THE COMMONPLACE BOOK.

No. III. THE CONFIDENCE OF FAITH.

That flower which follows the sun, doth so even in cloudy days: when it doth not shine forth, yet it follows the hidden course of it. So the soul that moves after God, keeps that course when he hides his face; is constant, yea, is glad at his will in all estates, or conditions, or events. And though not only all be withered and blasted without, but the face of the soul little better within to sense, -no flourishing of graces for the present, -yet it rejoices in him, and in that everlasting Covenant that still holds ordered in all things and sure, -as the sweet singer of Israel sweetly expresses it. For this, says he, is all my salvation, and all my desire, although He make it not to grow. That is a strange although, and yet he is satisfied even in that .- Archbishop Leighton.

Greatness and goodness are not means, but ends; Has he not always treasures, always friends,
The great good man? Three treasures—love and light
And calm thoughts regular as infant's breath;
Three firm friends, more sure than day or night—
Himself, his Maker, and the Angel Death!

SOCINIANISM.

If I durst choose between poison cups, I would take Deism rather than Socinianism. It seems better to reject as forgery, than, having received as truth, to drain of meaning; to use without reserve the sponge and thumbscrew;—the one when passages are too empire will be shaken by our assaults. plain for controversy,—the other, when against us, till unmercifully tortured .- Rev. Henry Melville.

Agur said, - give me neither poverty nor riches ;incomes should be like our shoes, if too small they relative thing, since he that has little and wants less, is richer than he that has much and wants more.-True contentment depends not upon what we have: -a tub was large enough for Diogenes, but a world sound foundation of learning and science. was too little for Alexander .- Colton.

TEXT STRAINERS.

Some preachers will bring any thing into the text. The young Masters of Arts preached against non-residency in the University; -whereupon the heads thing but what was in the text. The next day one that Abraham was resident, for if he had been non- for the happy effect of it. - Bishop Ken. resident he could never have begat Isaac; -and so fell foul upon the non-residents! - Selden.

TRANSUBSTANTIATION.

There is no greater argument, though not used, against Transubstantiation, than the Apostles, at their first Council, forbidding blood and suffocation .-Would they forbid blood, and yet enjoin the eating of blood too?—Ib.

Plante. Lorde, in me the tree of godly lyfe;

Paradise, where growes no of

Hedge me about with the strong fence of faith; If Thee it please, use eke Thy pruning knife, Lest that, Oh Lorde, as a good gardiner saith, If suckers draw the sap from roots on hie, Perhaps in tyme, the top of tree may die. Let, Lorde, this tree be set within Thy garden-wall

CONVICTION OF SIN.

Sir Nicholas Breton,

I have read a story of a certain King of Hungary, who being on a time marvellous sad and heavy, his brother would needs know of him what he ailed .-"Oh brother," says he, "I have been a great sinner against God, and I know not how I shall appear before Him, when He comes to Judgment." His brother told him they were but melancholy thoughts, and made light of them. The King replied nothing at the present; but in the dead time of the night sent an executioner of justice and caused him to sound a trumpet before his brother's door, -which, according to the custom of that country, was a sign of present execution. This royal person hearing and seeing the messenger of death, sprang pale and trembling into his brother's presence, beseeching the King to let him know wherein he had offended. "Oh brother," replied the King, "thou hast loved me, and never offended me; and is the sight of my executioner so dreadful to thee?—and shall not I, so great a sinner, fear to be brought to judgment before Jesus Christ .-

THE OMNIPRESENT GOD. Thou uncreate—unseen—and undefined, Source of all life—and footnain of the mind,— Felt through all time, and working in all space-Imagination carnot paint the spot,
Around—250ve—beneath, where Thou art not. Rev. R. Montgomery.

POPERY.

Our Lord said of false prophets, By their fruits ye shall know them; -and however the mind may be entangled theoretically, yet surely it will fall upon certain marks in Rome which seem to convey to the simple and honest enquirer a solemn warning to keep clear of her while she carries them about her: such as her denying the cup to the laity, her idolatrous worship of the Blessed Virgin, her image-worship, her recklessness in anathematising, and her schismatical and overbearing spirit .- Newman.

A POPULAR WORK.

In former times a popular work meant one that adapted the results of studious meditation or scientific research to the capacity of the people; presenting in the concrete, by instances and examples, what had been ascertained in the abstract by the discovery of the law. Now, on the other hand, that is a popular work which gives back to the people their own errors and prejudices, and flatters the many by creating them under the title of the public, into a supreme and unappealable tribunal of intellectual excellence.

> Within this awful volume lies The mystery of mysteries! To whom God has granted grace To read, to fear, to hope, to pray, To lift the latch and force the way; But better had they ne'er been bo Who read to doubt, or read to scorn.

THE BIBLE.

Sir Walter Scott. HUMILITY.

REFINING POWER OF RELIGION.

Since I have known God in a saving manner, paintme before. I have received what I suppose is a taste for them; for religion has refined my mind, and made it susceptible of impressions from the sublime and that he had ever worn either, so completely did he beautiful. Oh how religion secures the heightened devote himself to the duties of his collegiate office, and enjoyment of those pleasures which keep so many of his sacred profession. from God, by their becoming a source of pride!

Henry Martyn.

INGRATITUDE.

found unaccompanied by other viciousness.-Fuller.

IMPATIENCE

Is a quality sudden, eager, and insatiable, which grasps at all, and admits of no delay; scorning to wait upon God's leisure, and attend humbly and dutifully upon the issues of His wise and just providence.

THE POOR CHRISTIAN'S PRAYER. He looks abroad unto the varied field Of nature; and though poor, perhaps, compared With those whose mansions glitter in his sight, Calls the delightful scenery all his own. His are the mountains, and the valleys his, And the resplendent rivers. His to enjoy With a propriety that none can feel, But who with filial confidence inspired, Can lift to Heaven an unpresumptuous eye, And smiling say, "My Father made them all!"

ATTACHMENT TO THE CHURCH. Without individual holiness, attachment to the Church is but an unmeaning name. There may, no doubt, be a carnal zeal and a party affection, but there will be a worldliness which will taint the one, and a hollowness which will disgust men with the other. But when zeal for Christ's Church has ite root in an awful sense of those evangelical gifts which in this holy society He bestows upon mankind -when it is evident by a devout and self-denying life, spent in obedience to his laws,-then may we hope that God will bless our efforts, and that Satan's

Archdeacon R. Wilberforce.

IMPORTANCE OF STUDY IN YOUTH.

If it should ever fall to the lot of youth to peruse and this will ever be the prayer of the wise. Our with the deepest regret that I recollect in my manhood the opportunities of learning which I neglected will gall and pinch us, but if too large they will cause in my youth; -that through every part of my literary us to stumble and to trip. Wealth, after all, is a career I have felt pinched and hampered by my own ignorance; and that I would at this moment give half

Sir Walter Scott.

CHRISTIAN BENEFICENCE.

To give to an ill man may be a mistake, but no me, unless what was given was given him to an ill purpose. Nay, to give to an ill man, and knowingly, made an order, that no man should meddle with any is our duty, if that ill man wants necessaries of life, -for as long as God's patience and forbearance inpreached upon the words, Abraham begat Isaac: dulge that ill man life, life to lead him to repentance, When he had gone a good way, at last he observed, we ought to support that life God indulges him, hoping the true view of the case.

Cusac Smith, and the Right Hon. John Wilson Croker, ble, and definitely fixed; and therefore that in one the true view of the case.

WONDERS OF REDEMPTION.

If Alexander the Great who conquered the Eastern world, had stooped to have given up his life for a few ants, even after they had annoyed him, his conduct would have vielded but a faint image of the infinite condescension of Jehovah-Jesus in the salvation of His redeemed.—Ambrose Serle.

> THE LATE BISHOP OF CORK. (From the St. James's Chronicle.)

We cannot permit the death of such a man as has lately been taken from us, to pass without a more respectful notice than the bare announcement, that the

When the Almighty vouchsafes to confer upon any of mankind the possession of rare talents, and the opportunity of exercising the gifts, he allows to him an option to employ those talents for his own fame and aggrandisement on one side, or for the good of his fellow-creatures, and the glory of the giver. He who makes the selfish election needs and merits no commemorator of his virtues, but justice and gratitude command to honour the memory of him who, in his perfect self-denial and devotion to the interests of others, has omitted to raise monuments to himself .-In this latter class a high place is due to the venerable man whose loss we lament. In the whole history of our Church, rich as it is in noble characters, we shall in vain look for a more complete model of what a Christian gentleman and a Christian prelate ought to be, than is presented by Dr. Kyle. Endowed with natural talents of a high order, talents to which he added all that the most extensive and profound learning could supply, the Bishop was from first to last the most laborious of servants, to the duties successively cast upon him in the course of a long and active lifewe say servants, not slaves, for his was a willing service -a service for which, indeed, he sought no hire in this world, but for which we may, without presumption,

trust he now has "his exceeding great reward."

The right reverend lord, descended from a respectable family of the North of Ireland, was born in the county of Londonderry, about the year 1771. Having received his education at the diocesan school of Derry, he entered with distinction the University of Dublin, of which he was to be at a later day the honoured governor, in the year 1788; and succeeded, after a contest, which is always a severe one, in obtaining at the earliest period, that by the college statutes, he could obtain it, a foundation scholarship; he was either the first, or very near the first, among the successful candidates; but, if we are rightly informed, he was the very first. Through his undergraduate course, Mr. Kyle carried away all the honours, and, upon his taking his degree, the universal opinion of his seniors common strife. Among the fellows and foundation and contemporaries—among whom may be named scholars a predominant pro-Romanist party had existed Magee, Graves, Elrington (Bishop of Ferns), and fellowship, the highest prize that the Irish University affords, and a rich one, but one which, for that reason, as it is always honestly awarded to merit, exacts from the aspirant to it enormous labour. Thus encouraged, Mr. Kyle undertook the task. The years, however, which he was to devote to peaceful and secluded study were the most agitated years in (at least modern) Irish history; they were the years preceding the rebellion of 1798, a time which called for the active exertion of every loyal and brave man, and Mr. Kyle was not of a character or spirit to disregard the call. His principles were those of his Orange family-thoroughly Protestant Principles-which he undeviatingly maintained to the last moments of his life. His temper, though not to be surpassed in gentleness, had in it still something warlike and romantic-he became an officer, and, as his contemporaries used to say, the best officer, in the splendid volunteer corps formed by the students of Trinity College, and, if not misrepresented by some who have spoken of him, the master of the principal Orange Lodge formed among the young men To be humble to superiors is duty; -to equals, is of the University. It was in this season of strife, courtesy; -to inferiors, is nobleness; -and to all, between study and arms, politics and literature, that safety:-It being a virtue, that, for all her lowliness, he had to struggle against several more apathetic and commandeth those souls it stoops to .- Sin. T. Moore. therefore more steadily reading men for the prize wrought for through long years of labour. He was, ing, poetry, and music, have had charms unknown to statutable necessity, took orders in the Church, renouncing for ever the sword and the Orange sash; nor could any one who ever saw him from that time suspect

system of education. Never man cultivated this relation with more zeal

oon became a favourite; they were almost universally distinguished for a literary proficiency beyond their not in after life continue to love him as a well-nurtured cribe to his teaching whatever might be his good success as a scholar. This unequalled popularity was not tongues, for all of which duties he was pre-eminently in it. these pages, let such a reader remember, that it is examiner at the quarterly examinations. His young worth, and we will say that it is their duty to do so.— more or less abundantly, or rather different spheres of cumstances; and the evil, we fear, will never be of the logic of Aristotle, and developed the masculine of those who have been the objects and the witnesses reasoning of Locke, studies which he loved, as all men of those services. if by so doing I could rest the remaining part upon a learning, though he was among the best Greek scholars to be. He married early Miss Moore, a lady of a were many more in one case than in the other:—I should be like an army—not consisting only of private kind of affectation and faste, his uniform courtesy, worthy of their parents. feel as if the lecturer's entire zeal was devoted to his found in any land. We may name as among their most arisen. individual improvement.

for it was a kind of lottery, the secret wish of every who still happily survives, as youngest among them. heart the word must flourish, in another that it could lit is therefore with great satisfaction that we learn. one was that "he might have Mr. Kyle;" the imper- There were others, now at rest, not unworthy of such never germinate at all, in others that it could only that a scheme is on foot for a new Colony, something fectly prepared were as desirous of him, as the most society, but whom it does not become us to name. fairly arose out of the books proposed for the exami- consolation of his sorrowing friends. old be an indulgent one; hence the

universal wish for Mr. Kyle. and how violently the whole bias of a youth's principles and even the destiny of his life is disturbed by his first suffering from what he regards as injustice.-Be the merits of a fair examiner, however, small or great, they characterise the man, and evenness of mper, zeal in the discharge of every duty, with an applacable hostility to affectation in every shape, from mere frivolity of manners up to black hypocrisy, were, with the sweetest and most ingenuous manners, the characteristics of Mr. Kyle, characteristics that adered to him to his dying hour, and through all the high offices to which he was deservedly elevated.

In 1820, Mr. (now Doctor) Kyle was selected, while still a junior fellow, for the governorship of the University as Provost, upon the promotion of the learned Doctor Elrington, to the Bishopric of Ferns.

The appointment of a junior fellow to the provosthip was unusual, if not absolutely unprecedented, as we believe it was at least for a century and a half; but so universally were Dr. Kyle's various and exalted merits acknowledged, that his appointment did not provoke one murmur of disapprobation; and well did his government of the University for the eleven succeeding years justify the universal, if tacit, decision in

The eleven years of which we speak were years of anxious and almost angry controversy through the whole United Kingdom, and more particularly in Ireland, as the country which the controversy principally concerned. In those years the "Catholic question," as it was called, was incessantly debated, until, as it was vainly hoped, -alas! for the wisdom of those who were accepted for statesmen-it was in 1829 set for ever at rest by concession to the Romanist sect .-Trinity College did not enjoy any immunity from the learning and genius—recommended him to read for a to parliament as their single representative (the Uniafter Mr. Grattan's death the chief leader of the pro-

Romanist faction. Protestant, and placed at the head of a divided body in the very heat and crisis of their struggle, his task would have been a difficult one to any less honest and vigorous minded man. The provost, however, justly estimated the rights and duties of his high and responelections presented less than the usual amount of selves from the surrounding heap. however, signally successful in the contest, and in ever imputed to him any wrong. No pro-Romanist, loved their darkness and hated the light that would 1798 obtained his fellowship, and, as a matter of or Romanist, ever charged upon him injustice or op- make that darkness manifest, and refused to walk in

government to the Bishopric of Cork.

Oxford and Cambridge, every student must, at his in succession, necessarily the acquaintances of the alter the everlasting relations between right and the next day they are. [This will remind us of the It is the abridgement of all baseness, a fault never entrance, obtain an introduction by some one of the Provost of Frinity College; but it was impossible for wrong—who, when the light appeared, did not refuse 'short time' and half-pay of our manufactories; and junior fellows, who thenceforth stands towards him in any one, of whatever rank, to become his acquaintance to be drawn to it, even though they knew that it also of the amusements by which they eke out their the relation of private tutor, and actually in loco parentis, without ending as his firm and affectionate friend. Of would condemn their darkness—that it would require time when wages and work are short—such as Chartist and of a very vigilant and affectionate parent too. The the Marquis of Wellesley, it was made subject of com- an entire remodelling of their lives and hearts: such meetings, or, as in Paris, planting trees of liberty, and tutor, as this junior fellow is called, lectures his pupils plaint, that he delighted so much in the society of the were the Matthews, and the Zacchæuses, all who so forth.] In this manner the Lydians went on for carefully in the books in which they are to be examined provost as to neglect for its enjoyment the duties of confessed their deeds, justifying God. Not that I eighteen years! but when matters did not mend, but at each approaching examination-arranges with the his office. "How can I help it," was the apology of would prefer to instance these as examples of the rather got worse, King Atys divided his subjects into University all their pecuniary affairs—defends them the learned and accomplished viceroy; "it is the only good and honest heart, except in so far as it is need-two portions, and then drew lots between them; one against all oppressions, insults, and unjust charges, relaxation I have; do not grudge me the conversation ful to guard against a Pelagian abuse of the phrase, portion to stay at home, and the other to go and form and, where he cannot defend, exerts himself to obtain of one man of amiable manners, and deep and varied and to show how the Lord's language here does not a colony. The part of the nation to whom the lot fell from the governing powers, the utmost possible miti- knowledge, from whom I hear nothing of jobs and condemn even great and grievous sinners to an incapa- to emigrate, took Atys's son Fyrrhenus for their king; gation of punishment. This is as endearing a relation political manœuvres, of which, heaven knows, I hear city for receiving the word of life. Nathanael would and they went down to Smyrma, and built ships; and as can exist among men not united by the ties of blood; so much from every body else as to weary my very be a yet more perfect specimen of the class here alluand to the superior, if he be a good and prudent man, soul." Lord Melbourne and Lord Stanley, also ded to-"the Israelite, indeed, in whom was no guile" goods and chattels, sailed away to the coast of Italy, it gives a right of advising and directing the conduct learned and accomplished men, found the same charm -which was saying in other words, the man with the and formed the colony of Tyrrhenia, or Tuscany." of his juniors—which fulfils the conditions of a perfect in the Provost's company, and formed a like warm soil of an honest and good heart, fitted for receiving The point in this narrative which is most to be attachment to him.

limited to those who were properly his own pupils. - manifested the same devotion to duty and the same preaching of the word of the kingdom; and thus when institutions, too often carried out notions of Church The Dublin University system requires of the junior calm energy which had distinguished him in less that word comes, it finds some with greater readiness and State widely different from those of old England. fellows to discharge the duties of general teachers, in eminent, but not less responsible, or, perhaps, less for receiving it, as a word of eternal life, than others. And it must be confessed, with regret, that the mother addition to the instruction of their own particular useful stations. Within two years from his accession pupils, and Mr. Kyle was, in succession, a lecturer in to the Diocese, he had augmented by no less than -that the seed brought forth in some an hundred Colonies in this respect. Considerably more than a logic, in the Greek language, and in the Oriental forty-five the number of places of public worship with- fold, in some sixty, and in some thirty, it seems diffi-

of powerful minds who make their near acquaintance We have but to add, that in all the relations of prilove them; or the depth of his Greek and Oriental vate life, the late bishop was as happy as he deserved

distinguished ornaments outside of the college walls

studious competitors for honours. The reason for this We have not alluded to the personal religion of the was simple-Mr. Kyle was sure to bring out fairly late Bishop, because it was unnecessary to do so. Our whatever was in him from every man whom he examin- sketch must be unfaithful indeed, if it has not described. By a rapid fire of questions, threefold more rapid ed the career of a man of sincere and ardent piety.than the interrogatories of any other examiner, he gave | There is nothing but that "fear which is the beginning to every man an opportunity of answering something of wisdom," that could sustain so long, so even, and ception of that word, for every event will have tended names of Bishops, noblemen, and other influential if he knew anything, and as his questions were never so consistent a walk in the faithful and zealous discouched in the form of riddles, but put in the most charge of every duty, wholly regardless of celebrity or heart, and will therefore render it more or less probaintelligible shape—never esoteric, or what are called of aggrandisement. A sincere and devoted Christian ble that the seed of God's word will prosper there, "a full representation of the parent state, a complete in our Universities "coach questions," but such as the late Bishop was, and that he was such is the high yet it lies in him now to take heed how he hears, and segment of society to be the germ of a new nation."

reading, and his capacity of making use of a fair lose that which they have loved without a sense of pare Jam. i 21.) examination, and the good nature of the examiner gave grief?—but they grieve only for themselves. "He," like a shock of corn to the earth These may seem small merits to those who are not to his reward; and contemplating the clouds that over- root—that every act of sin, of unfaithfulness to the be formed entirely of members of the Church of Engaware of the effect upon the minds of young men of a hang his country, they must be disposed to feel "that light within us, is, as it were, a treading of the ground land, accompanied by an adequate supply of Clergy, ense of university wrongs, who do not know how often the righteous is taken away from the evil to come."

THE SEED IN THE GOOD GROUND.

We learn that "he that receiveth seed into the good

round, is he that heareth the word and understandeth it. which also beareth fruit, and bringeth forth some a hundred fold, some sixty, and some thirty," or with the mportant variation of St. Luke, "that on the good ground are they, who in an honest and good heart having heard the word keep it, and bring forth fruit with atience"-important, because in it comes distinctly forward a difficulty, which equally existed in the paraable, as recorded by the other Evangelists, but did not come forward with an equal distinctness, and yet on the right solution of which a successful interpretation must altogether depend. What is this "honest and good heart?" how can any heart be called good before the Word and Spirit have made it so?-and yet here the seed finds a good soil, does not make it. The same question recurs, when the Lord says, "He that is of God, heareth God's word's;" (John viii. 41) and again, "Every one that is of the truth heareth my (John xviii, 37.) But who in this sinful world can be " of the truth," for is it not the universal doctrine of the Bible that men become "of the truth" for many years, as they (then the only electors for the of "an honest and good heart,"—all signify the same and feelings of the old country. Miller, now the sole survivor of that constellation of University borough), proved by constantly returning thing. Inasmuch as they are anterior to hearing God's words-coming to the light-bringing forth fruitve sity had then but one,) Mr. (since Lord) Plunkett, they cannot signify a state of mind and heart in observe, that the Holy Scriptures, if viewed merely as which the truth is positive and realized, but they in- an ancient historical parrative, afford more valuable dicate one in which there is a receptivity for the truth. Dr. Kyle had been, from first to last, a thorough No heart can be said to be absolutely a good soil, as none is good save God only. And vet the Scripture speaks often of good men; even so comparatively it may be said of some hearts, that they are a soil fitter for receiving the seed of everlasting life than others. Thus the "son of peace" will alone receive the messible office. His rights he asserted by unequivocally, sage of peace, (Luke x. 6) while yet not anything exand without concealment, maintaining, in his indivi- cept the reception of that message will make him dual capacity, his own true Protestant principles; and truly a son of peace. He was before indeed a latent his duty he discharged by governing with the strictest son of peace, but it is the Gospel which first makes and most ingenuous impartiality, a body composed of actual that which was hitherto potential. So that the Protestants on one side, and of pro-Romanists, and preaching of the Gospel may be likened to the scatactual Romanists on the other. Except on the occa- tering of sparks: where they find tinder, there they sions of elections the college enjoyed undisturbed fasten, and kindle into a flame; or to a loadstone peace during the eleven years of his rule, constantly thrust in among the world's rubbish, attracting to itadvancing in the cultivation of letters and of every self all particles of true metal, which yet but for this useful and graceful art, and even the saturnalia of would never and could never have extricated themlicense. This was all due to the known impartiality Not otherwise among those to whom the word of

and vigour of the provost and to his characteristic Christ, as actually preached by himself, came, there mildness, ever the accompaniment of an honest and were two divisions of men, and the same will always firm temper. With such success did he bear himself subsist in the world. There were first the falsethrough the stormy period, that no breath of suspicion hearted, who called evil good and good evil-who We know not which of Lord Grey's colleagues is to Christ came in contact. But there were also others, it. According to the system of Trinity College, Dublin, tion. Lord Wellesley, Lord Melbourne, and Lord of positive law much greater sinners than those first, —as dice, and chess, and billiards. The way they which, in this respect, differs from the systems of Stanley became, as members of the Irish government, but who yet acknowledged their evil—had no wish to managed things was this,—one day they played, and —"Six New Points for the Charter."

and nourishing the word of everlasting life, and bring- noted is, that the King of Lydia did not "shovel out"

in its season." They humbly trust that he has gone soil in which the seed of eternal life should have taken million acres in New Zealand. From "Notes on the Parables of our Lord," by the Rev. the ether hand, even for those who have brought the difficulties which surround the question of education of educations are the ether hand, even for those who have brought the difficulties which surround the question of educations are the ether hand, even for those who have brought the worlded appears into the experiment of the properties of the experiment of the experi open and clear. For the heavenly seed in this differs in their plan; and that it will form a model for future from the earthly, that the latter as it finds its soil, so colonies of the same sort. it must use it, for it cannot alter its nature. But the eternal life.

> COLONIZATION. (From the English Churchman.)

The subject of Emigration is one which naturally presses more and more upon the public attention, as through hearing Christ's words, not that they hear his the numbers of our population yearly increase. We words because they are of the truth—that the beart are glad to observe that the term "emigration" is doubt whether the nation has time to wait for its is good, through receiving the word, not that it re- gradually giving way to that of "colonization," which development as an example. We are inclined to think ceives the word, because it is good? This is certain- is, in many respects, a very different thing. Emigration, that colonization on an extensive scale, is one of those ly the scriptural doctrine, but at the same time those as practised in recent times, is the gradual removal of remedial measures which must be adopted at once by passages from St. John as well as this present parable, individuals, generally of the poorer sort, with their our Government, if the nation is to be saved from the and much more also in the Scripture, bear witness to families, to seek their fortune, unaided and unprotected dangers of its present over-crowded and ill-employed the fact that there are conditions of heart in which in a foreign land. Colonization is the removal of a population. We fear that our people will not be conthe truth finds readier entrance than in others. "Be- "segment of society," properly organized and super- tented to work and play alternately, as the Lydians ing of the truth,"-"doing truth,"-having the soil intended, who carry with them the laws and customs did for eighteen years, with food on one day, and

The first instance of colonization on record, is that be found for our present yearly increasing difficulties. mentioned in the book of Genesis. And we may here information on such subjects than some persons suppose. The account is as follows:-

" And Abram went up out of Egypt, he and his wife, and all that he had, and Lot with him, into the south. And Abram was very rich in cattle, in silver and in gold * * And Lot also, which went with Abram, had flocks, and herds, and tents, and the land was not able to bear them, that they might dwell together: for their substance was great so that they might not dwell together. And there was a strife between the herdsmen of Abram's cattle, and the herdsmen of Lot's at the present moment, twelve students are in regula cattle * * * * * And Abram said unto Lot, let there be no strife, I pray thee, between me and thee, and between my berdsmen and the herdsmen for the society for the Propagatory of the and between my herdsmen and thy herdsmen, for we tion of the Gospel, and four are assisted from local funds be brethren. Is not the whole land before thee?-Separate thyself, I pray thee, from me. If thou wilt take the left hand, then I will go to the right; or if from time to time, it is annecessary to repeat it.] thou depart to the right hand, I will go to the left."

in the narrative, illustrating as it does the plain sense mitted to the care of a gentleman (a Candidate for of the matter—that when a country is unable to support its inhabitants, the best thing for them to do is to Nova Scotia; and the Senior division is, for the present divide, and part of them to seek a new territory.

Herodotus gives a curious account of one of the earliest colonies :-

them, drawing back further into their own darkness famine in all the land of Lydia. The Lydiaus bore it In 1831, Dr. Kyle was promoted by Lord Grey's -self-excusers and self-justifiers, such as were for patiently for a long time, but the famine not abating. To this exercise in the delivery as well as composition the most part the Scribes and Pharisees, with whom they began to devise what remedies they could against of Sermons, is added the reading of the Liturgy, with Some thought of one thing, and some of another; claim the principal share in the honour of this promo- sinners as well, often as regards actual transgression and, amongst other things, they invented various games tion. Lord Wellesley, Lord Melbourne, and Lord of positive law much greater sinners than those first, -as dice, and chess, and billiards. The way they

To which of the three Doctor Kyle's promotion to ing forth fruit with patience; -one of a simple, truth- his poorer subjects, and send them away to live or or success than Mr. Kyle, or made a better use of it; the episcopal bench is to be ascribed, however, we ful, and earnest nature; who had been faithful to the starve as they might in a foreign land, but sent out his pupils were unusually numerous, for such a tutor cannot say, or whether it was not the effect of their light which he had, diligent in the performance of the half the nation, with his own son at their head. This joint recommendation; but whoever may claim the duties which he knew, who had not been resisting is the difference between emigration, as at present honour, it is a high one, for as Doctor Kyle's political God's preparation for imparting to him his last and practised, and colonization. Scarcely any of our contemporaries, and he never had one pupil who did opinions were notoriously opposed to the political best gift, even the knowledge of his Son. For we Colonies, in modern times, have been formed upon opinions of the government of which they were mem- must keep ever in mind that the good soil comes as sound principles. At one time bodies of men used to son loves a careful and an indulgent father, and as- bers, the virtues and accomplishments of the object of much from God, as the seed which is to find there its go forth, who were dissatisfied with the institutions of their favour could be his only recommendation to it. home. The law and the preaching of repentance, their country; and then, instead of forming off-shoots Elevated to the Bishopric of Cork, the late Provost God's secret and preventing grace, run before the from the mother country and cherishing these ancient When the different measures of prospetity are given country has sadly neglected the interests of her cult to determine whether these indicate different the "plantations" in North America. The system of qualified. He, moreover, in common with the other It is, however, for the Clergy over whom he pre- degrees of fidelity in those that receive the word, ac- transportation to penal colonies, again, has been most junior fellows, was required to act constantly as an sided for seventeen years, to record their sense of his cording to which they bring forth fruit unto God prejudicial to the settlements formed under such cirrespondents might not be able to appreciate the acute- A man who gives his whole life to services compara- action more or less wide, which they are appointed to repaired. During the last few years vast bodies of ness of mind with which he disentangled the intricacies tively of mere usefulness, has a right to the testimony occupy, as to one servant were given five talents, to emigrants have gone out, both to America and our own another two; in which instance the diligence and Colonies; but with so little advantage of superinfidelity appear to have been equal, and the meed of tendence or assistance from their mother country, that praise the same, since each gained in proportion to they may have perished miserably. A colony, as we the talents committed to him, though these talents have seen it observed in a recent series of Tracts,* of Europe, and profoundly versed in the ancient lau- respectable family of the city of Dublin, who survives should suppose, however, the former.—The words soldiers, but officered, organized, and provided with all guages of the East; but they could appreciate his him, after nearly fifty years of uninterrupted affection, which St. Luke records (ver. 18), "Take heed there- things necessary for their expedition. Only, instead perfect good temper, his absolute freedom from every and who gave him a numerous family, all every way fore how ye hear, for whoseever hath to him shall be of swords, give them spades; instead of muskets, pitchgiven, and whosoever hath not from him shall be taken forks; instead of cannons, ploughs. Thus provided and his anxiety to impart as much as he could of his The numerous friends of his youth and middle age even that which he seemeth to have," (see also Mark iv. with weapons of peace, they will soon be able to adopt overflowing stores of knowledge. There was not one have, for the most part, passed away before him; but 23,) are very important for the avoiding a misunder- Napoleon's practice, of quartering themselves on the of his class of, it might be, a hundred, who did not they were a brilliant circle, such as may not be often standing of our parable, which else might easily have invaded country. Let them have provisions for the The disciples might have been in dauger of first year, and afterwards they will live in plenty by supposing that these four conditions of heart, in which their own exertions, and be a help, rather than a The quarterly examination was, however, his great (within which ALL were his friends), the late Sir Wm. the word found its hearers, were permanent, immuta-

prosper for a little while. Now the warning, "Take on the plan of that formed by King Atys and the heed how ye hear," obviates the possibility of such a Lydians. In our last number we printed the prospectus mistake, for it tells us that, according as the word is of tean Association for founding the Settlement of heard and received, will its success be-that while it Canterbury in New Zealand;" under the presidency is indeed true that all which has gone before in a of his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, and numman's life, will greatly influence the manner of his re- bering amongst the Committee many very excellent through this taking heed to ensure, with God's bles- The object of the Association is "to set an example nation—every man could answer in proportion to his They grieve that they have lost him—for who can sing, that it shall come to a successful issue. (Com- of a Colonial Settlement, in which, from the first, all the elements, including the very highest, of a good and For while this is true, and the thought is a solemn right state of society shall find their proper place and into more hardness, so that the seed shall not sink in with all the appliances requisite for carrying out her it, or a wasting of the soil, so that the seed shall find discipline and ordinances, and with full provisions for no nutriment there, or a fitting it to nourish thorns extending them in proportion to the increase of the and briars more kindly than the good seed; yet on population: as by preserving unity of religious creed, themselves into these evil conditions, a recovery is tion will be avoided, ample provision will be made for still, through the grace of God, possible:—the hard that object. Under these and similar arrangements, soil may again become soft—the shallow soil may be- the projectors expect that they shall be able to induce come rich and deep-and the soil beset with thorns a "really valuable body of men," of all classes, to join

> We heartily wish them success. It is indeed a noble heavenly seed, if it be acted upon by the soil where it scheme, and if carried out in the same bold and straightis cast, also reacts more mightily upon it, softening it forward spirit in which it is conceived, we trust that it where it is hard (Jer. xxiii. 29), deepening it where may produce good fruits, and in the words of the prosit is shallow, cutting up and extirpating the roots of pectus, that "by a careful application of the means evil where it is encumbered with these, and wherever which they have devised, it will be found possible to it is allowed free course, transforming and ennobling preserve the blessings of religion and eivilization, each of these inferior soils, till it has become that according to those forms, to which attachment has which man's beart was at first, good ground, fit to af- become a second nature with Englishmen, and at the ford nourishment to that Divine Word, that seed of same time to give a full development to the virtues which are exhibited, and the advantages which are enjoyed by a young and prosperous people; and they confidently hope that if the present undertaking be successful, its example will be quickly followed, and will produce ultimately the most important and beneficial consequences upon the Church, the Colonies and the Empire.

Sharing, as we do most cordially, in the sanguine hopes of the excellent advocates of this plan, we yet Chartist meetings the next. A speedier remedy must

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL IN FOREIGN PARTS.

DIOCESAN THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE AT COBOURG. From a Statement furnished by the Principal, and published in the Appendix to the Society's Report for 1847.)

Since the formation of the College at Cobourg (in the year 1842), twenty persons have been admitted to Holy Orders, in this and the neighbouring Diocese of Quebec, who were educated thereat either wholly or in part; and

raised for that object. [Here follows the course of Theological study, but as

ou depart to the right hand, I will go to the left."

Connected with theological study, attention is given to Classical Literature. The Students are, for this purpose,

assumed by the Principal,

Besides the above there are stated exercises in the com-Herodotus gives a curious account of one of the position of Sermons. These, after being examined by the Principal, are read aloud by their respective authors, in presence of all the Students; and after being thus read amine in all the land of Lydia. The Lydians bore it may be profited by the remarks or criticisms offered. critical remarks subsequently from the Principal,—by the several Students, at stated periods during each term.