

cast upon them by the profligate and gay, made an indelible impression upon her heart.

In the early part of the summer of 1765, she was seized with a putrid fever, at Taymouth. The melancholy state of her feeling, was however, the greatest source of misery. As she recovered she was led to think more seriously upon the vital matters that concerned her immortal soul, and it is needless to add, that enlightened by the spirit of God, she dedicated herself unreservedly to his service. The valuable aids to be derived from Christian friendship, were now sought by a long series of letters that passed between Miss Hill and herself, evincing the consolation and support often imparted to her from this source, and also an example of the good always to be derived from the exercise of this blessing when the object is judiciously selected. A very valuable letter from Miss Hill on her recovery, was the means under the blessing of God, of consummating the work begun in her heart, and of strengthening her resolution. Such a step required support, and nobly was she sustained throughout this trying time. Ill-judging friends endeavoured to divert all her thoughts from the subjects that absorbed her soul. At this time the advice conveyed to her by her friend was peculiarly valuable, and would be to every feeble Christian of the present day: we extract it.

"Before I conclude, I must beg leave to offer you, my dear friend, a word or two of advice, which you will find useful in your Christian course, of which experience has taught me the necessity. Be earnest and diligent in prayer, and however backward you may at sometimes find yourself to be to this exercise, yet never give way to sloth or listlessness, but if you find your heart cold and dead, pray (as was Luther's custom) till it be warmed and enlivened. Never rest satisfied with the mere performance of this duty, but always seek to maintain that communion with God in it, without which it will be dry and unprofitable, and perhaps nothing better than lip labors. Be diligent also in reading the Word of God, and supplicate that spirit which inspired it to be your teacher to lead you unto all truth, and to enlighten your understanding that you may see the wondrous things of his law. Avoid as much as your situation will allow what may be destructive of a holy, lively and spiritual frame of mind, as vain company and unprofitable discourse, which greatly tend to injure and impair the life of God in the soul."

Lord Glenorchy, anxious to divert the attention of his wife from what he considered melancholy, hastened with her to the gay metropolis. Both severity and art were tried to induce her to enter the circles of dissipation, but in vain. She experienced aid from above, and her resolution was strengthened, while her conduct won even the admiration of those who deprecated the change. Lord Breadalbane, her father-in-law, ever maintained for her the greatest esteem.

The melancholy circumstances attending the death of her only sister, Lady Sutherland, deeply affected Lady Glenorchy, and more firmly impressed her mind with the reality of religion, as the preparation for that change which awaits all flesh.

Lady Glenorchy ever sought to promote her own spiritual improvement. The scenery of Taymouth has from time immemorial been an attraction to strangers. Many clergymen, both of the English and Scotch Churches, were often found in those summer parties who visited this place. Those whose talents and worth were congenial to Lady Glenorchy were invited by her to the Castle, and conducted the service in her house for herself and domestics, and as many as pleased to attend. When in Edinburgh, she attended meetings for religious purposes, composed principally of ladies of rank and fortune, such as the Marchioness of Lothian, the Countesses Leven and Northesk, Lady Banff, Lady Maxwell, Lady Ross Baillie, and many others. At first, they were held in the houses of these ladies, but at last at the residence of Rev. Mr. Walker, the colleague of Dr. Blair, who conducted their devotional exercises. The following letter was addressed by Lady Glenorchy to a lady who often met with them, a near relative of Mr. Walker, and who, to distinguish her from others of the same name, was usually known as Mrs. Baillie Walker.

"My Dear Madam,—I had not time yesterday to answer your letter, as it deserved, and I am sorry that I cannot just now say all I wish upon the subject of it. I am not fond of controversy upon any doctrine, and am every way unfit for it myself, being an ignorant creature, and having a confused manner of expressing myself. I will endeavour to see you very soon, and will send before, in order that I may find you alone; and hope, at meeting, to convince you that whatever our different sentiments may be on some points, yet our aim and desire is the same. And for my own part, I do not feel this alter my affection for those I believe to be the children of God, and whom I hope ere long to meet in a place where all discord and variance shall be for ever banished, and we shall then know, what now we can only guess at. Be assured, my dear madam, that I take your writing or speaking your sentiments

freely to me as a real proof of friendship, and hope you will tell me, without reserve, whatever you see or hear of me that you think inconsistent with my profession as a Christian, or hurtful to the interest of our common Lord. This will give me an opportunity of explaining my motives for anything that may have given offence. If they are not found sufficient, I hope, through grace, to be enabled to amend."

(To be continued.)

CALIFORNIA AND NEW MEXICO.

The conquest of California and New Mexico extends the boundary of the United States on the west coast, from the forty-second to the thirty-second parallel of north latitude, and produces a great alteration in the territorial possessions of the belligerent powers. The comparative size of Mexico and the United States, in 1836, was as follows:—

	Square acres.
United States territories.....	1,408,000,000
Mexican territories.....	1,081,600,000
We have now to deduct from Mexico, and add to the United States:—	
Upper California.....	240,860,160
New Mexico.....	137,472,000
Texas.....	123,904,000
	502,236,160
Left to Mexico.....	579,363,840

In 1836, the possessions of the various powers on this continent were as follows:—

Russian.....	480,000,000
British.....	1,792,000,000
United States.....	1,408,000,000
Mexican.....	1,081,600,000
Central American.....	119,040,000

Total (7,626,600 miles).....4,880,740,000 acres.

Deducting from Mexico and adding to the United States 502,236,160 acres; and deducting from the United States and adding to the British possessions 32,000,000 acres ceded to Great Britain by the Oregon treaty, the possessions of the various powers on the continent now stand as follows:—

1846	Miles.	Acres.
Russian.....	750,000	480,000,000
British.....	2,850,000	1,824,000,000
United States.....	2,934,744	1,878,236,160
Mexican.....	905,256	579,363,840
Central American.....	186,000	119,040,000
	7,626,000	4,880,640,000

By the conquest of New Mexico and Santa Fe, there has been added to this Union a population estimated at 300,000 souls mostly Indians. We estimate California at 100,000, and New Mexico 200,000. New Mexico contains the best gold mines on the continent; also silver, copper, and Iron mines. Agriculture is carried on by extensive irrigation, for which the mountain streams afford great facilities. California is said to contain valuable mines of coal, iron, zinc, gold, and quicksilver; but for agricultural and grazing purposes, its importance has been overrated, the protracted droughts of summer having thus far baffled the skill of the American people.—*N. Y. Sun.*

APPLES OF GOLD.

"I abhor myself, and repent in dust and ashes."—Job xlii. 6.

My dear reader, reflect for a moment who it was that made this confession, and consider the many excellencies that he had; see chapter xxxi. Doubtless you will be ready to ask, Why this self-abhorrence? What did this man want? Let me give the answer for you. Before his eyes were opened, he wanted humility, or the knowledge of his own vileness,—the very thing that you need, if not deeply humbled, and the want of which makes every man vile in the eyes of God. Elihu charges Job home with an undue opinion of his own righteousness; and God, who by stroke upon stroke, and not one too much, had brought him to the dunghill, is represented as carrying on the same accusation against him. The whole issues in Job's humiliation, and conveys a most important lesson of instruction to all mankind, never to stand upon their vindication with God. The book, in this view of it, is preparatory to the gospel, and a striking comment upon those words of St. Paul and the Psalmist, "All have sinned, and come short of the glory of God; in thy sight shall no man living be justified." "God be merciful to me a sinner," is a prayer easy to be said, but hard to be felt. One eye upon the perfection of God's laws, and another upon your own heart, may bring you up to it. But the Spirit's light is also needful, for which you must pray earnestly.