poetrn.

SONNETS BY BISHOP MANT.

THE LORD'S DAY. Hall to the day, which He, who made the heaven, Earth, and their armies, sanctified and blest, Perpetual memory of the Maker's rest! Hail to the day, when He, by whom was given New life to man, the tomb asunder riven,
Arose! That day his Church hath still confest.

At once Creation's and Redemptions feast, Sign, of a world call'd forth, a world forgiven, Welcome that day, the day of holy peace,
The Lord's own day! to man's Creator owed, And man's Redeemer; for the soul's increase In sauctity, and sweet repose bestow'd;

Type of the rest, when sin and care shall cease

The rest remaining for the lov'd of God!

SPIRITUAL COMMUNION O, it is full of joy and pleasantness,

The Sabbath bell, which to God's house of pray'r On God's own day his people bids repair; Aid at his throne to seek, their sins confess,

To speak his praises, and his bounty bless, And hear his holy word! For with them there God dwells, and gives them through his Son to share Health from the Spirit of his blessedness. But grieve not thou, as if from grace divine Secluded, nor thy loss too deeply rue, Whom NEEDFUL CAUSE, not choice, forbids to Join The great assembly! With devotion true Be thou in Spirit there, and doubt not thine Shall be a part of God's celestial dew.

Our Monthly Review.

SELECTION FROM THE PSALMS OF DAVID, for Morning and Evening Service; together with the Chants and Responses: Edited by Major GEORGE

This volume is got up in a style of typographical excellence, which we have seldom, if ever, seen surpassed, and in this respect leaves nothing to be desired even by the most fastidious. Major Talbot, who pears to be an enthusiastic musician, deserves the ighest credit for the pains which, in conjunction with Mr. Warren, he has bestowed upon the work-evilently to him a labour of love. It is, indeed, most gratifying, to behold a military gentleman directing is energies to one of the noblest of all undertakings -the musical service of God's Sanctuary.

It would have afforded us much satisfaction if, in this notice, we could have used the language of unqualified approbation. Our duty, however, as imparial censors, constrains us to notice one or two defects n the work. We trust that we will be credited when assert that our strictures are made in a spirit of 196 fect good-will, and the hope that in a future edia (which we trust will be speedily called for) they Tiw Al be amended by the intelligent Editor.

bould be as simple and smooth as possible,-gliding ong with graceful solemnity, and having intervals of e least possible distance, so that the pieces may be sily mastered by any ordinary choir. This is the haracter of the Choral compositions of our most disin haracter of the Choral compositions of Carle, Taylor, and guished modern masters, such as Turle, Taylor,

ng every day more and more popular. In the volume under review, the reverse of this is frequently the case. The instances are neither few hor far between, where the arrangement is exceedingly Horid and ambitious, producing, of necessity, many awkward progressions and difficult intervals, giving a very secular character to the psalmody, and creating no small embarrassment to the ordinary class of cho-

ral performers. We are constrained, likewise, to animadvert upon the defective character of the accentuation in many of the compositions: a matter of the most vital importance in all cases, but particularly so in a compilation like the present. Did our time permit, and were the task not so ungracious, we could particularize not a few instances where the emphasis is radically and gla-

ringly wrong. On the whole, however, we must repeat our opinion hat, with all these drawbacks, infinite credit is due to Major Talbot and Mr. Warren, for the manner in which this beautiful volume has been produced. It is a credit to our Province, and we trust will command
sue the subject any further.
"In European countries the Oak was an important a sale commensurate with its merits.

THE FOREST TREES OF GREAT BRITAIN: By the Rev. C. A. Johns, B.A., Author of Botanical Rambles CURIOSITIES AND WONDERS OF THE VEGETABLE KINGDOM. London: Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.

As the fall of the woodman's axe echoes merrily through the forest, and the wild bird thrills his startled note through the glade, the advance of conquering civilization is proclaimed. The crash of the noble oak or the stately elm, calls up in the setler's mind emotions of joy, strengthening those feelings of hope and encouragement which teach us to see in the future results of his toil, waving fields and fleecy flocks .-Yet with the receding wood new feelings creep on man; his eye wanders over the landscape, and the loan and forsaken heart yearns to see on the rising knoll the spire of the village church peeping through the trees, and his ear longs for the sound of the churchgoing bell. How frequently does his own ruthless hand, however, mar the prospect and deprive him of the possibility of enjoying, in its fulness, the picture which his own fervid fancy painted. Tree after tree is felled with indiscriminate slaughter; nature's woods are spoiled with thoughtless haste; and fairy scenes or gorgeous views made desolate. But too frequently has the traveller in this new and fast increasing counevery leaf: in vain has his eye searched for the "old forest tree," to beautify and adorn the scene, he sees nought but nature robbed of her gifts and art for that most healthful and recreative science, Botany: refusing to supply her place. In England, happy a study at once inexpensive and easily attainable.-England! while civilization stole her rapid march on the frowning woods, taste maintained her sway, and beneath the shadows of the gnarled oak, old men ope' their legendary lore, and eager listeners speed the hour along, while fairy tales are told of the "old mon-

arch of the wood." It is with the hope of staying the hasty hand of the chopper, that we recommend to the consideration of our Canadian setlers, the necessity of preserving in portions of their lands relics of their wooded growth, to cultivate with care a taste for landscape making, which their forefathers and fathers in "the good old Home" cherish and prize.

"Gives not the Hawthorn-bush a sweeter shade To shepherds looking on their fleecy sheep, Than doth a rich embroidered canopy To Kings that fear their subjects' treachery.'

To those who would wish to preserve the beauties of nature, and who desire to improve and not exterminate, we recommend the study of "The Forest Trees of Great Britain," as likely to give a taste for the preservation of those stately growths which, while they adorn and beautify, afford shelter to the flocks, and even objects of regard to man himself: sometimes by circumstances binding him to the spot, or by asso-

Now towering to the skies."

yet the claims of future usefulness and ornament anecdotes connected with some of the "Old Trees," are very interesting. The following extract taken almost at random, will show the style of the work,

are concerned. "THE OAK. "QUERCUS ROBUR-QUERCUS SESSILIFLORA, " Natural Order—AMENTACEÆ. " Class-Moncola Order-Polyandria.

"No one who considers the Lion to he king of tento, sovereignty of British trees to any other than the Oak. Within the tropics, where nature performs all her works on a scale of magnificence unrivalled elsewhere, the stately on a scale of magnificence unrivalled elsewhere, the stately Palm, uplifting its leafy canopy on a shaft two hundred feet in height; the Banyan, forming with its countless trunks a forest in itself; the Baobab, a tree venerable four thousand years ago: each of these may assert its claim to the kingly title. But, in England, the country of green fields, in which men labour among their oxen and their sheep; of lordly parks, with their broad smooth lawns and clustering trees; of narrow church-paths winding along by the side of brilliant streamlets, across flowery meadows, and through woods offering a shade from the heat, and a shelter from the storm, here the Oak reigns paramount. In truth he is a kingly tree, the em-blem of majesty, strength, and durability. To what Chants and Responses: Edited by Major Georges
Talbor. The Music arranged in score, in four
parts, with accompaniment for the Organ or
Piano Forte: By W. H. Warren, Organist of
Christ's Church, Montreal. Montreal: Printed
and Published by Lovell & Gibson. 1848.

This volume is got up in a style of typographical

To majesty, strength, and durability. To what
remote ages are we carried back—to what varying scenes
are we introduced when we search for the first appearance
of this patriarch in the pages of history! Under the
Oaks of Manre,* according to Jewish traditions, the
father of the faithful reared his tabernacle, and meditated
on another, that is a heavenly, country which God had
prepared for him. One of these very trees was long
looked upon with veneration by the Israelites, and (according to St. Jerome) was in existence in the reign of the Emperor Constantine, two thousand years after-

wards.†

"Near Shechem there stood also a tree of the same species, which probably was remarkable for its size, being called in Genesis xxxv. 4, 'The Oak which was by Shechem.' Thus early, too, does it appear to have been marked with some peculiar sacredness, for it was chosen as a meet shelter for the grave of Deborah, Rebekah's nurse (verse 8th); the particular tree being afterwards distinguished by a set name, 'Allon-bachuth,' or, the

Oak of Weeping.‡
"It is here worthy of notice, that in Genesis xii. 6, the passage which is in our version rendered 'The plain of Moreh,' is in the Septuagint rendered 'The high Oak,'s It is not, therefore, improbable that this Oak, or grove of Oaks, was first consecrated to God by the priestly worship of Abraham, and retained its sacred character until at least the time of Abimelech: It must not be objected that the period is too long (nearly six hundred years) to assign as the duration of one tree; for, as we shall see hereafter, there is evidence of Oak trees actually existing

fect good-will, and the hope that in a future ediin (which we trust will be speedily called for) they
il be amended by the intelligent Editor.

Church Music, according to our humble notions,
ould be as simple and smooth as possible,—gliding
out the sample, has not heard and to speed to shake speed and Churker the and Churker the sample, has not heard and the speed to shake speed and Churker the sample, has not heard and the speed to shake speed and Churker the sample, has not heard and the speed to shake speed and churker the sample, has not heard and the speed to shake speed and the speed to shake speed and the speed to shake Shakspeare's Mulberry-tree, and Charles the Second's Oak? Probably, then, the Israelites, on their restoration to the land of Canaan, regarded with much the same feelings 'the Oak which was by Sheehem,' as connecting their own history with what God had done for their fore-fathers before the captivity in Egypt; more particularly or bockserves permanent nabitations, but dwelt in tents, of which no vestage could well remain. How probable over among themselves, and to repeat to their children, the incidents of their perilous wanderings in the wilder-ness, and the wonders which the Lord had wrought for "And what tree could Joshua have had greater reason

to choose than this, when he 'gathered all the tribes of Israel at Shechem,' and 'set up there under an Oak' a stone intended to commemorate the solemn renewal of their allegiance to God? These pious motives did not, however, long continue in operation. Scarcely were the elders dead who had 'outlived Joshua, and had known all the works of the Lord that He had done for Israel when the groves were resorted to for the worship of false gods: 'under every green tree, and under every thick Oak, they did offer sweet savour to all their idols; they burnt incense upon the hills under Oaks, choosing the

wood of 'the Cypress and Oak to make a god.'
"'It is natural,' says Evelyn, 'for man to feel an awful and religious terror when placed in the centre of a thick wood; on which account, in all ages, such places have been chosen for the celebration of religious ceremonies. But, to trace by what degrees this pious feeling degenerated into dangerous superstition belongs rather to the historian of men than of trees: I will not, therefore, pur-

tree at a very early age, being valued for its fruit. In Asia the estimation in which it was held appears to have had some other origin, for, although we read in the Sacred Volume of 'dates, almonds,' &c., being used as articles of food, no such mention is made of acorns; nor is it probable that they were ever eaten by men in a country naturally affording fruits so much more palatable. But in Greece and Italy, before agriculture was invented or introduced, acorns held an important place among the more savoury viands of the inhabitants. The traditions of the poets tell us that strawberries, blackberries, corrects and accept neils, and acorns, were the homely fare of the first inhabi-tants of these countries; of which acorns must have been the most valuable, as, being of a less perishable nature than the rest, they would bear being stored away for winter use. For this reason, perhaps, it was that the Greeks believed that, of all the trees with which they were acuainted, the Oak was the first created. hen, wonder that, holding this belief in its antiquity and extreme usefulness, they regarded it with veneration, and, in their ignorance of Divine Revelation, entertained the, to us extravagant, notion that the Deity chose it as medium for making known his will to man. At the same time, it is much to be wondered at that the Israelites, who had not the excuse of ignorance, should have fallen into nearly the same fatal error, and that too with espect to the very same tree. The Oak grove at Dodona a Epirus, was long resorted to by the inhabitants of the mole of Greece when they wished to inquire the will of their imaginary god, Jupiter; and we have seen that the Israelites resorted to the Oak woods of Palestine with a similar object.
"Let us take warning from their example, and be care

ful that, with whatsoever reverence we approach the works of nature, we forget not that they are the works of has the traveller in this new and fast increasing country mourned o'er the loneliness of the church, perched on some naked hill, shorn of all foliage, and stript of stand together that the hand of the Lord hath done this, and the Holy One of Israel hath created it."

We also desire to see cultivated in Canada a taste How frequently have we heard the settler complain

* It should be borne in mind that the Oak of the Holy Scriptures is not identical with the British Oak, but, as will be seen hereafter, is either the Evergreen Oak (Quercus Ilex), or seen hereasted; the celsius, and other writers after him, are of opinion that the tree alluded to is the Terebinth, or Turpenof opinion that the tree stated a latter tree that the tree tree. It is difficult, however, for the reader of the English version of the Bible to connect the name with any other notion than that of a tree agreeing closely in character with the Oak of his own country. Whatever may be the botanical difference between the two, it is still "the Oak" of Palestine as

difference between the state of the case of Britain.

† Mamre is remarkable in Sacred History for Abraham's intertaining there three angels under an Oak, which Oak also became very famous in after ages; insomuch that superstitious worship was performed there. This the great Constantine, esteemed the first Christian emperor of Rome, put a stop to by a letter written to Eusebius, bishop of Cesaree, in Palestine,

for that purpose.—Heming's Scripture Geography.

† The difficulty of identifying the plants mentioned in the sacred volume appears to be increased in the present instance by the similarity of the names elah and allon. In Genesis xxxv. both words occur, and are rendered in our version In Isaiah vi. 13, they occur in juxtaposition: in this passage Coverdale translates clah "the Terebinth," allon "the Oak:" the authorized version giving clah "the Teil Tree,' allon "the Oak." Canon Rogers is of opinion that allor should always be thus rendered.

§ Την δοῦν την ύψηλην. Judges ix. 6, marginal reading.

God has given them, and by diligent enquiry learn the beauties of creation, and "Through nature look up to nature's God." The labouring mechanics of Birought to have some influence, and we may with ear- mingham, Sheffield and Manchester, reckon among nestness ask, that hereafter all be not sacrificed to their numbers not a few of the best practical natural-

gain so extensively as heretofore. Surely the due ists in Britain. May we not hope to find, arising worship of Ceres is not altogether incompatible with from the ranks of the setlers of Canada, a class of from the ranks of the setlers of Canada, a class of men "not given to selfishness and greedy of gain," but who, while labouring for their daily bread, will find both the time and inclination to benefit mankind by informing those who have not the opportunity for observation, of all that passes under their own eyes. Many interesting curiosities of the Vegetable World may thus be preserved, and rendered very interesting to use who live in smylety towns and dingy cities. It is not gain, and redered very interesting to use who live in smylety towns and dingy cities. It the rights of Silvanus. "The Forest Trees of Britain," is written in a clear and simple style, and the but who, while labouring for their daily bread, will which is a perfect gem, so far as the artistic features | Many interesting curiosities of the Vegetable World to us who live in smoky towns and dingy cities. It Annals of the Diocese of Toronto: By Ernest does not require great labour or much mental exertion to be thus useful, and if our friend "up the woods"

"THE BREAD-FRUIT TREE. " Artocarpus integrifolia. " The bread-tree, which without the ploughshare yields The unreaped harvest of unfurrowed fields, And bakes its unadulterated loaves Without a furnace in unpurchased groves,

And flings of famine from its fertile breast,-

A priceless market for the gathering guest.' on: that, called the Jack-tree, grows after the manner o a chesnut-tree, shooting forth branches in all directions, and often exceeding the bulk and height of the largest borne on the branches, then on the trunk and finally on the roots. It is of an oval shape, of the size of a man's body, two feet in length and the same in circumference, and fifty pounds in weight. It is covered with a thick, green coat, marked like the skin of the pine-apple.— Within it contains a great number of seeds, each enclosed in a fleshy substance of the size and form of a green fig. This substance is of a yellow colour, of a rich and deliious taste, and forms a great article of food in Ceylon The seed is twice the size of an almond. It is ferinaceous like the chesnut, and when rosted tastes like the potatoe. As the fruit ripens, the natives cover it with mats, worked into the form of bags, to preserve it from the attacks of birds. In its unripe state they eat the whole, after the external coat is taken off, cutting it down in slices like the stock of cabbages. Many Europeans are prejudiced against this fruit, and do not eat it on ac-

count of a nauseous smell like carrion which it emits on its first being opened: none of this remains when it is

is first boiled, then toasted; the outer coat being taken off, a thick slice is cut all round, which is mashed with a arge proportion of butter. It tastes like potatoes, but

STEPS TO THE ALTAR: A Manual of Devotions and Meditations for the Blessed Eucharist. Third

This little Manual is compiled, for the most part, from the works of Bishops Andrews, Cosen, Ken, Wilon. Taylor, and Beveridge-and, so far as we have nad opportunity of examining, furnishes a profitable companion for the devout and earnest communicant. We were much pleased with the questions for selfexamination, founded upon the Ten Commandments -being very searching and practical.

A MANUAL OF DEVOTIONS FOR CONFIRMATION AND FIRST COMMUNION: By the author of "Steps to the Altar: Second edition: Edited by a Presbyter of the Church. Stanford & Swords. 1848.

The improvements in this edition, there can be little doubt, enhance-so far as they go-the value of the work. They consist chiefly in additions in the form of useful explanatory notes, and "a few verbal alterations, only in the devotional parts, for the sake of giving a preference to the very words of our Liturgy.' The Prayers and Meditations are compiled, for the most part, from the almost unrivalled devotional compositions of that eminently pious and truly apostolical prelate, Bishop Wilson.

From the title of this little Manual, it will be perceived that a close connexion is assumed between Confirmation and First Communion: that connexion is closer and more important than many suppose. Confirmation is designed to lead to the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. It is an intermediate step between Baptism and that solemn and most precious ordinance whereby the Christian life is nourished and enlarged with the spiritual repast of the Body and Blood of Christ. When the young are brought to the Bishop to be Confirmed, it is that they may openly testify their willingness to dedicate themselves to Christ. That dedication should be both cordial and entire. It should therefore embrace every duty implied in a 'sober, righteous, and godly life,"-participation in the Holy Communion above all others. There must be no reservation of any forbidden thing, -no secretly cherished fondness for that which may disable and unfit the soul for performing the Christian's highest duty,-for claiming the Christian's choicest privilege, -the Lord's Supper. There ought to be, on the part of candidates for Confirmation, a fixed resolution-a resolution looked upon as forming part of the Baptismal vows,-to advance to the heavenly feast. It is to be feared that many of those who have not this determination, -after the necessity of it has been plainly set forth to them-are still dealing with the world; are still in treaty with the powers of evil whom they promised to renounce in Baptism; and, therefore, unprepared to renew and ratify their covenant with This is a serious consideration: let candidates for Confirmation duly lay it to heart. We are glad to observe that a note has been judi-

ciously appended to this clause in the "Address,"-"You received the Holy Ghost in Baptism, which gave you innocence." The expression "innocence" is strong and rather unusual in such a connexion; and consequently, very liable to misconstruction. It was prudent, therefore, to subjoin this explanation which we find has been supplied by the American editor;-"It will be perceived, by referring to the next paragraph, that 'innocence' is predicted of those only who have 'sinned wilfully.' Thus restricted, it is not more comprehensive than the 'Homily of Salvations,' (Part First.) which teaches, that infants, being Baptized, and dying in their infancy, are by this sacrifice, (of Christ) washed from their sins, brought to God's

ciation wining him to the scene of some marked event—even if this remembrance of the past do not prompt the command—

"Woodman! forbear thy stroke:

Cut not its earth-bound ties:

Oh! spare that aged oak,

New towreins at the delice."

Oh! spare that aged oak,

New towreins at the delice."

The Christian Religion and the forest; how often have we listened to sick-stands mysteriously between both?

But the noise and uproar have been too much!—

Cuuren, during the Three First Centuries:

By Dr. Augustus Neander. Translated from the German by Henry John Rose, B. D., late for his knowledge of the human character, and seldom, I fancy, mistaken in his estimate of those who came in his way. You may doubt whether this is not a partial account—but it is not.

Cond (American) Edition. New York: Stands mysteriously between both?

But the noise and uproar have been too much!—

The round lustrous eyes after the cyes of the divine child in the Sistine Madonna, seem to look at nothing, in gazing beyond all things, which find the graph and a sigh, as the being who came in his would be more difficult to coerce or to mislead. He was remarkable for his knowledge of the human character, and seldom, I fancy, mistaken in his estimate of those who came in his way. You may doubt whether this is not.

The round lustrous eyes of the divine child in the Sistine Madonna, in order that his qualities of prind.

The trunce function and sigh, as the being who was remarkable for his knowledge of the human character, and seldom, I fancy, mistaken in his estimate of those who came in his way. You may doubt whether this is not.

The round lustrous eyes of the divine child in the Sistine Madonna, seem to look at nothing, in gazing beyond all things, but the wold be more difficult to coerce or to mislead. He was remarkable for his knowledge of the human character, and seldom, I fancy, mistaken in his estimate of those who came in his way. You may doubt whether this is ont.

The round lustrous provides the coerce or to mislead. He was remarkable for Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge of The very distinguished talents of several form of Cond (American) Edition. New York: Stan-his family afford an argument that his qualities of mind his family afford an argument that his qualities of mind were probably of a superior order. The late Audrew were probably of a superior order. The late Audrew were probably of a superior order.

it has been translated by Mr. Rose. It has unquestionably taken rank as a standard authority, and no "Dr. Stuart died, I think, in 1811, in his 74th or 75th tionably taken rank as a standard authority, and no

manifested by the "Historical notices of the Church in England and America," which from time to time be to God, one hundred and twenty." have appeared in our columns.

In no respect will the present volume detract from the well-earned reputation of the reverend author .-To the general reader it cannot fail to recommend itself by the comprehensiveness of its details, and the minute sketches of character and local peculiarities There are two kinds of the Bread-fruit Tree in Cey- with which it abounds. In the widest sense of the word, it is a most readable book: but, to a Canadian, -and especially to an inhabitant of our extensive diocese,-these "annals" present claims of peculiar oak. The leaves are much used for feeding sheep, and are eaten by them with great relish. The fruit is first and engrossing interest. They record many stirring

would consent to receive any part of the amount unde the sadly-altered circumstances in which she was placed. When the Session had closed, and he was about to return to Kingston, he strongly urged my mother to allow him to take me with him, thinking that more could be done for me at that important period of my life than was likely Edition. New York: Stanford & Swords, 139
Broadway. 1848.

This little Manual is compiled, for the most part, in the works of Bishops Andrews, Cosen, Ken, Wil-

'I was sent with him, and lived about three years in his family, treated in all respects as tenderly and kindly as if I had been his son. These are noble traits in his character, when it is considered that it had been an arluous struggle for him, for many years, to bring up and educate his own large family of eight children upon the income of a Missionary; and that he had not yet got through the difficulties which these unavoidable expenses

manner, and his peculiar style of conversation; and I retain impressions of his disposition and character which, I dare say, are tolerably correct. I was too young, howver, to pay much attention to dates, or to preserve any him give of his personal history. . . Dr. Stuart had received in his youth a good classical education, and retained through life a relish for the beauties of Greek and Latin authors. He had been, I think, extremely well rounded in both languages, took pleasure in mastering ifficult passages, and was fond of tracing words in our anguage to their Greek and Latin roots, and of puzzling is young acquaintances by his perfect recollection and ritical application of all sorts of crabbed rules. He had formed an acquaintance, either before or during the American Revolution, with Bishops Inglis and White, and afterwards, of course, with his own Diocesan, Dr. Mountain, with all of whom he maintained a correspondence, and of whom I used to hear him speak with great respect and admiration. respect and admiration. There was something in Dr. Stuart's appearance that could not fail to make a most favourable impression. He was about six feet two inches in height—not corpulent, and not thin,—but with fine masculine features, expanded chest, erect figure; straight by a fondness in his youth for athletic exercises, particument, I should say that I have seen no one who came so fully up to the luca one is led to form of a fine old Roman a man capable of enduring and defying anything in a

good cause; incapable—absolutely incapable of stooping to anything in the least degree mean or unworthy. "Circumstances had imposed upon him the necessity of frugality, but he submitted to the necessity cheerfully and with a good grace; and there was, indeed, in that natural simplicity of character and contempt of os-tentation, that it cost him apparently no painful efforts.— Any one who can speak from memory of the early days of Kingston, will tell you how much and how sincerely Dr. Stuart was loved and respected by every one; how cheerful and instructive his society was; and how amusing, from the infinity of anecdotes which his observation and his excellent memory had enabled him to collect and keep always in readiness to illustrate his lessons, and impress more strongly his good advice, and the cautions

which were often addressed to his young friends.

"He was especially intolerant of anything like levity of deportment in church; indeed, the church was so small, and the Doctor's apostolic figure and appearance so strikingly conspicuous in it, that few would venture to run the risk of the rebuke he was sure to give if the occasion called for it. I remember when some young officers in the military forces, who had not been long in his parish, were venturing to whisper rather too audibly and apparently forgetting the purpose for which they had come there, how the worthy pastor most effectually brought them to a sense of their transgression by simply suspending his reading, which, of course, after the paus ad lasted a few seconds, drew the eyes of all towards him, and of the unlucky young officers among the rest when they found him looking sternly into their pew, with his finger directed towards them in a manner rather pain fully significant. I do not believe they repeated their offence while at Kingston.
"Dr. Stuart was exceeding kind to young people, fond

of their society-taking an interest in their plans and prospects, and anxious to repress, in a good-natured way any little follies which he feared might be injurious to them. No Clergyman, I think, could be more universally respected and beloved than he was by his people, and respected and beloved than he was by his people, and between him and the members of other religious communities there was always a kindly feeling. He could not recede from what he thought to be right, under the pressure of any circumstances; but he abhorred contention, and there was, indeed, too much natural dignity of character about him to permit him to involve himself in any-

At this time of day we are convinced it is altogether unnecessary for us to say a single word in commendation of Neander's history, or of the manner in which

HAWKINS, B. D. London: Printed for the there, which brought him under the patronage of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. well-known Sir Wm. Johnson, and afterwards of Sir imbedded in lawn and fine linen. And then when a

would read a little work intimed "The Conception of "The Church" will not long seek or ask in vain to this graceful tome we can only afford room for a single quotation.

The Bread-fruit tree.

John.

"The Church" will not long seek or ask in vain to this graceful tome we can only afford room for a single quotation.

John.

"The Bread-fruit Tree.

John.

"Upper Canada, and Kingston along with it, have wonderfully improved since Dr. Stuart built his unprevent since Dr. Stuart built his unpreventing and seem of the simplicity of the simplicity of those early times; but it is not likely that Kingston along with it, have wonderfully improved since Dr. Stuart built his unpreventing parsonage on Stuart's Point, which stood till within a few months older, the truly royal impatience of oppotential to the wonderfully improved since Dr. Stuart built his unpreventing parsonage on Stuart's Point, which stood till within a few months older, the truly royal impatience of oppotential to the supplied by the sition, the autocratic air with which spoon and rattle wonderfully improved since Dr. Stuart built his unpreventing parsonage on Stuart's Point, which stood till within a few months older, the truly royal impatience of oppotential to the supplied by the wonderfully improved since Dr. Stuart built his unprevent since Dr. Stuart built hi

We must not forget to add, that the volume is adorned with several well-executed wood-engravings, including a very curious view of the first church built at Toronto, communicated to the author by Mr. G. W. Allan.

FRANCIS SEVILLE. (James' Life of Henry IV.)

for quotation which would have occupied far more of carry back to the relations of the dead officer, and

father's early and sudden death; and his giving up to my to occupy their time with a hopeless case, and they of aliens to the Church. mother, or rather destroying in her presence, the obligation of my father, which he held, declaring that he never quently brought a physician, and one of Seville's friends quently brought a physician, and one of Seville's friends lowing from the Guardian elapsed since that officer had been buried as dead, he still breathed; and his teeth having been forced open some wine and other nourishment was administered to him. While they were labouring earnestly to restore

is in course of signature, and win shorty be forwarded to the structure. It is hoped that a large number of names that gentleman. It is hoped that a large number of names that gentleman. It is hoped that a large number of names that gentleman. It is hoped that a large number of names that gentleman are the structure of the structure o him to health, the town was stormed and taken; and a and laymen, beg to offer to you the expression of our part of the enemy, searching the house of Seville's bro-ther whom they put to death without mercy, found the ther whom they put to death without mercy, found the

and under skilful treatment perfectly recovered. He lived for more than forty years after these events, and lived for more than forty years after these events, and whenever called upon to sign his name he wrote—
"Francis Seville, thrice dead, thrice buried, and thrice brought to life by the grace of God."

"The Rev. R. T. Lowe," &c. &c.
"The Rev. R. T. Lowe," &c. &c.
We understand further that an address to Her Majesty whenever called upon to sign his name he wrotebrought to life by the grace of God."

YOUR SIN WILL FIND YOU OUT.

Dr. Donne, afterwards the celebrated Dean of St. Paul's when he took possession of the first living to which he was inducted, walked into the yard of the of Leeds, has bequeathed property worth £25,000 to trus Church where he was to officiate. It happened, that as he sauntered along, the sexton was digging a grave and the doctor stood for a moment to observe his and the doctor stood for a moment to observe his operations. As the man was at work he threw up a skull which in some way or other engaged the Doctor's atteution. While he examined it, he perceived a headless nail which perforated the temple, and which convinced him that some dreadful deed must have been vinced him that some dreadful deed must have been the vicer of Colwich (Archdeacon Hodson), in whose the chall be demanded of the concept the charge of the control o perpetrated. Taking up the skull he demanded of the grave digger to whom it belonged. The man instantly cent to the church, has also been erected at Earl Talbot's said, that he knew very well—that it had belonged to expense. a man who was accustomed to excess in the use of Consecration of St. Accustine's College, Cana man who was accustomed to excess in the use of liquor: and who one night, having been guilty of his usual intemperance, had been found dead in his bed in the morning. Dr. Donne then asked. "Had he a a wife?"—The answer was in the affirmative. "What I would be a support of the property of the present the Archbishop of Canterbury, Earl Powis, Earl Nelson, the Earl of Marsh, Mr. Justice Coleridge, Mr. Justice Patteson, Mr. Baron Alderson, the Bishop of Limited the Bishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of Limited the Bishop of Canterbury. character does she bear?' The sexton said, "A very the Bishop of Fredericton, the Bishop of Brechin (Scotthe Bishop of Brechin (Brechin (B good one, only she was reflected upon for marrying land), Bishop Coleridge, and upwards of 1,000 clergymen immediately after the death of her busband." This were present. The service in the cathedral commenced at twelve o'clock. The sermon was preached by his visiting all his parishioners, soon called upon the woman in question: and in the course of conversation he man in question; and in the course of conversation he inquired of what sickness her husband had died. She gave him precisely the same account as the sexton had six o'clock. given before her. But the doctor produced the skull and pointing to the place, said, "Woman, do you know this nail?" The unhappy criminal was struck with

THE NURSERY. The nursery is a wonderful world, and all that there-The nursery is a wonderful world, and all that thereas, but baby is the greatest wonder of all. That cons 5, Priests 8; Ely, Deacons 5, Priests 12; Exeter, in is, but baby is the greatest wonder of all. That little separate thing in the world—uncommunicating with others, unremembered by itself—that mysterious state of being before the deluge of memory sets in, lying there, like a hermit in its cell, as if gathering strength in passive contemplation for the world's encounter. Who says that a baby does not think or feel? Have they never seen that strange smile break-large "through clouds of intant flesh," and then passing the property of the severe of Cambridge, Deacons 86, Priests 165. Total, Deacons 176, of Orthogogous 176, priests 176, or Deacons 176, priests 187, priests 11, p little separate thing in the world—uncommunicating of these were of Cambridge, Deacons 36, Priests 76; of Oxford, Deacons 60, Priests 84; of Durham, Deacons 76, away as if it caught for a moment the harmonies of heaven? Or have they never heard the stranger sigh—the first spontaneous language sf one who is "born the stranger sigh against the spontaneous language sf one who is "born the stranger sigh against the stranger sight against the stranger sight ag to sorrow"-as if it heard from afar the growing jar of this earth-incognizant to our apprehensions, as it lies passively there, either of this world or that, yet

* Another son who has risen to distinction is the Hon. Sir James Stuart, the present Chief Justice of Quebec:

and baby is seated on nurse's knee. There it sits, the little stranger, who dwelleth so calmly amongst us, without speech or movement, though brothers and sisters are screaming around it, looking so serenely content, as if it knew how little either could weigh in

the balance with its own deep repose There is no model like a lovely baby for true queenly dignity-the wide open gaze, the hands' slow movenent, the proud drawing up of the little frame, reminding us of the beautiful lines in the Lyra Innocentum-

> Why so stately, maiden fair, Rising in thy nurse's arms, With that condescending air,

Gathering up thy queenly charms? the round, portly form, moving slowly to and fro,

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

ENGLAND.

EPISCOPAL RESIDENCE FOR THE BISHOP OF MAN-CHESTER.—Kenyon House, in the parish of New Church, about two miles and a-half from Leigh, has been fixed upon as the residence for the Bishop of Manchester.

VISITATION OF ARCHDEACON CHURTON.—On Tuesday, June 20th, and the Wednesday and Friday following, Archdeacon Churton held his Visitation of the Archdeaconry of Cleveland, at Thirsk, Gisbrough, and Malton, in the diocese of York. In his charge the Archdeacon, details of the early struggles of our branch of the universal Church, which, though at present familiar to many, would soon have been forgotten, but for the pious exertions of the indefatigable historian. In the pious exertions of the indefatigable historian. In the course of twenty years, we have no hesitation in saying, that the contents of this engaging little volume will be invaluable to all who are wishful to trace the ecclesiastical progress of Canada West. It will readily be recommended in the face by the shot of an arquebus; and having fallen, apparently dead, was carried away and buried, with fifteen or sixteen of the Bishops and committee of the National Society, that, if there was good faith on both sides, the Church would obtain radress. It was impossible for the Church invaluable to all who are wishful to trace the ecclesiastical progress of Canada West. It will readily be believed, that the difficulty of selecting from a work so varied and so interesting as that of our author, is not small. In point of fact, we had marked off matter for a restation which wended have accounted far more of carry back to the relations of the dead officer, and for quotation which would have occupied far more of our space than we could afford to spare. Limited as Montgomery accordingly sent one of his suite to show owing to the provocations of these functionaries in France we are, we must content ourselves with extracting the him where the corpses had been interred. The groom and elsewhere, and gave us no great encouragement to following letter from the Hon. the Chief Justice Ro- immediately caused them to be taken out of their hasty transplant such exotic administrations to those shores. is first being opened; none of this remains when it is prepared for table.

"The other species (Artocarpus incisa) having fruit without seeds, is the real Bread-fruit, so much valued in Otaheite; but in Ceylon the culture is little attended to, not being such a favourite as the Jack-tree.

"Toronto, Aug. 5, 1847.
"It is about the size of a common oak, has a great number of branches spreading almost horizontally, and is renefered extremely elegant by the picturesque appearance of the leaves. These are scattered all over it, but not rowded one on another; they are placed at such distances that their form is distinctly seen. They are a foot and half in length, and eleven inches one of my father's during thefit work of the time because of the wines, which ties perpendicularly from the horizontal branches. It is of an oval shape, from time to eleven inches long, and nearly as much in circumference, evered with a pale green coat similar to that of the Jack-au ment in diameter, running lengthwise through it. The rest of the fruit is as solid as a turnip. When simply boiled without any seasoning, it is tastless and inspired in the usual method of cooking it for the English table, it is first boiled, then to ease of any one, he replaced the bodies and cast thurch make and and land given him a bond for the proposed provise for work. You know, I dare say, we I make the excellent Dr. Stuart, though I was too young fully to appreciate his tances that their form is distinctly scene. They are a foot as a half in length, and eleven inches long and nearly as much in circumference, evered with a pale green coat similar to that of the Lock as much as the course of his common.

Mr. Stuart (for he was not then D.) was Chaplain that our family lived in Kingston, between 1791 and 1792. Always the work of the first of a mount.

Mr. Stuart (for he was not then D.) was Chaplain the work of the first of the first of the first of the work of the first of the course of his master. Being and nearly as much in circumference, evered with a pa There could be no such thing as what this gentleman

who saw that, though three days had by this time | The following letter to the Rev. R. T. Lowe, at Madeira, elapsed since that officer had been buried as dead, he is in course of signature, and will shortly be forwarded to

ther whom they put to death without mercy, found the wounded man, and brutally threw him out of the window. He fell upon a dunghill, and some straw having been accidently thrown over him, from a loft above, he remained three days in this unwholesome bed, where he was at length found, still living, by one of his cousins. He was then carried secretly out of the town, and under skilful treatment perfectly recovered. He great majority of the communicants, as well as of the the great majority of the communicants, as well as of the Clergy resident at Madeira, the testimony of your own

We understand further that an address to Her Majesty the Queen on the subject of Viscount Palmerston's late speech in the House of Commons will shortly be presented. Names of persons desirous of signing the letter to Mr. Lowe and the address to the Queen will be received by Mr. Masters, 78, New Bond-street.

LEGACY TO THE CHURCH.—Mrs. Mathewman, a native

CONSECRATION OF CHURCHES IN THE DIOCESE OF MANCHESTER.—The Lord Bishop of Manchester has consecrated two new Churches, one at Halliwell, the other at Astley-bridge.

horror at the demand and the sight, and instantly owned that she had been the perpetrator of the deed, which had hurried her husband in a state of intoxication, into the eternal world.

THE NURSERY

The following is the summary of the Trinity Sunday ordinations:—Canterbury, Deacons 11, Priests 6; York Deacons 13, Priests 13; London, Deacons 19, Priests 9

NEW SOUTH WALES.

By late arrivals we regret to receive the announcement of the secession of two clergymen to the Romish Church the Rev. Mr. Sconce, of St. Andrews, and another.