

3d Resolved. That the twenty third article of our religion be expunged, and the following be inserted in its place—'We believe to be the duty of all Christians to be subject to the powers that be—'

The Conference then proceeded to make alterations in several parts of the Discipline, and expunged whole and parts of sections, as the local circumstances of the Province seemed to require.

As the 3d Section of the book of Discipline provides that alterations in the rules of the Church cannot take place except by the Delegates of the Annual Conference assembled in the Province, the Committee on that subject recommended that such alterations could not have been made in the Discipline of the Methodist Church in Canada had not all concurred with the American Conference in this respect.

Since October, 1828, no kind of ecclesiastical connexion has existed between the Methodist Conference in Upper Canada and that in the United States—no kind of responsibility on either side—no kind of union, except that Christian fellowship which exists between the several branches of the Militant Church of Christ in every part of the world.

In respect to the Methodist Conference in Canada receiving support from foreign sources, I beg to observe, that our Methodist Ministers receive the whole of their support from the voluntary contributions of the Societies among whom they labor.

The Philadelphia Female Missionary Society has presented for two or three years past a donation of £100 to the Methodist Missionary Society in Canada. The Committee in New York of the Methodist Missionary Society (one article of the constitution of which is to appropriate its funds wherever they are likely to do the most good, without any regard to political boundaries) has made a donation of £175 each year, for the last two years, to assist in promoting the christianization of the aborigines of Upper Canada.

Some donations have been received by the Methodist Missionary Society in Canada from private individuals in the United States. These contributions, which are the gratuitous offerings of benevolent individuals, and of voluntary associations, and are in no respect connected with any political influence or ecclesiastical jurisdiction.

All monies received by the Methodist Missionary Society are duly acknowledged in the published annual reports of that Society, together with the applications of them.

A sum has been annually received by the Methodist Conference in Canada, from a general book concern in the city of New York, the circumstances of which I beg to explain to the Honourable Committee.

This concern was established many years ago by the Methodist Conferences generally. It proceeds out, according to the Charter by which it was incorporated, as also the 7th section, Part second of the book of Discipline, are equally divided among all the annual Conferences, in proportion to the number of their members, and are exclusively applied to the relief of worn out distressed preachers, and the widows and orphans of those who have died in the itinerant Ministry, and to the general spreading of the Gospel, consequently at its separation, a portion of the property of that Book concern would be due to the Conference in Canada. But its affairs in 1832 being in an embarrassed state, a large amount of books being scattered in different parts of the United States—large debts existing against the establishment, and others outstanding not collected, it was thought advisable by the Delegates of the Canada Conference to defer the final adjustment of the General Conference, until the ensuing season of the General Conference, which was held in Philadelphia, May, 1832.

In order to be prepared for this final settlement, the General Conference ordered all the old stock of books in the hands of Agents to be sold at ten per cent discount, and those which could not be so returned to the establishment in New York.

Similar arrangements were made to adjust all the other affairs of the concern. The General Conference resolved, at the same time, that 'until there shall be an adjustment of any claims which the Canada Church may have on this concern, the Book Agents shall divide to the said Canada Church an equal proportion of any annual dividend which may be made from the Book concern to the several annual conferences respectively.'

There are two circumstances more which have been represented as indicating a 'foreign influence,' that I beg to leave to notice: the one relates to the election of a General Superintendent, and the other to ordinations having been performed by a Bishop of the Methodist Church in the United States.

As to the former, the Methodist Conference in 1828, on its determining on a separation, unanimously elected a gentleman for that responsible office, whose gifts, acquirements, and graces preeminently qualified him for its duties, and who was known to enjoy, in the highest degree, the confidence and respect of the British as well as the American connexion, and was also understood to be an Englishman by birth. This gentleman, who is now Principal of the Wesleyan University in Connecticut, from the peculiar circumstances of his health and situation, declined accepting of the office to which the Methodist Conference in the Province had invited him.

Since that time the attention of the Members of the Methodist Conference has been drawn to several gentlemen both in Great Britain and the United States, as suitably qualified to fill the office of a General Superintendent, but to none in either country, to the best of my knowledge, except British born subjects.

In respect to an American Bishop's ordaining Preachers in Canada, since their separation from the United States Conference, one of the honorable Committee was present on the occasion, and doubtless recollects all the circumstances of the case. I may however observe, that at the time of the separation, it was expected that a general Superintendent would be obtained—but failing to succeed in the accomplishment of this desirable object, no ordinations were performed for any preachers in Canada for the space of two years, and at the Conference in August last in Kingston, they were still left either to continue without ordination, or to infringe upon the established order of our prudential regulations, by performing the ceremony after another mode, or to invite a Bishop of the American Methodist Church to perform their ordinations.—The last of these alternatives was considered preferable to either of the other two.

By requesting the performance of such ordinations by a Bishop of the American Methodist Church, implied no acknowledgement on the part of the Methodist Conference in Canada of a foreign ecclesiastical jurisdiction.—For the English Bishops, by request, ordained Dr. White, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, without pretending to possess or exercise any jurisdiction over that Church, and Bishop Hedding, who performed the ordinations referred to, stated in the presence of the congregation and in the presence of one member of the honorable Committee, previous to the performance of the ordination, that he possessed no ecclesiastical jurisdiction over the Canada Church—that this jurisdiction ceased in 1828, by the mutual consent of the Canada and the United States Conferences—but that he consented to perform these ordinations, in that because the persons presented for ordination had been duly elected to the sacred office by the conference, and he had been invited to ordain them—Duly he felt himself virtually authorized by the American General Conference to do so, in the Resolution which empowered him to ordain a General Superintendent, should the Canada Conference see fit to elect one—Duly that Bishop Asbury, one of the first Bishops of the Methodist Church in America, ordained English Bishops for the West Indies, and the Province of Nova Scotia, places over which he assumed no ecclesiastical jurisdiction.

I may also add, that an American Bishop, ordaining our Ministers in Canada, is not considered, in England, in the light of their being under the control of a foreign jurisdiction. The Rev. Richard Recco, a leading Minister in the English communion, in a letter addressed to Francis Hall,

Since that time the attention of the Members of the Methodist Conference has been drawn to several gentlemen both in Great Britain and the United States, as suitably qualified to fill the office of a General Superintendent, but to none in either country, to the best of my knowledge, except British born subjects.

I would likewise remark, that there is at this moment, the most friendly feeling existing between the Canada and the English connection; that there is frequent correspondence between Ministers of both connexions; that no less than five English Local Preachers have joined the Canada connexion during the last year, immediately on their arrival in this country; joined in the same standing which they had in the English connexion; that the President and Secretary, were directed to open a correspondence with the President of the British conference; and that I have no doubt but that the union between the Canada and British connexions will at no distant period be as intimate as the circumstances of the two countries will render practicable.

In regard to circulating books, which may be considered as having a 'Republican' tendency, I am not acquainted with any instances of the kind.

The books and publications at the depository of the establishment placed under my care, are I believe entirely the production of European writers: I have several kinds of Bibles which have been obtained from the British and Foreign Bible Society; I have a quantity of Sunday School Books which were all published by the London Sunday School Union—I have between one and two hundred different sorts of Tracts, all of which have been issued by the London Tract Society.

The prayer of the petition to prohibit any religious bodies assembling that acknowledge any connexion with a foreign church, and all persons from exercising their ecclesiastical functions who are not British subjects, I believe will not interfere in the slightest degree with the Methodist conference, nor with the functions of any of the preachers employed by it, except those of two young men. But I believe however that English Missionaries exercise their functions in almost all governments, and that English Societies send their publications among almost all nations. Not a day goes by that I do not see in modern times attempted to adopt the principles of the prayer of Dr. Beane, Esq. and others, except those of China and Japan.

Should the Honourable Committee think it necessary to request any other information that I am able to give, I shall at all times be at their service.

EGERTON RYERSON.
York, February 9th, 1831.

TABLE OF METHODIST ITINERANT MINISTERS IN UPPER CANADA. Columns: Place of Residence, Names, Where Born, Where Educated, How long in Canada—if Naturalized.

WAR LOSSES. Resolved, That it appears to this House that the act passed in the last session of Parliament for raising a loan to be applied to the relief of those who had suffered losses during the late war with the United States of America, has not been found effectual, it being impracticable to procure a loan upon the terms specified in the act.

Resolved, That the limited revenue and the great extent of the debt of the Province incurred principally in consequence of the liberal expenditure from the public funds for the payment of Militia Pensions &c for the construction of the Welland and Burlington Canals render it impracticable for the Province to pay the War Losses.

Resolved, That these losses were occasioned by the local and patriotic efforts made by the people of this Province in defending the colony from the aggression of an invading enemy, and that this praise-worthy conduct so nobly manifested gives to the sufferers by the war a just right to look for compensation for their losses.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this committee that a bill should be passed, authorizing the Receiver General of this Province, to raise by loan the sum of £57,412 10 to be applied to the relief of the claimants for losses; that the payment of that sum at a fixed period of 25 years shall be secured to the persons advancing the same, and that the duties upon salt and whiskey shall be appropriated to the liquidation of the principal and interest at no greater rate than 5 per centum, and that the general revenue of the Province, which is rapidly increasing, shall be pledged to make good any deficiency.

Resolved, That all monies which may have accrued or come into the hands of the Special Receiver of monies arising out of the sale of forfeited estates, as well as all monies now in the hands of the Receiver General and hitherto appropriated and applicable to the payment of the war losses, be invested in public securities, and do constitute a sinking fund for the redemption of the said principal sum of £57,412 10 sterling.

GRANTHAM ACADEMY. In the House of Assembly, a few days before the prorogation, Mr. Clark proposed a resolution for the aid to the Academy at St. Catharines; which was supported by many members upon the principle that all the means of education in the country ought not to be concentrated at York.

Whereas the Seminary incorporated by an act of the Provincial Legislature, under the name and style of the 'Grantham Academy' was established, and is to a certain extent, supported through the donations and subscriptions of private individuals; and whereas the instruction of youth in Classical, Mathematical and other useful branches of education is conducted at the said Academy under the direction and superintendence of trustees by competent teachers, and whereas the said Academy from its local situation, respectability and good management as a Seminary of Education is deserving of support and encouragement, it is therefore Resolved, that the sum of one hundred and twenty-five pounds per annum for four years be granted to the said Academy from the public funds of this Province to make more ample provision for the support of the teachers thereof than can be obtained in the infant state of the institution from fees paid by Students and other ordinary resources.

A bill founded on the above resolve was, the same day reported to the House, and read the first time.

On motion of Mr. Clark, that the 41st Res. be suspended, and the Bill read a second time.

KINGSTON BANK REPORT. To His Excellency Sir John Colborne, Knt. Commander of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Major General commanding His Majesty's forces therein.

In presenting their annual Report to Your Excellency, the Kingston Bank Commissioners have to regret that their efforts to settle the affairs of the late Bank, have not been more successful.

During the past year several debts have been referred to arbitration, in the manner pointed out by the fourth clause of the statute, and the decision of the Arbitrators will be given in the paper marked A.

On reference to statement No. 4, attached to the Commissioner's Report of last year, it will be seen that the amount of claims against the late bank was £7,138 12s 7d. Since that period the sum of £24 10s has been awarded to certain individuals, and the Commissioners have reduced the certificates to the amount of £7,114 12s 7d. A balance against the institution, at this date of £6988. See statement marked B.

The sum now due on awards is £3,080 13s and there are also owing debts to the amount of £2,650. Of the latter class of debts the greater part are decidedly bad, and the remainder doubtful.

During the operations of the year, the Commissioners have received only forty shillings in current money, and they are therefore again compelled to solicit from the Legislature a small sum to defray the contingencies of their office. An estimate of the amount required for this purpose the Commissioners attach to their Report, and they trust that the Legislature will readily perceive the justice of their claim.

All which is most respectfully submitted, H. C. THOMPSON, JOHN STRANGE, ARCHD. McDONELL, Kingston, Jan. 1st. 1831.

ANNO PRIMO. GUILIELMI IV. REGIS. CAP. IV. An Act to render valid Acts done by the Governor of any of His Majesty's Plantations after the Expiration of his Commission by the Demise of His late Majesty, and to extend the period within which the Patents of Governors of Colonies shall on any future demise of the Crown become void, and to provide for the longer duration of the Patents of Governors after the Demise of the Crown.

WHEREAS on the Demise of His late Majesty King George the Fourth divers Persons were in the Exercise of Offices and Employments, Civil and Military, within His Majesty's Plantations, Colonies, and Possessions Abroad, holden under and by virtue of divers Patents, Commissions, Warrants, or other Authorities determinable at His late Majesty's pleasure: And whereas at the Expiration of Six Calendar Months next after the Demise of His said Majesty such Offices and Employments as aforesaid will by Law cease and determine, and such Patents, Commissions, Warrants, and other Authorities aforesaid will by Law be vacated and become void: And whereas, by reason of the remoteness of divers of such Plantations, Colonies, and Possessions, it hath been found and is impracticable to renew such Patents, Commissions, Warrants, and other Authorities, so as that the said Offices and Employments should be renewed therefor should within the period aforesaid be signified and take effect within the said Plantations, Colonies and Possessions, and the Governors and Officers administering the Government thereof, and other His Majesty's Officers therein, must, notwithstanding the Expiration of such Patents, Commissions, Warrants, and other Authorities, continue in the Exercise of the Powers and Authorities thereby in them vested, in the same manner as if such Commissions had not determined: Be it therefore enacted by His Majesty's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the Authority of the same, That Powers and Authorities, whether ves-

ted in any Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Officer administering the Government of any of His Majesty's Plantations, Colonies, or Possessions Abroad, or in any Officer or Officers within any such Plantation Colony or Possession, by any Patent, Commission, or Warrant which hath determined or will determine by the Demise of His said late Majesty, shall continue in full force and virtue until a new Patent, Commission, or Warrant for the Administration of any such Government, or for the Exercise of any such Office, shall be issued by His Majesty, or on His behalf, or under His Authority, and until the issuing of any such new Patent, Commission, or Warrant shall be signified and take effect within the said Plantation, Colony, or Possession Abroad to which the same may relate; and that all Acts and Deeds which shall in the meantime be done shall be as good, binding, valid, and effectual as if such Patent, Commission, or Warrant had not been vacated or made void, and as if such Office or Employment had not ceased and determined.

II. And be it further enacted, That no Patent, Commission, Warrant, or other Authority for the Exercise of any Office or Employment, Civil or Military, within any of His Majesty's Plantations, Colonies, or Possessions Abroad, determinable at the Pleasure of His Majesty, or of any of His Majesty's Heirs and Successors, shall by reason of any demise of the Crown be vacated or become void until the Expiration of Eighteen Calendar Months next after any such Demise of the Crown as aforesaid.

EXTRACTS FROM LATE ENGLISH PAPERS RECEIVED AT THE OFFICE OF THE UPPER CANADA HERALD.

LETTER FROM LORD TO LADY BYRON. Mr. Moore, in the second volume of 'The Letters and Journals of Byron,' publishes the following letter, dated from Pisa, in 1821, addressed by his Lordship to his lady:

'I have to acknowledge the receipt of 'Ada's hair,' which is very soft and pretty, and nearly as dark as my own, and I will tell you why; I believe that they are the only two or three words of your hand writing in my possession; for your letters I returned, and except the two words, or rather the one word, 'household,' written twice in an old account book, I have no other—'

burnt your last note for two reasons—first, it was written in a style not very agreeable; and secondly, I wish to take your word without documents, which are the worldly resources of suspicious persons.—I suppose the letter will reach you somewhere about Ada's birthday—the 10th of December, I believe. She will then be six; so that in about twelve more I shall have some chance of meeting her; perhaps sooner, if I am obliged to go to England by business or otherwise. I should have been glad to see either in distance or nearness—every day which keeps us asunder should, after a long period, rather soften our mutual feelings, which must always have one rallying point as long as our child exists, which I presume on Sunday evening week, and did not return. This extraordinary absence could be the greatest alarm to preclude the whole family, and persons were sent to make inquiries after his lordship in all directions. On Monday afternoon it was ascertained that his lordship was last seen in Hyde Park, caused a strong suspicion that his lordship had drowned himself. After dragging for a considerable time at three o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, the body of his lordship was found in the Serpentine river. On searching his pockets, we found a watch, a pencil, and card-case, several of his lordship's family, and several servants were sent to take charge of the body, and to await the coroner's inquest, which was held on Thursday, when the following verdict was returned—'Found drowned near the public path at the head of the Serpentine river, considered very dangerous for want of a rail or fence, where many persons have lately fallen in.'

MECHANICAL POWER OF COALS.—It is well known to most engineers, that there is virtue in a bushel of coals, properly consumed, to raise seventy millions of pounds weight a foot high. This is actually the average effect of an engine at this moment working in Cornwall.—The ascent of Mont Blanc, from the valley of Chamouni, is considered, and with justice, as the most tremendous feat that a strong man can execute in two days. The combustion of two pounds of coal would place him on the summit of the Mont Blanc, one of the most stupendous works of art that has been raised by man, in modern ages, consists of a mass of iron, not less than four millions of pounds in weight, suspended at a medium height of about 120 feet above the sea. The consumption of seven hundred tons of coal would be raised by the effort of about 630 chaldrons of coal, a quantity consumed in some foundries in a week.—[Herchel's Course on Natural Philosophy, in Dr. Lardner's Cyclopaedia, Vol. XIV.]

GALLANT NAVAL ACTION.—His Majesty's sloop Commander, William Broughton, Esq. commander from the coast of Africa, arrived at Plymouth on Friday week, in an absence of three years and four months, she sailed from Sierra Leone on the 7th ult. leaving there the Dryad, Conflict, and Plumrose, anchored in the Bay of Loango, the Primate, the Spaniards, Portuguese, and Brazilians had destroyed all their forts, &c. on the southern coast, and had entirely given up leaving there. The King of Loango having brought down to the coast 60 slaves, and finding no vessels there, very coolly ordered them to be butchered, as he could not afford to feed them. The place where those unfortunate people suffered is not far from the beach, and was visited by the Primrose's officers, who there saw the white bleached bones lying on the face of the hill. This place is the most civilized part of the southern coast—the natives speaking broken English, Spanish, Portuguese, and Dutch. The King has two sons grown up, and if physiognomy is to be trusted, they might be christians, and prove a blessing to that part of the British (Liverpool) trade, was lying there. The king and chiefs are very much dissatisfied at the abolition of slavery; but the idea they have of King Billy, the name they give to our King, is rather curious. They say, 'Suppose King Billy tell Spaniard, France, Portuguese, and Dutchmen, no to slave—no to slave! Oh! he one man too big.' The abolition of war, for slaves cannot be procured unless by fighting, every ten days, and actually offered to supply the Primrose! On the 4th of last September the Primrose sailed from Prince's

Island, and on the 7th captured the celebrated slave-ship Velos Passenger, in twenty minutes. The Velos is larger than the beam on her side deck, mounting 20 guns, and with a crew of 150 men. The Primrose lost three killed and twelve wounded, and the Velos lost 43 killed and 20 wounded. The Velos had 555 slaves on board, and is the largest slaver ever taken. The action between her and the Primrose was the first single action fought since the accession of our present King, and is certainly one of the most gallant things on record—the fighting force of the Velos being more than double that of the Primrose. The latter brought home 22 of her crew, including the mate, Alexander Soccetti, to be tried for piracy.—Flynthout paper.

FASHIONS FOR FEBRUARY. EVENING DRESS.—Toque of light green figured velvet; scarf of blond gauze, and striped with light green, and fringed with Chryseon floss. Dress of catenare-coloured shot satin, figured with a rich pattern of a bright gold colour. The corsage somewhat rounded in the bosom, and draped with very full folds; a quilling of black net bosom; epaulettes and elbow ruffles of black tulle. Long white kid gloves; gold-coloured satin shoes, bound and sandalled with black ribbon; pearl ear-rings. The skirt of the dress very full, but without trimming. There is an endeavour made to introduce dresses with the skirts cut going, and with less fullness; but this is widely confined to robes.

WALKING DRESS.—There is nothing new in out-door costume. Pelisses are made as plainly as possible; the skirt is without bust; there is not the slightest variation in the sleeves; and a full cloak, or thick facy boa, is worn over the pelisse, according to the temperature of the day. Round hats, with cut ribbons and bows of black tulle, and feathers, for carriage costume.

DINNER DRESS.—Hat of pale blue satin, worn far back on the head; in front is a cone of tall points, edged and veined with pale blue satin; from this spring two long white ostrich feathers. Robe of wood-coloured satin. Deep shoulder-ribs nearly cover the tops of the full tulle sleeves, and meet under a pearl brooch; over these falls a low chemise of rich British lace, the edge of which is wrought beautifully in callops. The dress is bordered down the front, round the shoulders, and bottom, with a narrow swansdown, beneath which appears a floss silk fringe. Pearl ear-rings and bracelets. White satin shoes.

THE LADY WITCH.—The Prophet Raphael, a new volume of 'The Witch' has just reached Liverpool and Manchester. The extraordinary interest and credence given to this singular man's writings, is testified by the fact that the whole edition of 1,000 copies of this new work were taken by the London booksellers. It is justly ranked as the most attractive volume published this season.

MELANCHOLY DEATH OF LORD RIVERS. Lord Rivers, late of No. 10, Grosvenor-place, Hyde Park-corner, left his residence on Sunday evening week, and did not return. This extraordinary absence could be the greatest alarm to preclude the whole family, and persons were sent to make inquiries after his lordship in all directions. On Monday afternoon it was ascertained that his lordship was last seen in Hyde Park, caused a strong suspicion that his lordship had drowned himself. After dragging for a considerable time at three o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, the body of his lordship was found in the Serpentine river. On searching his pockets, we found a watch, a pencil, and card-case, several of his lordship's family, and several servants were sent to take charge of the body, and to await the coroner's inquest, which was held on Thursday, when the following verdict was returned—'Found drowned near the public path at the head of the Serpentine river, considered very dangerous for want of a rail or fence, where many persons have lately fallen in.'

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MRS. HEMANS AND MISS LANGDON.—The English critics are divided in their opinion of the poetic merits of these highly endowed ladies. In energy of expression, Mrs. Hemans often soars to the empyrean heights of a Byronian muse; but in soul-stirring pathos, in sublime imaginings, and intensity of passion, Miss Langdon, the English Sappho, transcends her happiest effort, as far as the inspired lays of Moore surpass the crude and laboured stanzas of Sir Walter Scott. Miss Langdon's Poems exhibit a sensitive mind, richly stored with all the materials from which poetry is formed; elevation of sentiment, tenderness of heart, and an enthusiastic sensibility for the beauties of nature, combined with a fervid and glowing fancy, and a chaste dignity in elegance of ideas, and brilliancy of language. Gracefulness, imagination, and feeling seem to gush forth in a spontaneous and sweet union from her breathing verse. Her poetry is the abundant effusion of the heart, and not the vivid fire of genius burns in it, while over all love waves his purple light, bright as the spangled insects that people the sun-beams, detectable as the effluvia exhaled from beds of moss-roses, when the wings of Zephyr brush the dew-drops from their leaves. She lavishes on the most melodious versification, the richest of language, and the most varied and splendid of scenery