

being sinners," a reply might easily have been given without attempting to disprove the doctrine altogether. Thousands, and tens of thousands, who believed the doctrine as taught in the Bible and the 39 Articles, "have fled for refuge to the hope set before them," and could say, "thanks be unto God who giveth us the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ."

We have a high respect for Mr. DORR's talents, and regret that we should have to differ from him in opinion. We hope that the Rev. Gentleman will bear with us, whilst we remark, that we doubt much whether the Sermon on Original Sin is calculated to produce those happy results which we humbly conceive should always be the aim of every Minister of the Lord Jesus Christ. We prefer the good old way of pointing sinners to the Saviour, and directing them to "the fountain opened in the house of David for sin and uncleanness: influenced simply by those two solemn truths,—the existence of sin and pollution in the heart of every unconverted man, and the absolute necessity of purification, in order to escape the awful penalty of the Divine law.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have much pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of a very beautiful essay for youth, from the pen of our highly valued friend, J. D. M'D., with whose style the reader is already acquainted. Having arrived too late for insertion in this number, it shall appear in our next.

Our friend "B." is respectfully informed that prose articles would be preferred. Lengthy poetry is not generally acceptable.

"Encephalo" will appear in our next.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

LATER FROM ENGLAND.

THE packet ship *Mediator* arrived at New York, on the 16th inst, from Plymouth, whence she sailed on the 10th December. The news, as far as we have as yet seen, is not of very great interest; indeed, the only London paper brought was the *Times* of the 7th. The distress of the lower classes in England, which seemed to have reached the highest possible pitch, has been increased by alarming floods which have spread devastation over a large portion of the country. How this additional calamity can be supported it is difficult to foresee, nor can a remedy easily be found for evils so accumulated and pressing. Trade still continued dull; nor was there any improvement or change in the money market.

The attempt mentioned as having been made to blow up the residence and family of the King of the French, affords another proof of the degraded state of public virtue and morals in France, and the folly of those who suppose that the French people are fit for self government. It argues not only villainy of the worst character in the actual conspirators, but also that public feeling to a great extent is in favour of such outrages. The particulars of the attempt will be looked for with interest, and especially will it be interesting to see the effect which it has upon the Parisian public. One universal burst of horror would be occasioned by a similar attempt in the capital of England, nor would even the Chartists or the most Radical or suffering portion of the people for an instant sustain or countenance such cowardly and assassin-like attempts. Even in Paris, where excitement seems to have confounded all notions of right or wrong among the discontented mass of the population, there can scarcely fail to be exhibited a sensation of disgust and shame at the thought of national disgrace with which France must be loaded by the repeated attacks on the King's life. The more so in this present instance, where the innocent members of the King's family were to be involved in the same ruin, and hurried into eternity without an instant's warning. That Providence has again interposed to protect his life, is matter for the most devout gratitude—for on him, more than on any other personage, depends the peace of Europe and the happiness and prosperity of the great family of nations. The tickle enthusiasm of the nation Louis Philippe has restrained by his sage and steady government; their ardour for military glory he has restrained by pacific councils or amused by military spectacles, or war

which though not cheap or bloodless, yet are carried on at a distance from France.—*Transcript.*

TWENTY DAYS LATER.—FROM CHINA.

By the Swedish brig *Albion*, Capt. Holdt, arrived at New York, advices from China are brought down to the 16th of September. Previous accounts were to Aug. 27th.

The *Albion* touched at Batavia on the 21st October, and there learned that the British fleet had taken possession of the Island of Amoy, situated on the Eastern coast of China, about 15 miles in circumference, with an excellent harbour. A strong Chinese garrison has usually been maintained on the Island.

Letters from Macao of the 15th Sept. state that the people along the banks of the River are so much exasperated that they have sunk blocks of granite and put other obstructions in a branch of it used by the men-of-war and steamers. The commanding officer had, notwithstanding these obstructions, proceeded up the River to Canton with a small force.

ARRIVAL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL AT KINGSTON.

His Excellency Sir Charles Bagot arrived at Kingston on the 10th instant, about two o'clock. Most sincerely do we hope that his arrival may be productive of great good to Canada, and of honour to himself. His task is a difficult one, and will demand qualities of no ordinary kind to perform it well. Let us have an open straight forward policy, and honourable and persevering efforts for the good of the whole people, and there is nothing to be feared. Canada is sound at the core, in spite of all our past trouble and confusion; and the career of prosperity on which, with proper management, we might enter, is such as to call for unanimity and perseverance from all who wish well to the country. His Excellency comes amongst us with many and high claims to our confidence, and it is gratifying to think that there exists throughout the Province a disposition to bestow that confidence which we trust his acts will speedily secure to him in a far higher degree.—*Transcript.*

His Excellency Sir Charles Bagot arrived here yesterday afternoon, at two o'clock. A splendid procession had been arranged to meet Sir Charles at Hinkley's, on the south shore of Wolfe Island, and accompany him to town, but the ice was too weak to bear the passage of a line of sleighs. A large company of persons went to the island on foot. A light boat, which won the prizes at the Kingston Regattas, was fitted up at Garden Island with masts and rigging like a ship, a flag of *Queen Victoria* flying at the mast head, and other flags displayed around. Thus prepared, it was firmly secured on runners, and in it His Excellency was drawn across the ice by one horse, the boat's crew uniformly clothed in regatta dress, walking at each side, accompanied by the concourse from town. On reaching the foot of Block Street, His Excellency was received by a guard of honor composed of a company of the 14th Regiment, and Magrath's Cavalry, and by nearly the entire population of Kingston, who greeted Sir Charles with three British cheers and one cheer more, the Royal Artillery firing the customary salute. His Excellency courteously acknowledged his reception by uncovering, and repeatedly bowing to the assembled people, and stepping from his miniature frigate into General Clitherow's sleigh, he drove off to the Government House. A light boat had also been fitted up like a brig of war at the Marine Railway, and fixed on runners: the *Prince of Wales* flag floating at her mast head, the Union Jack, St. George's flag, and other colours, at different parts of her rigging, and with her crew of six true blue sailors aboard, she accompanied Sir Charles to the Government House, followed by the Garden Island boat—the two crafts, with their lofty masts and flying streamers, making quite a pageant of themselves, numerous sleighs filling up and completing the procession. The day was remarkably fine, mild and clear. A more formal procession would have been formed, but it was His Excellency's wish, communicated by the Chief Secretary to the town authorities, that no procession or formal reception should take place.—*Kingston Herald*, 11th instant.

The Kingston Correspondent of the *Montreal Gazette* describes the personal appearance of the Governor General as follows:—

"Sir Charles, who was sixty years old last September, is a striking specimen of 'the fine old Eng-

lish gentleman," of about middle stature, with a pleasing and rather handsome countenance, a noble forehead, which (if there be any truth in phrenology) is an index of no ordinary intellectual faculties. His hair is gray, and he is somewhat bald. He is, on the whole, a fine looking man, and well calculated to grace, by his presence, the Colonial Court of his Sovereign."

The *Kingston Chronicle and Gazette* of the 12th says:—

"His Excellency appears to be in robust health, and excellent spirits, and seemed well pleased with the flattering reception given him, and does not appear to have suffered in the least from his long and protracted voyage, and tedious journey. His Excellency's personal appearance is very prepossessing, and he is extremely affable in his manners."

Captain I. W. T. Jones has been appointed His Excellency's Military Secretary, and principal Aide-de-Camp.

The following extract from the last number of the *North American Review* will be interesting to those who may not be acquainted with the past passages in the life of our new Governor General:

"Among the most distinguished diplomats engaged in carrying out the intricate negotiations of the Dutch and Belgic question, was the British Ambassador at the Hague, Sir Charles Bagot, who had previously filled the post of English Minister at Washington, and whose appointment to be Governor General of Canada has been recently announced. And it may be here observed, in passing, that few individuals could be better adapted for the task of consolidating the union of the two provinces, from his experience of the junction between Holland and Belgium—a case so marvellously analogous to the great experiment over which he has been chosen to preside. The similarity of the two cases is as nearly as possible complete—difference of races, language, and religion; disproportion of population, with equality of representation; far greater amount of public debt of the less populous division of the country, converted into a general liability to be shared by the other;—and many other minor resemblances, most striking to any one familiar with the formation of the kingdom of the Netherlands—and to finish the picture, the proximity of a powerful nation is not wanting, with certain unequivocal yearnings for the possession of those adjoining provinces, which it requires no small exertion of domestic wisdom to suppress.

"Every one of the errors committed by King William, (of Holland) in his short and troubled reign must be fresh in the memory of Sir Charles Bagot. No individual was more prominent than he in endeavours to prevent the former, and mitigate the latter. He has learnt a lesson, the value of which may now be turned to practical account; and it is matter of satisfaction to every good citizen of the United States, that this critical trust has fallen into the hands of one, who is represented by those who know him best, to be honourable, able, and conciliatory; combining qualities of head and heart which fit him to be not only a good governor, but, what is still as important in the present aspect of affairs, a good neighbour."

FRENCH HALF CROWNS.—The Honourable Chas. D. Dey, Solicitor General, has given it as his opinion that certain specimens of French half crowns submitted in his inspection, "are a legal tender, as well in discharge of revenue duties as of other pecuniary liabilities." Mr. D. adds:—

"I would remark, in connexion with this opinion, that it may be doubted whether the mere use of a coin by use, ever affects it as a legal money, but it certainly does not while the impression is or can be made sufficiently apparent to ascertain the character of the coin; and a close examination of the French half crowns, Nos. 4, 5, 6, together with general observation, induce me to believe that there are few, if any, British or French crowns or half-crowns in circulation, whose character cannot be so ascertained."

UNITED STATES.

RUMOURS OF WAR.—The Washington Correspondent of the *New York Tribune*, mentions that apprehensions were felt of a war with England. We quote the paragraph, without, however, attaching to it much importance:—

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.

"During the last few days, there have been several Cabinet meetings of ominous import; and, from whispers around the State Department, corroborated by the tone of the *Madisonian*, there is reason to believe that our relations with England are not improving.

Indeed, the earnest appeal to Congress by the official organ for prompt and liberal action upon the suggestions of the War and Navy Departments would seem to indicate strong apprehensions of a rupture with that country.