

his descendants, who were called Rintussar. But the three Gods Odin, Vile and Ve, killed Ymer; in whose blood all the Rintussar were drowned save Bergelmer, who with his wife saved himself in a boat, and continued the race of the Rintussar—Ymer's body was carried by the Gods into Gennungagap, and of it they made the earth. The blood was turned into sea and lakes, the bones became mountains, the hair grew into forests, the beard into grass, and the teeth became stones. The skull was raised above the earth, and became the firmament. A dwarf was placed under each corner, called East, West, South and North.—The Gods then took sparks from Muspelsheim, and placed them as stars in the sky. In the centre of the earth they raised a strong castle made of Ymer's eyebrows. This castle was called Midgard, and there the gods resided, but the giants were permitted to dwell without on the sea-coasts. The Gods once found on the shore the trunks of two dead trees. Of these they formed the first human beings, Ask and Embia, from whom the human race have since descended; and they dwell with the Gods in Midgard.

## A Lay Sermon.

### PEACE IN OLD AGE.

TEXT: Oh! may at last my weary age Find out a peaceful hermitage!

My Hearers—There is nothing this side of heaven so blissful as rest to the body, and repose to the mind, after long hours of toil, care and anxiety. When our poor feeble natures become exhausted with the fatigues of the day how delightful it is to crawl under the sheltering wing of Night, and there let the senses brood in happy oblivion till revived and invigorated by the cheering rays of morn! But an old and good book says, There is no rest for the wicked; not meaning my friends, that there is no sleep for you, (you are all wicked), but that there is no permanent repose, no lasting quietude of mind, unless you seek for it properly. You may go into the glittering hall, where Folly, Pride and Fashion are assembled to worship at the shrine of Beauty—where music pours its witching eloquence upon the enraptured ear—where sadness loses itself for a time in the mazes of the dance—and what will you find there? Why, you may pick up a few particles of joy, and inhale the evanescent exhalation of delight; but the rest which you there obtain is no more like that rest which the soul thirsts after, than the essence of a weed is like the genuine otto of roses. You may seek for rest in the blooming bowers of love, where the zephyrs of anticipation bear sweet incense of joy to the heart, and the flowers of affection continue to bud and blossom, untouched by the rough winds of jealousy; but no rest is to be had here. An occasional thorn will be found even in the garland of love; and a person will sometimes fret and chafe in the midst of his amorous delights, as though his very clothes were set with the poisoned arrows of Cupid. If you seek for rest as you spiritualize upward along the winding path of Ambition, you will be sadly disappointed. Your beds will be briars in spite of the roses that cover them, and a spirit of restlessness will rankle in your bosom when you faint would slumber. Seek not for rest in your temple of fame that continually echoes with the plaudits of an admiring, huzzing multitude, and where the sickening flatteries of a lavish world collect and putrify.

My dear friends—the proper way to obtain rest is, to unburthen yourselves of those big packs of sin, containing pride, vanity, selfishness, cupidity, venality, anger, hatred, jealousy and revenge, and bury them forever in the grave of repentance. Then you will breathe easier; then will a wearisome load be taken from your shoulders; then will the holy dove, Rest, descend from heaven and nestle in your bosoms, and each moment, as it passes, be surrounded with the bright halo of peace. But, my friends, I perceive that some of my fellow mortals, whether righteous or wicked, are strangers to rest. Unweary souls, like Mother Cary's chickens, are forever on the wing, seeking for rest but finding none.—They sometimes light for a moment upon the dark waves of doubt, and then rise again to be blown and beaten about by tempestuous storms, meeting with no peace or refuge between the fury of the skies above and the wrath of the billows below. After their spiritual arks have long drifted hither and thither upon the waters of wo, they send out the pigeon, Hope, to pluck a spring of consolation from the ideal groves of the future; but, after flying over a boundless waste of gloom and uncertainty, and finding no rest for her weary pinions, she finally returns to her desolate home as tired as a grayman's dead donkey—Poor beings; I pity them! No sooner does a ray of sunshine illuminate a single dark corner of their bosoms than it is extinguished by some obtruding cloud of grief. When the tide of sorrow is at its lowest ebb, a few pearly shells of joy may be seen scattered along the shore of their hearts; but the flood soon returns, and deep waves of trouble roll over them as before.

My hearers—notwithstanding that commotion and diequitude have long been trying to overspread our pleasant places with thorns and thistles, there is some rest for us yet in this world; some few resting places on the steep hillside of life; some houses of entertainment on the public road to eternity here are our Sabbaths; sweet days of rest! how beautifully they are sprinkled in with our

days of toil, business and care! Flowery wreaths, scattered along man's pathway to the grave! Blooming oases in the barren desert of time! I admire them for their beauty, and love them for the moral and religious fragrance they impart to my soul. If you can afford, my friends, to release your minds from the cares of the world, and bid them be at rest one day in seven, you must be as miserable as a monkey with his hands tied, and undeserving of heaven as a dishonest bankrupt is of a creditor's blessing. The Sabbath sounds, looks, and even feels and smell like a sacred day of rest. All is hushed, as though angels were stationed among us to preserve silence; the winds only whisper as they sport amid the spring and summer foliage, and so lightly they tread among the dried leaves of autumn, that their unseen feet scarce raise a rustle. Beasts, birds, and insects, all seem to be enjoying repose, as though conscious of the day; and in the midst of all this quietness, this solemn stillness, with what holy emphasis does the church bell say, "Come! come! come!" Oh, who can hear that sacred sound without having his heart strings vibrate like a weaver's web in an earthquake! Who can witness the neat, the comely and pious-like appearance of those who move slowly, soberly and solemnly towards the house of prayer, and say that religion is "all in my eye?" Here comes the hoary grandfather, who expects to totter over but a few more Sabbaths before he puts his foot in the grave. He looks through the church window, and glances at the chancel yard that soon must receive him; but his vision rests, through the aid of faith's spectacles, far beyond the confines of the tomb, amid the glories of immortality. Here, too, come fathers and mothers, leading their little ones a part of their way to heaven, and showing them the rest so plainly that they can go alone and not err therein. I want you, my hearers, all to rest upon the Sabbath. If you can't rest yourselves, don't prevent your neighbours from resting. Go to church, by all means. You can attend my church and others also; for, bear in mind, that the morality which I deal out to you is only the foundation of true religion; and I want you to build on it such a noble structure of christianity as shall serve as a fortress to the soul when besieged by Satan with his armies of sin.

My dear friends—Man's journey through life is a tedious one, and he requires far more rest than he is apt to obtain; especially when he becomes old, and the evening twilight of existence gathers round him, and he begins to stretch and yawn as though he desired to go to bed, and let his eye-lids close in their last slumbers. For my part, I begin to feel tired already. I prefer to tread the quiet, cool and shady walks of obscurity than to lose my hat, tear my shirt, and exhaust my physical powers in climbing up the dangerous precipices of ambition. I don't want to be disturbed by the clappings and praises of those whom God has made equal with myself, and who ought to have sense enough to know it. The boys and girls who sometimes stand on the corners, and point at me as I pass, saying, "That's Dow; that's him; there he goes!" are trifling annoyances, which I could dispense with without a sacrifice of comfort. The compliments that roll at my feet from various quarters, I pick up and pocket but never put into my stomach, to be vomited forth at some future time in vanity and egotism. I have got accustomed to them and can bear them as patiently as can a wolverine the toothache; but Heaven grant the time may never come when I shall be confined in the cage of public curiosity; exhibited from place to place as a rare specimen of the animal homo; fed like a beast from stranger's hands—soft soaped with peace, and stirred up with a long pole of uncalled-for attention. No; let me go through the world quietly and in peace, making as little noise as the vociferousness of my calling will admit; and let no hubbub be raised on my account; for I fain would creep slyly through the apertures of to-day and tomorrow, so that when my soul is weary and seeks for rest, I can lie down and sleep without being startled at the sound of flattery or disturbed by the voice of censure. And then when I shall have reached my funeral sermon, and bade you all adieu—When the storms of time shall have shattered my physical and intellectual faculties beyond the possibility of repair, and when old age, like an infant, shall be required to be rocked in the cradle of repose; Oh! may I then find out some peaceful hermitage in the shadowy vale of years, where I may be free from the cares of a tumultuous world, and undisturbed by the annoying insects of popularity. There let me live with my God for my nearest neighbour, and my hopes of heaven for my bosom companions, till life's last embers have ceased to glow upon the hearthstone of the heart, and the pendulum to the clock of existence hangs as still as a lamb's tale from the croch of an apple tree.

My friends—if you would seek for and obtain that rest which is so necessary to comfort and to health, you must avoid being too ambitious; too grasping in your desires; too avaricious; and too anxious to fly at once to the highest pinnacle of fame. But walk humbly; be industrious; strive rightly to improve, emulate and excel; live temperately and virtuously; and you are already in "Wisdom's ways, whose ways are ways of pleasantness, and all her paths are peace." So mote it be!

## The Politician.

### The United States Press.

From the New York Sun.

#### THE ANTI-RENT DIFFICULTIES.

How are they to be settled?—How are Private Rights and Private Safety to be protected?

The opposition to the public authorities, riots & outbreaks which commenced a few years ago on the property of the late General Van Rensselaer, have now extended to other Counties: the anti rent confederacy or association has taken root in Columbia, Schoharie, Green and Ulster, and before long will reach every County where leases are held. Murder has been committed, innumerable personal outrages have been perpetrated, and the power of the State and County defied.—Citizens are now under arms in Hudson, and a large and costly military force will have to be detailed in the several Counties of the infected region. This is a very alarming state of affairs, because although the power to sustain the laws is sufficiently able to put down rebellion, it is impossible to foresee how soon again it may burst forth. The question has been frequently asked as to the merits of the subject, in what consists the difficulty, and who is in the right. The origin of the difficulty we take to be this. Upon securing the independence of the thirteen Colonies of the United States it was found that large possessions of lands in this State, belonged to certain families by hereditary descent. The Royal Government conferred by patent on the Van Rensselaer family and on other families in neighbouring counties, certain large possessions of land, that of the Van Rensselaer manor alone comprising forty square miles. Whether these lands were sold by Crown or conferred on the family for services, we are unable to say; but as there was nothing of taint or disloyalty in the family, and as their titles were undoubted, and the lands had been held long prior to the Revolutionary war, the Legislature by different laws confirmed their titles and recognised the validity of the leases. These large possessions made their proprietor lord of the manor; a species of feudal right, in a measure incompatible with the spirit of our institutions, which do not recognise such occupation of property by hereditary descent; and the lord of the manor in his lease followed out the old royal privileges, reserving to himself and posterity, all water courses, mines and minerals, requiring besides the annual rent that was known as "villein service" in the feudal age, from each tenant. These royal privileges, so hostile to the equality of our laws and the right to hold property were a measure unfelt; and many of them were not urged while the land was but thinly populated; but in the progress of time, these feudal possessions became the heart of the State and are of great value, and thousands of people have built houses, mills, barns, bridges and other improvements, so that they have become actual principalities, and the lord of the manor, if his rents are paid, has a princely revenue. But the tenants have become restless and uneasy.

Having enriched the land by their improvements, they either claim to own the soil, or have an equity of redemption in it at a reasonable price. They contend also that these royal grants should have been abrogated by the Legislature when the government was changed; that their titles should have been extinguished, on the ground that the whole state might have been thus partitioned among aristocratic families, in direct hostility to the letter and spirit of our republican and free institutions. Considering therefore the Landlord as a Tax Gatherer in demanding his rent, they have confederated with force of arms to drive off the Collector, and blood has been shed, and more is likely to be shed, before this matter ends. The question presents itself—what is to be done in the premises? How are all parties to be satisfied and tranquility restored? The State having passed laws recognising the legality of these grants, is bound to protect their owners. Of this no doubt can exist. Government no longer can be maintained when it has not the power, or having the power will not use it, to enforce the laws and protect the rights of citizens. On the other hand, the opposition is so extensive, the tenants so numerous and determined, public sympathy in this neighbourhood somewhat with them—the impolicy of concentrating so much power in the hands of a single individual, and the freedom of our laws all unite to make it a painful, delicate and costly task to but them down. What follows? It becomes a matter of fair compromise, as all such matters are, in a Government constituted like ours. The State can protect and defend the laws, and put down this rebellion, and punish its aiders and abettors; but as we have said before, will it not again burst forth, and what is the project to cost? We take the middle, and as we conceive the safe course; all parties must yield something to bring about compromise and conciliation.

Let the state purchase and pay at a fair valuation, for all the property thus held on a feudal tenure, and by this course at once extinguish the titles, by and with the consent of the owners. Let each occupant pay back to the state a pro rata amount for the land he occupies as a tenant, in such payment and at such time as the state shall direct; and thus all difficulties will at once be settled, and harmony restored. If it is contended that the state will have to encounter an outlay for the purchase, beyond what they can receive, it will be at the time be recollected, that it settles amicably a question of great excitement and danger—a ques-

tion which should be amicably adjusted. The cost of maintaining a military force in each County to keep the peace will in a short time amount to more than the value of the lands in dispute.

### The Colonial Press.

From the Saint John New Brunswick

#### PROVINCIAL POLITICS.

Whenever any change or innovation is attempted to be made in the existing Government, it is reasonable and just to first to inquire, whether the alteration will prove more beneficial than otherwise, whether it be applicable to the condition of the people. We are of opinion that it is better to adhere to a system that has been proving, though it may contain defects, than to adopt a new theory, the benefits of which have been tested. It may be sometimes a good point out evils, without being able to regardless remedy, and hence the truth of the adage on the c "a hand which can demolish a castle, is not able to erect a novel."

If we apply this text to the Government of New Brunswick, where the necessity for change is apparent to all, we may require much profit and encouragement from the application. For a long series of years, the country has been crushed by the absurd and ridiculous measures which have been passed by our Legislature, and the people, for whose avowed welfare these measures were introduced, have contended with measures of no ordinary magnitude, while pursuing the business of the country, and endeavoring to add to its wealth and importance;—added, to which, the funds have been squandered in a most wasteful manner, and the Province plunged into debt and difficulty. If we look at the important acts passed during the last session, what do we find but a mass of absurd and incongruities? Our Revenue Bill, our Debtors Act, and indeed almost every measure which affects the condition of the people, bear evidences of hasty and impetuous legislation, which are inexcusable on the part of our Representatives, and must have a most effect on the character of the Province. Almost the first, if not the very first, of our persons at a distance is, what are our regulations? what the laws relate much to debtor and creditor? Are they founded on principles of fairness, candour and justice, such as become a thriving colony of a free and honorable nation?—for, be it remembered, these are the only grounds upon which a character of a commercial people can be based.—However upright or honest the tenants of any country may be, they will not receive that credit or esteem to which they should be entitled, unless their laws are in harmony with their principles. In looking at the Members of our House of Assembly, many among them who know better, and regret, as much as we do, this unfortunate state of affairs, but who are unable to do just owing to the existing mode of conducting business of the country. It is the which we should condemn, and not the follow it. The members are to blame for not striving to introduce a better one. They cannot but perceive that the interests of their constituents suffer so severely from the consequence of its existence.

If we glance at the manner of doing business in our House of Assembly, we must find a pair of obtaining sound and wholesome until a complete change is made in the order of things. Instead of bringing the important measures of the session before the House at an early day, when all the members are in attendance, as is the practice in neighbouring Colonies and in the Parliament, they are postponed until the last moment, and then shelled off with the House, often being left to the preparation of those who are the least fitted for the task. The natural consequence is, bad legislation and its concomitant evils; but, of course, never to blame—each member always excuses for himself!

When the people fully understand their interests, they will no longer tolerate a system which must ever remain unfitted to the welfare of the community, and ruinous to the minds of all. To this state of things, most other evils, there is a remedy, which proved efficacious wherever it has been applied. The principle of having some of the members of the Lower House in the Executive Council, they forming a Provincial Administration for the management of the public affairs, so constitutional, and at the same time so clear and simple, that we are at a loss to understand why it should have met with opposition. The advice and assistance of members would be able to give her Majesty's Representative, would enable him to transact the most important business of the session with a hand, and, on meeting of the house, to before the Representatives of the people their consideration—the advisers of the Governor, holding seats in the house, would be able to afford any explanation that might be required. Thus the members would understand their position on meeting for the "despatch of business;" while the right of petition, and the other privileges which the people would still remain undisturbed. If the administration introduced bad measures, the members would be able to give her Majesty's Representative, would enable him to transact the most important business of the session with a hand, and, on meeting of the house, to before the Representatives of the people their consideration—the advisers of the Governor, holding seats in the house, would be able to afford any explanation that might be required. 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