FOR THE RECIPTER

Without the slightest personal acquaintance with the late Mr. CHERRY, I claim to be one of the half million of North Carolinians who have heard of his death with the most prefound regret. The name, Whig, would, perhaps, afford a closer bond of connection; but in this day of general sorrow, it were well, in the contemplation of a fresh instance of the extreme frailly of every thing merely human, and of the transitory char- to the destitution of 1830, and to the causes acter of human institutions, to-pay fittle regard to factitious distinctions in which we are so ant to clothe, may I not say, to conceal from view, our

In the winter of 1838, as I happened to be turnover some book in Messre. Turner & Hughes' establishment, at Raleigh, my attention was attracted by the animated manner of a gentleman who was discussing some topic a few feet distant. The extraordinary command of language evinced by the speaker, his fluency, and the good sense which characterized the matter of his remarks, were, in conjunction, so unusual, and so striking, that I at once laid my book aside for the purpose of listening with greater particularity. The subject of the convergation has entirely slipped from my memory, but the appearance and animation of the speaker made so vivid an impression, that even had I never met with him again, he could not have been forgotten. Upon inquiring the gentleman's name, when he had retired, I was told be was Mr. Coursey, at that time, the distinguished Senator, I believe, from Bertie. My stay in Raleigh was too limited to allow of my becoming acquainted with Mr. CHERRY's powers as an orator; not did I meet with him again until the Whig Convention held in the Spring of 1842. I had cherished my remembrance of him with enthusisam; and anxiously awaited the moment when he should be called on to address the assembly. Of his effort at that time, I maintain what may be a singular opinion-that it was, beyond comparison, the most effective speech delivered on the occasion. While I listened, I felt as Sir Philip Sidney did on hearing the "old song of Percy and Douglas:" " I found my heart more moved then with a trumpet;" and, beyond a doubt, such are the only speeches for an assembly not engaged in the serious discussion of some particular subject. One sentence in its course, I am not quite sure will not be found engraved on my heart after my death : " If, Mr. Speaker, Whig policy is to consist of principles which cannot be pub-Lahed, and advocated in the face of the world, then, sir," said he, raising his voice, "I for one, amwilling that we should go by the board." The time has yet to come when a sentiment like that shall pass unapplauded in an assembly of Whige. From the continued and hearty plaudits given on that occasion, it was evident that, in a moment of inspiration, the speaker had given voice to a thought which animated in an equal degree every memer of the Convention. I left Raleigh with a still greater admiration for Mr. CHERRY, and his career since that time has only served to strengthed my early predilections in his favor. In common language, we speak of a dead man's

place being filled ; -in cases such as the present, the expression seems to be a solecism. When a young mad, who might, humanly speaking, look forward to thirty years more of usefulness, dies, his death is a loss to the community, absolute and irreparable: Our sorrow may be alleviated by tears, or deadened, perhaps, by the lapse of time, but the loss is not on this account any the less great. In any particular generation, no man, however transcendent his abilities, and however considerable his achievements, fills or can fill more than his own particular place. There is not among the social, any more than among the moral duties any room for works of supererogation; and the fact that this is not more generally recognized as true, proves nothing but that there is in every community a lamentable waste of abilities for the advancement of society .- I believe that Mr. CHER-Ry's place is not to be filled; and even adapting the common inaccuracy of language, the occupation of such a vacancy is not to be rashly concluded from what we have seen of the past. How rarely do we meet with an individual fortunate in such a happy conjunction of rare national endowments! So great logical skill, such a perspicuoue efatement, so remarkable a fluency and choice of expression, the whole adorned and admirably set off by the happiest grace of gesture and animation of countenance-alas! but those who have listened to the speaking of the late Mr. CHERRY, may esteem themselves fortunate, if ever again, in the course of their lives, they shall be charmed by a flow of periods in any degree comparable. In the grief felt by his family, his friends, his party, and his native State, I claim to be an humble sharer. To the past, I look with a legitimate, chastened regret; whilst my sincere and perhaps unamiable creed forbids my indulging in the delusion that the future shall see that place which

now "knows him again no more forever," filled by the industry or ability of another. VIXIT.

AN APPEAL To THE CHURCHES OF NORTH CAROLINA, IN BEHALF OF THE BIBLE SOCIETY.

Dear Brethren: At a late meeting of the Board of Managers of the North Carolina Bible Society, held in the City of Raleigh, it was resolved that the Rev. Drury Lacy, and the Rev. John E. Edwards be appointed a Committee to prepare an Appeal to the Churches in North Garolina, for the purpose of awakening a deeper interest, and exciting greater activity in the support of the Bible Cause. This appeal, therefore, dear brethren, comes to you under the sanction of the Board of Managers of the State Institution. And as we design being as brief as possible, in laying before you the facts, and such other matter as we wish to embody in this document, we shall proceed at once to call our attention to the deplurable destitution of may be relied on without a moment's hesita-

From actual investigation made by our General Agent, the Rev. Wm. J. Langdon, and by other Ministers of the Gospel, who have been employed to explore different parts of the State, and report the number of families without the Bible, the following facts have been developed: It has been ascertained that Counties possessing the greatest facilities for supplying their inhabifunds to pay for the

The present population of North Carolina numbers about 800,000. Allowing eight persons to a family, this calculation would make 100,000 families : and if one third only are destitute, we have in our State 30,000 families without the Holy Scriptures. Should the above statement appear improbable, we refer you in support of it, which have tended to produce the present "famine of the word of God." About that period, Bible Societies supplied more than 35,000 families with the Bible, and even then, did not thoroughly supply the State. In one County alone, 1240 destitute families were supplied with the Word of God. And you should remember that little has been done in distributing the Bible since that time, until within a few years past; that nearly one half, of the families now in the State, have been formed since the last general supply; that thousands of Bibles have either been worn out or destroyed; that Bib'es have been kept in but few places for sale; that very few, if any, have been given away; that the Church of God has slumbered over this great work, throwing the responsibility of supplying the destitute upon the Bible Society, while, in the meantime, our auxiliaries have been almost wholly inoperative; and besides all the above, there is the well established fact, that the destitute will not supply themselves, nor will they ever be supplied through any other instrumentality than the Bible Society.

The question will very naturally arise in your minds, in view of all the facts and considerations stated above-" What is to be done !" Brethren, we verily believe, and all the history of our past operations, as well as the present state of things, confirm as in the opinion, that there positively must be united, energetic, and persevering efforts made by the Ministry and the membership of the Churches, generally, or the work never will be accomplished. Without this decided and uniform co-operation, the Bible Society cannot supply the destitute note, in the State, much less keep pace with the increase of destitution that must inevitably arise on an increase of population. But with your co-operation, the work can in a short time be effected and perpetuated. We hazard nothing in saving, that if the Ministers of the Gospel will bring the subject fu'ly before their congregations, and urge upon them the absolute necessity of immediate and persevering efforts, that in a much shorter time than many believe, the thirty thousand families now without the Oracles of God in their house, would all be sopplied.

Let each Minister of the Gospel, who has charge of a congregation, or congregations, present the subject to his people as early as possible, and take up a collection, to be forwarded to Win. the support of the weak, the solace of the be-Hill, Esq. of Raleigh, Treasurer of the State Society, either as a donation to the funds of the institution, or to purchase Bibles to supply, the ! tion." destitute in their immediate neighborhood .-Should the destitution within your respective bounds be such as to render it expedient to ask for a donation to our Society, in such a case, we doubt not that you will be able to raise quite a sufficiency of money to purchase as many Bibles from the Society, as will be necessary to supply all the destitute families in your congregations. Almost all will co-operate with you on some plan. And if they are not willing to contribute to the funds of our Society, for the purpose of supplying the destitute abroad, they may be willing to contribute of their means to supply themselves, their children, and those immediately around them. And for all the funds collected as above, and paid over to our General Agent, or forwarded to our Treasurer, we are willing to sell you Bibles for distribution, at 25 cents per copy-which is New York cost. We would further suggest, as the most effectual way of carrying out the objects contemplated by our Society, that a Bible Society be organized in each County-that a Depository of Bibles be established at the County seat-that suitable persons be employed to explore the County, and ascertain the number of families without the Bible; and that some system be employed in carrying out the designs of our institution. By adopting this plan, or some other of equal efficiency, we think that an interest would be excited, that otherwise carnot be produced, and that the work before us would be greatly facilitated.

We have endeavored thus calmly, to fay before you such facts as we deem of greatest importance to you, as our co-laborers in the Bible Cause. And are not the facts submitted, sufficient in themselves, to prompt you all to energetic action? Just look abroad over the length and breadth of our State, and remember that in the most highly favored portions, not less than one-third of the families are without the Bible. They are rearing up those without the Scripturcs, who are to be the future guardians of our liberties, and upon whom the hopes of the Church depend. We appeal to you, should not something be done ! And to whom shall we look for assistance, if the Ministers of the Gospel shall not lend us their aid? But we are persuaded, brethren, that our appeal shall not be made in yain .-You feel the importance and the necessity of this work, and we trust that you will address yourselves to it with more zeal and activity than you have hitherto displayed. Many of you have solemnly resolved in your Conferences, Presbyteries, Synode, &c. to lend us your aid in this work. You have obligated yourselves to assist our Agent when in your bounds, and in his absence to take up collections for the Society, and to labor to keep up an interest, as far as possible, in your respective charges. Have you redeemed your pledges to us, dear-breihren ! Have you done as much as you have promised? It is ins. possible for an Agent to visit every part of the State in one year; and we are compelled to look birds, the property of the Ornithological Sc. queens with the insignia of royalty, extendthe Bible in this State. The facts that we to you for help, as you have authorized us to do. ciety of London. The water is surrounded ed at full length over their tombs. As you shall submit to your consideration, are such as There are more than 70 Counties in North Caro- by shrubbery, through which there are mu gaze at the marble figures, comp line, and perhaps not less than 1500 prominent merous winding paths, affording a delightful appointments. So that, if our General Agent promenade. In the early part of the day lings have lived, and that now they sleep could visit 150 appointments annually, it would require 10 years to visit the whole State. A itude; towards evening, all the parks are this large part of the State most be neglected every resort, in good weather, of a throng of well

And as we wish to enlist all, of every denomination, in some way, in this work, we would of the Park, stands St. James' Palace, wher, ry. The oppressor and the victim sleep say, dear brethren, if there are any of you that the Queen holds her court. It is a huge pilly near together. In an adjoining sisle of the tents with the Word of God, have at least one- cannot raise funds to forward for Bibles, we beg of plain red brick, looking vastly more like same chapel, (that of Henry the Seventh,) bird of their families without the blessed Buok. of you to ascertain and report to us the number a hospital, (for which, indeed, it was origin is the lofty monument of Queen Elizabeth. And other Counties, less favorably situated, with of Bibles that your Churches are willing to take, ginally designed,) than a royal palace. Buck the last two thirds of the families without the and pay for, when they are forwarded by us; ingham Palace, the Town residence of the the only one which is enclosed in the body Bible. Three Counties, alone, appeal to us for and upon our receiving the assurance that you Queen and Prince Albert, is at the west one of the church, are several monuments of the 1500 Bibles, for gratuitous distribution. And have secured the pledges of responsible indi-

selves to render us-

we have so immediate and pressing demand for viduals to pay for the Bibles, when delivered to Bibles, to be distributed in other parts of the State, where we cannot possibly raise receive them. And if you cannot do even the state of the St it would be of great service to the Bible Caree. if you will endeavor to have at least five or School Districts explored in each County, and report to us the number of families destitute in date by which the Board can judge of the doutwill constitute the basis of our most efficient in peals for funds. And if there are any of to that are not disposed to co-operate with us any plan that we have suggested, we wish inform us on what plan you will aid us. this blessed work of "searching out the poch" and supplying them with the bread of life. As to your duty in the premises, you can

be left in doubt. The Bible itself is explicit in relation to this matter. In all the arrangement which God has made for the dissemination of his Word, in every age of the world, it is most, be vious that he intended the Church to be he prime agent. " For his law shall go forth ou of Zion, and the Word of the Lord from Jerusalem." Your duty is clearly implied in all thise passages which represent the great efficiency of the Word of God, in evangelizing the world " As the rain descendeth from beaven, and giv th seed to the sower, and bread to the eater, so shall my word be, that goeth forth out of the mouth. It shall not return unto me void," 820 As, also, in those passages which set forth the absolute necessity of the Word of God for sal ation and happiness. "Where there is no vis on the people serish; but blessed is he that keen. eth the sayings of this Book." The very commission under which you proclaim the everl ating goepel of the Sou of God, imposes upon you the duty of laboring in this cause. May we not expect, then, to realize all that your pledies have led us to anticipate, in the way of an lifficient and persevering co-operation, in the work of giving the Bible to our people, that they berish not for lack of knowledge."

Let all who feel any interest in this work begin at once. Time is rapidly bastening away. What we do, let us do quickly. The period for action will soon be over with ds. If there wire but one family upon the earth without the becious Book of God, it would be worth the united energies of the whole world to supply that fa aily. When we remember that there are thousands in the bounds of our own State, what should we do ! Brethren, be up and doing, while it is day. Let every one do something. The membership of the different Churches should oct in concert with their pasters. Let no denomi-ational distinctions destroy harmony of action in spreading the Bible all over our country. I is the great bulwark of Protestantism, the parathe tomb, and "the power of God unto sales-

By order of the Board.

JOHN E. EDWARDS DRURY LACY.

The Richmond Christian Advocate, Water man of the South, Southern Christian Advocate and all the papers of the State, are respectful requested to copy.

WM. J. LANGDON, Agent.

From the Christian Observer. A TRANSATLANTIC TOUR-No. VI.

LONDON-A Walk in the Metropolis-The Parks. Westminster Abbey-House of Commons-Hos of Lords-Westminster Hall.

Let us take a walk in London. From Chi ring Cross, a broad open area, the starting point of crowds of ounitbuses, we will prin ceed southward along Whitehall, a widestren parallel to the Thames, whose course is here directly North. Here, at our right, is a long line of Government buildings. The first the Admiralty, where the affairs of the Bi tish Navy are managed. Next to it, ish large stone building, called the Horse Guard. whence are issued the orders regulating the army. On each side of the iron gate in from is a small guard-house, under whose are stands, like a statue, a noble horse, magniicently caparisoned, with his rider in full at mor, reminding you of a knight of the older time. A passage beneath the building leads into St. James' Park, the east end of which fords an extensive parade ground. A more splendid military display than that made the Horse Guards, when they parade there ! full numbers, is rarely seen. I saw nothing of the kind on the Continent to compare with it. The horses are magnificent, the men tal. and well proportioned, and their account ments superb.

Beyond the Horse Guards are the Trease y buildings, the offices of the Colonial and Home Departments, the privy council, &c presenting to the main street a magnifice front with Corinthian columns, and abutting on Drowning street, a pame familiar to mor readers from its association with government

The opposite side of the street is White hall Paluce. Here let us passe, for on a scaffold erected in front of this edifici Charles I. was beheaded, January 30, 1648 What a scene was presented on that day"to

the multitudes that thronged this street! At some distance further on is Westmit ster Abbey; but we must reserve that for h contemplative hour, when the first impreso sion from the novelty and tumult of the great metropolis has had time to subside. We wif now enter St. James' Park from the Horse, of monuments, some of them dating as far Guards. These beautiful grounds cover and area of about 270 acres, shaded by noble thing very striking in the numerous ancient trees. In the centre is a body of water, effigies, of warriors in full armor, bishops where are seen a great variety of aquatic in their canonical vestments, kings and you can enjoy this rus in urbe almost in sol. that sleep that knows no waking. I felt year, without the aid that you have pledged your- dressed persons, of both sexes, presenting very gay and animated scene.

d. model of chaste erchitecture, its appearance The principal front, however, is to the west, invader of Scotland, by whose order Will looking toward the extensive private gardens iam Wallace was condemned to an ignomiwhich interpose a barrier between the abode nous death-the tomb of Edward Ilf -the of royalty and the dwellings of humbler mortals. When the Queen holds a drawing room, those districts, with the whole number of dis-the carriages of the nobility, foreign ambas-tricts in each County, and then we shall have saders, dec., as well as that of her Majesty, Falstaff memory. The old caken Coronaapproach the pulace of St. James from the tion chairs are kept in this chapel, and here, totion in the entire County and facts wirch west through the park. On these occasions, surrounded by the monuments and effigies there is a goodly show of spendid and splen- of departed monarchs, the sovereigns of Endidly dressed ladics, as well as of magnificent gland are crowned. equipages. The footmen stuck up behind the carriages, with their showy liveries and end of the Abbey, is a spacious and gorgecocked hats, present a most fudicrously stri- ous church of itself. The entrance to it king likenesses to our Militia Generals, and apparently surpass them in conscious worth. From Buckingham palace, a broad avenue, limshed, this chapet along cost nearly a milhaving Green Park on the right, and the palace gardens for some distance on the left, entends to Hyde Park Corner. This is the structure, that a connoisseur has well des. main entrance to Hyde Park from Piccadilly, the great road leading towards the heart intended to give to stone the character of of London from the south west. The coup d'ail here is very imposing. A triumphal arch forms the entrance to Hyde Park oppos nificent tomb of Henry the VII., and Elizasite to which, at some distance within the park, is a colossal statue of Achilles, erect. York, that wore the English crown. Beed in honor of the Dake of Wellington. and cast from cannon taken at Waterloo, Salamanca, &c. In the midst of these tro- L and his Queen, Charles II., William and phies of a life which will have a sure place Mary, Queen Anne, and George II. The

in history, I once saw the " Iron Duke" of Wellington himself taking an evening ride, Apsley House, his residence, adjoins the entrance to the park; and beyond it a series of salendid edifices extends along the north side of Piccadilly, with Green Park | death, and nausing on some marked spot, restretching away on the other side. The flected that I was standing over what was chief entrance to Green Park is opposite that to Hyde Park, and also formed by a all earthly power and pageantry, of the vangrand trinmphal arch. Hyde Park covers nearly 400 acres, and is the great resort for carriages and horse.

ment as well as pedestrians. The serpen-

tine river flows through it, and on a fine

summer afternoon it is feally exhilirating

numerous avenues, delighted to exchange for an hour or two, the dust and smoke of brought down to the grave. " Mors sola futhe populous city, for the refreshing coolness and beautiful scenery of these extensive grounds. It is said, that, when grand military reviews are held, 150,000 have probably been present. This is credible, when we consider that a population of more than a million and a half is just in the neighborhood. Kensington gardens adjoin Hyde Park on the west, and at some distance to the north-east is Regent's Park, comprising 360 acres, beautifully laid out, and borderdium of our civil and religious liberties. It is ed on three sides by magnificent edifices. I was particularly fortunate in the time reaved, the staff of declining years, the light of my visit to the great metropolis. It was the height of the London season, Parliament being in session, and the nobility in town: the pride and pomp of royalty and aristocracy were accordingly in full blow; the Queen was visible almost every fine afternoon in Hyde Park; the Kings of Belgium and Hanover were visitants at her courts; fetes and drawing rooms were frequent, the latter yielding a rich harvest to the milliners; the debate in the House of Commons on the Irish arms Bill, the great exciting topic of the day, called forth nighty the most distinguished speakers. The Duke of Wellington, Brougham, Macauley,

and Countess of Blessington, in short, al the lions and lionesses, great and small were congregated within the metropolissome roaring (in the Parliament House pretty savagely, others as sweet " an il were any nightingale." These, however, were not to me the chie attractions. I wished to become familiar with those localities which were associated with my childish recollections of the "Spec-

tator"--with London as it has existed for ages-with the haunts of Addison, Goldsmith, Dr. Jolinson, &c. The singularly fine weather that prevailed, with scarcely any interruption, during my stay, was there fore most of all favorable to my plans. had rained with little cossation for nearly a month before, and I had a great and rare ad vantage of a long succession of bright sunuy days, in each of which, as the twiligh lasted till near ton at night, there was time for rides and walks on a very extensive scale. To appreciate the importance of these things, it should be remembered, that, a few months later, it becomes dark before five o'clock. The weather has the reputation of instigating suicide, and there is "nobody in town," it'e nobody but several hundreds of thousands of people that "nobody knows."

On the Monday after my arrival I paid m first long visit to Westminster Abbey. Its grand and gorgeous architecture impresses the gazer with awe and admiration, but, as the mausoleum of England's mighty dead, the aucient gothic pile possesses a fer more potent charm. As you pass within its hal lowed walls, you seem to leave the breath ing world, the shadows of a rim antiquity darken around you, and you feel almost as if introduced to the angust presence of those whose monuments and statues, silent. yet eloquent, greet you on every side. The east end of the Abbey is semicircular, and around it from the north to the south arm of the cross, extends a range of chapels, nine in number, enclosing a great number back-as the 18th century. There is somein peaceful slumber, you feel that such bethis with strange and thrilling emotion, as standing by the magnificent monument of Mary, Queen of Scots, I surveyed the recombent figure of the lovely but ill-fated About half way along, on the North sidt queen, and thought of her mournful histo-In the chapel of Edward the Counsellor.

d and defaced by ruffian hands s somewhat imposing, viewed from the park. Here is the empty tomb of Edward I., the black marble monument of his queen Philippa-the tomb of Richard II., and his

Henry the Seventh's Chapel, at the east beneath a magnificent arch, through richly wrought gates of brass. According to Hollion of dollars. So exquisitely delicate and minute is the ornamental stone-work of this cribed it as appearing "as if the artist had embroidery, and to enclose his walls within the meshes of lace work." Here is the magbeth, his Queen, the last of the house of neath the pavement are several distinct royal vaults, where lie the mortal remains of James tombs of Queen Elizabeth, and Mary, Queen of Scots. I have already mentioned as being in different aisles of this chapel.

As I walked amidst the sepulchral monuments, so thickly clustered in these caves of once a king, the sense of the emptiness of ity of all human ambition, was awfully overwhelming. Beneath my feet reposed the death of sovereigns once renowned, who had filled a large space in the eyes of mankind, and whose actions form no unimportant part os the enduring record of history ; but of all to mingle with the crowd that throng the their glory and kingly state, what now remains? A tittle dust is all. Their pomp is tetur quantula sint hominum corpuscula." I thought of that passage in Isaiah, where the deceased monarchs of the earth are represented in the regions of the dead, reposing in grandeur suitable to their former dignity, each on his royal couch, surrounded by his arms and trophies. " All of them lie in glory, every one in his own sepulchre." When the funeral vault in this ancient Abbey is opened anew; and another monarch is gathered to his fathers, one can almost imagine the awfully sublime description of the prophet verified, and the shadows of the mighty dead rising from their couches to receive to their companionship another of their race. "Ha des from beneath is removed for thee, to sec thee at thy comings it stirreth up the dead for thee, even all the chief ones of the earth it raiseth up from their thrones all the kings. All they shall speak and say unto thee, 'Art thou also become as weak as we? Art thou become like unto us?"

After visiting the chapels, I next sought out the most remarkable monuments in other parts of the Abbey, such as those of the Earl of Chatham, Lord Mankeld, Sir Isaac Newton, and others whose names are conspicuous in the annals of England. In one spot beneath the pavement, William Pitt. Charles James Fox, the Marquis of Londonderry, and George Canning, lie very near to each other. The grave has composed the differences of discordant statesmen; side by side they sleep in death. Near them is a beautiful monument to Wilberforce, the Christian statesman.

But the most interesting part of the Abbev is the Poet's Corner. Here are congregated the memorials of departed genius, whose more enduring monument is in the don, where any papers are taken in, has the minds of myriads of men. Here the eve rests on the Statue of Shakspeare to which the sculptor's ar: has imparted all that intellectual dignity, that intense and sublime expression, which we so readily believe must have marked the aspect of the great poet, when lofty themes were working in his soul. His hand grasps a seroll, on which is inscribed his own well known lines, whose power can nowhere he more deeply felt than within the walls of Westminster Abbey.

"The cloud clapt towers, the gorgeous palaces, The solemn temples, the great globe itself, Yea, all that it inherit, shall dissolve, And, like the baseless fabric of a vision, Leave not a rack behind."

On the pedestal of the monument are three heads, representing Henry Y., Richard III., and Queen Elizabeth, three sovereigns whose histories are Jastingly associated with his

"O. RARE BEN JOHNSON," is the inscription which designates Shakspeare's distinguished contemporary, "Of the lines on the monument to GRAY, I recollect only the last two, where England is represented as rival ling ancient Greece in the choiceness of her poetical treasures :

" She felt a Homer's fire in Milton's strains, A Pindar's rapture in the lyre of Gray."

Feelings not easily expressed crowded ipon the mind, as the eye distinguished the names of Chaucer, Milton, Dryden, Gold smith, Thompson, &c., and glanced from monument to monument of those whose sweet strains have been familiar from early youth, and incorporated, as it were, into the very texture of the mind. Addison has a old Gothic edifice, associated with many testatue. One of the more recent monuments markable scenes in English history. It is is that to David Garrick, who died in 1776. the largest Hall in Europe, wasupported by A flat stone in front of it, marked " Eva pillars, being 270 feet long, 74 wide, and 90 GARRICK," designates the grave of his wife. high. Here Richard II., entertained 10,000 Dr. Johnson lies near Garrick. Close to guests at his Christmas festivals; and here

these is the recent grave of Campbell. I lingared in the Abbey, on this first vis. crown. Here, ton, Charles L, received senit to it, till the close of the evening service, tence of death. The trial of Warren Haswhich is held daily in the Choir. The solemu notes of the organ, swelling through ry of Burke and Sheridan, took place in this the vast edifice, penetrating to its dim recesses, and echoed back from its lofty arches, was inexpressibly grand. As I glanced for the last time, at the combre magnificence of the august pile, how perfectly did it realize the Poet's conception!

"How reverend is the face of this tall pile, Whose ancient pillars rear their marble heads, To bear aloft its arched and ponderons roof, By its ewn weight made steadfast and immovable.

Looking tranquility! It strikes an awe And terror on my aching sight; the tombs and monumental caves of death look cold, And shoot a chillness to my trembling heart." The Houses of Parliament are almost the on

ly places in London to which money will be insure admission. Of late years, a member order is indispensable. The House of Com mons is a plain unadorned ball, about 80 fee by 46, convenient enough for the members but evidently constructed with no reference to the great public, who, in order to get in would have to shrink like Milton's demonin Pandemonium. Perhaps if the profane apt to greet the ears of the legislators some times, in the style of said demons, with a " dismal universal hiss, the sound of public scorn ;" to ghard again which, it is though best to exclude them. Behind the Speak er's chair, there is a small gallery appropri ated to the reporters; but even these are ad mitted only by sufferance, as there are laws in existence authorizing their exclusion. The side galleries are for privileged persons, such as the members of either flouse; and at the opposite end from the Speaker, are three o four rows of seats, constituting the Stranger's Gallery. Of these, only the front row at fords a favorable position from which to see and hear, and to secure a place in this, it is necessary to get a special order given on the spot, by a member to an officer of the House This I was fortunate enough to obtain at my first and longest visit and I had a very good view. The trish Arms' bill was under die cussion. The speeches were generally short and to the point, some of them exhibiting considerable heat, but generally without any attempt at oratory-more like spirited con versation, with occasional sharp hits and prompt rejoinders, evincing what Pope call harmony not understood." The principal exception to this was an elaborate speech by Macauley, whose epigrammatic style gave edge to the weapons of argument and sar casm with which he assailed the dominant party. Indeed the opposition had the floor the greater part of the evening, Sir Robert Peel reserving his forces till near the close when, in a basiness-tike fashion, without display of rhetoric, he replied to his assail. ants en masse. He had the votes, and there fore was not very sensitive to mere verbal attacks. There was nothing to my eve at all remarkable in his face, figure or manner

The members generally, seemed a little more intent on doing business, and getting through with it, then is the case at Washing. ton. There was no "speaking to Bun combe :" no one began with the origin of the Government -- (which there, indeed, would be taking a somewhat wider range than with us,) in order to get at the subject n debate, nor was there so much the air o declaiming a bulky pamphlet to be sent of to constituents. Although the debate was on an exciting topic, there was little disorder, with the exception of the cries 'hear, bear, and certain bursts of laughter and ironical cheers, with which a pretty ardent Hibernian was greeted; though, sometimes, when the mirth "grows fast and furious," there is no question that the House of Commone, in the multitude of its strange noises and unearthly discords, bears no slight re-

semblance to an ill-regulated menagerie. I left the House shortly before midnight, congratulating myself that what I lost as an auditor, I could make up at breakfast from the copious report in the " Times." So perfect is the division of labor among the newspaper reporters, one taking the place of another after a short interval, that the first half of a long speech is in type before the speaker has eat down, and a few hours after the night session has closed, the proceedings are on their way to every part of the kingdom. The circulation of the "Times" newspaper must be enormous. It seems to be universally diffused. Every place almost in Lon-Times. Its eight ample and closely printed pages, contain just what is needful to keep one apprized in brief, of all that is going on in the world, and well requite the labor of perusat.

The House of Lords is much smaller than the House of Commons, with something more of ornament. At one end is the space allotted to the throne; on the floor in front of it, the famous woolsack affords-I speak from experience-a very comfortable scat; below, and at the sides; are the seats of the members. One morning, when the House was sitting in its judicial capacity, I heard a speech of some length from Lord Brougham. At its close, he came and conversed in a very animated style, with a gentleman near me, giving me just the opportunity I wished to study his countenance and bearing. He reminded me alightly of Henry Clay. With larger and more rugged features, he has the same indescribable manner, that tells of the intellectual power lurking beneath the homely exterior. He gets hard punches, now a days, from " Punch," and other organs of popular sentiment. When the Chanceller, Lord Lyndhurst, spoke, he left the woolsack, and advanced some distance in front, placing himself on the same footing with other speakers, as is the etiquette there, instead of speaking ex cathedra. The twelve judges, completely enveloped in their black gowns, with heads buried under most portenlous wigs, appeared to my irreverent eyes, a group of exceedingly grotesque figures.

Westminster Hall, in the immediate vieinity of the House of Parliament, is a grand the Parliament men, that deprived him of his tings, which called forth the splendid oratohall. At the time of my visit, its walls were covered with Cartoons; several valuable premiums having been offered by government for the best designs for the best decofresco painting. The subjects were limited to British history, and the works of Spenser, Shakspeare, and Milton, and the competition was restricted to British artists; still no less than 140 cartoons were offered. Casar's