

her thirtieth year, she may then consider herself in the noon of her day, but the sun which shines so brightly on her beauties, declines while he displays them, and a few short years, and the jocund step, the airy habit, the sportive manner, must all pass away with the flight of time. Before this happens, it would be well for her to remember that it is wiser to throw a shadow over her yet-unimpaired charms, than to hold them in the light till they are seen to decay.

"From this, my fair friends will easily apprehend that the most beautiful woman is not at forty what she was at twenty, nor at sixty what she was at forty. Each age has an appropriate style of figure and of pleasing; and it is the business of discernment and taste to discover and to maintain those advantages in their due seasons.

"The general characteristics of youth are, meek dignity, chastened sportiveness, and gentle seriousness.—Middle age has the privilege of preserving, unaltered, the graceful majesty and tender gravity which may have marked its earlier years. But the gay manners of the comic muse must, in the advance of life, be discreetly softened down to little more than cheerful amenity. Time marches on, and another change takes place. Amiable as the former characteristics may be they must give way to the sober, the venerable aspect with which age, experience, and "a soul commercing with the skies," ought to adorn the silver hairs of the Christian matron.

"Nature having maintained a harmony between the figure of woman and her years, it is decorous that the consistency should extend to the materials and fashion of her apparel. For youth to dress like age, is an instance of bad taste seldom seen. But age affecting the airy garments of youth, the transparent *Drapery of Coe*, and the sportiveness of a girl, is an anachronism as frequent as it is ridiculous.

"Virgin, bridal beauty, when she arrays herself with taste, obeys an end of her creation—that of increasing her charms in the eyes of some virtuous lover, or the husband of her bosom. She is approved. But, when the wrinkled fair, the hoary-headed matron attempts to equip herself for conquest, to awaken sentiments which, the bloom on her cheek gone, her rouge can never arouse; then, we cannot but deride her folly, or, in pity, counsel her rather to seek for charms, the mental graces of Madame de Sevigne, than the meretricious arts of Ninon de l'Enclos.

"The secret of preserving beauty lies in three things—Temperance, Exercise, Cleanliness. Under these few heads we shall find much good instruction. *Temperance* includes moderation at table, and in the enjoyment of what the world calls pleasure. A young beauty, were she fair as Hebe, and elegant as the Goddess of Love herself, would soon lose these charms by a course of inordinate eating, drinking, and late hours.

"I guess that my delicate young readers will stare at this last sentence, and wonder how it can be that any well bred woman should think it possible that pretty ladies could be guilty of either of the two first-mentioned excesses. But when I speak of *inordinate eating*, &c., I do not mean feasting like a glutton, or drinking to intoxication. My objection is not more against the quantity than the quality of the dishes which constitute the usual repasts of women of fashion. Their breakfast set forth not only tea and coffee, but chocolate and hot bread and butter. Both of these articles when taken constantly, are hostile to health and female delicacy. The heated groase, which is the principal ingredient, deranges the stomach, and, by creating or increasing bilious disorders, gradually overspreads the skin with a wan or yellowish hue. After this meal, a long and exhausting fast frequently succeeds, from ten in the morning till 6 or 7 in the evening, when dinner is served up, and the half-famished beauty sits down to sate a keen appetite with Cayenne soups, fish, French pastes steaming with garlic, roast and boiled meat, game, tarts, sweetmeats, ices, fruits, &c. &c. &c. How must the constitution suffer under the digestion of this *mélange*! How does the heated complexion bear witness to the combustion within! And, when we consider that the beverage she takes to dilute this mass of food, and to assuage the consequent fever in her stomach, is not merely water from the spring, but Champagne, Madeira, and other wines, foreign and domestic, you cannot wonder that I should warn the inexperienced cha-

acter against intemperance. The superabundance of aliment which she takes in at this time is not only destructive of beauty, but the period of such repletion is full of other dangers. By the means enumerated, the firm texture of the constitution is broken, and the principles of health, being in a manner decomposed, the finest parts fly off, and the dregs maintain the poor survivor of her herself, in a sad kind of artificial existence. Delicate proportion gives place either to miserable leanness or shapeless fat. The once fair skin assumes a pallid rigidity or a bloated redness, which the vain possessor would still regard as the roses of health and beauty.

"To repair these ravages, comes the aid of padding, to give shape where there is none; long stays to compass into form the chaos of flesh; and paints of all hues to rectify the disorder of the complexion. But useless are these attempts. Where dissipation, disease, and immoderation have wrecked the vessel of female charms, it is not in the power of Esculapius himself to re-fit the shattered bark; or of the Syrens, with all their songs and wiles, to conjure its battered sides from the rocks, and make it ride the seas in gallant trim again."

MISSIONARY INTELLIGENCE.

WESLEYAN MISSIONS IN CRYLON.—The communications from the brethren on the different stations in this important and interesting island are encouraging and justify the hope that at no very distant period the powerful and penetrating influence of the gospel will diffuse a light, and implant in the mind a rectitude of judgement, relative to the Creator and Saviour of the world which shall lead on to a wide and delightful extension of sacred truth among the benighted subjects of Buddhism and Capooism, or devil worship, and introduce them to those spiritual blessings and holy enjoyments which are only to be found in the gracious and glorious system of pure Christianity.—*Wesleyan Methodist Magazine for October.*

MADRAS.—Mr. Carver, Methodist missionary, says—"A holy influence seems to be increasing in Madras. The several congregations are increased in every place."

NEW-ZEALAND.—The situation of the missionaries in this island, is peculiarly uncomfortable, and even dangerous in consequence of the violent thievish character of the natives. They are such ingenious "mokers," that they may well, at the scoffers of this christian land to the blush.

BURMAN MISSION.—The A. B. Magazine for December, contains the Journal of Mr. Wade from June 20th, to December 31st, 1828, and that of Mr. Judson from Oct. 6, 1828, to Jan. 4, 1829. These Journals furnish a more minute account than has been heretofore published of the late conversions, baptisms, and ordination at Maulmying. Mr. Wade at the last dates, was engaged in something like circuit preaching in several of the neighbouring villages. In reference to Maulmying, he says "the revival is of the same stamp as those in America." In Letha Mahzoo (the upper part of Maulmying) God seems to have commenced a work, and at the suggestion of some of the people of that neighbourhood; the missionaries have erected a zayat, which is just completed. Three girls belonging to the native female school were baptised Aug. 4th. Their mothers at the time were very angry. Soon after one of the girls—"Me Aa came trembling one morning to Mrs. Wade, with the alarming news, that her mother had just arrived at the landing place, with the intention, doubtless, of taking her away by force; and what should she do? She was told to go and meet her mother, and pray as she went. But the poor girl need not have been alarmed. She had been incessantly praying for her mother ever since she had learnt to pray for herself; and God had heard her prayers, and softened her mother's heart." She drank in the truth from the lips of her daughter, and on the 6th Oct. followed her example.—*Zions Advocate.*

PALESTINE.

Palentine is a country, the memory of which is dear, not only to every descendant of Abraham, but also to every Christian. Situated in the midst of the old world, having Europe, Asia, and Africa, bordering on its sides; it was admirably suited to be a centre, from which the beams of Divine truth, shining forth, might enlighten the surrounding na-

tions. This was the land which God, in his gracious Providence, selected for the permanent residence of his ancient people the Jews, when he brought them forth from the land of their oppressors. Here, for about two thousand years, they were preserved as a nation; and, by the Oracles of God committed unto them, became a sacred light, amidst the moral darkness of an idolatrous world. This, too, was the highly-favoured land in which the incarnate Saviour proclaimed the glad tidings of salvation, and showed forth his mercy and glory in the redemption of the world.

A late pious Missionary, the Rev. Pliny Fisk, thus eloquently expresses his emotions on first beholding the city of David:—

"With slugs not easily described we entered Jerusalem. The scenes and events of four thousand years rushed upon our minds; events, in which heaven, and earth, and hell, have felt the deepest interest. This was the place selected by the Almighty for his dwelling, and here his glory was rendered visible. This was the "perfection of beauty," and the "glory of all lands." Here David sat and tuned his harp, and sang the praises of Jehovah. Hither the tribes came up to worship. Here enraptured prophets saw bright visions of the world above and received messages from on high for guilty man. Here our Lord and Saviour came in the form of a servant, and groaned, and wept, and poured out his soul unto death, to redeem us from sin, and save us from hell. Here, too, the wrath of an incensed God has been poured out upon his chosen people, and has laid waste his heritage."

For more than seventeen hundred years, Jerusalem has been trodden down of the Gentiles; and for six hundred years that city, and the land of Palestine, have been under the power of the Turks; and Mohammedanism has reigned unrivalled.

After the lapse of so many ages, it is high time for the Christian world to turn its attention to the inhabitants of that interesting country, and to stretch out the hand of mercy to them. Long have they sat in darkness, and in the region of the shadow of death; and whilst Divine light has been gradually spreading in Europe, in America, in some parts of Africa and Asia, Palestine has still continued enslaved by superstition, falsehood, and ignorance. The Mohammedan delusion yet overpreads that country; but surely the Lord will return and visit Zion, and the time, yea, the best time to favour her, shall come.

Some few Christian Missionaries have bent their steps toward Jerusalem, desirous of proclaiming, within her once hallowed walls, the glad tidings of salvation, through a crucified Redeemer, though for the present obliged to return and wait more favourable openings. The Committee of the Wesleyan Missions have also had it in their hearts to become partakers in the blessedness of sending the message of mercy, and have placed Palestine on their list of Missions; but, instead of the names of Missionaries, "Vacant for the present," has generally been entered on their Minutes.

Should the enquiry be made, by the thousands of Christians who read that Report, why Palestine is "vacant for the present; we reply, Not because there are not suitable persons to be found, who would willingly enter into that peculiar field of labour; for God has raised up Preachers among us, who are willing to enter upon it, whenever the Committee and the Conference call them to that work; not merely because the Committee have already ventured a vast expenditure, but because of insuperable local obstacles. If the funds continue to increase, as they have done of late, and if other difficulties be removed, they will enter on that important Mission with joy, and gratitude to God, cheerfully leaving the event of success in His hands, who will yet remember the land of his once highly-favored people. Surely a voice from Judea,—from the land of the Patriarchs, of the Prophets, and of the Apostles,—will be heard from one end of the nation to the other; and the people will arise, as with the heart of one man, to contribute the requisite funds, and earnestly to pray that every hindrance may be taken out of the way, and the Gospel of redeeming mercy be sent to the inhabitants of Palestine and Syria.

We submit an account of that once-highly favored city, Jerusalem, with a view of it from the Mount of Olives, representing—1. *The Mount of Olives*; 2. *The Mosque of Omar*, erected on the ruins of