

the destinies of this republic as now curtains off the future from us. He believed there was no man capable of directing the mode of penetrating this cloud. The nation must be its own physician. Its disease is incurable by any other hands. I can propose nothing, as the Senate is constituted. But he adjured Senators if this was the time to make experiments? He asked them, with no ill feelings, if they represented the States that sent them? The last expression of the public will says that the Senate should stand opposed to the Executive branch of the government. It gives at least thirty-four opposition, and eighteen friends to Mr Van Buren. But I do not tell them to go home. I was taunted with the change in public sentiment a few years ago. But I do not retort. I only advert to this fact, to ask gentlemen if this is a time to persevere in new expedients. Why not let this measure come from the other house? They are fresh from the people, and know their sentiments. Let them speak out what the people want.

But to return. Under a deep sense of duty, I must say that my opinion is that no remedy is to be found for the present disorders but a United States Bank. He then went over the objections to such an institution, and showed that the question was settled in 1816. As to Mr Van Buren's coming into the Presidency on the question of the U. S. Bank, Mr Clay denied the position.—It was as silly to assert that a man five feet eight inches high, with sandy hair, a head inclined to baldness, a down-cast look, and reddish whiskers, was the perfection of the human frame, as to say that Mr Van Buren came into office because he opposed the U. S. Bank! The nation took him for better or for worse. He had a better endorser than his enemy to Mr Biddle—Gen. Jackson. General Jackson was always in favor of a National Bank. Why don't Mr Van Buren walk in his shoes?

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE BOSTON ATLAS.

Washington, Tuesday, Sept. 26, 1837. In the Senate, the resolution of the Committee of Finance, "that it was inexpedient to charter a National Bank," being under consideration, together with the several amendments proposed thereto, viz: the amendment of Tallmadge, "that in the opinion of the Senate, a majority of the people of the United States are opposed to the charter of a National Bank, and therefore it is inexpedient to charter such a bank," and the amendment proposed by Clay to this amendment, by adding thereto, "that whenever a clear majority of the people of the United States shall be desirous that a National Bank be chartered, such an institution ought to be established;" Allen, of Ohio, opposed the amendment of Clay, on the ground that the Senate was not to be governed by a majority of the people. The Senate was established principally for the protection of the small States, and was not to be governed in its action, by the opinions of a numerical majority. Rives took the same ground. He said besides, that the Senate had nothing to do with these abstract questions. He did not regard the resolution as originally reported, in that light. A National Bank was one of the remedies proposed for the existing calamities of the country, and the Senate ought to express an opinion upon it.

Benton made a furious declamation against the Pennsylvania Bank of the United States, which he accused of having caused the suspension of specie payments, of plotting to prevent a resumption, and of entertaining the most dangerous and desperate designs.

Walker spoke in favor of the original resolution, and against the amendments.

Clay's amendment was lost.—Yeas 16—Nays 29. Tallmadge's amendment was adopted.—Yeas 29, Nays 15.

The original resolution was carried.—Yeas 29, Nays 15.

The bill to remit the duties on goods destroyed by the fire in New York, and also the bill making an appropriation of \$1,600,000 to carry on the Florida war, were read a third time and passed.

In the House, Mercer made a long and able speech against the Deposit Repeal Bill. In the course of his remarks he commented upon the style in which business was done, or proposed to be done, at the present session. The President, in his message, telling us what we should not do; holding up his veto in *terrorem* to keep us in the traces; bills drawn up by the Secretary of the Treasury, sent to the committee of ways and means, and reported by that committee without change or amendment; and the House hurried, and driven, and lashed on, to an immediate registry of these executive edicts! He would state one thing, which he hoped the reporters would lay before the public, if they did not notice a single other topic in his speech. It was this. If the House adjourned, and made a separate session of it, the fees for the members' travel, would amount to \$140,000, which at \$2,500 per day for the expenses of Congress—and that was about the amount—would pay for sixty days' legislation. Why not spend the money in legislation, rather than in traveling? Why hurry matters such a prodigious rate?

Mercer was followed by Rancher of North Carolina, who opposed the bill. Taylor, of New York, who spoke in favor of it. Bond, of Ohio, who spoke two or three hours against it; and Ewing of Indiana, who vindicated the State Bank of Indiana and the western banks generally, against the attacks of some of the preceding speakers.

It was then agreed that the committee should report the bill to the House.

The question was taken on the amendments. Adams' amendment to Pickens' amendment, (pledging the deposits in the banks, the bonds of the U. S. Bank, and the faith of the government for the final payment of the money) was lost. Yeas 33, Nays 104.

Pickens' amendment (postponing the payment to the 1st of January, 1839), was lost. Yeas 55. Noes not counted.

Underwood then offered an amendment, striking out the whole bill, and proposing as a substitute, that to supply any deficiency in the means of paying the fourth instalment, the bonds of the U. S. Bank held by the United States, should be sold, not below par, and the proceeds applied as above.

This amendment was lost. Yeas 81, Noes 107. Dawson, of Georgia, moved to substitute for the present bill, a bill repealing the Deposit Act so far as related to the fourth instalment. Lost.

Clark of New York moved to make the fourth instalment payable on the 1st of January, 1840. Lost. The Committee then rose and reported the bill without amendment.

Wednesday, Sept. 27.

In the Senate, the sub-treasury bill was taken up, and Walker, of Mississippi, delivered a speech to empty benches. After he had finished, Crittenden took the floor and commenced a speech against the bill.

In the House, the Report of the Committee on Elections, that Chelsea and Claiborne of Mississippi, are entitled to their seats, was then taken up. Murry of Tennessee, opposed the Report. He was replied to by Pennybaker, of Virginia. After which the House proceeded to the order of the day, viz., the deposit repeal bill. Jenifer, of Maryland, is speaking against it.

Thursday, Sept. 28.

Mr Webster's speech in the Senate, upon the sub-treasury bill, is generally regarded as one of his ablest performances; and is ranked by many persons well qualified to judge, next after his famous reply to Hayne.

amendment, (which postpones the payment to a day certain, viz: the first of January, 1839).

Friday, Sept. 29.

In the Senate, the sub-treasury bill being under discussion—Buchanan spoke against banks, against merchants, and in favor of sub-treasuries.

In the House—Biddle, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for copies of his correspondence with any banks or individual, touching the disposition with any notes, should any be issued, in conformity with the bill now before the House. Laid on the table.

The order of the day (the deposit repeal bill) was then taken up, and Pickens proceeded to speak upon his motion to re-consider the vote by which the bill was passed to a third reading.

Saturday, Sept. 30.

On the question of re-considering the vote on the deposit repeal bill, J. Q. Adams made a most amusing and well pointed speech in favor of his amendment.

He said that the bill in its present form, though it proposed to postpone, operated in fact as a repeal. The postponement, if the bill passed, would be *ad Græcæ kalendas*, or as the French said, to the week with three Thursdays. It would in fact be a repeal; and in that view of it, he wished to call the attention of the House to a very serious point.

Amounting to a repeal, it was in fact a bill to raise revenue; and take ten millions of money from the pockets of the people, and to put into the Treasury. Such being the character of the bill, he would ask gentlemen whence did that bill come? It came to the House from the Senate. But was the Senate the place in which the bills to raise revenue ought, by the constitution, to originate? This remark was applicable to the whole batch of bills before the House—to the whole system of the administration; all these bills to raise a revenue, to replenish the exhausted pockets of the government, where did they originate? In the Senate?—They came to this House from the Senate; but they did not originate even there. All these bills brought into this House by the Committee of Ways and means, and into the Senate by the Committee of Finance, were drawn, fabricated, got up in the Treasury of the U. States! And he called upon honorable gentlemen to have a care, how they, the special, constitutional guardians of the people's money, received and voted for bills to raise a revenue coming to them out of the Treasury, and through the Senate.

Adopt his amendment, and this objection was avoided. The bill became a bill to secure to the States and the people the payment of money; a bill that might properly originate any where. He was desirous to accommodate the government and the deposit banks in this matter. If it were inconvenient to the government and the banks to pay the money now, he was willing to give them time; but then he wanted some security that the money would be paid at last.

It had been profoundly observed, the other day, by a gentleman from South Carolina, that the money of this country had a natural tendency to flow to the North. There was a striking proof of the truth of this observation in the table annexed to the Treasurer's report. It appeared by that document, that the whole of this fourth instalment, due the States, in virtue of the universal law above mentioned, had flowed into those extreme Northern States, ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI, LOUISIANA, &c.—There had in fact been a distribution already of this money; a most unequal distribution, by which it was all concentrated in a few favored States. He was willing to allow those States the use of this money for a year; but he wanted some security that the other States should at last get their share.

Everett, of Vermont, spoke in favor of re-consideration.

At four o'clock, the representatives of the people, —I beg pardon—the slaves of the Executive,—and they are harder worked than any gang of slaves on any plantation in the country,—at the very striking of the hour, re-assembled. Cambreleng and Polk, the two drivers, took their respective places, and Toucey proceeded with his speech. As soon as he sat down, the illustrious Cambreleng himself gained the floor; and in reply to all the arguments which had been urged against the bill, and to the various attacks made in the course of the debate upon his own character and conduct, he electrified the House by chivalrously—moving the previous question!

Whereupon a call of the House was ordered. After the call was finished, and the order was given to close the doors, it was moved to suspend further proceedings on the call. The eyes and noses on this motion were demanded and ordered. Carried, Yeas 123, Noes 74. The previous question was then seconded, by a large majority, and carried without a count. The main question was then put, and the motion to re-consider was carried.—Yeas 140, Noes 62.

So the vote by which the Deposit Repeal Bill passed to a third reading, was re-considered; the whole question was thrown wide open.

Thereupon Pickens offered his amendment.—Haynes, of Georgia, sprang up, and by happening to catch the Speaker's eye, he was enabled to anticipate the call. He moved as an amendment, that the instalment was not to be paid, except out of some surplus in the Treasury.

Thereupon Adams presented his amendment, and as objections were made to the last clause of it (pledging the faith of the United States), he withdrew that clause, so that the amendment pledged to the payment of the fourth instalment, only the deposits in the banks, and the bond of the U. S. Bank due October 1, 1838.

Robertson, of Virginia, argued with great force that there was no more right to postpone than to refuse payment; and that the honor and good faith of the United States demanded a full, punctual, and precise performance of the original agreement. He was opposed to both the amendments.

The yeas and nays were called upon Adams' amendment, and it was lost. Yeas 94, Nays 136.

Bell, of Tennessee, then moved to recommit the bill with all the amendments to the committee of the whole, with instructions to report an entire new bill, postponing the payment of the fourth instalment to the 1st of January, 1840, with an option, however, to such States as should prefer it, to take drafts immediately upon the deposit banks, payable in one two and three years, with interest at five per cent.

He argued that, as things would stand under the bill hitherto before the House, the banks which held the money, and all the debtors of those banks, would be put at the discretion of the executive, for an unlimited time to come. A most dangerous power, taken away by this bill, which not only settled the deposit question, but settled at the same time the affairs of the deposit banks, a matter of not less consequence.

The yeas and nays were ordered upon Bell's motion, and it was lost.

All attempts to speak or to bring forward other amendments were repressed by violent tumultuous cries of "question," "question;" and the vote by yeas and nays was then taken on Pickens' amendment. This amendment prevailed. Yeas 130, Noes 30.

Various other amendments were now proposed from different quarters; but they were all cut off by the previous question.

The question was then taken on passing the bill to a third reading, and it was ordered to be read a third time.—Yeas 118, Noes 106.

Cambreleng moved that the rules of the House be dispensed with, and the vote taken on the passage of the bill.

In the Senate, after Buchanan had concluded, Preston took the floor, and commenced a reply; but he presently gave way to a motion to adjourn, which was carried.

Preston stated that at a future time he should move an amendment for making the State Banks the depositories of the accruing revenues of the government.

The House have resolved, by a vote of 115 to 103, to close the session October 16—and the Senate will doubtless concur.

Tuesday, Oct. 3.

In the Senate, Calhoun spoke nearly all day upon the Banking System.

The House has been occupied all day on the Mississippi election. The debate goes on; but no quorum is present. The races begin to-day.

THE CALEDONIAN.



Here shall the Press the People's rights maintain, Unawed by influence and unbribed by gain— Here patriot Truth her glorious precepts draw, Pledge to Religion, Liberty, and Law.

ST. JOHNSBURY,

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1837.

The Vermont Legislature will convene at the Capitol on Thursday next. We shall keep our readers fully advised of their doings.

CONGRESS.

By the passage of a joint resolution, Congress has resolved to adjourn on the 16th of the present month. The leaders of the dominant party, who speak in behalf of the Executive, declare that they have no further proposals to offer for the action of Congress. The policy of the administration then is fully developed in the measures already laid before that body. And what are these measures?—They are simply for the benefit of the Office-Holders of the Government, without reference to the pressing necessities of the people. They are,

The repeal or suspension of the law providing for the distribution among the States of 9,000,000 of dollars.

To authorize the Treasurer to issue 12,000,000 of Treasury notes.

To provide for the farther prosecution of the Seminole War.

To constitute some 10,000 individuals receivers of the public money, or to establish a sub-Treasury System.

Is there any thing here for the relief of the people?—any thing to revive commerce, trade, to put in operation the thousand factories, to enable the banks to resume specie payments, or to regulate the currency, to put money within the reach of the farmers and mechanics? The "important and weighty matters" which induced the President to call an extra session of Congress, seem to be merely to provide for the extravagance of Government and to get license to crucify the people anew, and mock at their sufferings.

"THE PEOPLE ARE COMING."

A recurrence to the late manifestations of popular sentiment in reference to the measures of the administration affords cheering evidence to the friend of free institutions that the people, though they may be blinded for a season to their best interests, are awake to the calls of patriotism. Light has broken in upon us from the East and West, and the dawn of a brighter day opens to our view. The people feel and act. Party trammels are rent asunder, and the free spirit of the American yeomanry, so long crushed by the ear of destruction, or quietly resting in a mistaken confidence, is aroused to the importance of the crisis. Many who were disposed to despair of the Republic, and to retire from the arena of political action, have come forth, and, armed with renewed courage, they are determined to redeem the country from the thraldom of official misrule. The annexed table, exhibiting the changes in twelve States where elections have lately taken place, affords a pleasing result. The first column of figures shows the official state of votes given for electors last fall, and the second column gives the results of late elections as nearly as can be ascertained, most of which, however, are official.

November, 1836.		1837.	
Whig.	V. B.	Whig.	V. B.
Maine, 6,957	7,661	575	4,126
Vermont, 3,584	254	1,012	18,670
R. Island, 3,660	3,459	4,362	5,717
Maryland, 291		2,608	1,965
N. Carolina, 9,842		19,621	
Alabama, 3,662		18,670	
Mississippi, 8,803	3,249	19,442	7,24
Tennessee, 1,000		1,370	
Kentucky, 32,848	18,683	73,525	6,667
Indiana, 3,662		14,265	
Michigan, 3,662		64,858	
Arkansas, 1,000		52,593	

At the election last fall of electors, the Van Buren ticket received 78 votes less than all others, allowing a Whig majority in South Carolina of 25,000. It is clearly shown that there is a majority of over FIFTY THOUSAND of the voters in the Union opposed to the administration.

It is a fact worthy of notice that in most of the States where the Jackson party maintained the ascendancy the same extravagance of the public funds has been practised as has marked the course of the General Government. For eight years previous to the reign of corruption, prior to 1829, in New-Hampshire, the average annual expenses were but \$23,750. For the last eight years the average annual expenses have been \$52,500. Gov. Hill as well as General Jackson preached and promised reform and retrenchment.

Gov. EVERETT has appointed Thursday, the 30th day of November, to be observed as a day of public Thanksgiving and Prayer in Massachusetts.

THE YELLOW FEVER seems to be visiting most of the cities at the South;—Natchez, Mobile, Charleston, and it is still raging, with mitigated violence, at New Orleans. The interments from the 28th of August up to the 24th of Sept. in the cemetery of the Bayou were 1,111. It is stated that this burial place receives about half of the corpses from the city.

DEPOSITE REPEAL BILL.

By a reference to the proceedings of Congress it will be seen that the bill has been passed withholding from the people the fourth instalment, due on the 1st of October, amounting to 9,000,000 of dollars. The distribution of this sum would have carried partial temporary relief into all sections of the country, and gladdened the hearts of many suffering citizens of this oppressed and plundered nation, but which is now to remain in the hands of the office holders, who neither suffer or care for the sufferings of the people. But a few months since we had an overflowing treasury, now exhausted by the speculations and courtly extravagance of those whose duty it was to guard it as a sacred trust. The passage of this bill has been effected purely for the benefit of the office-holders, without regard to the good of the people, whose interests demanded and required that the provisions of the law distributing this nine millions among them should be observed. They expected it. The faith of the Government was pledged to them for the sum, and in many States disposition had already been made of it for the extension of public improvements; and the poor laborers employed upon these works will be compelled to seek the means of subsistence elsewhere, or, which is more probable, be thrown upon the cold charity of the world. It was not necessary that the Government should have this money to assist it in the performance or its legitimate functions;—it was, or is, only needed to maintain its unbounded extravagance. Will the people consent to be plundered?

FARMER'S HOLIDAY, OR CATTLE FAIR, will be held in this Village on Thursday next—Happily, there is one occasion on which all can unite, free from political, religious or sectional prepossessions. That pursuit which is ordained by Providence as the one most essential and important, is in our own and in other countries, attracting higher interest, enlisting abler coadjutors, and exciting a more adventurous enterprise. An interesting occasion is anticipated.

ELECTIONS.

MAINE. The whole number of Representatives now known to be chosen is 171—94 Whigs—77 Van Burenites. 93 constitute a majority of the whole House. Fourteen districts remain to be heard from, from which the Whigs calculate to elect five at least. The Van Buren party will probably have a majority of the Senate. One of their candidates appears to be elected where it was supposed there was no choice, which secures them 13 of the 25.

The Belfast Journal, a Van Buren paper says: "We have met the enemy, and we are theirs!—horse, foot and dragoons!—used up to a dead certainty. If the Whigs do not glory at the result of this election they know not how to appreciate victory. They have undoubted right to rejoice."

The Kennebec Journal repeats the assurance of Kent's election as Governor.

MARYLAND. The election of members of the General Assembly of Maryland was on Monday last week. The Whigs have carried the State by a large majority. The Van Buren ticket prevailed in the city of Baltimore by a reduced majority.

CONNECTICUT. Last Tuesday the annual town meeting was held in this State. The Whigs gained unparalleled triumphs. The Vanites were defeated in their strong holds.

THE CROPS. It has been estimated that there were eight millions of acres of land planted with wheat the last season, and that the average produce per acre would be 35 bushels, or five barrels of flour, making 40,000,000 bbls. The annual consumption in the U. S. is estimated at 18,000,000 "

Surplus of the present year, 22,000,000 "

In 16 counties in the western section of New York it is stated there will be a supply beyond the wants of the population of these counties of 12 millions of bushels. A writer in Philadelphia thinks it certain that by the first of January, flour will be down to \$5 per barrel in that city, and by April to \$3.25, the price it was worth in Philadelphia in 1832. The wheat crops in New England are much greater than for several years past; and the amount produced in Maine is supposed to exceed the demand of the state. Corn, potatoes, and most kinds of produce necessary for the comfort and subsistence of man, are very abundant, and the prices must necessarily fall. Thus while Providence has smiled upon the industry of the husbandman and filled his granaries with an overflowing plenty, the rulers of the nation have scourged our cities and blighted the interests of most other branches of industry.

ISAAC FLETCHER'S vote stands recorded in favor of the passage of the bill to its third reading withholding nine millions of dollars from the people! We notice in looking over the list of yeas and nays that he uniformly votes for the loco feco Van Buren measures—goes the "whole hog"—to borrow a choice expression with his party. The 500 Whigs in this District who voted for him under his pledge that he should not sustain all the measures of the corruptionists undoubtedly feel a just respect for his honesty. Men of tried principles should receive the suffrages of freemen in preference to such as can be "pig or puppy"—just as occasion offers.

The Government has at length succeeded in engaging 500 Shawnee, Delaware, and Potawatamia Indians for the Florida War. The Philadelphia Advertiser remarks that "this act of the Government is little better than taking the lives of these poor deluded creatures, fallen from their once noble estate, and now bribed, no doubt, to embark against their own race, in a hot and distant climate, where they are sure to perish by disease, if not by Oscolo's bullets."

It has been suggested that Gov. Hill will not appoint any day for Thanksgiving in New Hampshire, in consequence of the political overthrow of his party in the late elections! The Claremont Eagle mentions the rumor that Col. Barton, editor of the N. H. Patriot, is about emigrating to Texas, for the same reason, we infer.

Mr. Stone (Whig) is reported to be elected a member of the House of Representatives of the United States from the State of Tennessee, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Standifer.

That the mass of light reading which now comes before the minds of the young in our country is detrimental to their growth in knowledge, is a truth too well known, though little realized. Indiscriminate condemnation is by no means to be recommended. Thinking minds revolt not from judicious entertainment on matter in itself of slight importance; but such entertainments offered other minds, are far from beneficial. This age is often pronounced an age of authors. It is true, if every scribbler can be called such. And it can boast a multiplicity resembling in a more important respect than that of numbers, the inhabitants of a plash. A portion of these, writing for a livelihood, necessarily make dispatch a prime consideration, and throw out upon the public hasty and crude productions,—read by the gay, the dissolute and unthinking; by children whose judgments are too weak either to approve or condemn, and whose tastes are rude as nature herself has left them. Others by attempting to imitate present only the faults of superior authors. Thus tales and romances rise up in rapid succession to insult the name of literature and die. Beneath the burden of such ephemeral gibberish, the press continually groans. By such effluvia of shattered brains, of hireling authorship, and mimic greatness, the promising development of youthful mind is forestalled, or ill-directed. It becomes the sickly slave of unreal life; the votary of intellectual dissipation; the creature of passion. Such productions can at best, be called only the shadow of literature. Their influence on religion and virtue is scarce less destructive. With few exceptions, the novels and romances of the day are encomiums on bloody daring and fiendish revenge; portraits, not of high-minded and honorable, virtuous sentiment; but mere worldly greatness, or selfish passion. The minds of the young must be shielded from such influence, not merely in the walls of the school-room, but the nursery. Not in the halls of college, but by the fire-side of home.

Much is said about want of system in school instruction. But let the public mind be informed; let parents become so far interested in the improvement of their children, as to value no reasonable sacrifice they can make for them, either of time, money or attention; let them offer such compensation for teaching as will secure the best instructors; let them become themselves more intelligent, and watch over the incipient development of their children's mental and moral powers; let them encourage by a constant and yet confiding manifestation of interest, those whom they employ as teachers, and this want will be in a good measure supplied. System is desirable, and many a worthy teacher feels it to be so. But there must be a preparation for system. Pupils must be submitted to the guidance and supervision of the teacher. He must have a claim upon their time, and keep them, in a course which in his judgment they should pursue. This is not unreasonable. It is in strict accordance with the interest which parents and guardians should ever feel and express, for those who demand their highest care. When a teacher does not merit that confidence, he forfeits the rights of his profession; and that community which will not grant so necessary a claim, to an instructor whose merits they acknowledge, would receive but worthy remuneration by the loss of their schools.

The influence of useful knowledge needs not to be mentioned. It is seen in the order and propriety of those communities which enjoy it; in the love for wholesome laws and good institutions; in the watchful regard for government and rational exemplification of character; preventing a wanton and indiscriminate censure of rulers, and yet maintaining a preserving scrutiny into their measures. It is a safeguard to republicanism and national union. It teaches the value of liberty;—to think and act with noble independence;—to regard the interests of universal man, and to extend to him our sympathies and benefactions.

It affords personal happiness. The field of knowledge is spread out before us,—an unbounded Eden, where flowers of every hue, and fruits of every taste, bloom and ripen in successive and endless abundance. Where every capacity can be met and every want satisfied. Wherever the eye roams, beauties unfading and immortal challenge it. In this expanse the active intellect finds a constant and increasing delight, feasting without restraint, for flaming sword and seraphim forbid not the exhaustless banquet.

The study of nature is a sublime and ever-varying source of pleasure. The mind wanders over the earth, and sports with its beautiful but passing forms; enters its awful recess, to unfold its philosophy and reveal its all pervading principles—leaps from star to star, and from system to system, in the boundless fields where they are careering, admiring their glory, their harmony, their instinctive life.—And when it has surveyed the material universe it turns in upon itself, to contemplate the wonders of its own matchless being;—studies the latent principles of that indefinable agent which regulates the thoughts and motions, and prompts the actions of man. It summons back the past, and fills futurity with the majesty of its own creations. It calls in to being the fairest forms of fancy, and then blows them by, for the infinite and overwhelming reality of the Eternal and Uncreated! Such exercises cannot fail to render a virtuous mind happy.

But the highest and most delightful sphere of knowledge is Revelation. There every thing presented to view is calculated to awaken the most sublime emotions. There Philosophy holds her noble dominion; but she must assent to its truths rather than speculate upon their origin, or question the reasonableness of their existence;—she may revel in the exhaustless appropriations of material existence; she may unfold the mazes of human mind, but her pinions droop, and vision fails, when she aims at the awful mysteries of Deity!

Poetry too, finds in Revelation, fields where her muse may career forever. She can hover over chaos, where the brooding spirit summons from its gloom the radiant glories of Creation. She can mingle her voice with those that were tuned over this infant planet. She can stand on the verge of Eden and weep over the self-destroying resolutions of man. She can soar with David in his sublime and angelic flights, sympathise with nature in her emotion for a dying God, and gaze with St. John