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TORONTO, CANADA, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1850.

WHOLE NUMBER, DCLVII

Poetry.

QUINQUAGESIMA SUNDAY-CHARITY.

Though such sweet words fall from my lips,
As angels blest might gladly own,
And with their melody eclipse
All eloquence that man hath known,
Like sounding brass J still should be,

And though all knowledge lent its light,
And my prophetic heart should glow
With such strong faith one word had might
The mountain from its base to throw,
How worthless were these all to me,
If linked not with sweet Charity!

And when the prophet's voice shall fail, And tongues of fire forever cease, And knowledge can no more avail, Then charity will yet increase; And though the dying world grow pale, Yet charity shall never fail.

So now, as through a glass, we see The wondrous mysteries abroad;
Then face to face, from dimness free.
As we are known shall know our God.
Faith, hone, and love, the blessed three,
Abide, but chief is Charity.

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QUINQUAGESIMA SUNDAY. (By Geo. F. Townsend, M. A.)

THE EPISTLE. - 1 Corinthians xiii. 1-13.-The the bestowal of alms alone, or in the exercise of kindly ispositions towards the poorer members of the household of faith. It is love: a love towards God and towards man arising from a lively sense of the love manifested by God towards us. St. Paul having explained to the Corinthian converts, the value and nature of the miraculous gifts poured out in the first ages upon various members of the Christian Church, declares that not one of these gifts can be compared to that love of God, which is the best proof of a right faith, and the sure earnest of an obedience acceptable to God. The speaking all the languages known upon earth without previous instruction, the power of fortellinge future events, the understanding all the mysteries of divine knowledge, the having faith to work miracles, the bestowal of all substance to the Poor, the endurance of all sufferings for the truth's sake, without this love to God, proceeding from a conviction of his love towards us, will profit nothing to the salvation of an immortal soul. All these miraculous gifts were only allowed for the edification of the Church on earth, and that but for a time, not during its whole continuance: while love to God, arising from a sense of his infinite love to man in the redemption and sanctification of the soul, commences in this life, and will only be developed in a future and higher state. The one therefore is by its duration better than the other. As the child in his infancy or boyhood cannot comprehend the things which form the delight and the enjoyment of maturer years, at all external signs of sorrow, we be not void of inso the Christian believer cannot in this life compreternal contrition. hend the joy, of which love to God is but the commencement. The earnest of this joy is secured to the believer by the three graces described in this chapter by the apostle. " Faith (writes a 'master' in our Israel) apprehends the Lord's gracious promise concerning eternal salvation, and hope doth expect it with patience. When God shall have fulfilled his word, and filled us with unspeakable joy; when in that other life we shall see God face to face; faith THE EMIGRANT CHURCHMAN, IN CANADA: By a is at an end, hope is at an end, their use ceases; but love shall continue between God and us in an everlasting bond. Love is the greatest of the three, because the other two departing, it shall remain more increased and better assured. In the present life there are three: but in the life to come, love remaineth only. Therefore that is greater which is ever needful, than that which shall have an end." The Church having pointed out in the Epistles of the two preceding Sundays, the duties of the mortification of the flesh, and of patience in labouring to work out Our salvation, selects this portion of Scripture as the pistle of this Sunday, to teach us the end of those uties-the obtaining a faith which worketh by love. and a love which is the fulfilling of the law, the will of God done in heaven as in earth. Now abideth

THE GOSPEL.—St. Luke xviii. 31-43.—The Jewish dispensation was one of terror, condemnation, and threatenings. It was ushered in by the shaking of the earth, by the Bath Col, or the voice from heaven as the sound of the trumpet, by the thunders and lightnings of Sinai. The Christian dispensation was One of acceptance, and love. It was announced amid the songs of angels, heralding peace and good will towards men, and sealed by other divine manifestion of a merciful and present Deity. The miracles of each dispensation were typical of its nature and end. The miracles of Moses were instances of severity and judgment. The miracles of Christ were examples of goodness and love. The one turned water into blood visited with the loss of their first born every family in Egypt, and caused by the plagues of murrain, locusts and haff-stones, desolation and destruction through the land. The other turned water into wine, healed she sick, cleansed the leper, raised the dead, and filled saw, all the land with those who had partaken of his bounty or who had been benefited by his love. The Gospel of this day records one of those miracles of mercy.cession towards the city, He discovers outside the noble colony to be lightly jested upon.

impatient of restraint, intent only in their frantic adhis sufferings, and listens to his cry of earnest importunity. He sees the truth of his faith in the piercing reiteration of the prayer, "Jesus thou Son of David have mercy on me." Jesus knows that many of the multitude who now surround Him with words of welcome, and looks of admiration, will be found among those who will clamour for his death, while in the humble and despised beggar, is a faithful and true disciple. He causes, therefore, the multitude to stop in their course of triumph, and heals, before them all, the poor blind suppliant for his mercy; who when he had received his sight, immediately followed Him, glorifyecclesiastical year, to prepare us for a contemplation of the sufferings of Christ. This Gospel is peculiarly suited for this purpose, either as it mentions the disence to those sufferings; or as it recommends, in the

> ASH WEDNESDAY. (From Wheatly:)

Why called Ash Wednesday.

The name of Ash-Wednesday proceeded from a custom in the ancient discipline, which began very early to be exercised on this day; an account whereof we have in Gratian as follows:

On the first day of Lent the penitents were to present themselves before the Bishop clothed with sackcloth, with naked feet, and eyes turned to the ground, of the sincerity of their repentance. These introdupenitential psalms. Then rising from prayers, they threw ashes upon them, and covered their heads with sackcloth; and then with mournful sighs declared to sackcloth; and then with mournful sighs declared to them that as Adam was thrown out of Paradise, so they must be thrown out of the church. Then the bishop commanded the officers to turn them out of the church-doors; and all the clergy followed after, repeating that curse upon Adam, In the sweat of thy brow shall thou eat thy bread. The like penance was inflicted upon them the next time the Sacrament was administered, which was the Sunday following. And all this was done to the end that the penitents, observing how great a disorder the Church was in by rea-

How observed by the Church of England.

Though this discipline was severe, yet the many good consequences of it shewed it worthy the imitation of all churches in succeeding ages; and ours in can be so happy as to succeed in discharging those obligations she lies under to restore it, she supplies that want, by adding to her ordinary service a very proper and suitable office called the Commination, less armed with those aids which a lively faith alone can which shall be treated of hereafter in its turn.

In the ordinary morning and evening service, instead of the Psalms for the day, are appointed six of David's penitential Psalms (the seventh being used in the office of Commination :) concerning which we need only observe, that they are the very forms wherein that royal prophet expressed his repentance, and were all composed by him in times of affliction, and contain supplications and prayers to be delivered from all temporal and spiritual enemies; and have, for this reason, been very much esteemed of in the church in all ages, and were always thought proper to be used in times of humiliation and repentance.

The Collect, Epistle, and Gospel. The Collect for this day was made new at the compiling of the Liturgy; the Epistle and Gospel were taken out of the old offices. For the former is read part of Joel, which together with the latter, cautions us to be very careful, that, whilst we seem to be ready

No Lesson appointed. There are no proper lessons appointed for this day which I presume proceeded from an omission of the

Our Monthly Review.

PIONEER OF THE WILDERNESS: Edited by the Rev. H. CHRISTMAS, M. A., F. R. S., F. S. A.,

2 Volumes; Post 8vo. London. R. Bentley. Scarcely have we bowed out of our editorial preence, the highly interesting and well written " Canadian Sketches Lay and Ecclesiastical," when a new guest in the shape of two respectable, substantial lookng volumes, with the above title, is introduced to our notice. Most willingly do we extend to the stranger the right hand of fellowship. Generally speaking, a gross Egyptian darkness prevails in Father-land, as to our geography and our climate, our wants and our capabilities, our whole moral, social and political confaith, hope, and charity, but the greatest of these is

dition. Notwithstanding the prominent position Canada has occupied before the British Public, since the Rebellion of 1837, the same ignorance which caused neither sailed up; nor even seen. We strongly recommend our Canadian cockneys to offer a handsome reperous and pretty little city. It probably has some lately published by "one well known to fame," we the "oldest inhabitant," but the same we presume, which the poet quoted by the " Emigrant Churchman"

Where the blue hills of old Toronto shed Their evening shadows o'er Ontario's bed."

Jesus in his last progress through Judæa approaches
Jerico. Borne by a vast multitude in triumphal prohas been the parent of too many bitter evils to this We might multiply instances of this nature still

ness"-gladly do we welcome his work-its lively and miration to do homage to the prophet risen up among interesting pages, will we doubt not, from the favourathem, and now about to honour their city with a visit, ble notice taken of them in England, be generally read, heeds neither the humble appearance, nor the pro- and thus have a more salutary effect in enlightening longed miseries of the sufferer. They bid him to the public as to our condition, than whole libraries of silence his cries for mercy, and not to hinder their joy dry political and statistical information. We do not by his supplications for a cure. The Divine Prophet mean to say that this work is destitute of information forgets not, even amid the gratulations of the people, of this nature, -far from it; but it is introduced in the great object of his mission. He compassionates a readable garb,—the medicine is so mixed with the the poverty of the suppliant, dependant upon alms sugar, of anecdotes, bush adventures, and incidents for his subsistence. He witnesses the bitterness of of travel, that the most non-political, non-statistical reader will swallow it with avidity. From a very early age, it appears that the new world had been a favourite subject of the fancies and day dreams of the author. Accordingly being disappointed in his expectations of getting an appointment in India, as also in England, he in the spring of 1846, decided on trying his fortune on the shores of the Western World. His book is the result of his two years experience, during which he travelled through much of Canada and Nova Scotia, and paid a visit to some of the Northern States. He sailed in the first place for Quebec, and arrived there safely after a pleasant passage. Having read of ing God. The Church is about, at this season of her the chilling effects produced upon the feelings of emigrants by the sight of a continuous line of forest, deep and unbroken, in sailing up the river, he, to his great astonishment, found that for many miles below Quebec, course which our Lord held with his disciples in refer- the habitations are much more numerous, and the inclosures more frequent, than on any part of the example of the poor beggar, the necessity of importu- Thames between Woolwich and Greenwich. After nity in prayer, as the best mode of contemplating spending a few weeks pleasantly in Quebec, the writer proceeded to the Upper Province. The truly English character, educational advantages, cheapness and beauty of Toronto. recommended it very highly to our author, and accordingly he devotes two or three chapters, to it and its vicinity. We may here mention, that Trinity Church, King Street, was not built and endowed by a munificent Churchman in England. The account of our venerable Diocesan and his residence will interest

"The bishop's residence is his own private property, town, at its western extremity. It reminded me very much of a comfortable rectory house in England; in fact, and this was to be done in the presence of the principal of the Clergy of the diocese, who were to judge of the sincerity of their repentance. These introduced them into the church, where the Bishop, all in tears, and the rest of the clergy, repeated the seven

wing how great a disorder the Church was in by reason of their crimes, should not lightly esteem of penance.

wing how great a disorder the Church was in by reason of their crimes, should not lightly esteem of travel (which he is said not to like his missionary clergy to speak too much of in their journals), but any attempt to speak too much of in their journals), but any attempt to speak too much of in their journals), but any attempt to speak too much of in their journals), but any attempt to speak too much of in their journals), but any attempt to speak too much of in their journals), but any attempt to save him extra labour by joining two congregations into one, where he might think the settlers of a more out-of-the decorated with green boughs, agreeably to price tions, which, ludicrous as it appeared, might have been duction to one whose works have made him well known at many a Canadian Churchman's fire side, the highly of the week offering travel (which he is said not to like his missionary visit, to one of his more distant stations, with such, if a church be decorated with green boughs, agreeably to price tions, which, ludicrous as it appeared, might have been duction to one whose works have made him well known at the roughness of the road, nor the accidents of the week offering travel (which he is said not to like his missionary visit, to one of his more distant stations, with such, if a church be decorated with green boughs, agreeably to price to speak too much of in their journals), but any attempt to speak too much of in their journals in the roughness of the road, nor the accidents of the work had not not held the mid in the roughness of the road, nor the accidents of the with such, if a church is accident with the work had not not held the mid in the roughness of the road, nor the accidents of the work had not not had not not held the with the work had not not held the with the work had not not held to the work had not no the way station might be encouraged by a visit. This he "In those regions, as amongst the Esquimanx and gifted clergyman, the Rev. W. Ingraham Kip. the commonest log-house of the country in its wildest particular heartily bewails the want of it; but till she wherever he goes, and whom he possesses a singular facility of entertaining and attaching to himself."

"When that fearful visitation the cholera devastated impart, that the persons to whom the work properly belonged, shrunk even from the duty of burying the dead, the noble-minded prelate, then rector of Toronto, has been known, besides indefatigably visiting the diseased, and performing the usual solemn office over the departed. o have assisted in getting these unfortunates in their cofir graves, when no one stood by him but his curate it the worthy carpenter who made the coffins. And at the time of the rebellion, when Sir Francis Head, that much vilified and misrepresented governor and true pa-triot, was leading the gallant militia of the province to march against those 'patriots,' whose 'patriotism' was that defined by Dr. Johnson with fine but stern sarcasm as 'the last refuge of scoundrels,' the brave bishop was perfectly ready to have gone with the loyalists for their encouragement, and to have exposed himself to the rebel fire, but yielded to the affectionate entreaties of those whose feelings might have been well expressed in those 'Go not forth to the battle, that thou uench not the light of Israel."

After a short stay in Toronto, the Pioneer visited Lake Simcoe, the Falls of Niagara &c., with the object Simcoe he was disappointed, -he says

"I had thought, from the pleasing descriptions of The-odoric Brown in 'Chambers' Information for the People,' that it was one of the likeliest settlements for an emigrant who wished to be surrounded by gentlemen, as I was inwho wished to be surrounded by gentlemen, as I was informed that land was still a moderate price,—say from ten to thirty shillings an acre—and that it was settled by a multitude of half-pay officers, who, being gentlemen, would be almost of course invariably churchmen. The writer above referred to had given a very pleasing picture of the sociality prevailing here as far instance visits. ngland, with cheerful sleighing parties in winter, and a might find the perfect union of refinement and cheap livthe servants' wages and support the household. then according to his representation, the hundred a-year or so of his half-pay or other private income, served to keep the family in many minor comferts, and enable him to maintain a love-in-a-log-house sort of hospitality."

'Now that this may be done, and is done, to a certain extent, in some parts of Canada, is perfectly true; but not by gentlemen who go upon wild land to clear it, as these of this settlement did. I heard a good deal of the history f the matter, with the causes of their failure; for the scene of a good deal of the goings on described in Chambers was changed, for the most part, to one of desolation disappointment. These gentlemen, many of whom, according to their rank, had drawn (as was then possible different tracts of land from government, at the rate of 600 or 800 for a captain or lieutenant. 1200 for a colonel, them most mistaken idea, that having now landed estates, fron tanks for fresh water, to be sent out, for the use and many of them a good round sum in cash, they might of the naval forces on our Lakes, still exists to a de-plorable extent. Very lately we read in a work by a very popular and highly gifted English author, an account of a canoe voyage from Ringston to "the River those who had families able to do the work of clearing, Thames where London now stands," which only occupied two days, and in which the Falls of Niagara were themen ordinarily to effect. Accordingly, they employed on the colonies exactly coincide with our own. He numbers of men upon extravagant wages, besides finding them in board. I believe that some had as many as eighward to the discoverer of this short cut to their pros- and that they were actually vieing with one another as to which should feed them most highly and expensively. connection with the Downing Street ship route, from Lakes Ontario to Erie, via Niagara River, which some few years since excited the amazement of Her Ma- of household drudgery to which the want of servants jesty's loyal Canadian subjects. In another book now compelled them; the gentlemen injured their health lately published by "one well known to fame," we of which from previous habits, their constitutions could have seen an account of "enemies charging down not adapt themselves. The families got disgusted with in labours of chopping, and logging, &c., to the severity Newtown heights in Toronto,"—heights, unknown to the wretched bush roads, and gradually dropped their visitings ; some died off; others tried to sell their improveclearing had cost them; while those who had been happy enough to retain their half-pay, either went to Kingston or similar neighbourhoods; or came home to England, to carry sad tales of distress and disappointment, brought on by their want of management and knowledge of the country. There is actually a colonel's place in that set-

reaping the benefit of the increased value of land; of im-proved roads, a readier market, and the greater facility of conveyance afforded by the daily steamer on the lake during summer, which brings them and their produce to within an easy day's journey of Toronto. Some of the localities on the eastern shore, about half way up the lake, are really lovely, and the houses are quite villa-like, with open lawn-like clearings down to the pebbly shores; and on the western side the rising town of Barrie, at the bot-tom of Kempenfelt Bay, boasts a pretty church and excellent hotel, with as agreeable and attentive a landlady as you might meet in a long travel; besides several pleasure boats and an annual regatta.'

We quite agree with the author's favourable opinion of Lake Cuchichingh (not Gougichink) at the Northexquisite little gems of a Lake, we have ever seen in Canada, or any other land; and its shores and islands will we doubt not, whenever "the seething cauldron of our affairs," settles down into tranquility, be soon studded with villas. We commend the good taste of some of our worthy citizens who have purchased sites for the erection of cottages on the margin of this fairy-From Lake Simcoe our author proceeded to the Falls. Descriptions of the stupendous cataract, we have had ad nauseam, exhausting all the adjectives expressive of fulness of the fate of the young lady who fell from the Table Rock a few years since, does not require to be heightened by the gloomy picture of "her mangled body sweeping round and round for several days in the whirlpool, sometimes sucked under, and ever and anon, coming into view again, and utterly beyond the power of man to recover until at length the capricious flood threw it ashore, when friends had the melancholy satisfaction of paying the last sad rites over the loved and mourned one." We doubt not but that the Pioneer has told the matter as it was told to him, even as Herodotus the venerable father of History, was wont to do, at the same time we would observe that it is scarcely possible to fall from the Table Rock into the stream; large masses of broken rock extend for many yards into the river beyond a perpendicular line, dropped from the edge of the cliff downwards. From the Niagara District, the author proceeded by way of Hamilton to Owen's Sound, with the capabilities of which flourishing settlemen the was favourably im ressed. Thence he proceeded to pay a visit to our worthy friend Dr. O'Meara, at the great Manatoulin, where he remained several days. The Dr. gave him an amusing account of an involuntary fox bunt in which he found himself engaged, in a

ever spares himself in rendering, content to rough it in Hudson's Bay Company, traders' dog-teams are used for the sleighs, -one reason being, doubtless, that they can e youngest children, who are his chosen favourites go safely over places where the larger animals would inevitably plunge through. My worthy friend had three fine animals which were the constant companions of his winter missionary excursions harnessed in a string to his smart pace when an unlucky fox broke from some island or shore near his track, and crossed not very far a-head of his team, which, the moment they caught sight and scent of Mr. Reynard on his travels, lost all sense of comend proprietor at their heels. Shouting to them was all in vain. No reins are used with dog-teams, so away they flew like the wind, helter-skelter along the glassy surface of the lake. The fox, as his wont is when hot pressed tened up in the sleigh, it being one of those in which you lie almost at full length, that he could not throw himself out, was beginning to find his situation perilous in the extreme, when he happily thought of throwing himself and his vehicle on one side, when by the additional fricion he managed to tire his excited 'cattle,' and bring them to a sense of their duty, greatly to the joy, doubt less, moreover, of poor Reynard, who had evidently anti-cipated a hotter pursuit. I dare say that my worthy friend in his zeal for the church, and with his just views of elerical consistency, never contemplated the possibility of becoming himself a fox-hunting divine. It was a mercy for him, however, that an incident was only ludierous that might have been serious.

We trust that the author's testimony as to the increasing mildness of our climate may in some degree as to its polar severity.

"As the clearings increase, they begin to partake more nearly of an English or Scottish character; in fact, the increase of temperature begins seriously to affect the sleighing. The range of the thermometer seldom exceeds ture of the sociality prevailing here; as, for instance, visits ther than the same linen, or rather in my case cotton, that were paid backwards and forwards by neighbours as in I must have worn in summer. The only difference which I made in my clothing was, in using woollen socks, woremblage in the evenings;—that here, in fact, one and the perfect union of refinement and cheap live bay of one of the lakes in an open boat, not far from Enough corn was grown, as this author says, to pay Christmas time, without my greatcoat on, or feeling the want of one. Fur caps are worn in very cold weather, but I have really seen people take to them from a sort of or their doing so. People also wear coats made of bufwarm, and make a man with for gauntlets and a huge cap pulled down over his face, look not unlike a bear a sits in his sleigh, wrapped up moreover in his buffalo apron as to his nether man. I was early advised, how-ever, by an obliging stage-driver, not to get one, as they ency to retain the insensible perspiration. properly muffled up otherwise; and I have always found

> The sketch of our political history and the description of the chimera of responsible government, and its workings, resulting in the destruction of the Politics workings, resulting in the destruction of the Parliament Buildings, are very ably written. His views with respect to the ruinous Free trade system, and its effects to the Van Renssellaer case.

able man in private life, but I firmly believe that there ap-lives not the individual who has inflicted, however uninarms of the short-sighted declaimer of Stockport. The mischief he has done can only be repaired, under Providence, by a determined recurrence to those sound principles which made, under God, our beloved country a queen amongst ago no richer than many of their neighbours, but happened to become possessors of the land on the most of which this God tells him that religion ought to form the sum and

To return however to the "Pioneer of the Wilder- ces, and clearings are, I understand, all buried again in it to be so. Imagining that foreign states will respond to spire heaven-pointing, bears silent but unmistakeable testices, and clearings are, I understand, all buried again in the second growth of the forest."

Though disappointed however in realizing the romantic accounts of Mr. Theodoric Brown,—he says "Let it not be supposed, however, for these reasons that all on Lake Simcoe is therefore a dreary wilderness. Far, very far from it. Many emigrants, of a humbler class than those I have been speaking of, have gradually spread themselves over these townships, and in some of the localities; later comers, who were gentlemen, having husbanded their means with greater care at first, are now reaping the benefit of the increased value of land; of imschools of our commanders, the outposts of our sovereignty and the safety-valves of our population, the colonies do our errand and make us great. What they ask in return is simply protection. These are some of the points that have been either entirely over-looked, or wilfully disguised, by the men of the league and their disciples. Cleverness at such matters of fact as pounds and pence seem almost to unfit men for great and enlarged views of commercial policy. We are turning the car of empire into an advertising the car licy. We are turning the car of empire into an advertising van for 'cotton Lords,' whilst the reins of the mightiest van for 'cotton dominion that the sun ever shone upon are rapidly slipping a uniform dress, and regularly attend the Church's dominion that the sun ever shone upon are rapidly slipping from our grasp. To suppose that the world will come to buy of us, and allow us to keep its gold, when the power of self-protection in the senate and on the wave has departed, will be to expect an outrogeous impressibility. The theory self-protection in the senate and on the wave has departed, will be to expect an outrageous impossibility. The theory is altogether Utopian. The history of nations strikes a death-blow against it. Rome long ago attempted the same thing. (See Gibbon's Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire.) She became weak in her extremities—gorged to plethoric safety at her vitals; and then came the destroyer and the avenger. With her colonies went her steel-clad legions. Her breakwater was undermined. Her political might fled with her physical: and a tempest of Vandal irruption burst the wide barriers of the North, and swept over the doomed walls of the Eternal City!"

Having some spare time on his hands, the Pioneer, as we before said, paid a short visit to some of the ism on the one hand, and a mere barren system reception he met with from the American Clergy. showing himself thus in his teaching a pattern of sound account of the position of the Chaplains in the doctrine,—he may gradually and safely introduce instrucimerican Navy, many of whom he met, at Boston is very interesting. Teachers of every shade of heresy as the teaching of primitive apostolicity; and t wonder, sublimity, and terror, so we shall pass by the and schism, it seems, are eligible for these appoint- as some well meaning but mistaken clergymen have don Pioneer's impressions, merely remarking that the fear- ments, which must we should imagine have an extraordinary effect on the minds of those exposed to their contradictory influences. The great majority of the Chaplains, however, are Churchmen. The pay is escontradictory influences. The great majority of the tablished on a very respectable scale of liberality.

possesses by far the great majority; and even some of those without her pale have the good sense, I understand, to use her liturgy. At the time of my visit, the dock-yard was, happily, entirely under her wing, as not only both

at many a Canadian Churchman's fire side, the highly We must now draw to a conclusion; sufficient has

ed. from the governor downwards. tation of, I believe, three days each, and receive the sufmy friend Mr. Kip was the officiating clergyman during part of the time of my stay, I walked up with him to the State House. The prayers did not take up more than five or six minutes, and consisted, as delivered at least by him, of a form selected from the Liturgy. Very few members were assembled, and of those, I was grieved to see at least ne behaving in the most undevout and negligent manner, anding these drawbacks; the New Yorkers set an exame to our Canadian legislature, which the latter would do statements are likely to cause disappointment if our present 'liberal' parliament is too much so to spare even five minutes for the worship of God.

nal subjects of the British crown stands out in most unfayourable contrast to that of our friends in the States, is, that whilst Canadian radicals are trying to rob the Chur of her poor remnants of the lands conferred on her by sovereign, American republicans have carefully confirmed that magnificent edifice, Tririty Church, New York, in the splendid endowments originally granted by monarch, and now amounting in value to 2,000,000 dollars, and in rental to about 30,000 dollars a year. Indeeed, I of purchasing land. With the state of things on Lake do away with the absurd notions so prevalent at home, royal grants to the Church throughout the Union. Thus American republicans actually 'go-a-head' of Canadian radicals in loyalty as well as religion."

> The public robbery of the Van Renssellaer family by their tenants, justly excited the author's indignation. When he heard of the murder of two of the collectors,

"I asked with a feeling akin to indignation, why, for he sake of the honour of public justice the government iid not interfere to enforce the authority of the law against ese murderous defaulters? I was answered with an exwhom I addressed my inquiry, that it was impossible for the executive to act even if willing; for as the refractory tenantry numbered some 3,000 votes among them, they f course the remedy would be, in a state determined to nd impossible thus to vindicate the right in a condition of society where almost universal suffrage prevails. Meanare thought to make a person delicate from their great than barbarism, but in the very centre of a great amount of civilization, in the heart of the principal State, and at the an Institution can be long suffered in a Christian counvery head quarters of its government, 3000 individuals try, or if, unhappily, suffered, that it can prosper. coachman told me, that he never encountered any weather many of them perhaps attend public worship on a Sunday, that a good cloth pilot-coat would not keep out, if one was and call themselves respectable members of society, should thus be banded together in thievish and dastardly combi- liberal education to her youth. What is enjoyed by nation to rob an individual on whose lands they and their fathers have fattened. Yet though these things be so, what

> We gladly extract the following noble examples of School at Cobourg, and leave her children to perish christian liberality standing forth in beautiful contrast for lack of spiritual knowledge? or is she to extend

"Any churchman who longs to have his heart and mind of imparting a full course of liberal instruction, care-"Sir Robert Feel, for instance, may be a highly respectable man in private life, but I firmly believe that there lives not the individual who has inflicted, however unmarked to repair. In the first moment, when in urging on the to repair. In the first moment, when in urging on the sheaf the Care in the first moment, when in urging on the sheaf the Church of the Care in the case of learning among Christian nations apostolic church" in vital existence and action around him, should pay a visit to Troy and get if possible an introduction to some of the Warren family; or failing that, he should visit at least the Church of the Care in the case of the case of the course of the case of the course of the case of or repair. In the first moment, when in urging on the comish Emancipation Bill, he wittingly and avowedly sarrificed principle to expediency, he showed himself a man move that the church of the Church, and of every one of her bounded duty of the Church, and of every one of her have an opportunity of attending service at half-move the political confidence of Englishmen. He conhe will have an opportunity of attending service at half-past 8 every morning. If his spirit be not cheered, and he do not leave the place a more loving Catholic than he enmmated the proof of such worthlessness when he forsook tered it, and yet, start not ye men of lax phraseology—and this crisis, in the name of God their Saviour, to stay e party of his own creation, to throw himself into the yet I say, a no less zealous and delighted Protestant, I do the plague which threatens to curse this, as it has done not envy him his churchmanship!
"The admirable family whom I have just referred to,

aggressions and to dictate peace to the world.

"The dogmas of the free traders are fallacious enough at all events; but to propound them as the law of intergrown with the growth of the city, and become extremely and at once to recommend national suicide. Free trade lesson do they exhibit to the mere amassers of worldly gain sanctified by its purifying influence.

"It consists of 800 dollars a year for junior, and 1200 for quent catechizing in public—he will build upon a sure and according allowance, but are always on duty or ded upon a rock, from whence no storms of heresy, and firebach. the chaplains, but the commodore and colonel of marines (since deceased I regret to say), to whose gentlemanlike politeness I feel highly indebted, besides many of the junior officers, were decided and zealous churchmen.

"From what I could learn, I hope that much good is doing in the American navy. I can at least bear the testimony that my friends of the clergy were held in universal estimation.

I can at least bear the testimanity found to commit the misnomers of 'dissenting estimation.

I can at least bear the testimanity found to commit the misnomers of 'dissenting churches,' and 'catholic chapels,' — meaning of course. estimation.

"I noticed in the chapel a number of seats, with the words officers' domestics' painted upon them, which confirmed me in an idea which I had previously entertained, that many of the narratives as to servants only enduring to be called 'helps' in America, is, after all, only travellers' talk, and appertain properly rather to the newer districts, where no aristocracy of wealth has been created, than to the whole country."

Churches, and 'catholic chapels,' — meaning of course, thereby the meeting-houses of the wanderers from apostolic discipline, as the Protestant sects—or those of the immovators on apostolic doctrine, as the members of the Romish offertory be read at the conclusion of the morning service, and if the apostolic precept be complied with on the occasion of 'each main on the first day of the week offering country.'

been quoted to show the character of this most read. The legislature was sitting at the time of my visit; | ble book. With respect to the author's advice to the and I cannot but express my sense of the politeness of those members of it to whom I had the pleasure of being intro-The sittings com- rally agree. Considering his short residence in the nce at 10 A. M., and are opened with prayer, the form country, the accuracy which characterizes his stateeing left to the person officiating, who is sometimes a lergyman, and at other times a member of some of the this country will not again submit to be deluged with the poverty-stricken, and plague-smitten sweepings of ciently liberal sum of 6 dollars a day for the duty. As the Irish Estates, which brought woe and desolation to

many a happy fireside in 1847. Should such an attempt be recklessly made, we firmly believe that the same spirit will be aroused here? which urged the early American Colonists, and the present settlers at the Cape of good Hope, to a successful resistance against the introduction of convicts, tainted with crime, into their settlements.

In one point however, we consider the author's well to follow, as, to their indellible disgrace be it spoken, acted upon. There is too much couleur de rose in his description, of the advantages offered to clergymen Another point, moreover, in which the conduct of nomi- contemplating emigration to this country. Our remark applies to the time at which the "Pioneer" wrote, and since that period, new regulations have been made which render it still more applicable. And here we must conclude our notice, by again cordially recommending these interesting and clever volumes to the

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, FEBRUARY 7, 1850.

For table of contents, see corner of next Page. PASTORAL LETTER TO THE CLERGY AND

LAITY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO. MY DEAR BEETHREN, -On the first day of January, 1850, the destruction of King's College as a Christian

Institution was accomplished. For on that day the Act establishing the University of Toronto, by which it was suppressed, came into force, There was, to the last, some lingering hope that a

measure so perticious would have been arrested.

It was known that inquiries had been made conceruing it by statesmen of high consideration, and that it had not been formally sanctioned by the Imperial Government late in October. But no effectual impene what an appalling picture of public morals does a state experiment of a University from which the worship of God is excluded, is to be tried in Upper Canada, I say, for atime, because it is scarcely credible that such

Deprived of her University, what is the Church to do? She has now no seminary at which to give a

Is she to sit down contented with her Theological its provisions, and form it into a University capable other lands, with darkness and guilt, and to honour his holy name. Here the faithful christian cannot substance of education, and that whatever other branches of knowledge may be introduced, they must be made subservient to the one thing needful, and

country. There is actually a colonel's place in that settlement on which he spent £3000. in order to 'make a place of it,' which he got disgusted with and left, and which it would now be difficult to find, as his house, offi-