Our Monthly Review.

SKETCH OF THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH IN INDIA, Its recent growth, its present state and prospects: By EDWARD WHITEHEAD, M.A., Assistant Chaplain H. E. J. C., formerly Domestic and Examining Chaplain to the Lord Bishop of Madras .-London: F. & J. Rivington. 1848. Pp. vi. and 157. Price 5s. 4d. currency.

of all who are desirous to learn the actual position of the Anglican Church in India. From the position which he occupied as Chaplain to the Lord Bishop of Madras, the author, as might be expected, had access to the most authentic materials for the compilation of such a work, and he appears to have used them with judgment and fidelity. At all events, his at in a style which at once arrests the attention, and induces a thoughtful and devotional frame of mind.

has taken place in the moral aspect of British India, during the last fifty years, will be perused by the Christian with combined thankfulness and pleasure : "The last quarter of a century has witnessed a vast

moral change amongst the English in India.

The tone of society, the habits of living, the prevailing cast of thought and sentiment, have all undergone a revo-lution equally complete and beneficial. A resident of thirty the country stands no less astonished than derears in the country stands no less assoninged than de-lighted, at the contrast between what he sees, and what he recollects in his early days. Indeed a much shorter retrospect furnishes abundant cause for thankfulness and comfort. India is no longer the land of practical infi-Irreligion has ceased to set up in broad daylight, and with triumphant arm, its desolating standard. The old reproach, which was once urged with too much truth reproach, which was once urged with too finder that against the conquerors and rulers of the East, "that they left their religion behind them at the Cape," has passed away. Thanks be to God, Christian men in this land are no longer ashamed of their Christianity!

no longer assamed of their Caristianty:

The burning rays of the eastern sun still, indeed, do
often wither the energies and dry up prematurely the fountains of life; but they seem no longer to act as a scorching blast on early principles, and youthful train-ing in holy ways; yea, ludia's heat may now the rather be said to bring oftentimes into early maturity those fruits of holiness, whose germ was laid in childhood's lessons and parental prayers; and thus in a land where health must always remain precarious, and life more than usually

insecure, religion hath at length taken her rightful place, as life's safest guide, and death's only stay.

It were a painful and unholy task to rake out the records of our former personal degradation. There are many living whose memory will need no such aid. Suffice it to say, that the breach of the fourth and seventh of God's Commandments was at no very distant time the rule, -their observance the exception, -in Indian life. Christianity was treated as 'a cunningly-devised fable.' The sporting-field and the gaming table claimed God's Sabbath as their own. 'Time was, testifies an able and impartial living witness, 'when the English imported into their Eastern settlements at the vices, and more of the day to a body of southers assembled for control of the day to a body of southers assembled for printed in a riding-school, or a mess-house.

The natives of India can no longer east in our teeth, irreligion and immorality; when to be a Christian was, in that we are a nation of atheists, without visible sign or that we are a nation of atheists, without visible sign or their estimation, to be lustful, rapacious, and cruel, a loud and angry sot, a contemper of God, and a scourge to And such was in part the natural result of segregation, when the body of Europeans in the East was so comparatively small, and so widely scattered. Hence arose an absence of those numerous checks of self-respect, and of public opinion, which are found so powerful towards the maintenance of outward decorum. The low state of morals at the close of the last century is further testified by Burke and Adam Smith, and the author of Lord Clive's Life. And even thirty years only have passed since the disproportionate absence of any outward and visible sign of our religion is painfully deplored in the memoirs of India's first and greatest bishop. The journals and letters of Henry Martyn bear no less sadden-ing witness to the little sympathy—rather to the ungentle treatment,-which the solitary earnest-minded Christian must have girded himself up to encounter in those days. Yet could the meek spirit of that early-called evangelist again visit the land where he fought so manfully, and again visit to tain where it is light so maintify, and suffered so patiently, in his Master's cause, he would own that the bread which he had 'cast on the waters' had indeed been found 'after many days.' Or could the onoured Middleton stand again on the bank fulfilment of those designs, which even his sanguine spirit

great and honoured Middleton stand again on the bank of the broad Hooghly, and contemplate the more than rather prayed for, than anticipated within so brief a time, truly would be exclaim, that not in vain have four bishops truly would be exclaim, that not in vain nave rous observed within one score of years watered the Indian Church with their prayers, and laid down their lives for her sake. It is undeniable, then, that now Indian society, as regards general morals and religious character, will bear favorae comparison with that of any country in Christendom. Whether the army, or the civil service is considered, the advance is equally great. To use again the striking words of the author already cited, it may be asked, 'Are the English in India less domestic than their brothren at home? Enter their houses at any hour of the day. Are they less temperate? See them at their dinner table. More dissipated? Count the numbers who are asleep an hour or two before midnight. Less charitable? Read the long subscription-lists to be found in any public journal; count the number of institutions supported by private benevolence. Less religious? Enter their churches rted by primeet, morning and evening, for domestic worship; satisfy yourself on all these points, and then let the answer be There are several secondary causes to which this im-

provement may be partially attributed. The far greater thinks our author. He says—prevalence of the marriage tie, and the consequent general introduction of female influence and its social safe-inect that these converts are mere guards, the extensive improvement of all education in England, and, consequently, the superior scale of attain ments now commonly imported into all grades of Indian society,—the additional value set upon appointments to the Indian services, resulting (despite their lower scale of emoluments) from the increased difficulty of gaining a respectable maintenance in any of the crowded professions in England, and thus causing India to be adopted by a widely-different class of Englishmen from those who, in the last century, migrated hither as exiled adventurers, or (not unusually) as broken-down outcastsmen who sought these golden sands of the East to repair their broken fortunes, or to bury in oblivion a sullied name, -these, and other like social causes, have all contributed to produce this result. More than either, pe haps, steam has wrought the change. It has brought ia and her residents nearer to home; has infused English habits, English thoughts, and English books, into the daily routine of indian life; has doubled, or even trebled. not only written communication, but personal intercourse between England and her vast dependency in the East; ind has thus, as it were, kept up a continuous influx of fresh and healthy blood into the enervating and (it may be said not untruly) demoralizing system of Oriental existence. The press, too, has done its part. The periodical literature of England has found free circulation, and has reacted with much benefit on the local press of India. The English public has thus become a tribunal recognized and feared at this distance of 8000 miles. Public measures and even private conduct are regulated by what said and thought by the British public, or by

Now, all these are powerful causes in unceasing operation. All, too, are the growth of comparatively modern times. Yet he would take an inadequate view of the English in India, and their present condition, secontrasted with what they and it were half a century ago, who should consider them as other than secondary, though powerful dings of fresh victories over heathenism. During the auxiliaries, to the one great principle which has been at present year a body of eight hundred has been added work. It is to the growth of true religion, to the extension the Church in the single district of Eszareth. And with and systematic influences of Christianity, that the thought this in despite of much persecution. The beathen have ful Christian (be he statesman, or soldier, or merchant) at length become thoroughly alarmed. Brahminism arms would direct his first glance, when attempting to account itself to war before the advancing Cross. Riots have been itself to war before the advancing track heathen vio would affect his first giance, when attempting to account for the acknowledged fact. Even a slender general ac-quaintance with the vast influence which has, in all times, been exercised over social and domestic well-being by the establishment of Christianity, as a hallowing and softeating handmaid of civilization, would lead an enquirer to ered on investigation, that the authors of these outrages expect a priori similar results amongst us here. inental Europe, in Saxon England, in independent Ame-Gospel by a knot of influential and wealthy Brahmins, rica, the silver thread of religion will be seen to have taking counsel against the Lord in the distant streets of been closely and brightly entwined throughout the Foven cord of social advancement. It might, therefore, hostile heathers of Tinnevelley, amounting at present to be reasonably expected, that the same cause should have 6000 rupers, for the avowed purpose of publishing and And any acquaintance with the present position and late advance of the Charel in this rest age of the Charel in this rest age. and more than confirmed by existing facts.

· Calcutta Review, No. 2.

† Calcutta Review, No. 2.

This little volume we have perused with much in-terest, and can confidently commend it to the notice up throughout the length and breadth of the land. To the European, to the East Indian, or the native, these schools are equally open. And it is highly encouraging to be able to add, that by children of each class they are gratefally and largely attended. At Calcutta and Madras a sound classical and religious education may now be obength all the benefits his sagacious mind foresaw. with judgment and indexity.

"sketch" is exceedingly graphic, being something am busy, he writes, in framing a plan for a grammar sheetch is exceedingly graphic, being something am busy, he writes, in framing a plan for a grammar sheetch is she asks in return for the wealth, the honour, and the more than a mere group of dry statistics, and is written more than a mere group of dry statistics, and is written in the unit of the wealth, the honour, and the most reverent towards given her, and avoid the intolerable selfishness which she asks in return for the wealth, the honour, and the most reverent towards given her, and avoid the intolerable selfishness which she asks in return for the wealth, the honour, and the most reverent towards given her, and avoid the intolerable selfishness which she asks in return for the wealth, the honour, and the most reverent towards given her, and avoid the intolerable selfishness which she asks in return for the wealth, the honour, and the most advantageous to the Church, and or the characterises him."

I hope the result will be that classical knowledge power, which we have wrested from her arms. From plough with one hand, and with the other guides the control of the characteristics and is written.

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present) without any thing deserving the name of educa-tion, or any fixed principles of religion.*

And not only at each Presidency, but at every up-country station, there is the Christian school of a lower of course exclusive of the regimental schools for Euro-pean soldiers and their children. And they are for the virtue of all He has wrought and suffered for us men, of most part wholly provided by munificent private contri-butions, and the liberality of our great Church Societies. Freely we have receiv Hospitals also, infirmaries, asylums for the aged, the hodily and spiritual of India, it is round the Church established that they have, for the most part, gathered themselves. His friend-in-need society, or his cautonimmediate and holier calls of his Church. But he is signs to use as his instruments in making it his !" not left to labour in these spheres of active benevolence alone. A yearly increasing number of earnest-minded layrnen are ready to lend valuable and well-timed aid. freely-given wealth, the Chaplain of every Indian district, or station, feels himself largely indebted for support. The whole machinery of a parish is for the most part in active beneficial operation; and well do the Christian laity in India discharge their duty to charity, to education, and

ligion has been to a great extent, wiped off from our country, even in the East. It is not in the power of any English resident in India now (as at no distant time it was) to say, that he had lived twenty-five years in India, and had never, during that period, seen a clergyman, or entered a Church. None can now be said to be left wholly without religious instruction, and consequently he sporting-field and the gaming table claimed God's path as their own. 'Time was, testifies an able and rettal living witness,' when the English imported into Eastern settlements all the vices, and none of the testern settlements all the vices, and none of the day't a body of soldiers assembled for 'Churchies of Christians; when Christianity was looked upon

outward token of possessing any religion at all. Inde-pendently of our recent extended and successful misionary operations (to be noticed hereafter), our wellfilled Churches, our active Clergy, our munificent insti-tutions for spiritual and temporal relief of the afflicted and distressed, our increasing habits of domestic and personal picty, of family worship, and private devotion, stand as proofs before their eyes, that the religion of Christians is indeed a principle which urges them to 'follow that which is good among themselves, and to all men.' (I Thess. v. Englishman dies, does he think he shall go to his

It appears that the Government of India, like our own Administration, have fallen into the fatal error describes the system of instruction, sanctioned and endowed by authority, as one "where every thing bearing on Christianity, its doctrines, and even its matters in connection with agriculture; but also, that | seemed to suit it best. But the more modern form stant habit to deny yourself as much as possible in evidences, is zealously excluded." The results of others of other such as a believer in the Word of God would naturally expect. Our author remarks:—"The natural tendency, and general result of this ill-judged scheme is to idolators, but as surely utter scoffers at all religion whatsoever, deriders of Christianity as but one of many existing forms of superstition; and classing it (in that respect with) Bruhminism, or Buddhism." This evidence of the positively evil effects of an exclusively secular education, we anxiously trust will be seriously weighed by Dr. Ryerson, and his official employers. A "voice from the far East" may, by God's blessing, break in upon their ill-omened slumber, so pregnant with guilt and misery to our adopted land.

Objections have frequently been made that the on Sabbath-days; set down the number of families that exertions of Christ's Heralds in Ind'a, do not result in corresponding fruit; and that, generally speaking, the than a sapless outward profession. Not so, however,

"And if any again shall be found hardy enough to object, that these converts are mere professors, and their Christianity but a name,—we would bid him go with us to their schools to their churches to their villages. Are Christians of India less in carnest about salvation than their brethren in Europe? Let the number of attendants on the daily service of their churches speak. Are they less stedfast? Count the persecutions, the loss is, the engravings, and though not professing exactly to teach Next follows "The Fold," an interesting article on the hatred, the contempt, the alienation of friends and relations of friends and rel they less self-denying? Reckon the sums contributed of their penury to promote the knowledge of Christ. Are they less industrious? Visit their fields and their looms during the hours of labour. Are they more vicious? Go to their villages or cottages after nightfall; or compare the records of crime in the two lands. No; we say boldly, and from observation, that, in all these tests of personal religion, converted India fears no comparison with Christian England. Her Christianity, wheres ever she has adopted it, is a substantive, practical, sanctifying influence. May God grant, for Christ's sake, that his Holy Spirit may still bring into the way of truth all of her children who have erred, and are deceived! May He break up the hard hearts of her heathen, and with-draw the veil from their minds! May He take from them all ignorance and contempt of his word;—and in his own good time fetch them home to his fleck, that so they may e saved among the remnant of the true Israelites, and If he made one fold under one Shepherd, Jesus Christ, our Lord and theirs!

As the Church spreads, Satan puts forth his antagonistic power to yex her, and retard her progress. In

tion of this long established truth :-" During the late visitation of the Bishop of Madras, in frequent, and it has been necessary to repress heathen vio lence by the strong arm of military force. The houses and villages of the native Christians have been burntdown, and their churches demolished. And it has been discov-In con- were instigated and sent down as emissaries against the Madras. A fund has been raised, moreover, among the operated also in India to produce the like effects, circulating books in the native language, to counteract the acquaintance with the present position and late to of the Church in this vast eastern peninsula will these wilful and alarmed heathens have at length adsatisfy such an inquirer that his expectation is a just one, and innove than confirmed by existing facts.

and more than confirmed by existing facts.

> . Life, by Le Bas, vol. i. p. 379. 0 at Life of Bishop Middleton, vol. i. p. 63.

their own over-stocked country denied :---

"But, meanwhile, India makes appeal to those who a style which at once arrests the attention, and inwill be attainable in this country; and that an important levery Englishman who has earned riches on her shores,—
uces a thoughtful and devotional frame of mind.

The following vivid description of the change which

of the Church of England, instead of being left (as at independence which his own over-stocked country denied, she claims, as but a tribute of justice, a portion of their substance, to promote the eternal welfare of her children. And the voice of India is drowned in the loader appeal of

spiritual privileges and our temporal substance. And sing both him that giveth and them that receive. For his glory, and with a single eye to the advancement of his kingdom, let Christian England do all she can, trusting ment hospital, or his tree school, claims a share in the to him for success and for increase. India is a great con-sharpened to serve as a share, while the o Chaplain's time and thoughts, second only to the more quest:—highly honoured they are whom the Lamb describe ploughtman as a handle." 10th page.

To their influence, to their personal co-operation, to their Summer in the Antarric Regions, pp. 203.— Price, 2s. 6d., currency,

These tastfully got up books are published under the direction of "The Committee of general Literature and Education, appointed by the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge," which furnishes an ample guarantee for their soundness and general merit. Both works are profusely illustrated with wood engravings in the highest style of the art -may be read, and with pleasure and improvement by the man as well as the boy; and last, though not least, in the present states of affairs, are remakably cheap. They would make relishing gifts, or premiums.

for Promoting Christian Knowledge. London; 1848. 12mo. For sale at the Church Depository Toronto, price 4s. 2d. currency.

The fact that every organised being must have food to sustain the functions of life; and that from the om of the earth in some shape or other, not only man, but nearly every other terrestrial creature must look for the main part of such sustenance, has rendered the profession of agriculture, in all ages of the world one of the primary pursuits of the human race. And illegal, and punished with fine and imprisonment." if at some periods in history, but a scanty produce has

he will be able to adopt the same means, in hopes of) in relation to ploughing and the ploughman's duties. obtaining similar results.

The work before us, contains a pleasing and intertive style, is illustrated by nearly 200 wood-cuts and practical farmer, as well as highly interesting to the general reader. In the first chapter on "The Plough," jected another branch shortened and pointed," and harnessed,"-till the present time. A sofficiently towards improvement, that -" afterwards a handle to

guide the plough was added." 5th page, " Most likely the plough mentioned in various parts of the Bible, was not unlike the plough still in use at tice of an entinent drainer, named Elkington, and which only one handle or stilt, having a piece of wood placed crosswise at the top that it may be more conveniently follow successful draining, in the improvement of the the following extract we are fornished with an illustra- handled by the ploughman. A traveller in the Holy land, and in the greatly increased amount of produce, Land, who saw this plough in operation, tells us that shows also that according to medical observations, it your door, but at that of the recipient of your see passed upon some of our own more successful agthe share scarcely grazes the earth, and the whole has been of the greatest benefit to the health of the plough is so light that a person might easily carry it country, especially in the disappearance of fever and from place to place in his arms. It is without wheels, ague, which previously formed nearly one-half of the and is drawn by oxen: the ploughman guides it with diseases of the people. We conclude this notice with his right hand, and holds in his left a long stick with one more brief extract, in connection with the lastwhich he goads the cattle. The share is covered with mentioned topic, recommending the book in the mean a piece of broad iron, pointed at the end. In Scrip- time to farmers and others, as being useful, and formture times the ploughshare was sometimes converted ing an attractive addition to a small family library: into a weapon of warfare: thus, in the prophecy of Joel, the command is given-" Beat your ploughshares into swords, and your pruning-hooks into spears!"-(Joel iii. 10.) In the reverse passage, in Isaiah, it is formerly, we greatly owe, through God's mercy, to the foretold that, in that happy period, when the national improved drainage of the soil, and the consequent imof the earth shall not learn war any more, "They shall beat their swords into ploughshares, and their spears into pruning-hooks." (Isaiah ii. 4.) 6th page.

The description of the ploughs of Ancient and Modern Egypt, of Greece and Rome, and of other national of antiquity, and of their customs in the use of them, are also interesting. And all exceedingly rude and The grain of mustard seed, sown indeed by trembling ism. and praying that all teachers of Christianity may be simple as they were, it would appear that in some hands despite much opposition, and as a tardy set of thrust forthfrom the land! The petition has been signed parts of the world, there has been as yet but little improvement made:

the Church whose cause he advocates. Much of merely a crooked piece of wood sharpened at one end, i "We are bound to pray for such a consummation, what he so elequently urges is applicable to not a few and covered with a place of iron which forms the and signs of the times are not wanting which may en-"who, in Canada, have found the independence which plough-share, and finished at the other end by a courage us to hope for it. Wherever good and selves are being the victims of it." handle fixed to it crosswise. In the midst is a long judicious men have restored the weekly Offertory, it straight piece of wood, or bamboo, which goes be- has been found, from small beginnings, to be a yearly tained, of as high a character as any afforded by the best love the Lord's Christ, and desire the extension of his tween the bullocks, and is fastened to the middle of increasing sum, and the more thought have under better to give to all who ask? I am sure I would grammar schools in favoured England. What Middle-kingdom. Her wants have been set forth. She prays her the yoke is laid over the neck of two stood its object, the more readily they have contributed bands and imploring eyes, to hillows and he went to make the product of two stood its object, the more readily they have contributed by the best love the Livingson were it only to each the went to make the product of two stood its object, the more readily they have contributed by the best love the bullocks, and is fastened to the middle of increasing sum, and the more readily they have contributed by the best love the bullocks, and is fastened to the middle of increasing sum, and the more readily they have contributed by the best love the bullocks, and is fastened to the middle of increasing sum, and the more though better to give to all who ask? I am sure I would grammar schools in favoured England. What Middle-kingdom. Her wants have been the vide of two stood its object, the more readily they have contributed by the best love the bullocks, and is fastened to the middle of increasing sum, and the more thought by the best love the bullocks, and is fastened to the middle of increasing sum, and the more thought by the best love the bullocks and the more than a sum of the s conquerors, with uplifted hands and imploring eyes, to grant unto her swarthy sons the knowledge of salvation.

The bread of life, and the water that causeth no thirst, animals, by pulling them this or that way by the tail, to the minds of her individual members.—But now to driving them forward with a stick."

"The ploughs of European Turkey are also very drawn by a single horse, by two asses, or by oxen, or agitated your mind." buffaloes, according to the quality of the soil." "In Freely we have received, freely let us give, both of our conducted in the tudest and most awkward manner. The peasant is his own plough-maker and wheelwright, sick, or the destitute, have followed in the train of Christissake, accept every offering made tianity with no creeping pace. They have been supported also with no niggard hand. And wheresoever education and charity have thus waited on the wants, good time, cause it to bring forth fruit abundantly, bless. In that country ploughing has been witnessed, perscarcely more than scratch up the surface of the land. guage by which you can satisfy yourself how much it formed by a cow, tied by the horns to the trunk of a f

But, if ploughing has remained for ages, in many improvement, either in the implements or the mode of the question how far one is justified in continuing Britain, from whence we in Canada have brought the one's rank in life, and the conventional habits of somost of our customs. Our plough was originally, in- ciety prescribe." deed, as rude as theirs, every ploughman being compelled by law to make his own plough, -neither does! in the way of using them.

"Our Saxon forefathers seem, on some occasions, to have adopted the barbarous practice of fastening the oxen to the plough by their tails. This cruel eastom was also so common at one time in Ireland, that the legislature was obliged to interfere to put a stop to it. An act was passed in the year 1634, SKETCHES OF RURAL AFFAIRS. Printed for the Society against 'Ploughing by the tayle and pulling the wool of this kingdome there buth been a long time used a barbarous custome of ploughing, harrowing, drawing, to the beasts,) the breed of horses is much impaired in this kingdome.' This practice, and also that of pulling off the wool yearly from the living sheep, instead of 'clipping or shearing of them,' were condemned as

The practice of farming was much improved after gradually come into existence, and it is one of the in different parts of England. The author gives some wise than on His poor." most pleasing and interesting features of the present extracts from "that sensible old writer," showing the "All this, papa, I can understand, and assent to; of divorcing education from religion. Mr. Whitehead day, not only that men of the highest scientific attains extent of improvement in his day, and that they had but I am in none of the circumstances to which you ments, are rivalling each other in endeavouring to become aware of the necessity of studying the nature | have alluded; and I want a plain rule for myself." enlighten the world in the more abstruce theories of tof the land, and of adopting the form of plough which . "The best I can give you is to make it your conmatters in connection with agriculture; but also, that | seemed to suit it best. But the more modern form stant habit to deny yourself as much as possible in Any well written work on agricultural subjects, even heen modelled from an improved Dutch plough, which make its elèces infilels, shallow disputers, certainly not if not containing a great smount of original information, to those who are already well acquainted with of England. "A patent was obtained in the year however small, should follow the course which has such matters, will still always be valuable and inter- 1730, for a plough made at Rotherham, in Yorkshire, esting to the great mass of those, for whom it has been which was the most perfect implement that had yet intended. In the accounts of the practice of a distant appeared, and is well known to this day as the Rothercountry or neighbourhood, each reader will find some ham plough. From this time the progress of improve mode of cultivation described or suggested, or some ment was rapid." The honour of "taking the first new and improved implement mentioned, with which step in that career of invention and improvement he was not before acquainted, and which may be which, from the time of the Rotherham plough to the equally applicable to his own locality. Thus by the present hour, has successfully contributed to the pergeneral diffusion of information in regard to the prac- feeting of this most valuable of all tools"-is ascribed tices of each different country, through the published to a man in humble life, James Small, a native of descriptions of resident practical men, the practice of | Berwick, in Scotland. The author gives an interesting the world, as it were, will be brought within the reach bistory of his persevering and successful attempts at faith of the converts which they make is little better of every individual, and by fluding what results have improvement, followed by a detailed description of ments,—and a widely different one to identify one been obtained in other situations similar to his own, the improved plough, and much valuable instruction

> It would occupy too much space to give even a very brief view of the contents of each chapter of the work esting description of most things in connection with In "The Seed Lip and The Harrow" we have much agricultural pursuits in different parts of the world, valuable information in relation to sowing the different and at different times. It is got up in a highly attrac- kinds of seeds, and of improved implements used in cultivating the crops during the period of their growth contain much matter, of a valuable nature to the Hay Field," and "The Sickle,"-the last giving a description of grain of different kinds, its management in every department, especially in relation to harvest, an interesting history of that important implement is the enemies of every kind to which it is exposed, and given from the time at which it consisted of-"little the customs in socient times in harvesting, threshing, more than a stout branch of a tree from which pro- &c. Next we have "The Poultry Yard," "The Or chard," "The Fence," and "The Water Course."which "being turned into the ground made the fur- In the latter division is found some interesting in rows, while at the further end of the larger branch formation in relation to the irrigation of land, a subwas fastened a transverse yoke to which the oxen were ject in this country but very little understood, and m account of the improvements in draining. The imsimple implement certainly, but we learn as a step portance of this subject cannot be overrated; it appears to have been in the latter part of the last century that the whole art of draining underwent a complete revolution, in consequence of the discoveries and prac-Nazareth, which consists simply of a small share with thas resulted in an unprecedented advancement of agriculture. The author in summing up the results which "That we now have comparatively little of this

painful complaint, and that both ague and fever are proved climate of large districts of this country. And may we not hope that consumption, that saddest of all! messengers of death, may deal less destructively with us, when we have used all the means placed within our reach for leasening the amount of moisture, which, in the shape of mists and fogs, hangs almost continually over many beautiful valleys of our land. At least let us pray that God will be so pleased to bless the attempts which are being made to amcliorate the climate and the soil."

go a great way back in our discussion. I presume

"Why, one thing was, that a question was raised and according to what rule are we to give?"

"Taking it as a conceded point that we are to give

"Exactly so, paps, for my conscience is not guide young fir-tree, one of the roots of which had been enough. It reproaches me when I have not done sharpened to serve as a share, while the other served sufficiently, but it seems unable to tell me beforehand how far I ought to go. At least the more I deny myself, the more loudly does conscience tell me countries, nearly in the same state, without any visible that I could deny myself yet more: and then arises using them, the case has been very different in Great those personal expenses of dress and so forth, which

"It must always be the case, Mary, that the higher we advance in Christian practice, the tenderer there seem to have been much superiority to boast of our conscience will become; and in proportion as we endeavour to carry out the one safe rule of Christian practice,-that, namely, of striving to be perfect, even as our Father which is in Heaven is perfect, the wider we shall find the field of self-detial to be. Of course, there can be no question that the highest principle of action, would be a simple and literal obedience to our Blessed Lord's recommendation to the young ruler, to sell all that we have, and give to hat thirty-eight years." the poor and follow Him, and lay up our treasure in off living sheep. It is stated that 'In many places Heaven. But such a course is rather a privilege than a prescribed duty. We are permitted to count the cost of the sacrifice, and to make it or not as we coltes by the tayle, whereby, (besides the cruelty used judge best. Happy for us if we can, -not sinful if ciple, the two Institutions will be found to correspond we cannot. If a man can receive the anying, let him receive it; he will, in my judgment, be the wiser, and has given for the use of man. Impplier, and safer. But it is not given to all to do

been, I may say, universally adopted by the Saints of to be disposed of annually in charitable purposes. think, can avoid giving to the poor of Christ, if he have any love of his brother, any love of Christ his Lord: less than a fourth of their incomes some have found sufficient for themselves."

"Thank you, my dear father," said Mary, "for these suggestions. I will endeavour to be more selfdenying than I have been; but it is one thing to admire a religious system, and enter into its exciteself with it in one's actions."

"I am glad to hear, Mary, that you feel this ac atrongly; my chief fear about you, is, as I have often told you, lest you should become unreal, and lest that which captivates your imagination, should begin, continue, and end a matter of imagination only."

"Well, papa, you must make me more practical." "I will help you, so far as I can, to make yourself ro. But there was something else, was there not,

which you wish ed to ask me?" "Yes, it was about giving to beggers. I ought to see, and I hope I do see Christ in the poor, do reverence and love them as tokens of His presence. And this is easy, comparatively speaking, as regards our more destitute neighbours, the cottagers whom we have known for years, and whose joys and sorrows we have shared in, and whom we feel to be a part of ourselves, and our daily interests; but I find myself at war with every principle of the style of architecture quite hardened against regular mendicants; their to which that name is familiarly given. Great flaring looks, and language, and ways are so vicious and repugnant. I do not shrink from them, I hope, as losthsome and disgosting objects,-that would be wicked: but I don't feel that they are proper objects | wooden blind. In other instances where there is a of charity,"

"Two things seem quite evident," replied the Warden, "one is, that we ought to listen to the tale of woe whatever it he; and secondly, that even if we Diocese, we have not one specimen to which this last doubt its truth, it is better to judge on the side of mercy. If your alms are carried to the public-house and expended in drink or gambling, the sin is not at | gy or the Lairy among us, and the comments which

"Still there are cases, like that of the man whom we saw throwing away the bread they lind just given him at Beaulieu, or where the applicants are persons in good health and able to work, but who will not do so, or where whole families are engaged in mendicancy as a profession, in which it seems almost a duty to re fuse assistance."

"Such cases do continually arise; but even in these discretion is requisite. Unhappily the change in the Poor Laws has produced one state of things which never was contemplated. There are places in which the weekly wages are so low, that a labourer CANNOT support his family upon them. How is a man to feed and clothe himself, a wife, and four or five children, (to say nothing about rent, and fuel,) upon nine or ten shillings a week! The thing is impossible; his wages would be consumed almost in bread alone. Then under the existing system, the Union-houses being so regulated as to be just prefer- have been answered. able to actual starvation, and no more; nothing but i the direct necessity will force a poor man into them."

poor man who for some years past has suffered so severely from proportion to the length,

justice to India, has in good truth taken root downward, and borne fruit upward. A large and increasing body of and borne fruit upward. A large and increasing body of clergy are scattered, each in his own cure, throughout the British possessions. Churches have been built with much come by the Indian tiovernments by our admirable hurch Societies, and by some honoured indian unmerical importance is duly provided with its resident Clergy (in numbers proportioned to its sire and wants), with its church and constraints, it is arents in proportioned to its sire and wants), with its church and constraints and by 2000 leading natives. But we well know, that though of Spain are supposed to be as old as the time of the Romans. That used near Malage in Southern India the heaten may rage, and the people old as the time of the Romans. That used near Malage is nothing more than a cross with the end of the will be come can tell; but admirable hurch Societies, and by some honoured indian time the who is every bringing good out of evil, will be come can tell; but admirable for the forms. This plough does not induce men, when they see the failure of the Romans. That used near Malage is nothing more than a cross with the end of the who is every bringing good out of evil, will be, none can tell; but wo oxen, attached to it by the clumsy contrivance of principal good out of evil, will be described to the horse. This plough does not induce men, when they see the failure of the Romans. That used near Malage in Southern India to the heavens shall have them in derivation of the Romans. That used near Malage in the fluorest many for the Romans. That used near Malage in Southern India to the heavens shall have them in derivation of the Romans. The time of the Romans. That used near Malage in Southern India to the heavens shall have them in derivation of the Romans. That used near Malage in Southern India to the south in the heavens shall have them in derivation of the Romans. The time of the Romans India to the leavens that the old as th proportioned to its size and wants), with its church, and its weekly round of holy services. Christian education has walked hand in hand with religion. Schools of all degrees of attainment, and suited to all ranks and classes, directed especially to Christian instruction has a summed. only because imposition is going on all around us, and we think it possible, or probable, that we out-

" But since the question of withholding alms is surrounded with so many difficulties, papa, is it not

"You are judging hastily, perhaps," said Dr. Cliuton, "and at any rate from extreme cases. In the that it was the difference of opinion between Mr. present state of society, those who desire to do good, simple, though in some places they are provided with Livingstone and his aunt, that set you reflecting on are bound to take care, that, so far as in them lies, no two wheels. They consist of a share, a beam, and a the subjects we have been talking about; but you encouragement should be given to the idle, the disso-And not only at each Presidency, but at every upcountry station, there is the Christian school of a lower
standard of qualification, inviting, for gratuitons training
in more elementary branches of learning, the increasing
Christian population of the provinces. Such schools are
Christian population of the provinces are the total christ thinself. To promote that kingdom two which we daily pray may come, the claims the personal handle. The share resembles the claw of an anchor, have not told me the particular point, which I, who have not told me the particular point, which I, who have not told me the personal handle. The share resembles the claw of an anchor, have not told me the subjects we have been talking about: but you which we observe that kingdom have not told me the subjects we have been talking about: but you which two which we observe that kingdom have not told me the particular point, which I, who which we daily pray may come, It claims the personal handle. The share resembles the claw of an anchor, have not told me the subjects we have been talking about: but you which we observe that hinds the subjects we have been talking about: but you belong the subjects we have been talk na not to be indiscriminate in relieving mendicancy. some parts of Poland, ploughing operations are still again which often troubles me; in what proportion, At the same time, we should lay it down as a rule nevel to be departed from that whatever we withhold upon principle should not be returned to our own all we can, you mean that you require some test or pockets, but given to God some other way. Else there is the temptation to refuse our alms in order to save our pockets. It seems to me, therefore, an advisable plan that for every charitable application we decline to relieve, we should add so much to the amount of one almont the next Community. We shall thus effectually guard against self-deception in our mo-

> CHARGE OF THE LORD BISHOP OF MONTREAL. (Selections from the Notes.)

"The good eventures and gifts of God, of which wine having the power of intoxication, is manifestly represented in the Bible, as one."

The following announcement appeared in a Quebec paper, apparently transferred from the columns of ome English Journal, on the 3rd of January last :-"A l'egeturiun Society line been established at Rainsgate, headed by John Brotherton, Esq., M. P., who has been an abstainer from animal food for the

This Association is not likely to spread like the Temperance Societies, nor could the same plea be urged for it, founded upon the amout of evil produced by the abuse of the divine grant. But in spirit and prin-

I have not thought it necessary to notice the attempt an: some have families who must be provided for; to prove that the wine of which the use is made lawsome must exercise hospitality; some hold offices in ful in the Bible, was not wine of an intextenting quatwhich pomp and state are not only excusable but ity. There is probably no unprejudiced and well-inneedful. And persons who are called to these several formed person who does not see, at once, that this is 15.) The natives no longer 'marvel, whether the British been obtained by the most rude and imperfect state of the arrival of the Romans, but the improvement of the conditions need not fear (provided they avoid pame acknowledge any God.' The question could not be adouted by the light of education, and plough went on very slowly, remaining for ages in a pering themselves, and steer clear of self-indulgence) they have a favourite hypothesis to maintain, and find dressed, as in earlier days to Mr. Forbes, 'Master, when without a thought of improvement a higher rule of the Romans, but the improvement of the conditions need not fear (provided they avoid pame one of those expedients to which men are driven when the pering themselves, and steer clear of self-indulgence) without a thought of improvement; a higher order of rude state. Yet in the time of Fitzherbert (1532) that they offend God, by spending a large portion of an authority in their way, from which they acknowthings, rendered imperative by increasing necessity, has we learn that several varieties of ploughs were in use the fortune which He has bestowed on them, other- ledge that there is no appeal. I am tempted, however, to record here the sentiments and reasoning upon this point, of one who being dead yet speaketh-one of our martyr-clergymen who contracted the fover last year at Gronce Isle, a truly amiable and devout Christian. and a person of a very extended range of attainments. In a familiar letter addressed some few years ago to mysulf, he speaks thus:--

apposite side. Not having an original text of the lliblia Sacra in my possession, I connot now refer to the precise places where the two words pathon and the Church, that, namely, of setting aside a fixed sum ainah are used, upon which the force of the argument is made to rest; but if the fact be an they say, that Less than a tenth of his income, no man, one would mithal means the expressed juice and oinals, in Greek orror and in English wine, the fermented liquor, their argument is lost to them, unless our translation can be shown to be erroneous, and to have transposed the terms."

"Proper ecclesiastical effect in the arrangements of the

The general question respecting the wisdom and the daty of providing, where the means exist of doing so. stately and seemly and amountains buildingsfor the worship of God, and giving even with a hand which some would call lavish, all proper ecclesiastical effect to their interior arrangements, is one long ago disposed of by Hooker, and other great writers of our Communion The remarkable extract from Chillingworth's Preface to his Religion of Protestants a safe way to Saleution, furnishing a quotation from the writings of Sir Edwin Sandys, which was appended to my last charge, deserves, wherever this question is sgituted, to be kept

in remembrance and to be made the subject of renewed

reference, where it may be at command. In this Diocese, as in many other parts of North America, a sort of false gothic was at one time in fayour, of which many specimens temain, exhibiting the pointed arch in conjunction with characteristics utterly windows have been seen, flush with the wall, with no mullions, and with white-painted wood-work, surmounted by a gothic arch which is filled up by a green nearer approach to the gothic, it is still a ricious gothic; and when one step more is gained, we are apt to be left will with a foulty gothic. I am afraid that in this epithet will not in some points apply." The subject has received very little attention either from the Clertempts, with the praises given to some showy but exceedingly incorrect and inconsistent productions of the his as to be quite weable to work. He has a large family of

children, five or six of whom are very young. A small allow-ance is made him by the parish: the wife carms a little by soling, and the neighbours are kind to them; so they contriwashing, and the neighbours are kind to them; so they contrive to live, but miscrably enough. The case scened to the writer to be precisely of that description which would be best done by in the Union Workhouse, and so be told the father of the family. The puor man (who, it should be added, is a very inoffensive and well dispused person) burst into tears, and said, "It's a terrible place to go to, where a man must be parted from his wife and children, but I'm ready to submit to that, and to go to-morrow. Sit, if you will accove me enequestion. I have two girls out at service, and good girls they are, and I hope they will continue so, but you know they are only hird for the will continue so, but you know they are only bird for the year. If I go into the Union, what is to become of them, with their low usgre, when they are out of place and have no home to go to?"

The writer could not answer the question, and beartily wishes that any one who b-lieves that the perent system does soft far to punish juverty and God's vi-liuth-ne as erimes, was

. It is sometimes impossible to avaid considerable faults, as, for exemple, where we are confined to a site which does not ad-"In a place with which the writer is acquainted, lives a faults are greater in a Church, than that of too much width in

* Psalm ii. 14.