

famed land which flowed with milk and honey; although interpreters are much harassed to find out the connection between these words and the special sins with which they were charged. The scriptures that refer to the circumstance are express as to the fact that the words themselves indicated unbelief. The spirit of Moses was so provoked "that he spake unadvisedly with his lips." Perhaps the question, Must we fetch you water out of this rock? would mean, Is that a likely thing for us to do? And when the water did not come at the first stroke, he may have been so rash as to intimate that it was evident God would give them none, but allow them to perish. Further instances of impatience among the people are given in the succeeding passage: so that the twentieth and twenty-first chapters of the Book of Numbers are exceedingly instructive on the particular subject the Church brings before us on this Sunday.

THE PAPAL ALLOCUTION.

ON the 12th of March the Pope addressed an Allocution to the Romish sympathies of Europe, which it is said should be carefully read by those who desire to understand the way in which the Papal and the Italian Governments arrange their relations with each other. It is described by the *Times* as "a vigorous denunciation of all that has been done to form and consolidate the kingdom of Italy;" "a long and vehement denunciation of Italy for robbing the Holy See, shutting up the monasteries, seizing the property of the religious orders, and treating the clergy as ordinary citizens." The "usurping government" is accused of having trodden under foot every human and Divine right; and in his complaints that he is deprived of his liberty, the Pope does not content himself with vague or general declarations that he is not free to govern the Roman Church. He specifies the precise points in which, as he considers, his liberty is infringed. He does not pretend that his person is not free, to move hither and thither as he pleases, or that he is prevented from issuing what orders he chooses for the government of the Church. But he contends that, before a Sovereign can properly be called free, his ministers must be allowed to execute his commands, as well as himself to issue them; and that as regards the Holy See the acts of the Italian Government have interfered with this liberty in more ways than one. The suppression of the religious orders has deprived the Pope of a most important class of representatives and agents, and the proposed law against the clerical abuses puts in peril the spiritual freedom of the representatives and agents that remain. All the great Orders had their centres in Rome, and their branches in every part of the world, so that their existence and unfettered action would very much facilitate the ordinary administration of ecclesiastical affairs; while the attitude of the present Italian Ministry is more openly hostile to religious orders than any that have preceded it. The religious orders have been suppressed and their property confiscated;

but communities claiming a direct spiritual descent from them are rising up on every side. It is this the Italian Ministry are endeavouring to discourage; and therefore the Pope maintains that though he himself may be free, he is not free in the persons of those whom he bids keep their vows.

It is said that five months have been occupied in preparing this important Allocution; and during that period the opinions of the Apostolic Nuncios have been taken as to the best time for publishing it. Father Beckx, the General of the Order of the Jesuits, is enthusiastic in its favour; and has persuaded many of his friends that if Roman Catholics will only do their duty the restoration of the temporal power may soon be obtained. The Pope has made personal appeals to several Sovereigns and chief rulers, and has addressed letters in his own handwriting to Marshal MacMahon, the Emperor of Austria, and the King of the Belgians. There appears to be no question that the vast organization of the Papacy is about to be employed in an energetic effort to complicate European politics by an assertion of claims for the subversion of that settlement of Italy which has been so nearly realized by the present government of the Quirinal.

In meeting this manifesto of the Papacy, the Italian government appear to have decided not to interfere with the liberty of the Press. The Procurator General throughout the kingdom have received orders not to prosecute any newspaper for printing the Allocution, in order that the Ministry may best express its faith in Italian liberty and unity, and give the world at least an appearance of a proof of its forbearing and tolerant disposition, and of the unbounded liberty the Pope enjoys. One immediate effect of the Allocution is expected to be that the Italian Government will look more closely after both its alliances and its army; as it is supposed that the next war in the West will not be local or national, but European. The Pope is believed to be looking for it, and many of his adherents think it cannot long be delayed.

THE WAWANOSH HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

WE desire to give as much prominence as possible to a circular recently issued by the Rev. E. F. Wilson in reference to the New Home to be built for Indian Girls. The subject is one which concerns every inhabitant of this country; as having a direct relation to the obligation resting upon every one of us to do all we can for the benefit of the aborigines of America. From the circular we gather that the intention is to erect a stone building with accommodation for about twenty-five girls; and that, "apart from the support of individual children at seventy-five dollars per annum, we shall require \$1000 per annum as a general fund to meet salaries of the Lady Superintendent and employees, fuel, lighting, &c." To secure this, efforts are made to get a hundred Sunday-schools, Societies, or individuals, each to contribute Ten Dollars per annum; and it is supposed that while many Sunday-schools may be unable to

undertake the entire support or half the support of a child, they may, nevertheless, be glad to form one of the hundred subscribers for the general support of the Girls' Home. It is also added that a Lady in England has been engaged to undertake the superintendence of the Girls' Home, and is expected to arrive in the course of the Summer.

The "Algoma Missionary News and Shingwauk Journal" is a little periodical, as we stated some time ago, which is printed by young Indians, and ought to be in the hands of every one of our readers. The price is only two cents per copy, or 25 cents per annum for four copies; so that a very extensive circulation ought to be easily obtained, and would very much encourage the young Indian Christians connected with it. From the April number just received, we learn that the building for the Boys is 75 feet long by 38 wide, and has accommodation for seventy pupils. It is "mainly supported by voluntary contributions. The greater number of the children are maintained by the different Church of England Sunday-schools throughout Canada, the cost of a child being seventy-five dollars per annum for board and clothing; or if clothing be supplied fifty dollars.

From the same interesting little periodical we gather that the land purchased at the Sault Ste. Marie for the new Girls' Home, is about two miles and a half distant from the Shingwauk Home, on nice, rising ground, easily accessible from the town by the Northern Road. It is to be a stone building with a frontage of forty-five feet, and a wing running back about fifty feet. It is proposed to call it the Wawanosh Home, after the old chief Wawanosh, at Sarnia—as the Shingwauk Home was called after the old chief Little Pipe, at Garden River. It is intended to extend the building operations over two seasons in order to save expense. We must not overlook, however, the firm trust in God's Providence which the chief promoter of this institution manifests. He found his way day by day, opened before him, when the work for the Boys' Home was going on; and so he finds it to be the case in regard to the proposed home for girls. He therefore takes courage in the assurance that it is God's work and cannot be overthrown. The Churchmen of the Dominion must not, however, so leave the matter in the hands of Divine Providence as to neglect to forward their subscriptions for the promotion of this most valuable object. The total amount subscribed is about \$1300, and for building and furnishing about \$2500 more will be required. Besides this, it must not be forgotten that the annual support of the Home will require continued attention. The big Sunday-schools make up \$75 or \$50, as the case may be, per annum, for the support of a particular child whom they have adopted as their *protege*; and if the smaller Sunday-schools would make up \$10 per annum, all that is wanted would be easily supplied.

In order that there may be no difficulty in the way of forwarding contributions, it may be well to give the names of the Secretary-Treasurers of the Algoma Missionary Association. For the Huron Diocese: John Beard,