

A PARABLE.

In a solitary place among the groves, a child wandered wheresoever he would.

He believed himself alone, and wist not that one watched him from the thicket, and that the eye of his parent was on him continually; neither had he marked whose hand had opened always for him, thus far.

All things that he saw were new to him, therefore he feared nothing.

He cast himself down in the long grass, and as he lay, he sang until his voice of joy rang through the woods.

While he nestled among the flowers, a serpent rose from the midst of them; and when the child saw how its burnished coat glistened in the sun, like the rainbow, he stretched forth his hand to take it to his bosom.

Then the voice of his parent cried from the thicket, "Beware!"

And the child sprang up and gazed about and around, to know from whence the voice came; but when he saw not, presently remembered it no more.

He watched how a butterfly burst from its shell, and flitted faster than he could pursue, and rose far above his reach.

When he gazed, and could trace its flight no more, his father put forth his hand, and pointed where the butterfly ascended—even into the very clouds.

But the child saw not the sign.

A fountain gushed forth amidst the shadows of the trees, and its waters flowed into a deep and quiet pool.

The child kneeled on the brink, and looking in, he saw his own bright face, and it smiled upon him.

As he stooped yet nearer to meet it, a voice once more said "Beware!"

The child started back; but saw that a gust ruffled the waters, and he said to himself, "It was but the voice of the breeze."

And when the broken sun-beams glanced on the moving waters, he laughed, and dipped his foot, that the waters might again be ruffled—and the coolness was pleasant to him.

The voice was louder, but he regarded it not, and the winds bore it away.

At length he beheld something glittering in the depths of the pool, and plunged in to reach it.

As he sunk he cried aloud for help.

Ere the waters had closed over him, his father's hand was stretched out to save him.

And while he yet shivered with chilliness and fear, his parent said unto him—

"Mine eye was upon thee, and thou didst not heed, neither hast thou beheld my sign, nor hearkened to my voice. If thou hadst thought on me, I had not been hidden."

Then the child cast himself on his father's bosom, and said—

"Be high unto me still, and mine eyes shall wait on thee, and mine ears shall be open unto thy voice forevermore!"

ENGLAND THE FORTRESS OF CHRISTIANITY.

The Jewish history reveals to us the conduct of Providence with a people appointed to the express preservation of the faith of God. There every attempt to receive the surrounding idolatries into a participation of the honours of the true worship, even every idolatrous touch, was visited with punishment; and that punishment not left to the remote working of the corruption, but immediate; and, by its directness, evidently designed to make the nation feel the high importance of the trust, and the final ruin that must follow its betrayal.

"A glance at the British history since the Reformation, will shew with what undeniable coldness this providential system has been exemplified in England. Every reign which attempted to bring back Popery, or even to give it that share of power which could in any degree prejudice Protestantism, has been marked by signal calamity. It is a memorable circumstance, that every reign of this Popish tendency has been followed by one purely Protestant; and, as if to make the source of the national peril plain to all eyes, those alternate reigns have not offered a stronger contrast in their religious principles than in their public fortunes. Let the rank of England be what it might under the Protestant Sovereign, it always went down under the Popish. But let

its loss of dignity or of power, be what it might under the Popish sovereign, it always recovered under the Protestant, and more than recovered; was distinguished by sudden success, public renovation, and some remarkable increase of the freedom or honour of the empire."—*Croly*.

GO. ANCIENT PEOPLE.—While walking in the garden, in some disorder from vexation, two Mussulman Jews came up, and asked me what would become of them in another world? The Mohammedans were right in their way, they supposed, and we in ours; but what must they expect? After rectifying their mistake as to the Mohammedans, I mentioned two or three reasons for believing that we are right, such as their dispersion and the cessation of sacrifices, immediately on the appearance of Jesus. "True, true," they said, with great feeling and seriousness; indeed they seemed disposed to yield assent to anything I said. They confessed they had become Mohammedans only on compulsion; and that they wished to go to Bagdad, thinking they might there throw off the mask with safety, but asked what I thought? I said that the governor was a Mohammedan. "Did I think Syria was safer?" "The safest place in the East," I said, "was India." Feelings of pity for God's ancient people, and having the awful importance of eternal things impressed on my mind by the seriousness of their inquiries as to what would become of them, relieved me from the pressure of my comparatively insignificant distresses. I, a poor Gentile, blest, honoured, and loved; secured forever by the everlasting covenant, whilst the children of the kingdom are still lying in outward darkness? Well does it become me to be thankful.—*Henry Martyn, 1812.*

SENSE OF MIND.—A Washingtonian, whose whole heart is in the temperance cause, chanced to be at one of the political Ward meetings not long since, when he was called to the chair. After the first speaker had got through, he arose and said: "Now, gentlemen, if there are any present who have not yet joined us, they will please walk up and sign the pledge!"—*New York Organ.*

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

CANADA.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.—The news by the next Steamer from England, which may be expected to reach Canada about the 25th, will in all probability bring information as to who is to be His Excellency's successor as Representative of the Queen, and Governor General of British North America. Report says that the present Cabinet were desirous of having an *inter-regnum*, and endeavoured to persuade Sir Charles Bagot to resign during his illness. This would have been a calamity indeed, but unfortunately prevented by the favourable turn which the disease assumed. We regret to say that in spite of the favourable symptoms, there is but little room to hope that His Excellency's constitution can rally under the attacks of the disease.—*Montreal Transcript.*

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVALS at New York from Liverpool and Havre furnish intelligence, confirming the news recently received from India and China. The Governor General of India announces for general information, that the ratification of the Treaty by the Emperor of China was received by Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary, and forwarded from Nankin to England on the 16th September by the Hon. Company's steam-frigate Auckland.

The prisoners taken by the Affghans, had all been released, fortunately in time to escape the execution of an order which had been received from Akbar Khan, to put to death all such as were too weak to proceed to Kholoon. The number was thirty-one officers, nine ladies, and twelve children, with fifty-one European soldiers, two clerks and four women, making in all one hundred and nine persons, who had suffered the horrors of captivity from the 10th of January to the 21st and 27th of Sept. The meeting between the veteran General Sale and his wife and daughter is described as highly affecting.

On the arrival of General Nott's division at Cabul, the resolution adopted by the British government to destroy all the Affghan strong holds was carried into execution. An expeditionary corps of about 4000 men was sent to demolish the strong forts of Istalif and Charcekar. The demolition of the forts was immediately begun.—The expedition, after the destruction of Charcekar, was expected to return immediately to Cabul.

SEVEN DAYS LATER.

The packet-ship Garrick, Captain Skiddy, arrived at New York on the 15th instant, from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 15th December. Our London dates are to the 14th of that month, and Liverpool to the 15th.

Parliament was farther prorogued on the 13th of December, to the 2d of February: then actually to meet, for the despatch of business.

Lord Hill, the late commander-in-chief, died on the 10th, in the 71st year of his age, at his seat, Harluicke Grange, Shropshire.

The Mayor of Kingston, Canada, had an interview with Lord Stanley on the 8th, at the Colonial Office.

The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts intend establishing a mission at Hong Kong, and will raise a special fund for that purpose.

The fog has been so dense on the Thames that a large number of vessels ready for sea were unable to leave port. The Quebec was the only one that got to sea, after a lapse of several days.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND QUESTION.—We have just heard, and on good authority, that the Government are firmly resolved not to yield to the demands of the majority of the Church, as expounded at the last General Assembly and recent convocation.—*Caledonian Mercury.*

The Blonde frigate, 46, Capt. Bouchier, had sailed from China for England, with two millions and a half of dollars of the Chinese compensation money.

It gives us great pleasure to observe the promptness with which the Home Government has acknowledged and rewarded the distinguished officers engaged in the China and Affghanistan wars. This shows the importance attributed to their services by Government; and the universal burst of joy with which the late news were received in all parts of Her Majesty's dominions, is evidence of the feeling of her subjects at the favourable termination of a struggle which had almost become hopeless, and which was creating no slight discontent in the different parts of Great Britain. Whatever differences of opinion have existed or still exist as to the policy or justice of the Chinese war, there is but one feeling as regards its termination, and the appointments given below will be universally acknowledged as merited tributes to bravery and military desert:

WHITEHALL, Dec. 1.

The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, granting the dignity of a Baronet of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland unto Lieutenant General Sir Hugh Gough, G.C.B., and to the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten.

DOWNING-STREET, Dec. 3.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to nominate and appoint Vice-Admiral Sir Wm. Parker, Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, to be a Knight Grand Cross thereof.

Her Majesty has also been pleased to nominate and appoint Major-General Sir Henry Pottinger, Bart, to be a Knight Grand Cross of the said Most Honourable Order.

Her Majesty has further been pleased to nominate and appoint Major General George Pollock, Companion of the said Most Honourable Military Order, and Major-General William Nott, of the East India Company's Service, to be Knights Grand Cross of the same Order.

The public will be rejoiced to find that the omission of Sir Robert Sale's name in the honorary distinctions granted to the heroes of our late achievements in India proceeds in no degree from a desire to underrate the merits of that gallant officer. Sir Robert Sale very recently received the Grand Cross of the Bath for his noble defence of Jellalabad, and other eminent services on the northwest frontier of India, and it was therefore impossible to give him the same distinction which has been conferred on General Pollock, General Nott, and Sir William Parker; but it has been notified to the Governor General of India, in compliance with his recommendations, that it will be proposed to Parliament to grant Sir Robert and Lady Sale, with the benefit of survivorship, an annual pension of £500 as a special public recognition of signal merit.—*London Times.*