in the matter of Auricular Confession,) and may be further conjectured from the following resolutions, which we take from a contemporary journal, and commend to

we take from a contemporary journal, and commented their attention: "1. Resolved, That we recommend to all the members of the Salisbury and Stratford Moral Reform Society, the propriety of committing the Ten Commandments to me-mory, so as to be able to repeat them at any subsequent meeting of said society, if called upon to do so. "2. Resolved, That through our Report to the Parent Society, we suggest to the consideration of all ministers of the Gosnel, the propriety of taking the Ten Command-

of the Gospel, the propriety of taking the Ten Command-ments in due course, for the foundation of at least so discourses, pursuing this course once every year. Many discourses, N. Y. Churchman.

MORMONISM .- In regard to Mormonism, we may state that we saw a highly intelligent gentleman, a day or two since, who has just come from Nauvoo, where he saw and conversed with Smith, and many of the Mormons. Our friend computes their number at about 70,000; (they say 100,000;) says they are governed by a military despotism; that all the orders of the chief are obeyed as the words of inspiration; and that the numbers of his followers are constantly increasing, especially by emigration from England. Their temple is of magnificent dimensions; their printing press in constant operation; their military regularly drilled; and their preachers active with "a method in their madness." Our friend showed us a method in their madness." Our friend showed us a printed order or revelation of the prophet, which was a sort of hieroglyphic, with a brief explanation and applica-tion subjoined. As an instance of their infatuation, he told us that he showed Smith a Greek Psalter, who pronounced it a valuable Egyptian manuscript: but though the matter was explained to many of the Mormons, it was found impossible to shake their confidence in the inspira-tion of the prophet. Smith is called by many the Mo-hammed of the West; and Prof. Jackson inclines to the opinion that he and Rigdon (who is the master knave) are preparing systematically for an invasion of Missouri, to redress their alleged grievances.—N. Y. Churchman.

### THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, SATURDAY, MAY 28, 1842.

In another place, it will be seen, is a notice calling a meeting of The Church Society for the 1st of June, and we hope that the Laity will evince, by their attendance on the occasion, their interest in the proceedings of this important Association. Business of any description may be brought forward in the shape of Resolutions; and there are several matters that suggest themselves for consideration. Amongst other things, it has been proposed that the Life Subscriptions should be funded, and the interest produced by them alone be expended.

We trust that those who take an interest in the welfare of the Church, and who have anything to suggest that may extend her usefulness, will not be deterred by a love of ease, or a shrinking from publicity, from delivering their opinion. It is only by the hearty co-operation of many individuals, devoting themselves to different departments, that The Church Society can be steadily and effectually carried into operation, and established on a firm and permanent basis.

THE REV. H. J. GRASETT, Assistant Minister of St. James's Cathedral, and Examining Chaplain to the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, left this city on Monday morning last, on his way to England. The reverend gentleman will be absent for only three or four months; and we trust, in common with every friend of the Church, that a Clergyman so powerful in the pulpit, so laborious in the discharge of parochial duties, and so universally respected, may be restored to us with health and spirits invigorated by a change of air and scene, and a temporary cessation of even in the clergy, requires every aid and precaution

Mr. George Allan, son of the Hon. W. Allan, is Mr. Grasett's fellow-passenger, and carries with him the best wishes of very many, who regard him as one of the most promising of the youthful members of our venerable communion.

In Mr. Grasett's absence, the Rev. T. H. M. Bartlett, who has taken up his residence in this city, will officiate in the Cathedral; and Mr. Bartlett's place, at York Mills, will be supplied by the Rev. A. Sanson. The Rev. H. Scadding will act as Secretary and Treasurer to the Diocesan Press, until Mr. Grasett's return.

## From R.,-10s. for the Church in Albion. We have lately been favoured with the sight of a etter, addressed to Mr. Alderman Dixon, by a zealous

friend of the Church, whose statement fully confirms the account we have already published of the difficulties against which our friends in Albion have had so long to contend. Our Tracts are nearly distributed, and by the time

they are all gone, we shall be 20%. in debt.

We have made one appeal and received nothing. We can scarcely believe that our brother-laymen will suffer us, in our zeal for "the Church militant here upon earth," to embarrass ourselves, while they stand idly looking on, refusing to share with us the burthen and heat of the day.

We are anxious to wind up our Tract-printing schemes: and we trust that this appeal will enable us to do so.

We lately saw in a provincial paper some very strange observations as to the propriety of clergymen appearing at public balls. On the subject of clerical usements we should be very loth to pronounce an opinion of our own; but we can have no hesitation in adducing the remarks of so excellent and cheerfulminded a prelate as Bishop Jebb:

<sup>4</sup> To speak my sentiments plainly, (for in all my inter-course with you I shall be plain and simple.) I do not see how a clergyman, consistently with the sacredness and separation of his character and office, consistently with the edification of the flock committed to his charge, or consistently with the vows which he has made at his ordination, can pursue the sports of the mountain or the field; can resort to the race-course or the theatre; can be found at the card-table, or in the ball-room. In avowing these sentiments, I avow the sentiments which, from the earliest ages of the Church, have been maintained alike by the old Catholic Bishops and Fathers, and by the most distinguished and illustrious Churchmen of modern times. In these sentiments I have lived, and in these sentiments I hope to die, and, at the close of my life, it will be to me a crown of rejoicing, if through my hamble instrumentality, any of you, my reverend brethren, shall be induced to become like-minded, and to consider even in your most unguarded hours, what gravity and recollectedness are, at all times, and in all places, demanded by our sacred order."

As an appropriate appendage to the preceding quotation, we subjoin a letter recently addressed to the Editor of the London Church Intelligencer:

"Knowing that you, like myself, are an advocate for 'a Clerical habit,' I transcribe a few passages from a charge deli-vered by Bishop Watson, to the Clergy of the diocese of Llan-daff, in 1802:-- ' We all know there is no sanctity in the coour of a man's clothes : yet there is a propriety and decency n dress: and he must have nade little observation in the world who does not acknowledge, that the most important consequences are often derived from the most trifling causes. A sequences are often derived from the most triming causes. In peculiar sort of apparel distinguishes the Clergy from the laity. It is not unusual to see young Clergymen who seem desirous of abolishing this peculiarity, as if they were ashamed of their master; but it is very unusual indeed to see any one who is not despised by all serious men and considered as a disgrace to. his profession for attempting it. A Clerical habit procures a degree of respect, which would not otherwise be paid him to the poorest Curate in the Kingdom; unless when it is polluted by the drunkenness, sensuality, uncharitableness—by the vices or follies of its wearer: it then, in truth, sticks to him like the in most friendly footing with his Protestant fellow-

or tottles of its wearer: it then, in truth, sticks to him like the garment of Hercules, and poisons all his pleasures; it exposes him to the taunts of the profligate, to the derision of fools, to the contempt and aversion of all reputable men.' "These are the recorded opinions of Dr. Watson; and I am firmly convinced that the fox-hunting, the ball-going, the race-attending, the carefulation and the immenal Chargeman would attending, the card-playing and the immoral Clergyman would be the only objectors to a return to a 'clerical habit;' and it would be well, if, like the garment of Hercules, such a habit might throw poison into the indulgence of their present irregu-lar habits. Great benefit would result to the individuals, to the world, and to the Church."

Happily the occasion for such remarks is of increasingly rare occurrence: but as human nature, to guard it from the effects of temptation, we should be glad to perceive the adoption of some habit or Presbyterians bot in connection with the Church badge, to be worn at all times and in all places, by the ministers of our Church.

Our respected contemporary the Boston Witness and Advocate contains the following correction of one of those many mis-statements so frequent in the American and Canadian Dissenting Journals, and which either argue inexcusable ignorance, or the most deliberate perversion of truth:

# The Church.

## Canadian Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

BYTOWN.—The Minister and Church Wardens, have to acknowledge, with their warmest thanks, the sum of Ten Pounds, Currency, from STEWART DERBISHIRE, Esq., M. P. P. for Bytown, towards the fund for pro-viding Lamps for Christ's Church.—Bytown Guzette. HAMILTON.—We are happy to learn that the result of the Bazaar, which was held in the Town Hall on the 17th

the Bazaar, which was held in the Fown frait of this 17th and 18th inst., in aid of the completion of Christ Church, has been very successful, and fully realized the most san-guine expectations of the Ladies who so zealously engaged in it. It is expected that after all incidental expenses are paid, a sum not less than £250 Currency will re-main available for the completion of the Church. We sincerely congratulate the Ladies of the congregation of Christ Church upon so happy a termination of their per-severing labours, and we trust that the beautiful edifice which they have been so instrumental in rearing, may long stand a noble monument of what female enterprise and female industry are capable of accomplishing.—

and female manstry are capacite of more re-Hamilton Gazette. NIAGARA.—A very handsome Chair, (or, to speak in scriptural and ecclesiastical language, throne,) for the use of the Lord Bishop, whenever his Episcopal duties may call him to the town of Niagara, has been presented to St. Mark's Charch, (which, we believe has been recently much enlarged) by the Hon. William Dickson. The throne is of blackwalnut and is in the style, as it obtainthrone is of black-walnut, and is in the style, as it obtained in the fificenth and sixteenth centuries, called Perpendicular or English Gothic. The back pannel and the seat, and arms are covered with rich crimson velvet, and ornamented with gold fringe. On the top is a mitre richly carved. The Plate on the back, has the followrichly carved. The Plate on the back, has the follow-ing inscripton: "Presented to St. Mark's Church, Nia-gara, by the Hon. Wm. Dickson. John Strachan, D. D. Lord Bishot of the Diocese, 1842." This costly and ap-propriate offaring to the service of God, is the workman-ship of Mr. Joseph Wilson, cabinet-maker of Toronto, and is exceedingly creditable to him, both in design and execution. Few things are more gratifying than to behold the wealthy members of a congregation, after more ma-torial wants are supplied, expending some of their subterial wants are supplied, expending some of their sub-stance in decorating the sanctuary of the Lord.

METHODIST CHANGES .- It is stated in the Christian Guardian, of the 25th instant, that the Rev. J. C. Davidson, Chairman of the Bay of Quinté District, has left that body of Methodists, of which the *Guardian* is the official organ, and joined the British Wesleyans. It is also men-tioned, in the same journal, that Mr. Mockridge, lately a preacher, has withdrawn from the British Wesleyans, and united himself to the Church. We further learn, from private sources, that the Rev. J. G. Manly is succeeded, as Editor of *The Wesleyan*, by the Rev. M Richey,—a

ntleman whom we much respect. NEW ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOP.—On Sunday, the 8th nstant, the Rev. Mr. Power, Curé of Laprairie, having lately been promoted to the dignity of Roman Catholic Bishop of Toronto, was consecrated at Laprairie, by the Bishops of Montreal, Kingston, and Sidyme, assisted by a good number of the Clergy of the neighbouring parishes and in presence of a vast concourse of people, with the most imposing ceremonies of the Roman Catholic Church. We believe that Mr. Power succeeds to a part of the ecclesiastical charge of the late Bishop Macdonell, and, resembling him in many traits of character, ve know not where a better successor could be found to that lamented subjects.]

RELIGIOUS STATISTICS OF THE TOWNSHIP OF HAR-WICH, 1842.—Population, 1460; of these 256 belong to the Church of England; Church of Scotland, 338; Rome, 172; British Wesleyan Methodists, 87; Canadian Weslevan Methodists, 32; Episcopal Methodists, 75; Presbyterians of Scotland, not in connexion with the Church, [of Scotland] 30; Baptists, 118; Tunkers, 1.- Toronto Herald. RELIGIOUS CENSUS OF THE CITY OF QUEBEC.

ersons belonging to the Church of England,..... 4024 do. Scotland,..... 1774 Rome, ..... 2487 do. Do do. British Wesleyan Methodists,. Canadian Wesleyan Methodists..... Episcopal Methodists..... Methodists ...

of Scotland..... Congregationalists or Independents.....

Baptists and Anabaptists ..... 

Reformed Church ..... Jews.... Persons of all other Religious Denominati

Persons acknowledging themselves of no Religion,

tion of the income tax in favour of persons exercising trades and berries. The day was fine, and the girls being in the habit of professions, the majority against him being 258 to 112 Sir Charles Napier made an equally unsuccessful attempt in favour man-servant was sent in search of them, and thought be hear of naval and military officers possessing small incomes for their their voices, but returned without them, probably thinking the services.

inquired of Sir Robert Peel whether Captain Elliot was now neighbours. The rest of the night was spent in beating about consul-general of Texas-where he was [laughter]-whether he was now receiving pay from the government—whether it was the intention of the government to send him to Texas, and when? Sir R. PEEL said, Captain Elliot is consul to Texas; he is at present in London; he is not in the receipt of pay, and will not be in the receipt of pay until he takes his departure; he is perfectly ready to take his departure; he is only detained at the instance of the Treasury, who are receiving explanations rom him with respect to certain expenses incurred at Hong-Kong. Mr. HUME was understood to say he should, on an early day, submit whether Captain Elliot, under the circumtances, was a proper person to be sent out. In the House of Commons, reports from election committee

Longford county, and Mr. Harford as member for the Cardigan boroughs. Messrs. Wason and Rennie were unseated as mem-bers for Lawich and the committee declared that they had but it men ship bers for Ipswich, and the committee declared that they had, by their agents, been guilty of bribery at the election, which was therefore void; and that a new writ ought not to be issued, until the evidence had been considered by the House. A new writ was ordered for Brighton, Mr. Wigney, the bankrupt banker, having resigned. All these late members, we believe. are Whig-Radicals

A Chartist petition, weighing about two cwt., and carried by 33 men, has been paraded thro' London, by a vast mob, who also exhibited banners, and devices of a most revolutionary character. The petition, purporting to be signed by nearly three millions and a half of people, was presented in the Lords by Lord Brougham, and in the Commons by Mr. Duncombe. Mr. Hume, of treasonable notoriety, who has been returned for some Scotch burghs, supported it. Sir R. Peel, however, very strongly supported by all the great interests of the kingdom, and we trust that under his administration, the se-vere distress of the lower orders will be alleviated.

The London papers announce the death of Sir Charles Bell, the eminent surgeon. He was found dead in his bed, having slightly complained the night before. Also, of Lord Henry Russell, a younger brother of Lord John. Also of Lady Gordon Cumming, daughter of Lady Charlotte Bury. Also of the Earl of Ludlow, General Scott, and the Earl of Shannon. The admirers of Washington Irving at Liverpool were preparing a grand dinner for him on his arrival at that city, but he disappointed them by landing at Bristol and proceeding thence to London.

May. Some of the papers say that he contemplates retiring altogether from public life.

The Duchess de Nemours, wife of the second son of the Duchess is cousin to Prince Albert, Queen Victoria's husband. The King of the French has now seven grand children, six of

to establish savings banks throughout the army. The government of Russia has interdicted the importation

of air guns and all arms of a similar nature. Lieut.-Col. Sir Allan Macnab has been unanimously elected

an honorary member of the United Service Club.

[On the 27th ult., a dinner was given at the Thatched House Tavern, St. James's Street, London, to Sir Allan Macnab, by the Colonial Club. The Earl of Mountcashel presided; he was supported on the right by Sir Allan Macnab, and on the left by Sir Francis Head; and among those present were Sir A. D'Este, Mr. Franks, Governor of the Canada Company, the Hon. Mr. Ogden, Attorney-General of Canada Fact. The Standard Stand Hon. Mr. Ogden, Attorney-General of Canada, East; Dr. Rolph, Sir D. M'Dougall, Major Cadogan, Lieut.-Col. P. Taylor, the Chevalier Dillon, Dr. Ifill, Mr. M. Martin, Mr. D. Urquhart, and many other gentlemen, either distinguished for their advocacy of our Colonial interests, or having extensive possessions in Canada. The noble Chairman, in a very compossessions in Canada. The noise Charman, in a 'te' com plimentary speech, proposed the health of Sir A. Macnab, to which Sir Allan replied in a manly speech, in which he recapitulated his public career as a native of Canada, and returned thanks to his companions in arms, the loyal inhabitants of Upper Canada, to whom he owed the public token of respect now shewn to him. He concluded by giving the health of their noble Chairman, which was drunk with loud cheering. Several 794 other toasts were drunk on the occasion, but we must postpone further details until we have more leisure .- Montreal Gazette.

THE EAST. The intelligence from China comes down to the 14th of Thursen the from demanaou to the 21st of February; and from Candahar to the 18th of February.

The British in China have taken possession of three towns-namely, Yapao, Tsikek, and Fungheva, in a circle embracing

20 to 40 miles from Ningpo. Sir Henry Pottinger, who arrived at Hong Kong on the 1st of February, had abandoned the intention of attacking Canton.— He was then concentrating all his forces, with the view of directing them on Pekin, and had refused to negotiate with the commi The preceding table is extracted from a "Return of the sioners sent to him by the Emperor, not wishing to treat but

CAPTAIN ELLIOT.—In the House of Commons, on the 3rd stant, Mr. Hume—whose re-appearance in the House, newly instant, Mr. Hume—whose re-appearance in the House, newly elected from Montrose, in Scotland, was hailed with radical cheers instant Size Directory of the round of the set of t the woods in rear of the clearing, but to no purpose, noboly supposing that girls so small could have strayed more than mile or two from the house. On Tuesday morning, tiding mile or two from the house. On Tuesday morning, tidage having reached Dartmouth, Halifax, and the neighbouring settlements, several hundreds of persons promptly repaired the vicinity of Meagher's house, and, dividing into differen parties, commenced a formal and active examination In the course of the day the tracks of little feet were woods. discovered in several places on patches of snow, but were sgal

A coloured boy named Brown, whose dwelling lay about the miles to the north and west of Meagher's, also reported that h ere brought in, unseating Mr. Luke White, as member for had heard a noise, as of children crying, the evening be

> discovery of a piece of one of the children's aprons, stained with blood, at the distance of three miles from their home, gave wider range to the researches of the benevolent, who began muster in the neighbourhood of the place in which the pie apron was picked up, and to deploy in all directions, embrad a circle of several miles beyond and in rear of it. Monday nig was mild, and it was pretty evident the children survived Tuesday light was colder, and about two inches of snow har fallen, the general conviction appeared to be, that, worn out w fatigue aid hunger, and having no outer clothing, they m have pershed. Still there was no relaxation of the exercit of the exterprising and benevolent. Fresh parties poured in the woods each day, and many persons, overpowered by it strength of their feelings, and gathering fresh energy from the purpose of the statement of th pursuit, devoted the entire week to the generous purpos-rescoing the dead bodies, if not the lives of the innocents, f the wilderness. Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Satur passed away, and no further trace was discovered of the Bab in the Woods; every newspaper that appeared was eager searched for some tidings—every boat that crossed the harbo was met by anxious and enquiring faces-Dartmouth was th centre of excitement, and the Preston Road was constant

occupied with vehicles and pedestrians moving to and fro. As the week closed, all hopes of finding the children aim were of course abandoned, and yet nobody thought of disc tinuing the search. An air of mystery began to gather abo The Duke of Wellington was 73 years old on the 1st of the affair. The accounts of the man-servant and of the fay. Some of the papers say that he contemplates retiring Had there been crime? pon the scrap of the apron? wild animals destroyed them? How could they have wander King of France, was happily delivered of a son on the 28th of April. The child will bear the title of Count D'Eu. The woods for five days, without finding them? All these were woods for five days, without finding them? All these wer questions which every body put to his neighbour, and which none could answer.

On Sunday morning it was quite evident that the interest The Secretary at War, Sir Henry Hardinge, has determined b establish savings banks throughout the army. The government of Russia has interdicted the importation fair guns and all arms of a similar nature. termined to spend the Sabbath in searching for the babes, imitation of Him who went about doing good, and who gan examples of active benevolence even on the day set apart rest and devotion. Many others sought to throw off hy local tion, and a sight of the localities, the load of doubt, and mys

determination worthy of any good cause. We strolled into Meagher's early in the forenoon. The side husband was in the woods. The bereaved mother, whose agon must have been intense throughout the week, while there was a chance of her little ones being restored to her alive, seemed have settled into the sobriety of grief which generally follow the stroke of death, and when hope has been entirely extin guished. One sick child rested on her lap. Friendly negh bours were sitting around, vainly essaying to comfort her whe could "not be comforted," because her children "were not." All they could do was to show he hird her a were not." All they could do was to show, by kind looks and little hous hold attentions, how anxious they were to prove that they fe hold attentions, how anxious they were to prove that they have her bereavement keenly. We planged into the woods, and once saw how easy it might be for children to lose themselves in the dense thickets and broken ground immediately in the rear of the house, and how exceedingly difficult it might be to for their bodies had they crept for shelter into any of the for alder clumps, brough hundreds of which they must have passed, or laid down beneath the spreading roots of any of the numerous windfall, which lay scattered on either hand. numerous windfall, which lay scattered on either hand wandered on, and on, occasionally exchanging greeting, or e quiries with parties crossing and recrossing our line of marc We reached the house of Brown, the coloured lad, who thoug he had heard their voices, and questioned him. His story natural, and consisted with the facts as subsequently disclo He probably heard them, but not being aware that any bod lost, and finding his call unanswered, had thought nothi The preceding table is extracted to the city of Quebec, &c. numeration of the inhabitants of the City of Quebec, &c. y virtue of the 4th and 5th Vict. cap. 42," as it appears In Affghanistan, Gen. Pollock seems to have given up all In the incident until subsequent information gave it imp idea of forcing the Kyber Pass until he should have received If they heard him, they may have erred in following the reinforcements he expected, or unless Gen. Sale, whose position at Jellallabad was unchanged, desired his assistance. childish apprehensions. Leaving Brown's hovel, we again t At Ghuznee and Khelat i- Ghilzee, the British still hold the to the woods, and, as we beat about north and east, to the neighbour of the state of th bourhood of where the tracks and the piece of apron were for voices were heard in the distance-well known faces en our path every few moments, and the tracks upon the light sn remnants of which still lingered in the glens and thickets, came numerous, and in some places paths were beaten by the fra quently recurring footsteps of the searchers. As we went on on, and on, clambering over windtalls, bruising our feet again granite rocks, or plunging into mud holes, the sufferings those poor babes were brought fearfully home to us, as in must have been to hundreds on that day. If we who had ele soundly the night before—were well clad, and had had a cor fortable breakfast, were weary with a few hours tramp-if we chafed when we stumbled, when the green boughs dashed in our mast faces, or when we waded through the half frozen moras what must have been the sufferings of those poor girls, so young so helpless, with broken shoes, no coverings to their he hands, and no thicker garments to shield them from the blass Most children, who can read, have read the touching little or keep out the frost and snow, than the ordinary dress with which they sat by the fire or strolled abroad in the sunshine Our hearts sunk at the very idea of what must have been ther We would not have laid down in the warmest nook sufferings. We would not have laid down in the warmes, and we could select in that wide wilderness, clothed as we were, and pass a single night at such a season, without food or fire, for an Earl's ransom. What then must they have endured as nig closed on them, perhaps on the dampest and bleakest spot which mere chance directed their footsteps? We were push on, peering about, and dwelling on every probability of the case when, just as we struck a woodpath, we met a lad coming out-who told us that the children were found, and that they were to be left on the spot until parties could be gathered in, that those who had spent the forenoon in search of them, s have the melancholy gratification of beholding them as the sunk into their final rest on the bleak mountain side. In a few moments after we met others rushing from the woods, with the painful and yet satisfactory intelligence, hur ing to spread it far and wide. We soon after hove in sight Mount Major, a huge granite hill, about six miles from eagher's house, and caught a sight of rying to spread it far and wide. Meagher's house, and caught a sight of a group of person standing upon its topmost ridge, firing guns, and waving white flag as a signal of success. The melancholy interest keen excitement of the next half hour, we shall never for As we pressed up the hill side, dozens of our friends and quaintance were ascending from different points-some, ing satisfied their curiosity, were returning, with sad faces, <sup>8</sup> not a few with tears in their eyes. As we mastered the acc vity, we saw a group gathered round in a circle, about down on the other side. This seemed to be the point attraction. New comers were momently pressing into ring, and others rushing out of it overpowered by strong end and others rushing out of it overpowered by strong emiliar When we pressed into the circle, the two little girls tion. were lying, just as they were when first discovered by M Currie's dog. The father had lifted the bodies, to press them cold and lifeless, to his bosom, but they had been again stretch manner of their death. A more pitcous sight we never hele There were not the holiday dresses of the Babes in the Woods for their parents were affluent, and it was for their wea their wicked uncle conspired against them. Jane Elizabe and Margaret Meagher, were the children of poor parents, and they wore the common dress of their class, and scanty enoug it seemed for the perils they had passed through. The young est child had evidently died in sleep, or her spirit had passed as gently as though the wing of the Angel of death had seem ed but the ordinary clouds of night overpowering the senses. Her little check rested upon that of her sister—her little hand houses in the neighbourhood lying east or west, on ridges running parallel with that on which Mr. Meagher lived, and and dishevelled, strewed the wild heath upon which they which are separated from it by the lakes that extend some dis- The elder girl appeared to have suffered more. Her eyes open, as though she had watched till the last-her were pinched and anxious, as if years of care and of and

she found he danger, unti apron over h pillowed that by which she world of tho -how must young heart Neither of legs were dr elder, which much cut. by a fall, it the search s were remind

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It was mentioned in this paper, on the 11th September last, that the widow of a former Rector of one of the great cities in the diocese of Quebec, had given some valuable land for Church purposes. The same of the article has taken up. We would recommend to those lady has now given the whole of her property, in the who 'have no love for Episcopacy,' as the writer says he has quarter where those lands are situated, consisting of not, to make themselves acquainted with it before attacking it, about 1400 acres of excellent land: one of her sisters has given 200; and another female relative 800; in statement is, that the first bishops in the United States did all 2,400 acres.

In New Brunswick we are presented with similar instances of a munificent piety. A gentleman has given property, valued at 5,000*l*., towards providing the English pulpit is now opened, and has been occupied by the necessary endowment for the bishopric, which is proposed to be erected in that Province: and a lady in Digby (stated to be Miss Totten) has be- tonishment and regret that, after having so clearly queathed landed property, valued at 1,700%, to the and irrefutably shown the total worthlessness of the Church in that Parish.

male piety in the Miramichi Gleaner :

"We have lately seen a beautiful little Service of Private Communion Plate, which was presented some time since to [the Rev. James Hudson] the Visiting Missionary for this district by Mrs Martin of Chatham. district, by Mrs. Martin of Chatham. "The service consists of a Flagon, Chalice and Paten, all of

Silver; on each of the vessels there are engraven these letters: wilful "mis-statement." -I. H. S. (i. e. Jesus Hominum Salvator) in the centre of a Gloria. On the Paten is the following inscription-

· Presented to The Rev. James Hudson, B. A. As a Token of the Respect and Esteem With which he was regarded By his Friend Mrs. R. B. Martin, Miramichi, New Branswick.' "

The Mother Country, as usual, is abundant in deeds that show how deeply the Church is rooted in the affections of the people:

"The age of noble deeds is not past. At a recent religious meeting in Bradford, the Rev Dr. Hook made the following statement: 'Very lately, an architect called on me, and told me that an individual, whose name he could not mention, had desired him to state, that if I would find a site, he would erect a church at an expense of 5,000*l*., and give 5,000*l* more for an endowment.— His name I am not to know, as he is not desirous of public notice.

"George Tomb, Esq., Barrister-at-law, has contributed the munificent sum of 1200% to the Belfast Magdalen Asylum and Episcopal Chapel.—Dublin Evening Packet.

In Scotland, more than 16,000l. have been subscribed towards the erection and endowment of the Episcopal College; and, among the noble benefactions, we observe that the Gladstone family have contributed more than 2,0001.,-the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge 1,0001 .,- the Duke of Buccleuch 1,0001 .- the late Marquis of Lothian, 5001 .- Lord Douglas, 5001 .,- Anonymous, 3001 .,- Jesse Watts Russell, Esq., 5001.,-and Anonymous 1,0001.

We beg to acknowledge, with many thanks, the receipt of the following sums:

From the Rev. B., Whitwell, Rector of St. Armand West, in the diocese of Quebec, the sum of 11. 15s.,being 15s. for Chippawa Church,-15s. for the Church List published by authority of the Lord Bishop of the in Albion, and 5s. for Tracts:

" The first bishops of the United States did not receive Episcopal consecration : and even to this day, American Episcopa lians, on this account, are not allowed to preach in English pul-

"The above paragraph is cut from a long article in the Bos-ton Recorder, headed, 'Claims of Episcopacy Examined.' To what can we attribute a statement so incorrect in fact? Surelest haply they do themselves an injury when they intend it 12,400 acres. In New Brunswick we are presented with similar

the bishops of the American Episcopal Church." Will our contemporary allow us to express as-

Boston Recorder, as an authority in Church matters, We also meet with this additional instance of fe- he should, in another column, borrow a statement from that very same Recorder, to the effect that " hundreds" in the University of Oxford are disguised

We learn from the Dublin Warder, of the 16th April, that a Meeting of the Church Missionary Society was held on the preceding day, and that "on the platform, in addition to the Clergymen from Prussia, was present the Right Rev. Athanasius, Bishop of the Greek Church in Tripoli, Syria, accompanied by Yousuff Mussali, another Eastern, who acted as his bill went into committee. Lord John Russell's amendment interpreter. The Greek bishop was attired in the dress worn by the ecclesiastics of that Church; his interpreter also wore Eastern costume, with a turban on his head. The bishop has come to this country for the purpose of soliciting the benevolence of British Christians for his poor flock in Syria. Their presence on the platform seemed to excite great interest.'

We have been furnished with a very interesting account of the fine country adjacent to Nottawaasaga Bay, which will be found among our Canadian Intelligence.

THE PROFESSOR OF THEOLOGY appointed by the Arr. Evert spoke in favour of a direct taxation, as did also Mr. Wakey, who, nevertheless, felt himself constrained to vote against the bill, so numerous were the objections to it. The second reading was carried by a majority of 155 to 76. In the Lords on Monday, the 25th ult, the Irish spirits duty Lord Bishop of the Diocese, will resume his course of Friday the 27th May instant,-to be concluded on Wednesday the 17th August next.

Evidences of Christianity, the Thirty Nine Articles (commencing with the Sixth,) and Church Govern-The subjects of the ensuing Course will be,-The Evidences of Christianity, the Thirty Nine Articles ment; accompanied with exercises in the Gospels in Greek, the Septuagint Version of the Book of Genesis, and Grotius de Veritate.

The Books required in the prosecution of the above Course may be ascertained apon a reference to the List published by authority of the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, in *The Church* of the 4th April, 1840. Diocese, in *The Church* of the 4th April, 1840.

by virtue of th in the Quebec Mercury of the 21st inst.

### ARRIVAL OF THE ACADIA. 15 DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

(From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser and the N. Y. Herald.) The steam-ship Acadia arrived at Boston early on the 21st. She made the run from Liverpool to Boston in sixteen days and a half. She experienced very severe weather during most of She experienced very severe weather during most of her passage, and on the 13th encountered a terrific hurricane. She fell in with several icebergs, but sustained no damage .-London and Liverpool papers are to the 4th of May inclusive.

PARLIAMENTARY.

In the House of Lords, on Monday, the 18th ultimo, the health. Earl of Ripon moved the second reading of the corn-law bill. Earl Stanhope denounced the measure as a betrayal of the agricultural interest, and moved, as an amendment, that it be read that day six months. The Earl of Hardwicke, the Earl of Winchelsea, Earl Fitzwilliam, and Lord Melbourne, severally supported the second reading. The Duke of Buckingham, Lord Western, and Lord Beaumont spoke in opposition to the measure. Lord Brougham disapproved both of the motion and amendment. On a division the numbers were, for the second reading, 119; against it, 17; majority for the second reading, 102. Their lordships then divided on a second amendment moved by Lord Brongham, to the effect that the corn laws ought to be entirely repealed, when there appeared for the ndment, 5; against it, 109; majority against the amend-

In the Commons, Sir Robert Peel brought up the ince tax bill. On the motion that it be read a first time, Lord John Russell declared his determined opposition to the measure, as being wholly uncalled for, notwithstanding the unfavourable picture which Sir Robert Peel now chooses to draw of our political exigencies. The noble lord strongly pressed his object to the measure, and moved that the bill be read a first time that to the measure, and moved that the reply, repeated the usual day six months. Sir R. Peel, in reply, repeated the usual arguments by which this impost has been defended, and alluded of which was in favour of the Scottish farmers; but that and of which was in favour of the Scottish farmers; but that and of which was in favour of the Scottish farmers; but that and of which was in favour of the Scottish farmers; but that and of which was in favour of the Scottish farmers; but that and of which was in favour of the Scottish farmers; but that and of which was in favour of the Scottish farmers; but that and of which was in favour of the Scottish farmers; but that and of which was in favour of the Scottish farmers; but that and the other modifications would be better considered when the the other modifications of the present generation reau execution. The boys and girls of the present generation reau and listen to it with as much delight and as tender a sympathy as the boys and girls of the past, and who can say how many centuries may pass before it shall cease to be remembered, or the popularity it now enjoys. "The boys and girls of the popularity it now enjoys." was lost by a majority of 285 to 188.

In the House of Lords on the 19th, the committal of the corn law bill having been proposed, Lord Melbourne moved, as an amendment, that a fixed duty on corn would be more proper and advantageous to trade than a sliding scale. On a divi n the amendment was lost by a majority of 207 to 74. Lord Brougham then proposed his resolution against the imposition duties on provisions, which was lost by a majority of 87 to 6. In the Lords on the 22d, the corn importation bill and the erchant and factor improvement bill were each read a third time and passed.

In the Commons, on the order of the day for the second reading of the income-tax bill, Mr. Charles Buller declared that, much as he had before disliked the measure, he now felt, after reading the details of its odious machinery, that it was such a bill that the British House of Commons should not pass; he therefore moved that it be read a second time that day six m Mr. Ewart spoke in favour of a direct taxation, as did also Mr.

bill was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Hume made his re-appearance in the House of Common moved that it was more expedient to resort to an issue of Exchequer bills than to an income tax. Sir R. Peel, after deprecating state loans in time of peace, repeated his former declaration that, in the determination of the government, the income tax and the tariff were inseparably connected. An amendment of On Monday morning, the 10th day of April, Meagher, his and the tariff were inseparably connected. An amendment of

The Affghans surround Candahar with numerous forces, and

Major General Nott was preparing to repulse them. Lord Ellenborough, who reached Calcutta on Feb. 28, was immediately proclaimed Governor General of India.

From various apparently unexceptionable sources we have learned that the female captives in Affghanistan, for whose fate great apprehension was naturally felt, have been kindly treated. The widow of Sir W. Macnaghten has written to this effect, nd described the fair prisoners to be in safety and in good

# Nova Scotia.

#### THE BABES IN THE WOODS. (From the Nova Scotian.)

Nursery Tale of the Babes in the Woods, and thousands, who cannot read, have wept over it as better informed playmates, nurses, or grandmothers, poured it into their infant ears, with variations, embellishments, and exaggerations, which, if all duly preserved, would fill a book as large as Robinson Crusoe. We ave seen all the touching incidents of the scene so often portrayed in wood-cuts and engravings, that at any moment we can conjure up the bed-room in which the dying parents consigned the innocents to the cruel but fair-spoken uncle-the wild glen in which the ruffians quarrelled, upon the point of conscience, as to whether they should be murdered, or left to r left to perish in the wood-and then, the wood itself, in which they wandered so long, hand in hand, quenching their thirst in the running brook, gathering sloe berries to satisfy their hunger, and sleeping at night be neath the trees in each other's arms.

be shorn of any portion of the popularity it now enjoys. We have had of late our "Babes in the Woods," and the object of this little sketch is to record some incidents, in humble life, in which the people of Halifax, Dartmouth, and the settlements in their vicinty, take at the present moment a very lively interest, and which it is probable will be held in painful remembrance by hundreds until their dying day. Our story lacks something of the dramatic cast of the old one-there being neither avarice, cruelty, nor crime in it, and yet 'tis "pitiful, 'tis wondrous pitiful.' The town of Dartmouth lies on the tis wondrous pititu. The town of Dartmouth lies on the eastern side of Halifax harbour, directly opposite to the city of that name. The township of Preston lies to the eastward of Dartmouth, and embraces scattered agricultural settlements, through the principal of which the main road runs which leads from Dartmouth to Porter's Lake, Chezetcook, Jedore, and all ed on the heath, and their limbs disposed so as to show the harbours upon the south-eastern seaboard. About half a mile from this road, at a distance of some four miles and a half from the Ferry, lived John Meagher, a native of Ireland, his wife, and a family of four children. His house is prettily situated on an upland ridge, between two lakes, and overlooking the main road. His cleared fields were chiefly in front, the the main road. rear of his lot being covered by a thick growth of bushes and young trees, which had sprung up in the place of the original rest, long since levelled by the axe or overrun by fire. Behind

wife, and two of the children, lying sick with the measles, the had been crowded into those two days. If life is to be