

**THE SABBATH.**—Whenever I have undertaken any secular business on the Lord's day, which was not absolutely and indispensably necessary, that business never prospered nor succeeded well with me. Nay, if I had set myself that day, but to forecast and design any temporal business, to be done or performed afterwards, though such forecast was just and honest in itself, and had as fair a prospect as could be expected, yet I have always been disappointed in the effecting of it. So that it grew almost proverbial with me, when any importuned to any secular business that day, to answer them, that if they expected it to succeed amiss, then they might desire my undertaking of it on that day. And this was so certain an observation of mine, that I feared to think of any secular business that day, because the resolution then taken would be disappointed or unsuccessful.

That always the more closely I applied myself to the duties of the Lord's day, the more happy & successful were my business and employments of the week following. So that I could, from the loose or strict observance of that day, take a just prospect and true calculation of my temporal success in the ensuing week.

Though my mind and head were as full as any man's in England, I never wanted time in my six days to ripen and fit myself for the business and employments I had to do, though I borrowed not a minute from the Lord's day to prepare for it, by study or otherwise.—*Sir M. Hale.*

**A HAPPY CHILD.**—I was once attending for several weeks the bed of a sick man. He was ignorant, and did not know how to read. I observed that when I visited him, I was always watched and followed to the top of the house, where he lay, by a little boy, of about the age of five or six years. This little fellow, who was neat and clean to a nicety, remained in the room and listened with the greatest interest and attention, while I read, prayed, and talked with the dying man. I was struck with his manners, and asked the sick man who the boy was. He replied, "He is my child, sir; and I wish I had half as much in my head as he has in his." "What has he in his head which you so much desire?" "All manner of good things," answered the father. "He is a monitor in the infant school. He is always at it. He sleeps in that little bed. Then he sings himself to sleep with a hymn. In the morning he wakes with a hymn, and last night he was at it while asleep; for in his sleep he was repeating the ten commandments."

**PRIDE OF LEARNING.**—There is nothing a man is apt to be more proud of than his knowledge. It is a perfection in which he glories. But if our knowledge of the little outside land covering of things puffs us up, the consideration of the infiniteness of God's knowledge should abate the tumor. As our existence is nothing in regard to the infiniteness of his essence, so our knowledge is nothing in regard to the vastness of his understanding. We have a spark of being, but nothing to the heat of the sun. We have a drop of knowledge, but nothing to the Divine ocean! What a vain thing is it for a shallow brook to boast of its streams, before a sea whose depths are unfathomable!—*Charnock.*

**THE SPIRIT OF WAR.**—The *Calcutta Star* tells the following anecdote of the retreat from Ghuznee:—"The death of Lieutenant Lumsden and his young wife is confirmed, and the details of their fate, as now narrated, are of a most melancholy and painful character. It is stated, that when he fell, desperately wounded, his young wife threw herself upon his body, and implored him not to leave her to fall into the hands of the enemy; when he, with a last effort, drew his pistols from his belt, and put an end first to her sufferings, and then to his own."

**TOMBS.**—Tombs, says the quaint old Fuller, are the clothes of the dead. A grave is but a plain suit, and a rich monument is one embroidered. A good memory is the best monument. Others are subject to casualty and time; and we know that the Pyramids themselves, dotting with age, have forgotten the names of their founders. To conclude, let us be careful to provide rest for our souls, and our bodies will find rest for themselves. And let us not be here like unto gentilewomen, who care not to preserve the inside of the orange, but candy and preserve the outside thereof.

**REPARTEE.**—The Rev. Dr. M'C—, minister of Douglas in Clydesdale, was dining in a large party where the Hon. Henry Erskine, and some other lawyers were present. A great dish of cressets being presented after dinner, Dr. M'C—, who was extravagantly fond of vegetables, helped himself much more largely than any other person, and as he ate with his fingers, with a peculiar voracity of manner, Mr. Erskine was struck with the idea that he resembled Nebuchadnezzar in his state of condemnation. Resolved to give him a hit for the apparent grossness of his taste and manner of eating, the wit addressed him with "Dr. M'C—, ye bring me in mind of the great king Nebuchadnezzar," and the company were beginning to titter at the ludicrous allusion, when the reverend vegetable devourer replied—"Ah! do I mind ye o' Nebuchadnezzar! That'll be because I'm eating among the brutes."

### SUMMARY OF NEWS.

**HEALTH OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.**—The *Church of Friday* last says, "We have no direct accounts from Kingston, but we are delighted to say that rumour, on every side, declares that His Excellency, the Governor-General, is very much better,—and that hopes are entertained of his being enabled to return to England."

### THE SEAT OF WAR.

*From Charles Wilmer's American Newsletter.*

THE first event worthy of notice that occurred after the departure of the *Acadia*, on the 4th instant, was the arrival of the Overland Mail from India and China, the news by which was received in London on Sunday week, and which is not unimportant, inasmuch as we are informed of two important movements made by the British troops, and the clearing up of the doubts that previously existed as to the line of policy intended to be pursued by Lord Ellenborough. Candahar was finally evacuated by General Nott on the 8th of August, after all the spare commissariat and arsenal stores were destroyed, and the powder magazine blown up with such unction as to take with it some few souls that had not been aware of the danger of their earthly tenement. It is said that the General, and the man who fired the train, were the only persons in the secret. The force consisted of Leslies' and Anderson's Horse Artillery, Blood's nine-pounder battery, details of Bengal and Madras Sappers and Miners, the Bombay 3d Cavalry, Haldane and Christie's Horse, Her Majesty's 40th and 41st Foot, with 2nd, 16th, 38th, 42nd, and 43rd Native Infantry, and the battering train—about 7,000 men, with twenty-one guns of various calibre. These took the way of Ghuznee, accompanied by about the same number of camp followers. The supplies were sufficient for forty days, and transported by about 8,000 camels, besides bullocks and asses, the whole train when on the march covering an extent of twelve miles. This division was destined to take the place of the unfortunate garrison of Cabul. The distance to Cabul was 318 miles, and of this it was said they had accomplished 150 miles, and arrived at Mookoor. No direct information of this has however been received, and in the absence of this, numerous rumours have obtained circulation which have received more or less credence. Some of the rumors state that they had lost part of their baggage, others that Ghuznee had been taken; but in the absence of authentic news, it is difficult to judge which of the rumors are based upon truth.

General England also left Candahar on the 8th, and proceeded towards Quetta with 4,000 troops and camp followers, including the sick and wounded of the army, and nearly 10,000 beasts of burthen. He was accompanied by Timoor Shah, one of the sons of the late Shah Sojah, and reached his destination on the 26th, marching 147 miles in 16 days, with very little interruption and the loss only of a few men. At Quetta they were to remain till the 10th of September, and then gradually move down the Bolan pass in separate divisions.

At Jellalabad General Pollock had begun his moves towards Cabul, and reached Gundamak on the 23d of August. From Cabul we have no intelligence upon which the slightest confidence can be placed. Mahomed Akbar is said to have been so much enraged by the report of General Pollock's advance while treaties were pending, as to murder Captain Troop with his own hand, but this obtains no credit. Another rumour worthy of mention is, that Akbar Khan had fled with all his prisoners from Cabul to Bameean, where he intended to confine them in an inaccessible fort nearly seventy miles distance. In Bundelkund the disturbances continued. The cholera had made its appearance among the British troops, and many had died.

In China, since the arrival of reinforcements, Sir Henry Pottinger appears to go on with considerable vigor; and although the war is in some respects called

a "buccaneering expedition" by the buccaneers themselves, it begins to assume rather a formidable aspect. After the utter destruction of Chapoo, with all its batteries, magazines, public buildings, arms, and ammunition, was effected, the expedition entered the great river Yang-tse-Keang, and at daylight in the morning of the 10th of June anchored before formidable fortifications on the shore. In two hours the batteries of the enemy were silenced, when our seamen and marines landed, and before the troops could be disembarked, drove the Chinese out of them and captured the guns. On the 10th the City of Cbranghal submitted to the British after a gallant resistance, when its public buildings were immediately destroyed, and granaries given up to the pillage of the natives. Such is the state of affairs in China, and much dissatisfaction is now expressed in this country with the course proceedings in the East. All parties heartily wish for a settlement of affairs both in India and China.

### ARRIVAL OF THE BRITANNIA. END OF THE WAR.

THE news brought by the overland mail from India and China, are in the highest degree important and satisfactory. The treacherous Chinese have at length been taught that the pale-faced barbarians, as they contemptuously styled the British, are more than a match for the children of the Sun. On the 6th of July the squadron left Woosung, and on the 14th destroyed some batteries which command the river. On the 20th the vessels anchored off Keangfoo, the key on this side to the grand canal, and on the following morning the troops disembarked, and proceeded to attack the city, and a neighbouring camp of the enemy. The latter was carried at once, the Chinese flying in all directions; but the city, which was strongly fortified, was defended with devoted gallantry: one third of the garrison of 3000 Tartar soldiers laying down their lives in the hopeless struggle. Forty mandarins or officers were killed, and the General, retiring to his house, ordered his servants to set it on fire, and seated in his chair the heroic and desperate man calmly met his death in the flames. This is an act worthy of the desperado, or of some of the old Roman warriors. On the part of the British there were killed 4 officers and 11 wounded, and 134 men were killed and wounded. On the 6th August preparations were made to assault Nankin, when the Chinese solicited a truce, intimating the approach of a delegation from the Emperor. The articles of a treaty have been agreed to, and half of the first instalment to be paid on the part of the Chinese has already been received on board of the frigate *Blonde*, which was immediately to sail for England. The treaty was agreed to by the Emperor of China, but he refused to sign it until it had been signed by Her Majesty. The refusal is based on the exigency of etiquette demanded in China.

The following are the terms agreed on, dated the 26th August, 1842:—

1. Lasting peace and friendship between the two empires.
2. China to pay 21,000,000 dollars in the course of the present and three succeeding years.
3. The ports of Canton, Amoy, Foo-chow-foc, Ningpo, and Shanghai, to be thrown open to British merchants; consular officers to be appointed to reside at them; and regular and just tariffs of import and export (as well as inland transit) duties to be established and published.
4. The island of Hong-Kong to be ceded in perpetuity to her Britannic Majesty, her heirs and successors.
5. All subjects of her Britannic Majesty (whether natives of Europe or India) who may be confined in any part of the Chinese empire to be unconditionally released.
6. An act of full and entire amnesty to be published by the Emperor, under his Imperial Sign Manual and Seal, to all Chinese subjects, on account of their having held service or intercourse with, or reside under, the British Government or its officers.
7. Correspondence to be conducted on terms of perfect equality amongst the officers of both Governments.
8. On the Emperor's assent being received to this treaty, and the payment of the first instalment, 6,000,000 dollars, her Britannic Majesty's forces to retire from Nanking and Grand Canal, and the military posts at Chinbai to be also withdrawn, but the islands of Chusan and Kolangsoo are to be held until the money payments and the arrangements for opening the ports be completed.

The news from Affghanistan is equally important and satisfactory. The reported attack on General Nott by the Governor of Ghuznee, appears to have been true; but Sumsoodeen was repulsed and finally routed on the 30th of August. Ghuznee was invested on the 5th September, and was entered by the British without a blow, and reduced to ashes. General Pollock was equally successful, having on his march to Cabul to meet General Nott, routed 16,000 of the enemy at Tezzen Pass, with great slaughter. On the 15th of September he encamped on the Race Course of Cabul, and on the 16th the meteor flag of England waved over the Bala Hissar.