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## THE RESTING PLACE.

BY MARGARET JUNKIN.

As ancient palmers hailed the sheltered seat,  
Which pious zeal had reared at intervals,  
By some cool fountain's brink, and laid aside  
Their staff and sandal-shoon to seek repose;—  
So we,—life's pilgrims, worn with six day's  
toil  
Along the thorny highway of the world,—  
Would leave the beaten track, and lay us  
down  
Beneath the Sabbath's sacred calm, to rest.

Our spirits' garments, soiled with earthiness,  
We would unloose,—and in the living fount  
Of holy meditation, bathe our souls,  
Until their weary fever is allayed,  
And they are strong again to bear the ills  
That still await us when our rest is o'er.  
And we renew our journey. We would taste  
That most serene repose, which lulls asleep  
Our nature's baser portion,—but which leaves  
The mind unfettered by its mortal clogs,  
And free to lose itself in dreams of heaven!  
We would inhale the Sabbath's balmy air,  
And breathe it forth in lowly prayer again,  
And grateful adoration. To our lips,—  
A thirst for sweeter waters than the choked  
And "broken cisterns" of the world can  
yield,—  
We would, within our scallop-shell of faith,  
Bear precious draughts from that pure stream  
which flows  
Beneath the smitten rock. And, thus re-  
freshed,  
We shall resume our pilgrim garb again,  
From which the dust of care is shaken off,  
And, with a sweet relief from weariness,  
Go cheerfully upon our way once more.

[From Sartain's Magazine.]

[From Eng. Cor. of New York Recorder.]

## BAMBLER AROUND LONDON.

BRIEF SKETCHES OF WHAT I HAVE SEEN, IN A SERIES OF ARTICLES.

Here we are at Windsor, the Saxon Windles-fer or Windleshorn, so named from the winding course of the Thames; or, according to Stow and other etymologists, because there was a ferry here, at which the boat was managed by a rope and a pole, and the passengers were accustomed to call out, "Wind us over!" others say, because the place lies high and open to the weather, and the "wynd is sore."

Windsor forest, originally embracing a part of Buckinghamshire, a considerable district in Surrey, and the whole of the southeastern part of Berkshire, is said anciently to have been one hundred and twenty miles in circumference. The greater part has long passed from the crown; only a portion contiguous to the Great Park having been reserved.

The town, with a population of about 10,000, has six principal streets, and is well paved and lighted. The church designed by Hollis, and built in 1822, occupies the site of an ancient structure then taken down. Windsor is a municipal and parliamentary borough, returning two members. The Guildhall, in which the corporation business is transacted, is a handsome stone building, the interior of which is adorned with the portraits of several of the English sovereigns, and two niches are occupied by statues of Queen Anne and her royal consort, Prince George of Denmark.—Windsor has a free school, and a number of commodious public buildings. The grand points of attraction in this truly royal demesne are the castle and the parks; the former comprising St. George's Chapel, the Round Tower, the State Apartments, the paintings and the terraces. Divine service is performed in St. George's Chapel daily, at half-past ten in

the morning and half-past four in the afternoon. Edward the Confessor gave Windsor to the Abbey of Westminster, but William the Conqueror obtained its restoration to the crown. He built a castle here; but whether this was the first fortress erected on the site is doubtful. The present structure stands on a chalk cliff commanding the valley of the Thames. Its splendor and importance originated with Edward III., who was born here. His architect was the celebrated William of Wykenham, Bishop of Winchester. To Edward IV. the public are indebted for St. George's Chapel; to Henry VII. for the adjoining Tomb House; and to Henry VIII. for the gateway at the foot of the Lower Ward.—At the restoration an attempt was made to convert this noble fortress into a mere pleasure palace. George IV., however, with immense resources, aided by the taste and skill of Sir Jeffry Wyattville, effected its complete renovation.

On entering the castle under a gateway, St. George's Chapel appears in front; and the houses of the Military Knights of Windsor on the right and left. This chapel, one of the finest specimens of Gothic architecture in the kingdom, was commenced by Edward IV., in 1474. Its interior is divided by an organ gallery and screen into two distinct parts, forming the nave and choir; with side aisles, five distinct chapels, and a chapter-house. The choir is decorated with the stalls and banners of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, which was instituted by Edward III. On entering the choir, the Sovereign's stall is immediately on the right, that of the Prince of Wales on the left. Her Majesty's pew or closet is on the north side of the choir. The altar-piece, and the painted windows at the east end of the aisles, are from designs by Benjamin West, formerly the President of the Royal Academy.

The objects of more particular interest in St. George's Chapel are: the tomb of Edward IV.; the grave of Henry VI.; the graves of Henry VIII. and Queen Jane Seymour; the grave of Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, who married Mary Tudor, sister of Henry VIII.; the tomb of the Earl and Countess of Lincoln; the cenotaph of the late Princess Charlotte of Wales; and a statue of William, Earl Harcourt, who died in 1830.

The castle has three wards, and twenty towers, of which the Round Tower, built by Edward III., and heightened a story by George IV., is the chief. From its battlements twelve counties may be seen; and on a clear day, the dome and lantern of St. Paul's cathedral. It was in this tower, or keep, which formed the prison of the castle till 1660, that Edward the Third's Knights of the Round Table used to assemble. Among other prisoners of note, James the First, of Scotland, was confined here. Prince Albert is constable of the Round Tower, and also of the castle. At the base of the Tower is a bronze statue of Charles II., raised at the expense of Tobias Rustat, a follower of the Court.

The cloisters are entered from the Lower Ward of the castle, by an archway leading to the Tomb House; a mausoleum built by Henry VII., and originally intended for the reception of his own remains. It was granted by Henry VIII. to Cardinal Wolsey; but reclaimed by the monarch after the fall of that prelate. By James II. it was converted into a Romish chapel; and George III. appropriated it as burial-place for himself and descendants. The vault, to which there is a subterranean passage from St. George's Chapel, now holds the remains of George III. and Queen Charlotte, George IV., William IV., the Duke of York, Duke of Kent, the Princes Octavius and Alfred, the Princesses Amelia, Augusta, and Charlotte. It was in constructing the subter-

aneous passage referred to, in 1813, that an accidental circumstance led to the discovery of the coffin and body of King Charles I.

The State Apartments are approached through a Gothic porch, which leads to a small open vestibule.

On the staircase is a portrait of Sir Jeffry Wyattville, by Lawrence.

In the Queen's Audience Chamber, the walls of which are hung with tapestry, is a striking full length portrait of Mary, Queen of Scots. On the ceiling is painted Catherine, Queen of Charles II., as Britannia, seated in a triumphal car drawn by swans.

The Queen's Presence Chamber is also hung with tapestry, and there are numerous rich carvings and portraits.

In the Guard Chamber, seventy-eight feet in length, and thirty-one feet in height, are several objects of great curiosity and interest: Benvenuto Cellini's shield, of silver inlaid with gold, presented by Francis I., of France, to Henry VIII.; a bust of Nelson, and busts and banners of the Dukes of Marlborough and Wellington; the foremast of Nelson's flag-ship, the Victory; a gun taken at the storming of Seringapatam; various arms, armour, etc.

St. George's Hall, two hundred feet in length, thirty-four in breadth, and thirty-two in height, contains full-length portraits of eleven English sovereigns, from James I. to George IV. At the back of the throne, at the east end, are shields with the armorial bearings of English Kings from Edward III. to William IV. The ceiling, painted in imitation of oak, is decorated with the shields of the Knights of the Garter, down to the present time.

The Ball Room, ninety feet in length and thirty-four broad, is in the style of Louis XIV. Its Gobelin tapestries of Jason and the golden fleece are said to have once enriched the apartments of Marie Antoinette. Near a splendid window, at the north end, is a rich Malachite vase, presented to her present Majesty Victoria, by the Emperor Nicholas, of Russia; and on each side is a Prussian granite font, presented to William IV. by Frederick William III., of Prussia. The room is altogether magnificent.

In the Throne Room is West's painting of the first installation of the Knights of the Garter, in 1349; and whole-length portraits of Georges III. and IV., and William IV.

In the Waterloo Gallery, one of the modern additions to the castle, and designed chiefly as a museum for the trophies obtained on the field of Waterloo, are the portraits of many eminent men more or less connected with that battle, or concerned in the negotiations of the peace which followed.

On the grand staircase is a marble statue of George IV. In the small vestibule are five historical pictures painted for George III. by West. The King's Drawing Room, or Reubens Room, contains eleven paintings by that distinguished artist.

In the King's Council Chamber are about five-and-thirty paintings, many of them master-pieces, by Poussin, Rembrandt, Claude, Parmegiano, Guido, Correggio, Dolce, Teniers, Lely, Holbein, Garofala, Kneller, &c. The "King's Closet" is enriched by the pencils of Moore, Parmegiano, Van Cleve, Teniers, Romano, Rubens, Spagnoletti, Jan Steen, Camillo Procaccini, to the extent of about forty specimens. The Queen's Closet contains between twenty and thirty pictures by the old masters.

Within St. George's Chapel Henry I. founded a college for eight canons; and Edward III. made the foundation consist of a dean, twelve secular canons, and thirteen priests, or petty canons. The houses of the petty canons form part of the great cloisters. It was

further ordained by Edward III. that twenty-four poor Knights should be maintained out of the college revenue. By Henry VIII. and James I., and through the benefactions of private individuals, the foundation now consists of a Governor and a number of Knights.

What is called the "North Terrace," running along the north front of the castle, was made by Queen Elizabeth. It is nearly two thousand feet in length, and is considered the most beautiful walk in Europe. The terraces on the east and south sides were added by Charles II.

In "Home Park," near Queen's Elizabeth's Walk, is "Herne's Oak," immortalized in the "Merry Wives of Windsor." This time-honoured relic appears completely dead. The "Great Park," on the south side of the castle, includes a fine avenue of trees nearly three miles in length, called the "Long Walk," the view terminating by a bronze equestrian statue of George III. by Westmacott. Several of the views of this park are extremely beautiful. It is richly and picturesquely wooded, and contains many remarkably fine trees of extraordinary magnitude and age. The drive through the park to "Virginia Water," the largest expanse of artificial water in England, is delightful. Virginia Water was laid out by Paul Sandby, the painter, for the Duke of Cumberland, of Culloden memory, but it was afterwards greatly improved by George IV.

Frogmire Lodge, the extensive grounds of which are elegantly arranged, is divided from the Home Park by the London Road. This favorite retreat of Queen Charlotte is now the residence of the Duchess of Kent.

## UTAH.

The whole character of the territory of Utah is singular. Its situation is unlike that of any other section of North America. Its origin and the manner of its settlement are no less strange. The name UTAH is given now to a large extent of territory bounded by California, Oregon, New Mexico, and what was formerly termed the great Western territory.—It is of sufficient dimensions to be separated into several States, provided in future ages, its population shall warrant it. But many parts of it so partake of a peculiar construction as to render it, for the present at least, uninhabitable. Passes, through precipitous mountains whose tops are covered with snow and whose sides are but rocks, exist it is true; but they are mostly narrow valleys of the most arid and sterile kind, their surfaces covered with incrustations of bitter salt, and their whole vegetation a giant species of sage, of no earthly use but to be consumed as fuel. In the midst of these icy mountains, through which there is no access but by these passes, arid in summer, and choked with snow for five months in the year, lies a tract of land elevated some four or five thousand feet above the level of the sea, called the GREAT BASIN, which furnishes the habitable part of the territory. In different parts of this Basin, the Mormons have established their home, probably, at first, with the idea that they would be cut off from all the rest of the world, by the natural difficulties of the contiguous territory, and the peculiarity of their situation. Here they expected to form in secrecy and in silence, the germs of a great, peculiar, religious Empire; but the stream of California emigration discovered their trail and inundated their principality, and they are now the open, exposed, "Half-way House" to the Pacific.

This basin is some 560 miles in diameter, has its own system of lakes and rivers, and has no known communication whatever with the sea, unless the existence of the whirlpools in the Salt Lake, which are reported to be lately discovered, should prove an internal commu-