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Original Poetry.

EMIGRANT SCOTTISH BIRDS IN CANADA. The merry strains of some singing-birds, brought into Galt by a family of emigrants, and purchased by the townspeople, drew tears from the eyes of many who heard them; awakening all the sweet and unforgottsn memories of the laud of their birth, and of the banks of the Clyde, where the little exiled songsters had learned their tuneful notes.

BY THE REV. W. STEWART DARLING.

__ I have heard sounds to-day Which, though unheard for years, yet seemed familiar, And called forth feelings in my soul which long Have slumbered undisturbed.

This morn I marked New comers in our town, whose stalwart forms And ruddy cheeks told of the sea-girt Isle
Which not long since they'd left;—I'd sat me down Close by the casement thro' whose open pane The summer-wind breathed gently. On its wings Was borne a strain of nature's melody-'The voice of birds"-birds of our much loved home Brought by the exiles to this distant land.

The sound at first was scarcely heard or heeded But as it rose and swelled, methought it sank Down thro' mine ear, till, in the heart's deep cells, It seemed to wake vague echoes of the past.

Again it swelled and thrilled; and then it came Over my spirit like the memory
Of some sweet song which I had heard in dreams. Each sense seemed lost in hearing; I forgot Almost that I had eyes; and when I strove To lift them up in search of those sweet songsters, I found that I was blind to outward things,

For they were filled by strange unbidden tears

But on my mental vision

Fresh from the heart.

There lay no darkness; for that voice of song Wasted me back upon its tremulous wings Thro' the long vista of my by-gone years, Until it brought me to my boyhood's home. And then it seemed as tho' once more I lay Upon some grass-grown bank, and gazing up, As I have often gazed in other days, Into the measureless height of heaven above, I sought the sky-lark, as at early morn It "sang its hymn of praise at heaven's own gate. rds may not tell how vividly that sound Did bring before my mind our old homesteading; Its sweet-briar hedges, with the mingled thorn, Its trees and flowers, and creepers that enwreathed Th' old trellised porch, where by my mother's knee I've sat and listened as the black-bird sang His lay of love unto his brooding mate, In the still even tide.

Who has not thought The summer breeze to be a blythsome thing, And listened to its voice amidst the leaves As to a sound of glee? Yet when it strikes Upon the harp of Æolus, its joy

true and well grounded. Not indeed the strongest con-ceivable proof, nor so considered by the Lord Himself, ceivable proof, nor so considered by the Lord Himself, who said of certain sceptics, that if they believed not 'Moses and the Prophets, neither would they believe though one rose from the dead;' but still, a proof, which if we take into view the doctrine connected with the miracle, may well seem abundantly sufficient to be appealed to, as our Lord does appeal to it, in answering the inquiry of John's disciples.* A kindred and conjoint office also is it one work in the second content of the second cont office also, is, if one may so speak, to reveal something of the character and position of our Lord; to declare Him according to the form in which the miracle comes before us, to be the Lord of nature, the King of men, the Ruler of the invisible realms of spiritual beings, the mighty Master of the powers of life and death. Such are the obvious and kindred, in truth, the inseparably united offices of our Lord's miracles. Offices which they subserved at the time when they were wrought, and which they subserve still, through the genuine and authentic records of

But is this all? Have they no other uses? It would be strange indeed if they had not: for God does not generally work in such a bare and barren way as this.—
'The uses,' says Archbishop Magee, 'arising from God's works, in their connexions may be various; and such are the pregnancies of his works, that a single act may answer For while she ministers to our bodily wants, and the comfort of our race, she is also, though a dimmed, yet still a glorious page, on which are traced in countless lines, the deepest and most awful truths; even the mysteries of the invital things of God's eternal power and ries of the invisible things of God's eternal power and Godhead. We see it too, in grace. For while it is Christ's human life alone,—one organic whole from the cradle to the cross,—that pays the price of our redemp-tion: in that same life we also find the perfect ideal of renewed, restored, and re-created man. It is therefore perfectly in accordance with all the analogy of nature, and all the analogy of grace, to believe that beside their offices of witnessing to our Lord, of attesting His mission, and revealing His character, the Gospel miracles should

subserve yet other purposes, and work for other ends, in the economies of Almighty wisdom.

"Perhaps we may not now be able to fathom all these purposes. Perhaps in this life we may never be able to purposes. Perhaps in this life we may never be able to fathom them. Yet some of them we may without presumption claim to see.† And to the consideration of one of them, on which all that follows in the present work is grounded, we must now proceed, reverently and humbly, feeling deeply the wise and weighty words of an ancient written.

"O Gospel dear! which givest me Such pattern of the life divine, How can my straitened vision see To read aright the wondrous line, Where runs the tale in solemn strain, Which tells the Lord of Glory's life, And hids our souls show forth again In faint reflection all His strife.";

* Coleridge has the remark that a "miracle divested of all connexion with a doctrine is witchcraft." It certainly may be.

† "The Miracles in the same way of our Lord, have, for the most part, such clear and universally acknowledged references to the times of the Church, that we should certainly understand to the times of the Church, that we should certainly understand them very inadequately if we were not to read them according to it. Such are the various miracles of healing and raising the dead. Whether they be regarded as signs of divine power, never to depart from the Church, as answers to prayer intended for the perpetual encouragement of Christians praying, as tokens of absolving power exercised by the Son of man, or, as and the coming resurrection of souls and bodies to be given in the Church."—MOBERLEY'S Five Sermons: Sermon I.

1 Paraphrase from the Pseudo Chrysostom.

truth is too strong to require, and too pure to permit, violations of courtesy; but amongst such cannot be classed titles, which are used in strict controversy by the soundest of our writers, and which are directly derivable from the creed of Pius IV., which speaks of 'the holy Roman Church.' That such as have of late days become so sensitive as to regard all titles but 'Catholic' offensive, and expressly designed for insult, will not believe his disclaimer, the author expects; but he can better afford to bear their cavils, than the criticisms of conscience, scholarship, and common sense. For all these unite in refuclaimer, the author expects; but he can better about to bear their cavils, than the criticisms of conscience, scholarship, and common sense. For all these unite in refusing to give, exclusively, the title 'Catholic' to any mere branch of the Church universal, especially to the Italian branch, which has done all she can to sever herself from the one Catholic Church, by her additions to the faith once delivered to the Saints. Let our erring brothers of Rome give heed to correct their own offensive phraseology, when speaking and writing concerning our and our Mother Church. They continue, in spite of our principles, formularies and Historical truth, to class us with the Continental Protestants, to make our Reformation identical with that guided by Luther and Calvin. Under the general name 'Protestant' they seek to include us, who are not only Protestants, but 'Protestant Episcopal: — who have no ecclesiastical connexion with Luther or Calvin; who have sprung from that branch of the Catholic Church which Apostolic hands planted in England; and who are just as much Protestants against the errors of Luther and Calvin, as against those of Leo X. or Gregory XVI."

The early introduction and propagation of Christi-

and in Nero's time, Dio" tells us that one man, and he a philosopher (Seneca), had 300,000l at one time in Britain. Britain was the scene of many notable warlike actions, the occasion of the Emperors' additional titles and triumphs, the residence of Roman lieutenants and legions; so that long before the time of Eusebius, the earliest ecclesiastical historian of rote, the British Legals. clesiastical historian of note, the British Islands were well known all over the Roman empire, and in his time, they were 'the talk of the world.' Here Constantius died: and here Constantine was declared emperor by the army. So that from the beginning, Britain was a well known and well defined locality.†

"Now with these facts, which the civil, not the religious

historians of earlier days afford, it is quite absurd to hear the term bombastic applied to the language of divers early fathers, when they allude to Britain. They knew just as well the situation of Britain, as an intelligent American does that of the West Indies.

And Clemens Romanus, Eusebius, and their brother writers, would have felt it no more a compliment to have been told that they did not know what country was at the 'extreme west,' than any of my readers would, to be told that they did not know what ocean bounded America

Chapter VII furnishes—

A SKETCH OF THE APOSTOLICAL SUCCESSION OF HER

"This succession is twofold.\(^+\) One link binds her to the Apostles through St. Paul, the other link binds her to the Apostles through St. Peter.

"(1.) St. Paul went to the British Islands during his travels in the West. The Church which he founded continued in vigour and comparative purity till the six h continued in vigour and comparative purity till the sixth century, when the Saxon invasion rendered necessary the assistance of the neighbouring Irish and Scotch churches which was freely given, and by their labours the Saxons

were mainly converted.
"This British Church, (strictly so called,) though depressed for a time, was never completely destroyed; and the learned defenders of the present Church in England,

trace their Apostolical Succession through her, as will be shown under a following section.

"(2.) St. Peter founded the Church at Rome, (say the and as this matter chiefly concerns them, we take them on their own ground;) from St. Peter, therefore, by Apostolical Succession, the Romish Ministry has descended. Now some of these Roman Bishops came into Great Britain in the 6th century, to assist the British and Scotch Church in converting the Saxons, just as Irish and Scotch did. But this assistance became a curse, since it was the first step towards subjecting the independent and Apostolic Church in Britain to the unscriptural and uncanonic jurisdiction of the Bishop of Rome. During the period of this unrighteous usurpation over the British Church, the Romish line of Apostolic Succession was introduced and continued. British men were led to believe that their allegiance was due to Rome; they received her innovations for truth; they became ministers, were ordained Bishops by Rome, and so the Succession of Rome was transmitted down through British men, and in British Churches, to the sixteenth century, to Archb'p Cranmer "All these ordinations were valid though uncanonical."

Apostolical succession is not affected by the moral char-

acter of the Ordainer or the Ordained. And when Bri-† See Stilling: Orig. Brit.: and Camden's Brittannia, for farther particulars. † There are other lines through which our Apostolical Suc-ession may be traced. See Chapin's Primitive Church, p.

& See the Author's work on "the Origin and Compilation kens of absolving power exercised by the Son of main and the characteristic specific specific

The following is a spirited and pungent extract:-

what but the sweat of English brows were the old cathedrals of our mother land reared? From what but English quarries were the stones dug, whence but from her ancient forests were the beams and rafters of her noble Luther and Calvin, as against those of Leo X. or Gregory XVI."

The early introduction and propagation of Christianity in Britain, is sometimes disposed of by treating it as a matter too obscure to afford any thing like historical certainty. Parties who are interested in keeping it in the dark, will naturally discountenance, and possibly ridical communications of Romanism, was the English Church Deformed, just as now the Church of England is the English Church Report of Romanism, was the England is the English Church Report of Romanism, was the England is the English Church Report of Romanism, was the England is the English Church Report of Romanism, was the England is the English Church Report of Romanism, was the England is the English Church Report of Romanism, was the England is the English Church Report of Romanism, was the England is the English Church Report of Romanism, was the England is the English Church Report of Romanism and Report of Rom minsters hewn. It is true, that oftentimes Italians stood

THE CHURCHING OF WOMEN: By the Rev. W. AGAR ADAMSON, A.B., T.C.D. Montreal: Lovell & Gibson, 1848.

The natural tendency of man is not to prayerstill less to praise. His necessities, however, may extort the former, but, relief obtained, the return of the latter is too often forgotten, or withheld. "Were its peculiarity, may well be called "her" hour—set there not ten cleansed? but where are the nine?- themselves this Spring to open a house for the recep-There are not found that returned to give glory to tion of their suffering sisters, and thereby to supply God save this stranger." Such is man. Aware of a want which had long pressed upon the feelings of this degeneracy of our nature, and with an anxiety like that which Job evinced on account of the apprehended and possible sins of his children, the Church, in her care for us, has provided a remedy for our inadvertencies, in her General and Special Thanksgivings, which will not suffer us to forget to praise as and particular mercies graciously vouchsafed to our we value all these thanksgivings, that of women after childbirth maintains an especial hold upon our feel-The thought that each mother's life hangs on a thread in the hour of travail, that in giving us birth her death may be apprehended, and that, if she survive, we, as it were, receive her back from the deadinvests the truth of those words, "the great pain and peril of childbirth," with a force and solemnity which have trembled from head to foot in the use of this short but solemn service, as we apprehended the deep realiloved mother in another land, and of our own obligations and short-comings; and we have wished that more frequently this simple but impressive service were listened to by the children of this generation, with the hope, and under the persuasion that filial piety and reverence (not too abundant, alas! in these latter days) would thereby, under the Divine blessing, spring up and increase in their hearts and lives. A Mother's love! who can fathom the depths, or exhaust the fulness of that well-spring of the heart—as the son of my womb, the son of my vows!" True, he has made that bosom to bleed, but it is not closed against him .- Him whom the world rejects, she still receives. Oh child, child, value, honour, love, succour

This direction has been given to our thoughts by the perusal of Mr. Adamson's eloquent Sermon on the Churching of Women, in which he has skillfully engrafted on his explanation of that service a poweror advocate more worthy could not well have been found. Both appeal with no ordinary earnestness to God, commit this charity.

* Of course a Bishop (as other ministers) may be prevented, by canonical action, from the legal exercise of his authority.

The following is a spirited and purgent extract:—
"THE LAMENT OF THE ROMISH CHURCH FOR HER POSSESSIONS IN ENGLAND.

"You often hear the adherents of the Ialian Church talking of the injustice of the Reformation, in taking away their Cathedrals, their endowments, etc. etc., so that one who listens to them would suppose that the Romanists had both civil and eclesiastical possession of Great Britain since Apostolic days. No, say they but we ought to have possession since Augustin's days. Jutt as if the Saxon invaders, (a small part of whom Augustin preached to,) having annihilated the poor Britons, together with their ground, and timber, and stone, Augustin had brought an importation of Italian soil, and timber, and Isles. Their possessions in England! Why, who but English Churchmen gave the Church endowments, and in what but the sweat of English brows were the old cathe-

emporary discouragement generate permanent indifference. Remember that God has said "the poor shall never cease out of the land."

But it is not for poverty simply, in its general characteristics, that I solicit your contributions now. It is for afflicted woman that I beseech your pity—it is for sorrowing woman that I invoke your aid—it is for helpless woman in the time of her greatest necessity, in the season of nan in the time of her greatest necessity, in the season of her most fearful abandonment; and, therefore, when I charge those amongst you "who have been delivered in the great pain and peril of Childbirth," to return thanks

And the property of the proper

relates to the "kind and feeling" individuals who labour in the amelioration of human suffering and destitution in Montreal—in order to introduce to our readers the knowledge of the existence of a similar readers the knowledge of the existence of a similar charity in this city. "Kind and feeling hearts" have we—thanks be to God—in Toronto also, who, taking into consideration the sorrows of woman in the hour of her most trying necessity-that hour which, from the thoughtful and humane. This Institution we are delighted to know, is under the superintendence of a Committee of Ladies, who each in her allotted week, visits the patients daily. Already have its unquestionable benefits been made apparent, in two urgent instances, wherein the sufferers were taken in travail in well as to pray, to express a due sense of the common | the public streets, and, but for the existence of this charity, must have been left destitute, or have become necessities. Cordially as we admire, and greatly as burthens upon the humanity of private individuals. Recent of origin, and comparatively unknown, it has not yet received funds equal to its importance-but these can easily be increased by moderate and general contributions. If each family in the City were to give only one farthing a week to its support, the sum of £250 per annum, would be at the command of the Committee, whose hands, we feel authorised to hope, will be strengthened by the general support accorded never diminishes or evaporates by repetition. We to their Institution, since the aid it contemplates affording is not restricted to any denomination, and the manner in which it is conducted has already excited the ties of which it told. We have thought of our own admiration, and drawn forth the approbation of many of its visitors. At present its funds do not amount to £30 a-year, and there are not more than £12 in hand to meet the exigencies of the ensuing months of the current year.

We mention these facts from no apprehension of any lack of support, but simply to make known the actual position of the Institution. It must not-it cannot fail. The people of this city will not permit such an injury to the poor and afflicted. They will never endure to see the Lying-in Hospital languish she yearns over the being to give whose life her own for want of means to carry out its benevolent objects. was emperilled. No matter, he has been wayward- Nor will our friends in the rural districts be backward he is her child, and the voice within cries, "My son, in sustaining their share in this labour of love, as soon as the newspaper press shall have done its duty by the charity, and made known the opportunity it presents to them of doing good. We know the hands and hearts on this and on the other side of the Lake in this Province, which will readily and openly respond to this call, viz.: those who feel that they themselves are the recipients of God's bounty, and desire to make some return-those who consider the poor-those who remember the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, who ful plea in aid of the funds of that excellent charity, "though he was rich yet for their sakes became poor" THE MONTREAL LYING-IN HOSPITAL. Indeed, cause __those, in fact, who love, who are born of God, and know God. To all such we commend, and, under

N.B.—Subscriptions will be received at the Depo-

Stanford & Swords have done great justice to the volume, no for as the "effiging pr" is concerned. It would do no discredit to the Rivingtons themselves, and rainistered to by men whose orders were founds, as the words of the Rivingtons themselves, and rainistered to by men whose orders were founds, as the same of the Rivingtons themselves, and rainistered to by men whose orders were founds, and ministered to by men whose orders were founds, and ministered to by men whose orders were founds, and ministered to by men whose orders were founds, and ministered to by men whose orders were founds, and ministered to by men whose orders were founds, and ministered to by men whose orders were founds, and ministered to by men whose orders were founds, and ministered to by men whose orders were founds, and ministered to by men whose orders were founds, and ministered to by men whose orders were founds, and ministered to by men whose orders were founds, and ministered to by men whose orders were founds, and ministered to by men whose orders were founds, and ministered to by men whose orders were founds, and ministered to by men whose orders were founds and ministered to by men whose orders were founds, and ministered to by men whose orders were founds and ministered to be made and ministered to be made and ministered to be made and ministered to by men whose orders were founds and ministered to be made and the succession of the minister of the minister to the Riving and ministered to be made and the minister to the ministe binging into the columns of our Review, a publication of this kind, which we believe to be perfectly harmless in its tendency, at the same time that it is generally feelings of his hearers, to plead the cause of his poor clients, the designation of this poor want.

It will not speak merely of physical suffering, for that is known to all; nor will I speak of mental disquietude, for of this, who is ignorant? But will speak of the severest sore of distress made poignant by want—I will speak of distress made poignant by want—I will speak of which is amusement. He has not acted judiciously the writer's main design. He has not acted judiciously the writer's main design. He has not acted judiciously the writer's main design. He has not acted judiciously the writer's main design. He has not acted judiciously the writer's main design. He has not acted judiciously the writer's main design. He has not acted judiciously the writer's main design. He has not acted judiciously the writer's main design. He has not acted judiciously the writer's main design. He has not acted judiciously the writer's main design. He has not acted judiciously the writer's main design. He has not acted judiciously the writer's main design. He has not acted judiciously the writer's main design. He has not acted judiciously the writer's main design. He has not acted judiciously the writer's main design. He has not acted judiciously the writer's main design. He has not acted judiciously the writer's main design. He has not acted judiciously the writer's main design. He has not acted judiciously the writer's main design. With the decided advantage of having a definite object in view,—a thing destruction of the standard property with the decided advantage of having a definite object in view,—a thing destruction of the writer's main design. He has not acted judiciously the writer's main design. The heartless view which indicate a mind of human of the students of the want,—in accordance with writer's main design. As a surgeon, as a surgeon, as a norter a

against any misapprehension on the part of our readers, hitherto relied.

"This sad reverse was a severe disconragement to that we desire to intimate unqualified approval of this ponsibilities, and been more anxious to exercise his intellectual endowments, in writing nothing but what to the lifetime of many a gifted man and woman! How frequently we find occasion for it! How sad and painful it is! This is a sentiment which no doubt justly pertains to the comparatively unfruitful career of the bright but short lived luminary,—Robert Douglas—but we quote from the memoir, for the to the lifetime of many a gifted man and woman! How

bers of the family bad been watching his progress from one of the windows with inexpressible anxiety.
"The large house where he had spent so many happy

hours while attending the school, was also sadly altered; the two small houses or wings on each side were removed the two small houses or wings on each side were removed and their places occupied by two large, elegant, new buildings. Every thing around was bare and cheerless. The iron railing was rusty and divested of ornament, and the gate, broken off its hinges, lay half covered with snow; while the old house itself, with its cracked, dirty windows shrunk back, like a shabby gentleman, as if ashamed of the appearance which it made beside its wealthy neighbours. The school-house, with its low roof and patched windows, could scarcely be recognised as a weaver's shop. bours. The school-house, with its low roof and patents windows, could scarcely be recognised as a weaver's shop, and the play-green, at one end, was transformed into a receptacle for ashes and other rubbish, the refuse of a dyework erected on the opposite side of the way.

"There was something so peculiarly touching in the aspect which every object presented during this visit, that he appeared to take a melancholy pleasure in dwelling on the associations they recalled to his mind. The few years that had elapsed since he had lived among them, which had been to him one continued hard struggle with adversity recommends. had been to him one continued hard struggle with adversity now happily overcome, seemed to have borne with a heavier hand upon these fast-fading landmarks of his childhood. It was with a swelling bosom that he left them, grieving at their destined decay, and little dreaming that the shadow of death would close so soon on his brief

"On the death of his mother, a virtuous and talented woman, of whom he always spoke with becoming reverence and deep regret for her untimely loss, his father, owing to the nature of his business, which required the whole o attention, found it necessary to remove to the centr of the city. Robert, who was now reckoned a good English scholar, was therefore sent to the classical depart-ment of the High School, to acquire a knowledge of the Greek and Latin languages, previously to his entering the University. It was here that he first gave token of that ability, for which his name has been creditably known,

namely, his talent as a story teller.

"From childhood he was remarkable for his abstracted and meditative behaviour, having often been found wandering alone or sitting musing by the brink of the river, where he would remain for hours, indulging in the most where he would remain for hours, indulging in the most extravagant fancies. To such a degree did he carry his behaviour, that his play fellows bestowed upon him the unwelcome sobriquet of 'Daft Bobby.' With this title he was highly displeased, and ultimately was compelled to relinquish his favourite amusement, or indulge in it only where the state of the where there was no fear of interruption or discovery. The bservant reader will be able to trace, in this phase of the oung author's life, the germ of the 'Strange Student,' a tale which he contributed to Hood's Magazine for Feb-

"Compared with what is recorded of many of our young authors, he could not be called an extensive reader. But he possessed a remarkable memory; and, being a close observer of men and manners, he kept his eyes and ears open in whatever company he happened to mix; so that at a very early age, he could give an opinion upon most subjects, displaying a freedom of expression and originality and depth of thought which often astonished his hearers. One of the many books, however, which were especial favourites with him while attending the High School, was an old volume of the Times newspaper, pubsished about the beginning of the present century. Over lished about the beginning of the present century. Over lished about the beginning of the present century. Over lished about the beginning of the present century. Over lished about the beginning of the present century. Over lished about the beginning of the present century. Over lished about the beginning of the present century. Over lished about the beginning of the present century. Over lished about the beginning of the present century. Over lished about the beginning of the present century. Over lished about the beginning of the present century. Over lished about the beginning of the present century. Over lished about the beginning of the present century. Over lished about the beginning of the present century. Over lished about the beginning of the present century. Over lished about the beginning of the present century. Over lished about the beginning of the present century. Over lished about the beginning of the present century. Over lished about the beginning of the present century. Over lished about the beginning of the present century of the favourers of the Water Cure, and an equally profound contempt for all whose opinions are not exactly the same with his own.

"With respect, however, to the concluding portion of this pamphlet, viz.: the remarks on Emigrant Fever, I must beg to differ entirely from Dr. Hunter, in the views season connected with the Emigrant Hospi "Compared with what is recorded of many of our young lished about the beginning of the present century. Over this seemingly dry volume he pored for whole days, reading right on through leading articles of foreign and domestic politics, slavery meetings, law-suits, critical notices, theatrical intelligence, police reports, murders,

a Physician." But we have said enough to guard his father's power to afford him that aid on which he had

that we desire to intimate unqualified approval of this publication. Had poor Douglas foreseen his early removal from this world, he would doubtless have entertained a more devout sense of an Author's responsibilities, and been more anxious to exercise his stances of his father, he expected to have been so far improved in his own condition as not to require his help, should be directly conducive to God's glory and man's true advantage. Is not this a reflexion which attaches true advantage. Is not this a reflexion which attaches to the lifetime of many a gifted man and woman! How

Douglas,—but we quote from the memoir, for the purpose of illustrating another point,—the efficacy of till he obtained the means of finishing his education. perseverance. From such an example a young man—whose heart is wrung with the "res angusta domi—must gain fresh resolution.

"The life of a young, ambitious, and talented man, whose career has been brought to a sudden and premature close, cannot be entirely without interest. The hardships he endured, and the difficulties be surmounted, may also

to see his friends for a few days. While on board he was seized, on the 6th of November, with typhus fever, which owing to the previously delicate state of his health, carried him off on the 12th, after six days' illness.

"Thus died Robert Douglas, at the early age of twentyfour; cut off in the bloom of youth, full of life and hope. Blest with a robust healthy constitution, capable of en-

during a more than ordinary amount of mental or physical

toil, he had no cause to contemplate the nearness of such a contingency, but was rather looking forward to and preparing for, a long and busy career of usefulness.

"In the foregoing pages we have touched on the leading events of his life and the principal features of his character. Had the plan of this publication admitted, we might have done so at greater length, by the introduction of those letters which bore upon the narrative. But an author will be judged by his writings; and, though the effusions of twenty-one are seldom remarkable for depth of philosophy or greatness of design, there will be found in all of his an originality of conception, a breadth of observation, and a progressive improvement, which gave the most encouraging promise of future greatness. He loved literature for its own sake, and was an ardent admirer of the great minds whose genius had made it honourable; to rank among them was his greatest ambition, and to this end he had devoted his life. Neither was he averse to science—as a professional man he was deeply read in the best authors, much more so than in works of general

"In stature he was of the middle size, stout, robust and "In stature he was of the middle size, stout, robust and always healthy. His complexion was dark, his features well formed, and his countenance animated with a pair of glowing black eyes, always beaming with mirth and good humour. His temper, indeed, was seldom ruffled; and his spirits often partook of the boisterousness of barbard."

HYDROTHERAPEUTICS, OR A TREATISE ON THE WATER CURE: By ROBERT HUNTER, M.D. Toronto: W. Rowsell. 1848.

This pamphlet appears to give a pretty full exposition of the subject upon which it treats. Not being qualified to offer any opinion pro or con upon the nerits of the "Water Cure:" we subjoin some remarks by a professional friend, upon Dr. Hunter's

"I have lately been occupied with the perusal of a some what bulky pamphlet, on the subject of Hydrotherapeutics, with some remarks on the Emigrant Fever, by Dr. Robert Hunter of Toronto.

"On the first part of his treatise, I have but a few remarks to offer, as it consists of but little more than extracts from works by different European and American medical

men in favour of Hydropathy, which Dr. Hunter has carefully selected from a multitude of others, which, though bearing quite as directly on the subject, are not so much of the same view he has taken of it. He certainly, however, deserves the credit of having a profound vene