled down and descerated, during a period of more than four hundred which language it was first used as a religious title, sequence of Heke's Pa being in the neighbourhood, years; when having been taken by the crusaders, is "a witness," a witness for the truth," and as parties of Natives have often assembled at this is government was assumed by one of their leaders, and Christians alone were allowed to dwell therein. later Greek lexicographers, who uniformly translate they about eighty-eight years clapsed, however, protester by a word signifying—"I am a witness?" before the crescent of Mohammed was again planted upon the hill of Zion; where, to this day, it has retrained, with a single triffing exception, undisturbed either by Jow or Caristian. During the seven conturies of this uninterrupted dominion of Mohammedinical, Jerosalem has been captured and recaptured, again and again, by the various contending families and factions of the Arabian prophet. The desolations of war; the marches of contending hosts, have indeed "tradden down" her melancholy hills. In the sixteenth century, when Selim, the minth emperor of the Turks, visited the city, it lay just as it had been seen by the famous Tamerland more than one hundred years before, "miserably deformed and rained," inhabited only by a few Christians, who paid a large tribute to the sultan of Egypt for the possession of the holy segulchre." Its condition, still, is thus stated by a recent tra the preparation of the ground, covered then with heart is reminded of that prophecy, accomplished to rubbish and rubs. But was the temple rebuil? The foundations were not entirely laid! Why? Gentiles.' All the streets are wretchedness; and was force desciont? or zeal, or wealth, or the houses of the Jews more especially the neonle veller: " At every step, coming out of the city, the who once held a sceptre on this mountain of hodesperation were associated? Nothing was liness) are as daughills." "No expression could lacking. "Yet (says Gibbon) the joint effects have been invented more descriptive of the visible of power and enthusiasm were unsuccessful state of Jerusalem, than this single phrase, trod-and the ground of the Jewish temple still den down, "4 "Not a creature is to be seen in the streets." says another traveller, 6 not a creature at the gates, except, new and then, a peasant gliding through, concealing under his garments the traits of his labour, lost he should be lobbed of his hard earnings by the rapacious soldier. The only noise heard from time to time, in the city, is the gallopping of the steed of the desert." "The Jerusalem of sacred history is, in fact, no more. Not a vestige remains of the capital of David and Solomon; not a monument of Jewish times is standing. The very course of the walls is changed, and the boundaries of the ancient city are become doubtful.".

Thus, during a period of seventeen hundred and sixty years, have the captivities, and dispersions, and oppression of the Jewish people, together with the desolate condition of their city and temple, most signally attested the prophetic character of our Lord. mains of his prediction will be accomplished? Will not the times of the Gentiles be fulfilled? Will not Jerusalem continue, until then, to be trodden down of the Gentiles? And then, will it not cease to be subject to them? And does not the expression count of this wonderful entastrophe, in the very of the prophecy imply that it will be again rebuilt and possessed by the Jows in the day when "all Israel shall be saved?" "For what reason can we believe that, though they are dispersed among all nations, yet by a constant miracle they are kept distinct from all, but for the further manifestation of God's purposes towards them? The prophecies have been accomplished to the greatest exactness, in the destruction of their city, and its continuing still subject to strangers; in the dispersion of their people, and their living still separate from all people; and why should not the remaining parts of the same prophecies be as fully accomplished in their restoration, at the proper season, when the times of the Gentiles shall be fulfilled?" Bishop M'Ilvoine's Evilences of Christianity.

THE WORD "PROTESTANT."

A name originally insignificant, as we have intimated, and as every one knows, may be made honourable by the conduct of those who have rightfully assumed and borne it. Thus the word which we translate, "Holy," in the Scriptures, in the original means in strictness "separate;" Kadosh, from Kadash, to separate, (we share the Hebrew letters, as we are told they give offence); the word "Sacred" has a similar etymology-Sacer, from

• Gibbon's Decl. and Pall, vol. vi. p. 206, c. xlvi. † Newton on Prophecy, ii. 319—334, † Jowett's Researches, p. 200. § Chateaubriand, Modern Traveller, Palestine, 75.

V Newton, ii. 336.

Secernore, to separate; separate is, however, a word of very indifferent meaning; but we suppose no one will say that "Ichy" or "Sacred" is a "cold," "negative," "adversative" "contentions" term, "an ugly word at best," though all these unfavourable epithets have been cast upon the word Protestant.

Thus we see that the most insignificant words may be consecrated by usage to the highest objects; but why not the word Protestant, if it were indeed

originally insignificant? The word Protestant was not, however, insignificant in its origin-it had a precise, positive, and most noble meaning—it was neither cold, negative, adversative, contentious, nor ugly, as Messrs. Newman, Ward, Pusey, and the reviewer, &c., pretend, nor was it merely a negative of Romanist errors, as Doctor Hook, in the plenitude of his ignorance, affirms. Protestantism was a complete confession of religious faith, independent of the existence even of tentions, if things should come to the worst. They the Church of Rome, or of any other Church, and acknowledged it to be their opinion, in the District,

later times has altogether wrested the verb " to protest?' from its proper meaning, and in common use it has acquired a relative signification. We are apt to suppose that there can be no protestation except there be something to protest against. This is the root of the error of which Romanists and Tractarians avail themselves.

This interpretation of the word protest is, however, altogether false. To begin at home. Johnson interprets the word-" To give a solemn declaration of opinion or resolution." According to Johnson, therefore, a Protestant is "one who gives a solemn declaration of opinion or resolution."

The French Academy interprets the yerh " protester-assurer on promettre positivement." A Probut his dominion was too short-lived to claim an testant in France is, therefore, one who gives a

The Latin dictionaries all interpret the word proing of the word protestans, therefore, in Latin, in this meaning is supported by Hesychius and all the Pa when going to light or returning, and the whole

This verbal discussion may seem very trilling, but we are concerned to prove the ignorance of dishonesty of those who would frighten as from the use of | do with the Kororarika affair, have fallen in battle, our glorious name of "protestant" by describing and several have been wounded. My labours have it as something Scold," "negative," &c. It is been almost solely confined to this place, as I did nothing of the kind; it is the most illustrious of titles, "a witness for the Divine truth" - a martyr, we should say, if that word had not been consecrated by later usage to those witnesses-how many of them Protestants ?-who have sealed their testimony with their blood .- Standard.

THE MISSION IN NEW ZEAUAND, UNDER

THE LATE DISTURBANCES.

From Report by the Rev. R. Burrows.
On my arrival at the Waimate, John Heko had already commenced his career, which has since led to such disestrous consequences. This Station has felt, more than any other, the sad effects of the war; and from the beginning of March to the present time we have been in a constant state of excitement and alarm. The loss of the fourth flag-staff, and the destruction of Kororarika-attended as it was with the less of life-was the commencement of a storm which had long been pending, and which we are at this moment feeling in all its horrors. The Settlement was often threatened with destruction by some of the more desperate of lieke's party; but it is due to Heke himself to say that he has always shown respect for it, and prevented, as far as possible, any mischief being done to us or ours. The troops having once occupied the buildings here, have, in the Natives' estimation, removed that sacredness which they have hitherto supposed to be attached to the place. It is now a question how long we may be allowed to occupy our present position. Hitherto, no injury has been done to the Settlement by the disaffected Natives; but we have to lament the mischief caused by our own troops, notwithstanding the vigilance of some of their officers to prevent it.

From my arrival until the beginning of March, I vas fully occupied with the duties of the Station. Since that period my time, during the week, has been chiefly taken up in visiting the disaffected the Allies of our Government, and the neutral Na-And shall we not hence be consident that what re- tives. I trust my endeavours among the neutral party have prevented not a few joining those who are disaffected.

Heke has used all his insinuating arts to draw lead them to expect the same treatment from the

Our School, which was rapidly increasing in numbers, and gradually assuming the appearance of an industrial establishment, has been well-nigh broken up. The remaining few, whom the parents have allowed us to keep, we have been compelled to remove from this scene of excitement and war-

fare to Paihia. In taking a retrospective view of the sadly-altered state of this District, during the last year, we have much cause for humility. How is the gold become dim! how is the most jine gold changed! Some, who promised well, have now apparently joined heart and hand with Heke; the conversation of others is any thing but that which becometh the Gospel of Christ; and the withering effects of war and bloodshed are most apparent among all our people. There are, however, bright spots here and there in our beclouded skies: we know of some who are frequent and carnest at a throne of mercy for a suspension of the stroke which, at this moment, threatens us with a long and bloody war. For the preservation of life, and for the general respect signatures for the Treaty of Waitangi has again and again been brought against us; but, not withstanding, not a hair has fallen from the head of any of us.

stedfast, unmoveable, always abounding in the work of the Lord!

From Report of Kaikohi, by the Rev. R. Davis. From the 1st of January to the 14th of March we remained at Waimate. Much of my time was spent in my District, and in packing goods to re-move to Kaikohi. This removal cost the Natives a great deal of hard labour, as they had to carry all on their backs. As there was much excitement among every thing which could be done to appease them, in order to avert the impending storm, was done; we sometimes thought the object accomplished. But the Lord seeth not as man seeth: we were to be scourged. As our house was nearly ready at Kaikohi. I assembled the Natives to learn their opinion of the solemn aspect of affairs, and their inassured us that, if things should come to the worst, they would die with us. As our way appeared

but as Mrs. Davis declared that she was willing to remove at all hazards, and we heard that the Bishop was in the Bay, intending to visit Waimate, we only awaited his Lordship's arrival, which took place on the evening of the 12th. During the night his Lordship assembled the Natives, and, after hearing from them their intention to protect us, committed us to their charge.

On the 14th, while the fires were still burning at much to distress and barrass our minds. Kaikohi has been much exposed during the conflict, in conof our house. Our Christian party, for the most ticed, as some of their friends, who had nothing to not consider it right to leave my family. The whole of my people of Ohacawae and Maungaturoto

we sent them to Kaitaia for safety. brave countrymen, but were fearful of what may be the next step of the Natives. I have had many wounded men to attend to, and for a length of time they engrossed nearly the whole of my services: had not been here it is probable that this would have been made the scene of conflict; but he promised it should not be so, and up to this time he has kept visited us, and have behaved well.

Upon the whole, in the midst of our affliction we petual imprisonment. several of the Kiripeka, and a few from Ohaewae, have joined us and taken up their abode with us. This they could not have done if this Settlement had not existed: they must have remained with the fighting party, with whom both their bodies and souls would have been endangered, or have fled to the woods far away from the Means of Grace .-Church Missionary Record.

THE MATERIAL YOU WORK UPON.

Addressed to the Sunday School Teacher. Observe for warning, that the children are sinful though young. You must never omit from your calthem away, telling them that their only safety is in joining him, and making one determined effort to drive the possessors of their soil out of the country. Their old native custom, of visiting the faults of one on the whole tribe, has tended not a little to thorns and this terms of that collars hourd not continued to the covered with the the cover "No God?" and the germ of that folly is bound up in the heart of a child. You must ever remember, when your children are gathered round you, that the carnal mind is enmity against God. In this mould have all these souls been cast at first, and unless they have been made new creatures in Christ Jesus, in that shape they continue still. If you glide into the common infidel conception, that children are innocent, and need only some gentle checks and warnings, your efforts will all be directed to the wrong point, and you will be as one that beats the air. The physician must know the nature and the seat of the disease for which he prescribes. Even though he possess that knowledge, he may not be able to do much good; but if he is destitute of that knowledge, he can only do evil. There are circumstances, more or less aggravating, producing a great variety of cases; but, in all cases alike you have the essential features of the dead in sin, and your aim should never fall short of the quickening by the Spirit of God. This is the state of all the children. The child even of a converted parent is not a converted child. None of them are horn heirs of God, except those who are born again. shown us by those who are at open war with our This being the condition of the children, your work Government, we have great cause to be thankful. is never accomplished, until they have passed from it is true that the Missionaries' agency in obtaining death unto life. You should know fully the difficulty of the task, that you may be kept leaning on an Al mighty arm.

For encouragement observe, that the children are from Queen Christina's service. He embarked for

May He who has hitherto helped us make us young, though sintul. This gives you a great advantage. It is the Lord's will that you should observe it, and take it. His own word prescribes this course—"Train up a child in the way that he should go"—Prov. xxii. 6. The task of training is most easily plied, and the design of training most effectually accomplished, while the subject of the operation is yet a child. Let childhood be compared to a rivulet just making its way from the spring, and advancing to a river flowing between the Natives about the flag-staff which had been cut lofty banks onward to the ocean. If your object be down by Heke, and re-creeted by Government, to give a direction to the course of the stream, there is no difficulty in perceiving where you should begin. If you begin near the source, a very slight effort may change the course of the water; but after it has run far, and hollowed out a channel for itself in the soil, and increased its volume by many tributary streams, it is beyond the power of man to prescribe the direction in which it shall run. It is true, the Almighty can turn even the rivers of water, but in the experience of the race, this is his strange therefore not necessarily or essentially adverse to that the rise of the Natives would be general, and work. His wonted way is to give them their final any Church, except as truth is always adverse to that if Heke should fall in the contest that they direction, ere they have run far, or cut their chan-falsehood.

The familiar and technical use of the word in Mrs. Davis's immediate removal among them, and the removal among them, and the removal among them, and the removal among them. assured us that, if things should come to the worst, they would die with us. As our way appeared but examine, and you will find that in most of them to be open, we agreed to their proposal, endeavouring the seed of faith was sown in youth. Although the Spirit is sovereign and omnipotent, his ministration School teachers work while it is day. Ministers generally find that the effort to teach the aged ignorant, is a stumbling in the darkness. But, besides the prospect of immediate success, there is tho additional encouragement from a hope that seed sown, though demant now, may grow hereafter. Naturalists have observed, that when forest trees that have shaded the ground for more than a century are cut down, certain vegetables which had never Korotarika, we left Waimate, and safely arrived at before been seen there, spring up in the soil. The this place. Since we have been here we have had seed, prevented from germinating by the superinbefore been seen there, spring up in the soil. The cumbent shade, had lain all that time vital in the earth, and spring up whenever the obstacle was removed. So the seed that you sow now, may for many years be overshadowed by a thick jungle of cares of the world, and lusts of the firsh; but it is of the warfare has been carried on within five miles | an "incorruptible seed," and you may yet see it growing, and bearing fruit, when God in righteons part, has stood firm; but they have been much on- judgment has taken the hindering things out of the way .- Rev. Wm. Arnot, Glusgow.

HUGO GROTIUS.

This name has been transmitted to posterity chiefly in its latinized form; but in its native Dutch it is Hugh de Groot, and the celebrated man who bore it have been involved in the conflict from the begin-ning, and lately those of Otana also. On our first arrival, my youngest daughter, under the superin-tendence of Mrs. Davis, commenced a promising ambassador to France, being already remarkable, for School. This was continued until the danger be attainments. At the age of seventeen, he acted as came too apparent for my daughters to remain, and a lawyer in his native country; and when he was not quite twenty four, he received the appointment The failure of the troops in storming the Pa at of Attorney General. He afterwards settled at Talamai was a cause of much anxiety, as we not only sincerely lamented the fall of so many of our he was sent on a mission to England, on account of some commercial negociations. This visit afforded him an opportunity of pleading the cause of the Arminian party in the Dutch Church, to which he was much attached, acting with great zeal in conthree have died of their wounds, and a fourth is likely cert with the Grand Pensionary Barnevelt, who had to die. Heke has not been unmindful of us. If we taken the same side in the theological conflict which was carried on in Holland at that period. Barnevelt's enemies prevailed against this celebrated statesman, and he was belieaded, on a charge of high treason, his word. The Mangakahia people have often in the year 1019. Grotius had become involved in the cause of his friend, and was sentenced to per-He had been confined have much, very much, to be thankful for. The eighteen mouths when the watchfulness of his wife Lord has preserved us from harm in the midst of suggested a plan for his deliverance. She perceived hostilities; not a hair of our heads has been suffered that the keepers had become rather negligent as to fall to the ground. We trust our coming here regards inspecting a trunk in which he frequently has been under the direction of God, for, in addition sent his linen to be washed, or received books for to keeping the people of the place together, many his use; by the advice of the prisoner's wife, a of the scattered sheep have found a place in which number of holes was bored in that trunk, to supply they could assemble. Several of the Mawe people, air, and Grothis got into it and was carried out of prison as if he were a hundle of dirty clothes, leaving his wife in the prison, in order to allay all suspicion at first. His enemies were so angry at his escape, that they seriously thought of retaining her in prison instead of her husband; but her behaviour was so generally applauded that they could not obtain sentence against her, and she was released. Grotius himself was let out of his trunk at a friend's house in the town of Gorkum, but had immediately to assume the disguise of a working mason, in order to avail himself of a public conveyance to Valvet in Brabant, where he met friends again, who helped him on his journey into France.

King Louis XIII. received the distinguished man with great favour, and settled on him a pension of 3000 livres. He continued eleven years under French protection, but the proud Cardinal Richelieu was offended with the man who would not descend to win his favour by flattery, and Grotius found it necessary to quit his asylum. He had received a friendly invitation, from Prince Henry of Orange, to return into his native country, and thither he went, imagining that he might reside there with safety. But his enemies renewed their efforts, and the persecuted man had to expatriate himself a second time. His reputation was so great that invitations reached him from the crowned heads of Denmark. Sweden, Poland, and Spain; of these he preferred that conveyed to him by the celebrated Chancellor Oxenstierna, and he entered into the service of Queen Christina of Sweden, who nominated him her Counsellor of State, and, in the year 1635, to Richelieu's great mortification, sent him as her ambassador to the French Sovereign.

He occupied this post till the year 1645, when he set out on his return to give account of his embassy. In this journey, he visited once more his native country, and found matters respecting himself to have undergone a thorough revolution. His personal enemies were dead, his countrymen looked upon him as an ornament to the nation, and honours were heaped upon him at Amsterdam, where he made some little stay in his journey. The reception which he met with in Sweden was equally honourable to him; but he was not the less desirous of spending the remainder of his days in his own native country. It was with difficulty that he oblained his dismissal