

years fought its way, whether in steel jacket or in scarlet broad cloth, with spear or with musket; which has never failed to hold its own, and to hand down the huge domains which has it won in England, under the banners of William Normandy. It is now polished indeed, but it is still strong, it prides itself in its most ancient style of habitation it has poured the grace of modern art, and has filled it with all the amenities, the comforts, the softness, and intellectual resources of a busy, scientific, refined, and luxurious age. Such is the entire character of Lambton Castle.

Another like passage opens to us the life long retreat of the venerable Bede at Garrow, 'a remancy spot,' where the erudite and enduring man devoted himself to those incredible labours which have transmitted his name with such lustre to posterity.

A stranger would not wonder what were those charms which bound Bede, through his whole life, so irresistibly to Jarrow. The ruined walls of the monastery, and the church adjoining, stand on a green hill on the banks of the Tyne, a mile or more from its mouth, and from South Shields in a direct line; rather they stand on the border of Jarrow Slake, a ruined haven, half filled by the wash of sand soil, which still receives the waters of the Tyne at flood and is left dry at ebb. You have to wind far round this basin, or *slake*, as it is called, to reach Shields. The site of the monastery is on a ridge descending swiftly to this bay, and accessible on the South by raised causeway across the marsh, and a narrow bridge over the little water of Dove, which flows into the head of the lake, Grose abuses the situation for—

Salt weed and stinking ooze,
Most like the drowsy flood which poets feign
Dark Sisyx, with wreaths of mouldy osiers
lung.

If Bede could peep into Jarrow now what a change would he find—

All that side of the neighborhood towards Tyne, and towards Shields, swarms with life, and in a profound and sacred solitude, snatching from time and tradition what were even then the fading things of a past antiquity, see it now, he would imagine chaos come again. The walls of his beloved cell probably gave way ages ago, and those raised in their stead, now shattered and tottering fragments, which the winds, here very fiercely tossing to and fro, every year hurl down piecemeal; he would find cottagers cultivating their gardens where the monks paced their cloisters. Instead of the airy expanse of Jarrow Slake, then probably a bay—deep, fresh, with its white edged billows rolling to the shores, its gulls, and perhaps a few fishing vessels—now he would find it clogged with sand, and its banks rank with ooze, but the whole breadth of the river, from North to South Shields, occupied with a host of vessels of all nations. He would see scores of tall chimneys vomiting volumes of black smoke; houses clustered right and left, as far as the eye can reach, half lost in wrecks and vapors, of a thousand sorts, issuing from coke and brick kilns, from forges and roperies, from manufactories of glass and alkalies, and what the old women of the abbey church calls 'nasty poisons that kill every thing about, only those that make 'em,' which thickly line the banks of the Tyne and the dingy twin towns of Shields. Instead of Danish *Reafins*, though, by the by, they did not become terrible till about thirty years after his death, he would see the chimneys of steam boats soaring through the air, more hugh and fiery dragons of steam running too on dry land, and sending their screams farther and more piercingly than, soon after his time, the flying Saxons sent their outcries at the onset of the Danes, who came, and twice laid his beloved cell in ashes. He would see—where the Tyne then looked on its pleasant banks in one long summer Sabbath of quietness, on its overhanging trees, on its solitary angler—now huge ranges of ballast hills; that is, hills, and almost mountains of sand, that ships coming from the south of England and the Continent, have brought as ballast; and emptied here; and upon these hills, now grown over, in a great degree, with grass, and even grazed by cattle, a blue bearded, and amphibious race, with their hands in their trouser pockets and quid in mouth, rolling along, and a motley crew of keelmen, boatmen ship carpenters, cokers, and diggers of railway lines, more intently busy than even he himself in his life of St. Cuthbert, and the records of the ancient church. Instead of the smell of the unsullied, wild, and sweeping sea, what smell would there not reach him! tar and sulphur, coal and smoke, and arsenic, and all the nasty poisons which kill every thing but their own makers!

A MINISTER A SUSPICIOUS CHARACTER.
I have been so used to think of all the ministers whom I did know, and to suspect those whom I did not, that, when I am obliged to call myself a minister, I feel as if I put myself into a very suspicious character.
—Letter of Charles James Fox.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE. NEW BRUNSWICK.

ADDRESS

Of the House of Assembly in reply to His Excellency's Speech on opening the Legislature.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,
We, the Representatives of Her Majesty's Faithful and Loyal People of New Brunswick, thank your Excellency for the Speech you have been pleased to deliver at the opening of the present Session; and we respectfully and cordially welcome your Excellency to the administration of our Provincial Government.

We feel with your Excellency that this favored portion of the Empire has abundant cause to be thankful to Divine Providence for the manifold blessings which it enjoys,—and while we sincerely hope that the sufferings which have been occasioned by the late calamitous Fires in Saint John, as well as by general Commercial embarrassment, will be of short duration, we assure your Excellency, that every effort will be made on our part, with a due regard to our means, to maintain the credit and develop the resources of the Province in a manner best calculated to prove beneficial to all classes.

The joy and thankfulness which resounded through the British Isles on the late happy and auspicious occasion, has found a heartfelt response in this Loyal Colony; and we devoutly pray that our young Prince may inherit all the virtues of his ancestors, and become in good time, the glorious Defender of those principles, which may perpetuate the general good of his people, without distinction of sect or party.

The settlement and establishment of the Boundary Line has long been an object of our most earnest solicitude: Fully sensible of the existing dangers, and of the benefits which would accrue to all parties interested, we do most sincerely hope that the negotiations between her Majesty's government and that of the United States, will result in an early and satisfactory adjustment of this vexatious and embarrassing question.

Our early and earnest attention shall be directed to the principles of Municipal Government, as recognised by the British Constitution, as well as to the Local Institutions recently introduced into a neighboring colony, with a view to determine how far they may be applicable to this Province, and whether their introduction may be deemed beneficial to its interests.

In appropriating the means which have hitherto been placed at our disposal, we have exercised our best judgment to accelerate the improvement and promote the settlement of the Province,—and we shall be rejoiced at any opportunity which may be afforded us, of extending and further securing the efficient execution of any system calculated to advance the general welfare of the Province, by the application of scientific and practical knowledge.

The several public works enumerated by your Excellency shall receive an early consideration, and we agree with your Excellency that among the most important of them is the Great Road to Canada.

We highly appreciate your Excellency's exertions in the encouragement of Agriculture and Emigration, and nothing shall be wanting on our part that may give effect to a judicious plan of settling and cultivating the districts of rich Wilderness Land abounding in various parts of the province.

The further prosecution of the Geological Survey, recommended to our consideration by your Excellency, will receive that attention from us which its usefulness hitherto in developing the Mineral resources and Agricultural capacities of the Province, may seem to merit.

Hitherto every effort of legislation and philanthropy has failed to make any material impression on the indomitable character and habits of the Indian Tribes; but we learn with pleasure that recent reports to your Excellency have not recognized the existence of any serious obstacle to the introduction of measures for their social improvement.—The formation of Indian Villages—the establishment of Schools, or any experiment likely to result in alluring that unhappy race to the arts of civilized life, shall receive our cordial support.

Notwithstanding the very liberal aid constantly extended to Educational purposes, we are painfully aware that the condition of the common Schools is by no means such as it ought to be, and any suggestions from your Excellency, which may enable us to improve the present system, will be thankfully received.

The Laws for the regulations of Prisons—the Criminal Laws, and those relating to Insolvency and the Imprisonment of Debtors, shall receive due attention.

The protection and encouragement of the Fisheries, a subject which has always engaged the attention of the Legislature, shall again receive our anxious consideration.

We are gratified to learn that notwithstanding the present state of Commercial distress, the Revenue has not diminished—that by judicious management, the means for defraying the ordinary expenses of the government as well as for encouraging other useful undertakings will be ample; and we beg to assure your Excellency that we shall carefully consider every measure submitted to us, having for its object the improvement of our Financial system, whether it be the establishment of a more efficient office of Audit of the Public Accounts—the consolidation of the Departments of the Revenue—the adoption of British Sterling as

the money of Account—the consolidation of the Banking System—the discontinuance of Statute Labour for a moderate money rate,—or—the general mode of expending the Revenue.

The earnest attention which, since your arrival in New Brunswick, your Excellency has paid to the resources and wants of the Province—the high character which you give the inhabitants, and the desire you so warmly express, that, under Providence, they should participate largely in the advantages imparted by the British Constitution, demand our most grateful acknowledgments and our warmest thanks.

SCHEDIASMA.

MIRAMICHI:
TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 1, 1842.

ARRIVAL OF THE MAIL.
The Courier with the Southern Mail, arrived on Saturday morning at 8 o'clock.

THE REV. WILLIAM HENDERSON, A. M.

On Thursday the 13th ult. the Rev. Wm. Henderson, A. M. was inducted by the Presbytery of Miramichi, to the charge of the Parishes of Moncton, Salisbury, and Shediac. The Rev. Mr. Hannay, of Richibucto, preached and presided upon the occasion, and chose for his text the first verse of the 11th chapter of Revelation. In the course of his sermon, he pointed out in a clear and cogent manner, the true and proper rule by which the Church, the worship and the worshippers of God are to be measured. The Rev. Mr. Souter, the Presbytery clerk, read extracts of Mr Henderson's appointment to his charge by the General Assembly's Colonial Committee, and of his ordination by the Presbytery of Aberdeen. Mr. Hannay then delivered an impressive address to the pastor and his people, upon their respective duties. Notwithstanding the unfavourable state of the weather, a number of Mr Henderson's hearers from a distance of fifteen miles were present upon this interesting occasion, the first of the like nature that has taken place in the County of Westmorland. Mr Henderson resides at the village of Moncton, and officiates on the Sabbath forenoons alternately at Salisbury and Shediac, and at Moncton on the Sabbath evenings.

His appointment has given the greatest satisfaction, and in him we trust God has conferred a blessing on this portion of his vineyard, and that in the hand of the Divine Spirit, he may be instrumental in turning many to righteousness. The Presbyterian inhabitants of these parishes, have now the privilege of worshipping God according to the forms of the church of their fathers. One aged and pious man, a native of Elgin, North Britain, who has resided for half a century on the banks of the Peticodiac, notwithstanding his great age, and the unfavourable state of the weather, came a distance of upwards of sixteen miles to be present at the induction, and after the close of the solemn service, with tears in his eyes, told the brethren of the Presbytery that long and earnestly, as he had desired it, he had never expected to witness such an event as had that day taken place. He has reared a numerous family of sons and daughters, all of whom are comfortably settled at no great distance from him; and he has now the satisfaction before departing from the world, to see them and their families placed under the care of a minister of his beloved church. Although Presbyterians about Shediac are neither numerous nor wealthy, they have been able with the assistance of christian friends, to erect there a neat church, which will be finished in spring; and, Providence permitting, an effort also will be made the ensuing summer, to erect a Church for Mr Henderson at Salisbury. Presbyterians in this, as in other parts of the Province, have liberally assisted other denominations in erecting their places of worship, and therefore they may reasonably expect a share of their liberality in return.

The vale of Peticodiac presents a fine appearance, many fertile meadows, and substantial farms; but the most favourable and encouraging feature in its landscape, is the erection of houses set apart to the worship of God. This lends a beauty and attractiveness to the scene, which no art or industry of man can otherwise impart; for thus only can the wilderness and the solitary place be made glad. The persevering efforts of our hardy settlers may reclaim to a certain extent the primeval forest, and by the goodness of Providence secure for them the kindly fruits of the earth, but without the labours of a Gospel Ministry, we cannot hope to reclaim the moral waste,

or to see the fruits of righteousness make their appearance.

CHURCH SOCIETY—GLENELG.

On Tuesday last, being the Feast of the Conversion of St. Paul, the second Annual Meeting of the Glenelg Committee of the Church Society of the Archdeaconry of New Brunswick, was held in the Church of St. John, the Evangelist. Morning Prayer, including the Communion Service being read, and an appropriate portion of the 67th Psalm being sung, the Visiting Missionary was requested to take the chair. The Meeting which was very well attended, was then addressed by the same gentleman. After the delivering of the address, a series of resolutions were unanimously carried, expressing the members deep sense of thankfulness to the Divine Founder of the Church, in being again permitted to assemble for the purpose of giving some practical proof of their good will to the Church Society. The grateful thanks of the Committee were ordered to be returned to the Parent Society, for its Benevolent aid towards effecting the late enlargement of the Parochial Church. The Hon. Joseph Cunard, and J. A. Street, Esq., were deputed to act as Delegates for Glenelg at the approaching anniversary Meeting of the Society at Fredericton; and the Editor of the Gleaner was requested to publish in the next No. of his Journal, the proceedings of the meeting, and the address delivered by the Missionary at the same.

The members and friends of the Church Society, will no doubt be gratified to learn that notwithstanding the great demands made upon the Home charity of the People, during the past year, no diminution has taken place in the amount which was this day cheerfully subscribed for the wants of this useful institution; but rather (God be praised) an increase.

The Society's Business was closed with the prayers 'for the whole state of Christ's Church Militant here on earth'—a collect, and with 'the words of Blessing and of Peace.'

ADDRESS.

MY DEAR FRIENDS,

Thro' the merciful goodness of our Heavenly Father, I am again permitted to meet you as members of the Glenelg Committee of the Church Society of the Archdeaconry of New Brunswick, of which committee I need scarcely remind you, that it was established by us on the Feast of the Epiphany 1841, to tell you, first of all, as I do indeed with much thankfulness to that God who is the author of peace and lover of concord, that while this infant institution continues to prosper, it has been as yet characterized with an entire absence of party spirit, thus proving most happily, that we are "an House in unity with itself."

Soon after the receipt of the Society's annual Report, I took care that a copy of the same should be immediately placed in the hands of the members of the local committee, and indeed of many other persons in the parish, whose sentiments, I had good reason to suppose, were not unfriendly towards our ancient and Scriptural Church; but altho' both you, my friends, and those to whom I have just alluded, may be long since acquainted with the great and good objects embraced by the Church Society, still these objects are so truly great and good, and so very dear to my own heart, that I cannot now deny myself the sincere gratification of rehearsing them, they are as follows, viz: "Missionary Visits to neglected places—the establishment of Divinity Scholarships at King's College, Fredericton—aid to Sunday and other Schools in which Church principles are taught, and the training and encouraging of Schoolmasters and Catechists—supply of Books and Tracts in strict conformity with the principles of the Established Church—aid to the Building and Enlarging of Churches and Chapels."

It will thus be perceived that the Society's first and paramount object is to dispatch Missionaries, bearing the Lord's commission, to visit people perishing for lack of Christian knowledge in the hitherto unavoidably neglected settlements in our Forest land: men willing to prepare the way of the Lord, to make straight in the desert a highway for our God,—or in one word, men qualified and ready with God's preventing grace, to act only as pioneers for the intended resident Pastor. Next on the list stands the establishment of Divinity Scholarships at the University in the Capital (or to speak more simply) our Society's desire is to render some assistance to persons anxious, but really unable to attain that learning which all should possess, who would be fitting candidates for the orders of the ministry in Christ's church. Another object of the Society's benevolent solicitude is, the affording aid either in money or suitable books to all Seminaries of the church in which her scriptural principles are faithfully inculcated,—to all places wherein the little lambs of Christ's flock are tenderly fed with milk, and not with meat, and affectionately nursed with our nursing mother's