"HER FOUNDATIONS ARE UPON THE HOLY HILLS."

STAND YE IN THE WAYS, AND SEE, AND ASK FOR THE OLD PATHS, WHERE IS THE GOOD WAY, AND WALK THEREIN, AND YE SHALL FIND REST FOR YOUR SOULS, JEREMIAH VI. 16.

VOLUME IV.]

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Poetry.

THE ASCENSION.

Bright portals of the sky, Emboss'd with sparkling stars; Doors of eternity,
With diamantine bars, Your arras rich uphold;
Loose all your bolts and springs,
Ope wide your leaves of gold; That in your roofs may come the King of kings.

Scarf'd in a rosy cloud, He doth ascend the air; Straight doth the moon him shroud With her resplendent hair. The next encrystall'd light Submits to him its beams; And he doth trace the height
Of that fair lamp which flames of beauty streams.

He towers those golden bounds He did to sun bequeath; The higher wand'ring rounds Are found his feet beneath: The milky way comes near, Heav'n's axle seems to bend Above each turning sphere,
That rob'd in glory heaven's King may ascend.

O well-spring of this all, Thy Father's image vive! Word, that from nought did call What is, doth reason, live! The soul's eternal food, Earth's joy, delight of heaven,
All truth, love, beauty, good,
To thee, to thee, be praises ever given.

What was dismarshall'd late In this thy noble frame, And lost the prime estate,
Hath re-obtain'd the same, Is now most perfect seen; Streams, which diverted were (And, troubled, stray'd unclean) From their first source, by thee home-turned are.

By thee that blemish old Of Eden's leprous prince, Which on his race took hold, And him exil'd from thence, Now put away is far; With sword, in ireful guise, No cherub more shall bar Poor man the entrance into paradise.

By thee, those spirits pure, First children of the light, Now fixed stand, and sure, In their eternal right; Renew their ruin'd wall; Fall'n man, as thou mak'st rise, Thou giv'st to angels that they shall not fall.

By thee, that prince of sin, That doth with mischief swell,
Hath lost what he did win,
And shall endungeon'd dwell;
His spoils are made the prey, His fanes are sack'd and torn, His altars raz'd away,

And what ador'd was late, now lies a scorn-

These mansions pure and clear, Which are not made by hands, Which once by him 'joyed were, And his, then not stain'd, bands, Now forfeit'd, dispossest, And headlong from them thrown, Shall Adam's heirs make blest,
By thee, their great Redeemer, made their own.

O well-spring of this all, Thy Father's image vive! Word, that from nought did call What is, doth reason, live! God's co-eternal Son, Great Banisher of ill,-By none but thee could these great deeds be done.

Now each ethereal gate

To him hath open'd been; And glory's King in state His palace enters in: Now come is this High priest In the most holy place, With glory heaven, the earth to crown with grace.

Stars, which all eyes were late, His name to celebrate, In flaming tongues them turn; Their orby crystals move More active than before, And entheate from above, Their sovereign Prince, laud, glorify, adore.

The choirs of happy souls, Wak'd with that music sweet, Whose descant care controls Their Lord in triumph meet; The spotless sp'rits of light His trophies do extol, And, arch'd in squadrons bright, Greet their great victor in his capitol.

O glory of the heaven! O sole delight of earth! To thee all power be given, God's uncreated birth; Of mankind lover true, Who dost the world renew, Still be thou our salvation and our song. From top of Olivet such notes did rise, When man's Redeemer did transcend the skies.

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CHURCH OF ENGLAND MISSION AT JERUSALEM.*

DRUMMOND of Hawthornden.

So long ago as the early part of the year 1835, the importance of making some more decided effort in behalf of the ancient people of God at Jerusalem, was deeply felt by many friends of the Society throughout the country; and, in consequence of their urgent and repeated representations, the Committee were induced to make families. an appeal upon this subject, which was warmly responded to and encouraged.

A correspondence was immediately commenced with the Rev. J. Nicolayson, at Jerusalem, on the subject of the best means of realizing these intentions; but it was found that much time was lost and little advancement made in the formation of plans, owing to the want of local knowledge, the peculiar difficulties of the country, daily service was commenced in Hebrew, and on the The Committee are led to hope, that a favourable and the very great uncertainty of communication at that Lord's day also in English, Arabic, and German. A opportunity may shortly be presented, under the blessing period, between Jerusalem and this country.

On the 12th April, 1836, a Resolution was adopted (as stated in the twenty-eighth Report), inviting Mr. Nicolayson to come over to England as soon as possible to confer with the Committee, and to take measures with them for the accomplishment of the proposed plan. Mr. Nicolayson arrived in England in the month of No-

* From the Spirit of Missions.

vember, and after several personal conferences with him, who had been sent out as a medical missionary, arrived by the war in Syria, they took that opportunity of rethe Committee communicated the results in a statement at Jerusalem, accompanied by Mr. Bergheim, as his asand published in the "Jewish Intelligence" for January,

assisting the Committee in the formation of their plans, medical knowledge enabled him to afford them. This and efforts were made to obtain the services of a suitable furnished the most ample employment for the entire architect to accompany him to Palestine, and to undertake the superintendence of the contemplated buildings. Jews. An earnest spirit of inquiry was promoted, and their further proceedings. In this, however, the Committee were unsuccessful, and the whole Jewish population was in a state of great ex-Mr. Nicolayson was induced by them to yield a reluc- citement. But the arrival of a medical missionary also cessity of the case, to take this arduous responsibility upon himself, until a proper person could be found to Jerusalem was in consequence presented to the Comrelieve him from it.

The President having been requested to make an application to His Majesty's Government to send out instructions to the British Resident at the Egyptian Court, to make an official application to the Pasha of Egypt, in their endeavours to find a suitable person to relieve Mr. behalf of the Society, for leave to erect and hold pos- Nicolayson in the conduct of the building operations, he session of a church and suitable Mission premises at Je- drew out a plan for a church and Mission premises, rusalem, the most ready attention was given to this ap- which he was eventually authorized to carry out in the plication, and a despatch immediately addressed by manner proposed by him. He likewise succeeded in Lord Palmerston to Colonel Campbell, British Consul- obtaining legal permission to ransfer to himself the title for the establishment of an hospital for the reception of and unconnected. General and Agent in Egypt, directing him to apply in to the premises already purchased; and, having executed the name of his Britannic Majesty's Government for the this transfer on the 24th Ocober, 1839, he deposited permission required by the Society. Lord Palmerston in the British Cancellaria at Jerusalem, a duly-attested likewise directed the President to be informed that he document, renouncing all personal claim to them, and had sent out instructions to the Ambassador at Con- declaring that they were held in trust for the Society. an important sphere, and to make Jerusalem the centre stantinople to support the views of the Society in case A large proportion of the materials required for future of any difficulty arising from that quarter.

culty, namely, the choice of a suitable clergyman to be grounds and a mosque adjoining. The cisterns were at the head of the Mission, and to take charge of the thoroughly repaired, and a new and large one dug and those who are able to work: and they hope to be able proposed Church, the Committee had to acknowledge | built, to secure an adequate supply of water (so precious | to find one or more suitable persons to go out in charge the kindness of the Lord Bishop of London, who, on ap- there) for the work at once, and to supply the establish- of a printing press, the cost of which has already been plication, immediately consented to admit Mr. Nicolay- ment in perpetuity. A right understanding with the defrayed by a benevolent individual. son to Episcopal orders, and thus fully to qualify him local authorities was effected, and measures taken for for holding a situation for which his long experience and procuring such further sanction as might be needed. the confidence of the Committee marked him out as the Every thing being thus put in train, the work was actumost suitable person.

the minds of the contributors to expect considerable underground old masonry was discovered, exactly and the Holy Scriptures extensively, and to proclaim the difficulties, at the same time that they were fully deter- swering for foundations to a part of the proposed buildmined to use every exertion in carrying out their plans. ings, and lodged on the native rock, at one end thirty, They were encouraged to proceed by a considerable in- and at the other twenty-four fee; deep. The first stone crease of contributions and by a deep and general expres- of the new buildings was laid on the 10th of February,

bishop of Canterbury on the 14th March, 1837, and buildings thus erected, Mr. Nicolayson proposed to apconfidential and subordinate agents and workmen, as on the 13th April; but it was found that the soil prewere necessary, to act under his direction. In confor- sented such difficulty as to require more time than ordimity with the instructions which he had received, Mr. nary, and ultimately, even to make further progress for Nicolayson took the earliest opportunity of proceeding to Alexandria, to confer with the Consul-General, Colobuildings were proceeded with, and in a communication, nel Campbell, and in a letter dated August 13, 1837, dated June 8, Mr. Nicolayson reported the completion he communicated the result of his interview. Various of the vaulting (or roofing) of the whole lower story of difficulties occurred, which were successively communi- the south wing. cated to the Committee, together with Mr. Nicolayson's suggestions as to the best mode of effecting the desired | Committee had the satisfaction to be able to state, that object; and up to the period of the annual meeting on after having been long engaged in the endeavour to find to some peculiarities in the Turkish law, the views of Mr. Hillier, a gentleman practically acquainted with of the most degrading system of tyranny ever known on earth. the Committee could not be carried into effect in the surveying and architecture, who, having received a promanner first contemplated; although nothing whatever fessional education, had been some time engaged in the mate accomplishment at no distant period. Mr. Nicolayson was eventually instructed to obtain and secure by the most satisfactory tenure which the condition and the existing laws of the country permitted, such buildings with ground adjacent, as might serve for the tem- other requisites for carrying on the work more rapidly porary residence of the missionaries, and enable them to and more efficiently towards its completion. open and fit up a chapel immediately for divine service, and in future admit of such alterations and improvements, as fully to carry into effect the intentions of the Committee. They at the same time, determined to in- secular engagements, which he had only undertaken in crease the number of labourers in the Mission, and lost no time in carrying this into effect. Two assistants of the house of Israel.

A sum of money, sufficient for the purchase of a printing press and fount of Hebrew types, and also for sending out a large supply of the Hebrew Scriptures for distribution in Palestine, had before this already been presented by one benevolent individual; and the Bishop of London signified his approval of the plans of the Committee, with reference to the Church and Mission at Jerusalem, by a donation of £10 to this special object.

that the Committee received the long-expected infor- minated in his death on the 8th August, 1840. mation from Mr. Nicolayson, that after many delays and difficulties he had purchased two adjoining premises for the sum of £530 and £240 respectively, amounting, with the sum of £30 for the expenses of transfer, to the total sum of £800, and that he had been under the nepermission to purchase in his own name.

ase, transmitted their approval to Mr. Nicolayson.

The premises thus purchased, are situated on Mount practicable, the expectations of contributors. Zion, exactly opposite the castle of David, near the gate of Jaffa, and on the very confines of the Jewish quarters. of Egypt and the European powers, at this time ren-Its dimensions are sufficient for the erection of a church, deted the situation of the missionaries at Jerusalem exand the requisite dwelling-houses for four missionary ceedingly precarious, and put a complete stop to all fur-

money to proceed with the purchase of building mate- drawn. The remaining members of the Mission quitted rials, and was directed to use every means in his power at the same time, with the exception of Mr. Nicolayson, to obtain permission to transfer the purchase to his own who determined to remain at his post, until he should name to be held by him in trust for the society.

small congregation also began already to be formed, not of an overruling Providence, for resuming their labours the spot, besides candidates for baptism. After the have been all along careful to apprize their friends of nature, is, in truth, to build a reality upon a fiction. arrival of Messrs. Peiritz and Levi, discussions with the the difficulties which beset them, some of which appeared excited a general interest.

Mr. Nicolayson continued several months in England, and they came for the relief which Mr. Gerstmann's Mission, whom it brought into daily intercourse with the A plan for establishing an hospital for the sick Jews at mittee, and, with their sanction and concurrence, an appeal was made for this object, and several liberal contributions were received.

The Committee having been hitherto unsuccessful in work. building was now also obtained and brought to the spot. In another point, which at first presented some diffi- A solid partition wall was erected between the Society's ally commenced on the 17th December, by the digging The Committee were earnestly desirous to prepare of foundations; in proceeding with which, a line of strong Mr. Nicolayson was ordained Deacon by the Arch- of the work was raised as high as the first story. In the avowed object, as contemplated from the first, to rescue the present impossible. In the meantime, the other

At the annual meeting, on the 8th May, 1840, the the work amongst the Jews. They lost no time in taking advantage of what appeared a providential interposition, and accordingly Mr. Hillier sailed on the 18th May, 1840, for Jerusalem, provided with tools and

The Committee were led to anticipate very important results from the appointment of Mr. Hillier. They were thankful to be able to release Mr. Nicolayson from compliance with their own urgent request, after having which he was under of relying greatly on such assistance as he could procure on the spot.

1840, but he had only just commenced the examination of the premises and of the building already erected, when It was not until nearly the close of the year 1838, he was seized with an illness, which in a few days ter-

The following extract is given from the only letter received from Mr. Hillier, after his first survey of the buildings :-

"I find that the lower story of a portion of the Mission house has been nearly completed in the rude style cessity of completing this purchase in the name of Signor of masonry generally adopted in the better class of Arab Hohannes, a respectable native, not having yet obtained | houses, -- a style, which consumes a very large quantity of materials, and which I conceive it will be highly ex-The Committee, in approving this measure as the best | pedient to abandon, (especially in the erection of the that could be adopted under the circumstances of the church,) on the ground of economy, convenience, and sightliness, and with a view to meeting, so far as may be

The commencement of hostilities between the Pasha ther measures, at least for a time. The British Vice-Mr. Nicolayson was authorized by a further grant of Consul, and with him all British protection, was withreceive some more decided intimation of the necessity Until the church could be erected, a small room was of removal. He is now, consequently, alone at Jerusa-

the poor suffering Jews broke through every restraint on the 1st of December last, expressing "their entire imposed upon them by the prohibition of their Rabbies, resignation to the will of God, in the events of his providence, which have for the present stayed the proceedings of the Jerusalem Mission," and their determination, in the exercise of Christian faith to await the further development of His holy will, to regulate and determine

They think it highly important, however, to state what are their general views and intentions as to the tant consent, under a conviction of the unavoidable ne- brought to light the appalling sufferings of the Jews. course to be adopted for the future, whenever it may please God to open the way.

They are of opinion, that it would be inexpedient to proceed further with the erection of the intended buildngs, until they shall have secured the services of a suitable architect or builder to take the entire charge of the

They hope to engage a medical missionary, of competent professional attainments, and willing to devote himself to the cause of the Jews, who, with such assistance as shall be found necessary, shall conduct the mesick Jews whenever found practicable.

They consider that every effort should be made to put the Mission upon the most efficient footing, to engage the services of Missionaries duly qualified for such thing is to be found clear, peremptory, and unequivocal, it is the of extended missionary operations in Syria.

They feel the necessity of adopting more decided measures for affording relief to destitute inquirers and converts; more especially by providing employment for

They look forward to the re-establishment of the Mission at Jerusalem, not only with a view to promote the spiritual and temporal benefit of the resident Israelother cities of Palestine and Syria, and thus to circulate Gospel of Jesus Christ. And in attempting to raise a the grand scene of His last and universal triumph.

A CONSCIENTIOUS DISSENTER.

Letter of the Rev. JOSEPH IRONS (Independent Minister of Grove Chapel, Camberwell,) to the Editor of the St. James' Chronicle,

SIR-I have great pleasure in forwarding to my brethren, the suffering Irish Clergy, the sum of £58 1s. 2d., the produce of two collections in Grove Chapel, Camberwell, last Lord's Day, with

wonder when I inform you, that I hav been censured for this expression of brotherly love, by some of tion of their design, or to lessen their hopes of its ultiother infidels; yea, and with Papists too (a holy alliance, to be principles, as such, ripen with my years; yet I feel that I can berlain, M. A. dissent from the discipline of a Church whose doctrines (for the most part) I cordially embrace and constantly preach, without violating that brotherly love which every Christian owes to her Godly members; but I am constrained to dissent in total from those communities which have neither doctrine nor discipline in accordance with the New Testament. It appears to me the very tions of the people that I saw, was the great desire that every body climax of inconsistency for Dissenters to keep up a hue and cry had to act a great part, and the jealousy which in consequence of about grievances that nobody feels, and perpetuate a clamour for this was entertained of those who were really eminent. It seemed were sent out in the beginning of the year 1838, and in which he had to encounter peculiar difficulties, both doctrines the most awfully blasphemous, and for discipline in their themselves, declaimers in the Palais Royal, orators in the coffeetwo more in the autumn of the same year; all of them from the circumstances of the country, and the necessity churches set up Republicanism, to be maintained by monthly houses, spectators in the gallery, or the populace about the door, But the sanguine expectations of the promoters of a Bible; and it is from that holy source I learn all my politics, and Paris, a certain M. Villars, was a private in the National Guard. Hebrew church at Jerusalem were destined to experi- there I am commanded to "be in subjection to the powers that Upon my returning home on the day of the benediction of their be yet more vile.

will reap the result of their liberality (or libertinism) in the forfeiture of those privileges which they now undervalue. O! that deluged with martyrs' blood.

JOSEPH IRONS.

Pastor of the Independent Church, assembling in Grove Chapel Camberwell. Camberwell, Jan. 13, 1836.

ORIGIN OF GOVERNMENT.

It appears from holy writ, that the Providence of God was careful to give a beginning to the human race in that particular way which might for ever bar the existence of the whole, or of any large portion of mankind, in that state which has been called the state of nature,-that is, free from the restraint of law. Mankind, from set apart for a chapel, in which, on the 22d July, 1838, lem, and all further progress has been stopped for a time. the beginning, never existed otherwise than in society and under government; whence follows this important consequence, that to build the authority of princes, or of the chief magistrate, under whatever denomination, upon any compact or agreement between only of the members of the Mission, but of converts on in the Holy City, under increased advantages. They the individuals of a multitude living previously in the state of

The plain truth is this: The manner in which, as we are in-In the month of December, 1838, Mr. Gerstmann, that all their proceedings at Jerusalem were suspended which God originally destined man; whence the obligation on the world. As out of the same mass he made the heaven and the

citizen to submit to government is an immediate result from that first principle of religious duty, which requires that man should conform which was distributed amongst the friends of the Society, sistant. (See the 31st Report.) The necessities of to this Mission, and concluded by adopting a Resolution himself, as far as in him lies, to the will and purpose of his Maker. The governments which now are, have arisen, not from a previous state of no-government, falsely called the state of nature: but from that original government under which the first generations of men were brought into existence, variously changed and modified, in a long course of ages, under the wise direction of God's over-ruling Providence, to suit the various climates of the world, and the infinitely varied manners and conditions of its inhabitants. And the principle of subjection is not that principle of common honesty which binds a man to his engagements, much less that principle of political honesty which binds the child to the ancestor's engagenents; but a conscientious submission to the will of God. The Israelites were the only people upon earth whose form of government was of express divine institution, and their kings the only monarchs who ever seigned by an indefeasible divine title; but it is contended that all government is in such sort of divine institution, that, be the form of any particular government what it may, the submission of each individual is a principal branch of that religious duty which each man owes to God; it is contended, that the state of mankind was never such that it was free to any man, or to any number of men, to choose for themselves whether they would live dical department of the Mission, and take proper steps subject to government and united to society, or altogether free

> These views of the authority of civil governors, as they are obviously suggested by the Mosaic history of the first ages, so they are confirmed by the precepts of the Gospel; in which, if any injunction of submission to the sovereign authority; and, in nonarchies, of loyalty to the person of the sovereign .- Bishop

THE MIDDLE CLASSES.

The body politic, like the animal body, is made up of several members, each of which has its peculiar functions to execute for the good of the whole. So that no class can say to the rest, I am the body politically and have no need of you. Hence we see the mistake of calling by the common name a mere numerical majority. At the same time, however, that we must deny the title of "the peoites, but in the hope of enabling the missionaries to visit | ple"to any one separate interest, we are quite willing to allow its due importance to the position occupied by the middle and lower classes of society. We would call them the heart of the state. As the heart is the centre of life to the animal frame, it is in the well-being Protestant Church in Jerusalem, which shall be seen of the middle classes that the health and vitality of a state consist. and recognized by all "the dwellers in Jerusalem" as Now, in a healthy state of action, the beatings of the heart are the house of prayer set apart for divine worship after scarcely perceptible; and so the sounder the condition of any state sion of interest, not only in this but in other countries. 1840, and by the end of March, a considerable portion the order of the Church of England, it is still their is, so much the more quiet and unobserved is the even tenour of this portion of the community. Again, the functions of the heart our common Christianity from the sad stain that has appear not to have any end peculiar to itself, but rather to be an Priest by the Bishop of London on the following Trinity propriate a large room for the temporary purposes of been cast upon it by the idolatrous superstitions of cor-Sunday. He took leave of the Committee on the 13th divine worship, until the contemplated church could be rupt churches on the very spot consecrated by the blood same way, it is by insuring a fresh supply of recruiting strength to June, and soon after sailed from Liverpool, with full erected. In compliance with instructions received he of the Redeemer, memorable for the first establishment the more active and prominent members, that a healthy state of authority to proceed with the work, and to engage such set men at work to dig for the foundations of the church of His pure and holy doctrines, and still destined to be feeling among the middle classes is, in a national point of view, so important.

Great cause have we of this land to bless God's holy name on this score. The common people of England have ever been proverbial for deep religious principle and sound common sense. And to the presence of these excellent qualities we are indebted for the comparative quiet and regularity of our history. For example, in no country was the reformation brought about with such little violence and excitement as in England; and although the following century was stained with the excesses of Cromwell's rebellion, even that we shall find, upon examination, to have been the work of a party my earnest prayer that those persecuted servants of God may be more powerful by their activity than their numbers. The natural the 14th May, 1838, it had not been possible to take a suitably qualified person to conduct the building opeany decided step. It had been ascertained that, owing rations, they had at length formed in engagement with and not be suffered to abandon their flocks to the merciless fangs was restored without shedding so much as a single drop of blood. Look again at the revolution of 1688. Never, probably, was so great a national change effected in so peaceable and orderly a manner. All this we conceive to be owing, under God, to the sound had occurred to discourage them in the general prosecuter must we look for our security under the present mighty influx of wealth and luxury-causes which have wrought the ruin of the sure.) Sir, I am a conscientious Protestant Dissenter, and my states that have preceded us upon the page of history,—T. Cham-

VANITY OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTIONISTS. From Memoirs of Sir Samuel Romilly, by himself.

[1789.] What struck me as most remarkable in the disposiin vain endeavoured to obtain a suitable architect, and religious liberty, of which nobody is deprived; while they tolerate as if all persons, from the highest to the lowest, whether deputies cabals. Sir, I repeat, I am a conscientious Dissenter, but I am looked upon themselves individually as of great consequence in the not a democrat, nor can I become one without first rejecting my revolution. The man who kept the hotel at which I lodged at ence a fresh disappointment, and an unexpected trial be." If to love and assist godly men, who differ from me in matput a stop to the execution of these new plans. Mr. ters of discipline, be inconsistent, I glory in my inconsistency! at the ceremony, he said, "You saw me, Sir?" I was obliged to Hillier reached Jerusalem in safety on the 7th July, Moreover, if to separate from professed Protestants, who directly say that I really had not. He said, "Is that possible, Sir? You or indirectly oppose the doctrine of the Trinity, be vile, I hope to did not see me! Why I was in one of the first ranks-all Paris saw me!" I have often since thought of my host's childish vanity I consider the outrages which are committed in Ireland but the | that he spoke what was felt by thousands. The most important beginning of that war between Papists and Protestants which must transactions were as nothing, but as they had relation to the figure soon reach England, and for which the Popish partizans are which each little self-excited hero acted in them. To attract the making every possible preparation; and I fear the time is not far attention of all Paris, or of all France, was often the motive of distant when those who have helped forward Popish ascendancy | conduct in matters which were attended with most momentous

> The confidence which they felt in themselves, and their unwilgodly Protestants would take timely warning, forget their differen- lingness to be informed by persons capable of giving them inforces, and, instead of "biting and devouring one another," unite mation, was not a little remarkable. I was dining one day at all their strength and influence against the common foe of God M. Necker's, at Versailles, at a great dinner, at which many of and man. Then we might reasonably hope that dear old Eng- the deputies were present; amongst others M. Mallouet, a man land would never more be degraded with the Popish yoke, nor of considerable eminence. It was a day in which great tumult had prevailed in the National Assembly, and the Bishop of Langres, who was then the president, had rung his bell to command silence till he had broken it, but all had been in vain. The conversation turned upon this. Mallouet observed, that in the English House of Commons the greatest order prevailed, and that this was accomplished by dint of the great authority vested in the Speaker, who had power if any member behaved disorderly, to impose silence on him by way of punishment for two months or any other limited period of time. M. Necker turned round to me as the only Englishman present, and asked me if this was so. M. Mallouet had been so positive and bold in his assertion, that I thought the most polite way in which I could contradict him, was to say that I never heard of it. But this only served to give that gentleman an opportunity of showing his great superiority over me. I might not, he said, have heard of it, but of the fact there was not the least doubt.

DIFFERENCE OF RANKS.

The wisdom and goodness of God, that shines in the natural Jews took place daily in the lodgings of the missionaries almost insurmountable, but which the zealous and de- formed upon the authority of God himself, God gave a beginning order and dependence of things on one another, in the frame of as well as of the Jews, and even in the synagogues, and termined spirit manifested by the contributors to this to the world, evidently leads to this conclusion, namely, that civil the great world, appears likewise, and commends itself to us, in special object encouraged them to meet. On learning society, which always implies government, is the condition to the civil order he has instituted in the societies of men, the lesser