

“While I could not but admire all these things, neither could I otherwise than ask myself, what is genius?—what fame?—what the monuments of the departed? The works of Sir Walter Scott were not of avail to save him from the miseries of death while living, and what will they avail him if he has nothing infinitely better before God. Next to the Bible, the writings of Scott were the cheapest and most abundant I met with in Scotland; but were they next to the Bible in spirit also, although amongst the most innocent of their kind? He once tried his genius on the composition of two sermons, having succeeded in every thing else, but how far were they from the Gospel of Christ. I heard nothing in Scotland to raise the estimate I had formed of his religious sentiments and character. I understood that the report of his being an elder in one of the churches was unfounded. His writings, however, and the monument on Castle Hill, at Edinburgh, will long preserve his memory to Scotland.”

**PARENTAL INFLUENCE.**—Where paternal influence does not convert, it at least hampers: it hangs on the wheels of evil. I had a pious mother who dropped things in my way. I could not rid myself of them; I was a professed infidel in company, rather than when alone: I was wretched when by myself. These principles, and maxims, and data, spoiled my jollity. I find in myself another evidence of the greatness of parental influence. I detect myself to this day, in laying down maxims in my family, which I took up at three or four years of age before I could possibly know the reason of them.

“Parental influence must be great because God has said it shall be so. The parent is not to stand reasoning and calculating. God has said, that his character shall have influence: and so this appointment of Providence becomes often the punishment of a wicked man. Such a man is a complete *selfist*. I am weary of hearing such men talk about their ‘family’—and their ‘family’—they ‘must provide for their family.’ Their family has no place in their real regard—they push for themselves. But God says, ‘No! you make the rods for your own backs. They shall be your curse. They shall rise up against you.’ The most common of all human complaints is—parents groaning under the vices of their children! This is all the effect of parental influence.”—*Cecil*.

**OUR FUTURE STATE.**—Let us not listen for a moment to a doctrine so irrational, as that our present characters do not follow us into a future world. If we are to live again, let us settle it as a sure fact, that we shall carry with us our present minds, such as we now make them; that we shall reap good or ill according to their improvement or corruption; and of consequence, that every act which affects character will reach in its influence beyond the grave, and have a bearing on our future weal or woe. We are now forming our future lot. He who does a bad deed says, more strongly than words can utter, ‘I cast away a portion of future good, I resolve on future pain.’—(Wm. E. Channing.)

**FLUENCY OF SPEECH.**—The common fluency of speech in many men and women, says Swift, is owing to a scarcity of words; for whoever is master of language, and hath a mind full of ideas, will be apt, in speaking, to hesitate upon the choice of both; whereas common speakers have only one set of ideas, and one set of words to clothe them, and these are always ready; so people come faster out of church when it is nearly empty than when a crowd is at the door.

**SOUL PROSPERITY.**—The celebrated Andrew Fuller relates the following experience: would it not be well for all desponding, unhappy Christians to make it their own? “I have found the more I do for Christ, the better it is with me. I never enjoyed so much of the pleasures of religion, as I have within the last two years, since we have engaged in the missionary business. Mr. Whitefield used to say, the more a man does for God the more he may.”

Among the best of men, there is hardly one to be found but he is liable to be hanged ten times in his life, if all his actions and thoughts were strictly to be examined. We are so far from being good according to the laws of God, that we cannot be so according to our own.

Never employ your authority in its full extent; temper whatever is severe in it by an air of sweetness and good nature. Never abuse the fear and respect which your dignity and rank inspire. It will do you honour to adapt the exercise of your power to the circumstances and situation in which you are placed.

THE FARMER.

**TOWN AND COUNTRY.—ATTRACTIVE INDUSTRY.**—It has been said that God made the country, but man made the town. If we needed any argument at this time to prove the perfection of God’s work, and the imperfection of man’s, it is in the facilities moral and social independence, physical health and real comforts which the country enjoys.

In the town we see men and women, barteting that liberty which is their birthright, for baubles; pedury and want treads on the heels of improvidence, and the revulsions of trade bring with them more evils than were contained in Pandora’s box with no hope at the bottom.

But to the country the Lord has promised a seed time and harvest; man has only to improve the blessings by that attractive labor which receives a renewed zest in the joyous certainty of reward, and the bright aspect of nature arrayed with a splendor, in comparison with which the gay decorations of art are poor indeed.

But to make rural industry truly attractive, the laborer must study and understand Nature’s laws. He who labors blindly upon the earth’s surface, content with the mere results of his toil, is only an animal working from mere coercion or necessity, without intelligence, dignity or enthusiasm; and yet, as Brisbane says in his admirable essays on associated attractive industry, “such has been the condition of the Industrial Classes of all ages, and as a consequence, in busy has been an ignoble, unattractive and a degrading function!”—*N. G. Farmer*.

**CLOSE PLANTING.**—A Scotch farmer residing in the town of Sohus, Wayne county, N.Y., informs us that he raised, the past season, 400 bushels of Indian corn on four acres of land, notwithstanding the dryness of the season. He attributes his success mainly to his manner of planting, and thinks farmers generally plant too thinly. His mode is to plant in rows three feet apart, and drop two grains in a place, only fifteen inches apart in the rows. The variety used is the Red Blazed Flint. The soil is sandy loam, and 100 loads of manure were put on the four acres. The corn ripened and was cut sufficiently early to sow the ground with wheat.—*Albany Cultivator*.

**CABBAGE WORMS.**—A writer in the *Southern Cultivator* says, “he had a square of very fine cabbages in his garden, upon which the worms had commenced making great ravages. Pennyroyal was gathered and scattered over the cabbage heads plentifully, and the work of destruction ceased.” The writer did not know whether the discovery was a new one, but it seems to have been a very easy and effectual one, and well worth a trial.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The intelligence from England is to the 4th instant. The papers are filled with particulars of a most diabolical attempt on the part of a wretch named Francis, to assassinate Her Majesty. It appears that an attempt was made on the Queen’s life the day previous, (Sunday) as Her Majesty was riding through the Mall in the Park; but having failed, the inhuman monster made a second attempt, by firing a pistol at Her Majesty, just as she was running in a barouche and four from her evening ride towards the Palace, on the following evening. But, it is matter for gratitude to Almighty, God, that by the interposition of his Providence, the pistol missed fire, and thus has the life of our beloved Sovereign been spared, we trust, to be a blessing to her people and to the world.

In alluding to the circumstance, the *Morning Chronicle* of June 1 says:—

We little thought when the case of Oxford was disposed of, that we should so soon be called on to record another attempt on Her Majesty’s life. Who could

have thought that in a country in which there is more security for person than, perhaps, in any other in the world, the most beloved of our Sovereigns, who truly lives in the hearts of her people—a lady who in private life would be the object of the affectionate regard of all who approached her, should, in the space of two years, have twice been singled out for assassination. While we believe that the crime is that of a solitary individual, we are still astonished that there should be found two individuals into whose brains the idea of hurting a hair of Her Majesty’s head should enter. We may add that there are few, indeed, of Her Majesty’s subjects who will not heartily subscribe to the sentiment so happily expressed by Lord John Russell, “that when Her Majesty goes abroad among the people for the purpose of taking recreation or exercise, there is not one among her subjects who has less reason to fear an enemy, in any single individual of millions who constitute her subjects.” The sentiment was loudly cheered will be re-echoed by the nation.

The news from India is of mixed character. Ghuznee had fallen, but on the other hand General Sale had made a successful sortie from Jellalabad, and strong hopes were entertained that he would be relieved by Col. Pollock. We extract from a second edition of the *London Times* the following Indian intelligence, received by extraordinary express:

“The Indian real which arrived at Marseilles on Wednesday night, brings, we lament to say, an account of the fall of Ghuznee. The place capitulated and surrendered, on condition that the garrison be safely conducted to Cabul. On the other hand, Colonel Pollock had forced the Khyber pass, and taken possession of the fort commanding it, and would, no doubt, march to the relief of Jellalabad. General Sale, in a sortie from that place, overthrew the insurgents.

“A rumour prevailed that Akherr Kuan had been fatally wounded.

“General Knott had gained some advantage on the side of Kandahar, but General England had not yet joined him. It is reported that Shah Soojah had been imprisoned.

The fall of Ghuznee comes unexpectedly upon us, for, according to the accounts hitherto received, the fortress was well provisioned, the garrison in good spirits, and sanguine of being able to hold out until the arrival of the liberating army, and the strength of the walls such as to be deemed impregnable against any attack from a readily disciplined army without, which, even if supplied with a heavy artillery train, could have no skill-dengineer officers to render it effective. It must, therefore, notwithstanding the previous reports of ample provisions, have been reduced to surrender by famine. Let us hope that the brave but unfortunate garrison have not been sacrificed to Afghan treachery, like the hapless army of Cabul, but that the capitulation will be faithfully observed. In the mean time the hour of retribution is drawing nigh. Colonel Pollock had gallantly forced the Khyber pass, and was doubtless in full march to the relief of the courageous band in the position at Jellalabad, under the orders of the intrepid Sale, who, nothing daunted by the disasters of Cabul, had again chastised the fees by whom he is surrounded.

It is evident that if General Pollock should prove unfortunate, the hostile tribes can be restrained only by the greatest possible efforts. We notice an opinion expressed by some papers that the ill success of the British is owing in no slight degree to the want of camels, for the transport of the baggage and other material of war. Fifty thousand camels are said to have been destroyed within so short a period as since Lord Keane commenced his march against Cabool; nor is there any beast of burden to be obtained at any sacrifice, so well fitted to the country and the climate.

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