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playful lambs, sporting on the green carpet of nature. The hours flew by golden-winged when reclining on the mossy bank of a shaded stream, whose crystal waters glittered in the glowing sunbeams, mirroring the gorgeous drapery of heaven; the fleecy clouds, which our imagination peopled with fairy forms—white-robed winged angels who seemed to look smilingly upon us from their ethereal abodes. Our glowing fancy tinted the "unseen future" with magic radiance; constructed many an airy castle, and sketched scenes of bliss too romantic to be realized; the earthly horizon of our hopes was undimmed by clouds, and we dreamed only of perpetual sunshine. Many tender sensations are awakened by the recollection of our youthful associates—the sharers of our infantile sports. But where are they now? What changes have been wrought? What severances experienced? Yet how often we indulge in pleasing reflections upon by-gone days, when memory brings up her hoarded treasures, and presents them vividly before our mental vision, and we seem to roll back in fancy the stern tide of time, and enjoy over again past scenes of delightful intercourse and sweet communion. The heart's warmest affections cluster around the loved ones of early youth. Age may besprinkle our heads with grief, and plough many a furrow on our brow; yet we can look into the far-off past, and images of our dear youthful friends will present themselves like pleasant pictures—"verdant spots in the cloud land of memory."

But let us not unduly, and unwisely regret that the vivacity of our early enjoyments have passed away; let us cherish gratitude for all the pleasures so rich and so varied, that we have experienced; and endeavour to cultivate and improve the numerous blessings with which a kind Providence is still favoring us. And if it should be our lot to experience the chilling storms of adversity, and witness the destruction of our young heart's cherished hopes; may we view the unerring hand of Infinite Wisdom in the disposal of events, however crossing they may be to our natures, and be enabled to look forward with joy to the pure and endless pleasures of Paradise.

A COUNTRY GIRL.

## Missionary Intelligence.

[We give the following, from the Magazine of the present month, as well worthy of careful attention, both from the ability and experience of the writer and from the weight of its sentiments.]

## HONGKONG.

LETTER OF MR. DEAN.

## Missionary Qualifications.

The thoughts expressed by Mr. Dean in the following communication, were called forth by the suggestion of another, and were very modestly prefaced by an allusion to the writer's "own deficiencies," as disinclining him to discourse on such a theme. But the thoughts are eminently just; and the writer is well known to his brethren. Few have had ampler opportunity to form correct views of the mental and moral qualities indispensable to completeness of missionary character, and fewer still have a higher right to state and enforce those views.

"My opinions are unchanged, and are daily becoming more confirmed—viz., that a missionary to the heathen should possess pre-eminently all the qualifications for a minister of the gospel in the more important posts in Christian lands. He needs good common sense, least in his untried position he should be deceived by others or imposed on himself. He needs great compass of mind, to enable him, unaided by the counsels of the wise, to grasp a subject in its various relations and bearings, lest, in attempting to carry out his plans, he be foiled by a reaction from some unexpected quarter. He needs some originality of mind; lest, being away from the society of others, and left to feed on his own thoughts, he should be reduced to mental starvation. He needs more than ordinary strength of mind, lest he faint in a work equal to the energies of the highest human intellect. He needs an influential mind, capable of controlling public sentiment, lest, while attempting to lead others in the right way, he be overcome and carried away with the multitude to do evil. He needs a mind matured by observation and experience, lest, being a novice, he fall under the reproach of the world or the condemnation of the wicked. He needs a healthy balance of mental power, lest, when unre-

strained by social influences, he should pursue a comet's course, or follow some good topic of meditation to madness.

"He needs an education which shall render available his native endowments, and teach him where to go, in ancient and modern literature, for help in understanding and elucidating the sacred Scriptures. The best university education given in modern times will be found none too much for the ordinary duties of missionary work. He needs, in the highest sense, to be a gentleman, possessing the kindness of heart that would labour to render others happy, though at his own expense; the urbanity of manner that would not offend the most refined, and the gift of language that would be instructive and persuasive to all. The suggestion that "any good man will do for a missionary," is from the wicked one, and has kept many suitable men from going to the heathen, and sent those abroad who should have remained at home. He needs that Christian benevolence which prompts to unostentatious and self-denying endeavors for the good of others; that generosity of heart that will enable him to endure with meekness all kinds of provocations from all sorts of men; and that trust in the promise of God which will enable him to persevere in his work amid the direst calamities and the most dismal discouragements. He needs—lastly, and above all—the blessing of God, without which the highest endowments, the richest cultivation and the most zealous endeavors will all prove useless."

PROVIDENCE.—A missionary at the West had a strong desire to attend a missionary meeting, but was deterred by the want of money. The meeting was one hundred and fifty miles distant; he must go the next day, and in a contribution to the Tract cause the day before, he had given his last farthing. He determined to go out and see if he could borrow the money. Upon his threshold he met a man who had come twenty miles to pay him a sum equal to his immediate need. A few steps further on, he met a man who, because the journey had some relation to the society, gave him the amount needed. Passing still onward, his eye was attracted by an object on the ground, which also proved to be money sufficient to bear all expenses. Still further on, he met a man who unexpectedly and without a word gave him enough to pay the whole. Being thus richly supplied, he thought of returning the money which he had borrowed, and at the moment saw the lender turning the corner in his carriage, who declined to receive his pay. These events occurred within one hour. The next day the missionary was on his way. On making his journey of three hundred miles, the kindness of man, ordered by a bountiful God, had kept his expenses down to one-fourth of the full fare, so that he returned wearing a new coat, which he regards as God's gift. "They that trust in the Lord," "shall not want any good thing." H. L.—[From the American Messenger.

## SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE!

The steamship *America* arrived at Halifax at 2 1/4 o'clock on Wednesday morning, with Liverpool dates to the 13th instant, and 45 passengers, five of whom landed at Halifax.

The Baltic arrived at Liverpool on the 10th.

The actual session of Parliament commenced on the 11th instant, with the Speech from the Throne, which was read by the Queen in person, and is more lengthy than usual. The following are the main features of the Speech:—

The first paragraph pays a tribute to the memory of the late Duke of Wellington, and calls on the House to provide funds for his funeral.

The second section acknowledges the readiness with which volunteers have enlisted in the Militia.

The third states that Her Majesty continues to receive from all foreign powers assurance of friendly relations.

The fourth section says that frequent and well-founded complaints on the part of Her Majesty's North American Colonies of infractions, by citizens of the United States, of the Fishery Convention of 1818, induced Her Majesty to despatch, for the protection of their interests, a class of vessels better adapted to the service than those previously employed. This step has led to discussions with the Government of the United States, and while the rights of Her Majesty's subjects have been firmly maintained, the friendly spirit in which the question has been treated induces Her Majesty to hope that the ultimate result may be a mutually beneficial extension and improvement of commercial intercourse with the great Republic.

Section fifth announces that the joint English and French mission to the Argentine Confederation has opened the great rivers to the commerce of the world.

Section sixth states that from the zealous efforts of Brazil for the suppression of the Slave-trade, stringent measures on the part of England have been suspended, and it is hoped a recurrence to them will be unnecessary.

Section seventh announces the abolition of Portuguese discriminating duties on Wine.

Section eighth suggests that the enquiry be resumed on the East India Company's Charter.

Section ninth says that estimates will in due time be laid before the House.

Section tenth, also that a scheme for the advancement of the arts and sciences.

Section eleventh congratulates the country on its prosperous condition, and hints vaguely at Protection, as follows:—"If you should be of opinion that recent legislation, in contributing with other causes to this happy result, has, at the same time inflicted unavoidable injustice on certain important interests, I recommend you dispassionately to consider how far it may be practicable equitably to mitigate that injury and to enable the industry of the country to meet successfully that unrestricted competition, to which Parliament, in its wisdom, has decided that it should be subjected."

Section twelfth trusts that the improvement has extended to Ireland, and recommends a generous policy towards that Country.

Section thirteenth announces the appointment of a Commission of Enquiry on Ecclesiastical matters.

Section fourteenth recommends University reform.

Section fifteenth would rejoice if transportation to Van Dieman's Land might soon be dispensed with.

Section sixteenth relates to present and future measures of Law reform.

Section seventeenth winds up by the praying of God's blessing on things in general.

After a lengthy discussion the Address was agreed to in both Houses.

INDIA.—A telegraph despatch from Trieste announces the departure of the first Brigade of the advanced force from Rangoon for Prome, which was shortly to be followed by the second division, when it was confidently expected that upon the troops reaching Prome, Rega would yield and be annexed, and the war immediately brought to a conclusion.

The advices from China state that the insurrection was extending.

The line gave out after the receipt of the above, consequently no account of the markets, ship news, &c., has yet been received here.

DUKE OF WELLINGTON'S FUNERAL IN NEW-YORK.—We learn from the "New-York Herald," that on Thursday evening last, the British residents in that city observed the occasion of the funeral of the late Duke of Wellington in London, with appropriate and imposing religious ceremonies, at Calvary Church, which had been placed at their disposal by the Rector, Rev. Dr. Hawkes.

Bishop Wainwright presided over the ceremonial with great dignity. He was supported by twelve clergymen—six being ranged upon his right side, and six upon his left, each having a deep mourning scarf over their robes. A large number of United States army officers were present; also Foreign Consuls, and gentlemen of first distinction of all countries. The ladies were all dressed in deep mourning. The Rev. Dr. McMurray, of the diocese of Toronto, read the lessons—the 96th Psalm, and the 10th chapter of Zechariah; a hymn was then sung by the choir, after which the Rev. Dr. Vinton, of Brooklyn, preached the Funeral Sermon—the text being, "The last enemy is death." The church was thronged to overflowing.

The ceremony was closed with an impressive prayer by Bishop Wainwright, and the reverend doctor having given the benediction, the large congregation dispersed.

HOW TO OBTAIN CREDIT.—The Salem Observer says, a young man in business from two to three years, was in want of a small loan of money, from two to three hundred dollars. He made some inquiries, and was directed to a worthy citizen for the needful. He accordingly called on the gentleman, and asked the favor, and the following dialogue took place:

"Sir, do you take the newspaper?"

"Yes, sir, the S—O—"

"Very well—call on me in a day or two."

During the interval, the gentleman called at the printing office, and, on enquiry, found that the applicant for the money had paid his newspaper bill punctually, when due. On the young man calling on him, at the time appointed, he said, "You can have the money, sir, upon your note."

BAD THINGS.—An unfaithful servant, a smoky house, a stambling horse, a scolding wife, an aching tooth, an empty purse, an undutiful child, an inclement taker, and a subscriber that won't pay for his paper.

WE copy the following beautiful idea from a letter of Alexander Campbell:—

"Christianity thrives in cold and warm climates, in rich and poor soils, and demonstrates that neither latitude nor longitude, genial or ungenial soils, can greatly change its character or its life: but that, in all soils, it brings forth thirty, sixty, and a hundred fold according to the tillage, the oversight, and a genial heaven. There was a goodly number of baptisms during the meeting, but did not ascertain the entire result."

The clipper ship *Tornado*, Capt. Mumford, arrived at New York last week, in 98 days from San Francisco, having made the passage from 1000 miles West of Cape Horn under jury mast, having lost her bowsprit and foremast in a whirlwind. It is said to be the shortest passage yet made.

QUEEN VICTORIA and the Duke of Wellington.—The N. Y. Albion says that although etiquette forbids the Queen to follow to the tomb the remains of her "most faithful and best-beloved subject," (the Duke of Wellington,) she will testify her feelings by a state visit to Chelsea Hospital, where the coffin of the Duke is to be displayed with appropriate pomp.

Lady Morgan has suggested and is promoting a subscription in Ireland for erecting a statue to the memory of the late Tom Moore: the proposed site is to be on Leinster-lawn, facing Merrion-square.

PRICE of American Apples at Liverpool.—The 800 bbls. of apples alluded to as having been taken from New York by the steamer *Atlantic*, were offered at Auction at Liverpool, and brought, for the extra sorts, 40s a 42s; ordinary, 26s a 32s; poorer sorts, 16s a 17s 6d. The speculation proved so profitable that 2000 bbls. were lately sent by the Baltic to the same market, and last week 2500 barrels more were sent by the Arctic. They were the best Newtown Pippins, and cost in New York about \$5 per barrel, and the freight charges are \$1 20 per bbl.

JAMAICA.—The Delegates from Jamaica had failed to obtain from Sir John Pakington the remotest prospect of an alteration of the Sugar Duties Act. They are expected shortly to return.

A vessel recently left Jamaica for Australia with 150 passengers, comprising men of the first talent and respectability of the colony.

The sugar crop of the present year in Demerara is stated to be the largest ever raised in that colony.

Dates from Bridgetown, Barbadoes, to the 15th ult., announce the yellow fever as still raging terribly. Thousands of the inhabitants had been swept off. The supply of produce was large.

SAD ACCIDENT AT CHESTER.—Chester, Nov. 13.—Yesterday, while three young men belonging to Sherbrooke, two by the name of Russell, the other Taylor—were in an ox wagon, with a loaded gun, they began playing carelessly about the gun, which by some means went off, and discharged its contents into Robert Russell's shoulder and his brother's leg. The former (Robt. Russell) died of his wounds this morning.—Tel. to Yarmouth Her.

A child two years old, infant son of Mr. Wm. Cruise, of the New Wiltshire Road, was burnt to death, by its clothes taking fire, in the absence of its parents, who were in a field digging potatoes. There was another child present, of three and a half years, who was unable to render any assistance. He lived only about two hours, in great suffering.—P. E. I. Gazette.

ALBERT MINING COMPANY.—The Act incorporating this Company has received the Royal assent, and is published at length in the last *Gazette*. The names of the parties incorporated are Edward Allison, Jonathan C. Allison, David Allison, Wm. Cairns, John Cairns, Alexander Wright, Nathaniel Gould and James Dowie, their associates and successors. The capital of the Company is fixed at £30,000, and their right to enter upon private property is limited to a tract of wilderness land of one mile square, described in a mining lease to Peter Duffy and John Duffy.—New-Br.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—On Monday evening, the Rev. Mr. Lawson delivered, before a large and attentive audience, an excellent Lecture on "Moral Influences," in which, after noticing the universal tendency to change in all earthly things, and the susceptibility of the human mind to external impressions, the Rev. gentleman successively noticed the moral influences of education, example, association and habit on the human character, from infancy to old age; deduced therefrom sound and wholesome principles of advice, especially to the younger members of society, respecting the importance of a prudent selection of associates and pursuits in early life.—Obs.

CAPS.—We have seen some very handsome Fur Caps at the establishment of Everett & Son, King Street. They are of finely dressed Otter Skin and the workmanship is very excellent.—[Freeman.