TORONTO, CANADA, FRIDAY, JUNE 2, 1848.

Onr Monthly Review.

THE CHURCH REVIEW, and Ecclesiastical Register: Vol. 1, No. 1: April, 1848. Newhaven, Con.: Bassett & Bradley, 117, Chapel Street.

The appearance of this magazine has supplied a vacuum in the Church literature of the United States; and we hope that the success of the undertaking will prove answerable to the forethought and exertions manifestly bestowed upon it. We have given a careful reading to the first number; and are pleased with it. A list of contributors has been confidentially transmitted to us; for which courtesy we take this occasion to thank the Editor of the Review. Several of the writers are known to us through the medium of their under God—we may look for the extension of the that the Episcopal Church was introduced into this colony truth, and the improvement both of their contemporaries and of future generations; for they are authors whose thoughts are holy, masculine, and true; and whose writings-calculated, as they are, to live and flourish and endure-will realize, in their abiding reputation, the ambitious language of the Roman

"Jamque opue oce, 1-1 Nec poterit ferrum, nec edax abolere vetustas." A magazine, conducted on the principles professed in the proposed management of the Church Review, may be expected to prove eminently useful.

It enjoys advantages which are generally found to be, in a great measure, beyond the reach of a weekly journal. Variety is one of these. We are able to testify from experience that the original department of a newspaper is too often left to the unaided powers of one individual. Our repository-headed "Communications"-which is very much at the service of our friends who can write, when they feel disposed to awake to a consciousness of our existence, may often exhibit a goodly store of choice and inviting contributions-neither short-sighted nor long-winded; but it is as often an exhausted granary which gives a most doleful account of our intellectual productiveness. We assume, of course, that the Church Review will be cordially and industriously sustained; not surrendered to a few who are willing to bear more than their share of the burthen; whilst their brethren-equally able, perhaps, though not similarly zealous-are at ease, charitably supposing that everything is prosperous and satisfactory, so long as those who will write evince a mental activity proportionate to the mental lassitude of those who will not.

If we may be allowed to make a respectful suggestion, we think that the conductors of the Review, should aim at a greater diversity-not only of topics but of style-than the first number presents. All readers have not the faculty of relishing composition which is merely thoughtful and deep; but nothing more. There must be something to allure, to captivate, and delight. Cursory readers are not a class to be neglected; and in a country like the United States, where the taste for popular literature is almost supreme; where no magazine could be supported altogether by its circulation amongst persons of mature learning and finished education; it seems to us that no periodical could attain more than a scanty measure of success, if it did not unite with that which is grave and severe, something lively, graceful, and attractive. "Poetry and the Church," is the only article in the first number which answers to this latter description.

We have formed no conjecture as to its authorship;

upon their subscribing the XXXIX Articles, without any oath of allegiance. The King also expressed a willingness to send a Bishop into one of the West India Islands, but without doubt, the author—whosoever he be—has
not impaired the truthfulness of his views and the
was directed to transmit the thanks of the National Countries. wisdom of his observations, by expressing them with cit to the King, for the interest taken in the subject."elegance and animation. We need only point, in con- Ibid. firmation of what we have ventured to suggest, to the most celebrated magazines in the Mother-land.

It is the design of the Church Review to maintain

-so far as it may be done with honesty and discretion a co -a temper of indulgence and comprehension. The guiding principle announced in the Editorial Address is, -" Not to speak as partizans or partymen, but as Christians and Churchmen; to seek union and peace, not by a timid or time-serving policy, but speaking the truth with frankness and in love." This is wise, temperate, and kind. If this rule be observed we have every hope that the issue of the undertaking will verify the assurance expressed in a Letter which we have had the honor of receiving from the Editor:- "We are sure of the support and confidence of that portion hence, that if he wrote poetry at all, it must be Christian of the American Church, who love and labour and pray for the unity of the Church." All who desire to cultivate that disposition of meekness and love which—as Cudworth has said—"reconciles the jarring principles of the world, and makes them all chime together;" all who-with Dionysius of Alexandriawould regard voluntary death in the cause of unity to be as much martyrdom as the sacrifice of life in with-standing the worship of idols,—all these will lend a hand to so good an enterprise. Extreme persons canbitant demands and their unscrupulous innovations: yet even with respect to these, this good result will follow the judicious management of the Review, that it will be more clearly seen how violent and intractable they are; and quiet, humble, and devout minds will be more effectually instructed to eschew their factious proceedings, when it shall be more evidently discovered how completely they are amenable to the severe censure pronounced by the Athenian orator on the disputes of his litigious countrymen; -that in time past they had formed themselves into classes for the purpose of raising supplies, so that these parties were separate committees of ways and means, all actuated by the same attachment to public institutions, and emulous to surpass each other in contributing to the state; but that afterwards-at a period the most critical and alarming; when the Macedonian enemy was at their doors, -they divided into classes which, by their struggles for dominion, rendered every public measure for the safety of the commonwealth feeble, hesitating, and pusillanimons. Is not the indignant complaint of Demosthenes—as we have paraphrased it -too close a representation of certain mercurial spi-

contain:-

"It results, from the very nature of the case, that parochial and missionary annals, must ever be of prime importance, and in a new country like ours especially so, as furnishing materials for the history of the Church. On this subject, neither the Church, nor the clergy, are sufficiently could be a subject. ficiently awake. It is absolutely amazing to see what a degree of ignorance prevails in many parishes of a single century, concerning their own origin and history and often the indifference manifested on the subject, as though these were not things of sufficient importance to be regarded. The preservation of the reports made by the early missionaries in this country, is therefore, a providential circumstance of great interest, supplying many important deficiencies which must otherwise have existed in our parochial annals, and the publication of them, is a benefit and a blessing to the historian. Mr. Hawkins, therefore, is deserving of the thanks of all who have any interest in knowing the history of God's dealings with his people, as well for the publication of valuable original documents preserved in the archives of the Venerable Society, of which he has the honor to be the Secretary, Society, of which he has the honor to be the Secretary, as for the able and interesting manner in which they have been edited. In a Church so recently planted as ours, under circumstances so favorable to the preservation of its history, there ought to be materials for a complete

place,—what were the circumstances which led to it,—what had been the previous position and training of the individual through whose instrumentality it was planted,—and the difficulties which surround the path of the historian will become at once apparent. The importance of this may not be obvious to all,—and does not indeed, the striking of

seem to be obvious to an,—and does not, maces, seem to be obvious to many who attempt the writing of history. And yet, without this knowledge, history can never be rendered complete or certain.

"We may illustrate the necessity and advantage of a winter and courted advantage of a winter and courted advantages."

minute and accurate acquaintance with what are generally considered the lesser events. by a case in point. Episcoconsidered the lesser events, by a case in point. Episco-pacy was introduced into some of the North American Colonies, and became the prevailing religion more than a century before its introduction into Connecticut. It was the established religion of Virginia,—the prevailing religion of Maryland and South Carolina, and had ob tained a permanent foothold in New York, Boston, Providence, Philadelphia, and many other places, before any attempt was made to introduce it into Connecticut. This through the agency of Churchmen in the surrounding colonies. And when he went further, and found that parish was formed at Stratford, as early as 1708, through the aid and influence of Churchmen in New York, he would regard his inference as absolute and certain. And yet, notwithstanding all the apparent probabilities of the case, such a conclusion would be unfounded. It is true that there was a parish at Stratford, but it is also true, hat the members of it was die Puritans.

Passing by these more obvious facts, we must turn our attention to another quarter. In the town of Guild-ford, in the same colony, resides a pious layman, still clinging to the Church of his first affection, and notwithstanding the bigotry and intolerance of Puritan rule, revering and using the Prayer-book. Among the neighrevering and using the Prayer-book. Among the neighbours of this man, is a promising youth of sixteen, whose attention is attracted by these circumstances, and who eventually becomes acquainted with, and attached to the *Prayer-book*. He graduates from College, enters the Congregational ministry, and is admired for his abilities, and especially for his gifts in prayer. At this period Berkely's donation of books was given to the Library of Yale College, and Johnson, who was then at West Haven, entered upon the perusal of the Bangorian controversy entered upon the perusal of the Bangorian controversy with interest and avidity. He read, reflected, and conferred with his brethren, until Cutler, and Johnson, and Wetmore, and Brown, were prepared to avow their belief in the invalidity of Presbyterian, and the necessity of Episcopal Ordination. Cutler was President of the College, Brown a Tutor, and both popular men, and not, the preference of the College therefore, to be displaced without reason. A disputation was to be had before the Governor,—the students became interested, and fourteen young men who were graduated at Yale within the next dozen years, came into the Church. Church, but at first it threatened it with destruction. It most of them having been first ordained among the Conit to its real first beginning, must go back to the pious Smithson and his Prayer-book."—Colonial Church Missions of the Seventeenth Century.

INTERPOSITION OF ENGLAND IN THE CASE OF THE

AMERICAN EPISCOPATE. "There is another circumstance connected with the subject of the Episcopate, which may have had an influence, and which the elder Adams supposed to have been the chief cause of our obtaining the Episcopate from England. Immediately after the close of the war, several young men from the Middle and Southern States sailed for England to obtain Holy Orders. Meeting with unexpeeted difficulties, and receiving what they conceived to be harsh treatment, Mr. Weems, one of the number, wrote to John Adams, then in Holland, begging him to inquire whether they could procure Orders from any Bishop that might be in Holland. There being no Bishops in that country, Mr. Adams made inquiry of St. Saphorin, the Danish Minister at the Hague. The Minister knew nothing of the matter, but transmitted the case to the Prime Minister at home, who communicated it to the King, by whom it was laid before the Convocation. The decision was, that the Danish Bishops might ordain any persons of suitable character and proper qualifications, upon their subscribing the XXXIX Articles, without any

THE REV. A. C. COXE. "Mr. Coxe entered the Church at a period when her true principles were set forth and defended with a clearness and power unprecedented in late years, and when, as quence they were held with a firmness of grasp and a fervency of spirit, which we trust will long animate the members of our communion. With the intuition natural to the poetic mind, he assumed, at once, that true position, which admits neither of advance nor retrogradation, though of an ever deepening, subjective developement: and receiving thus from the Church a wisdom not his own, discoursed in song with a curious maxture of the stern thoughtfulness of age, and the exhiliration of boyhood, exemplifying the words of David, 'I have more my study, I am wiser than the aged; because I keep thy commandments.' It was evident to him that Christ demands of us all our powers, of whatsoever nature; and poetry; and moreover, that from the Church alone could he obtain the key note which was to give internal har-

mony to his song."-Poetry and the Church. FUTURE PROSPECTS OF SACRED POETRY. "And now, a word, before we conclude, concerning the future. It is to that, that we confidently look for the highest creations of poetry. The 'Te Deum' and the of the passions, with its harlot gaudiness, or even the religious poetry which is not instinct with the true spirit not be gained over except by yielding to their exor- of Revelation. The imaginative magnificence of Milton, more at home in hell than heaven—the purgatorial terrors of Dante, the embattled pomp of Tasso, the heathen philosophy of Pope, the Mantuan strains of Thompson, are of them in the exact harmony of things, for want of the Divine υποτυπωσις which an uncorrupted Faith can alone yield. As for such men as Byron and Shelly, who surrendered to Satan what was given to sing the praises of God, it is not in Epicurean voluptuousness, or lava-like of God, it is not in Epicurean voluptuousless, of hard-moutpourings of passion, to save them from neglect. Society will more and more ask of the poet what he means; and if he has no meaning, or a bad one, will turn from him; as little relishing to see the evil of the heart decked in flowers, as the filth of the dissecting room. The imagination has been too much regarded as an outlawed faculty, which bodies forth the form of things unknown. Had which bodies forth the form of things unknown. Had this been all which the imagination and the pen of Shakspeare achieved, we fear his fame would have vanished from the world, before the dust from his coffin. It is because he depicted the real, that it has lived. Poetry in its highest human efforts has held up a mirror to man as he is. In the pages of Byron and Shelly it has sho n what devils would have him be. There is still left for it the sacred task of declaring with a melody, unsurpassed in its lower walks, and with the sound mind which the Spirit giveth to the Church, what Divine grace makes him. How profusely rich are the materials which lie before the truly Christian poet, who must necessarily look at everything with a different eye from other men, and need, therefore, feel no embarrassment because the ground has been travelled over before. There is the history of The following passages have been quoted, some as specimens, others for the sake of the facts which they world written all over, within and without, with hieroglyphic indications of the Divine will. There is a Book whose lightest word is replete with Heavenly wisdom, well said of architecture:

O God, how beautiful and vast Men's minds and fancies grow, When in thy mould of doctrine cast, Their warm ideas flow.

There is, there must be, it is the Reason's faith, and like the Rock on which the Reason rests, immovable, a power in goodness and in Truth Divine, to impart, even to poetry, a heauty which no lesser power can yield. Even the Greeks, those anthromorphists of abstractions, gave to the robed Minerva a severe divinity of loveliness, before which the charms of Ocean's daughter seem insipid.

And most assuredly the faith which has produced Apostles and Martyrs, and wrestled with the Prince of the power of the air, can tone to highest harmony the poet's

But whoever attempts to write the history of a single parish even, much more of a Diocese, will soon be made painfully sensible of the deficiencies in this particular. Let the inquiry be made concerning any parish of half a century's standing, whose history has not already been witten—by whom the Church was first planted in that

ently powerful kind of take hold of the public hind, and incite it to action. We are sated with mediocral repetitions, which aim at nothing. Society perceives the hollowness and evil of the Byronic school, but has nothing wherewith to replace it. As models of style, the public taste must soon revert to the old masters. A fair field is open for the thoughts and genius of the Church, to tread in their steps, but with higher aim, and deeper meaning."

SEVENTY YEARS SINCE; or What we owe to Bishop Seabury. A Sermon, preached in St. John's Church, Hartford, on Sexagesima Sunday, Feb. 27th, 1848, by THE RECTOR. Hartford: S. Hanmer, Jr. 1848.

Author has taken a retrospect of that perilous time plished. In some publications the pictorial illustrawhen the Church in the United States-which is now so vigorous and thriving—was suspended between life ordinary zoological manuals, due care not being had destruction which even to many of her most faithful sacred text; whilst in others the letter press matter the Church—as Bishop Seabury may be called—is described with a strength of language and a fervency of feeling which show that the writer's heart was in his reflexions are thoughtful and just; so that there view, it bears every mark of being compiled with judgare various merits in the Sermon which combine to make it extremely interesting,-its high tone of faith and piety, its energy, its able treatment of a momentous epoch in the history of the Church, its deserved tribute of respect and gratitude to the venerated name and the invaluable services of a holy and laborious bishop, and the remarkable propriety of style and smoothness of construction which are visible in all its parts and render the reading of it-regarded, merely as a skilful composition—so pleasant and agreeable. We subjoin the following passages:

was then a feeble thing, brought up as it were by a drygregationalists. It was thus, that Episcopacy received its first impulse in Connecticut, and he who would trace of the Venerable Society in England. Of course the war put an end to the imperfect supervision which had been extended to us by the Bishop of London; many of our missionary pastors were recalled; others were not permitted to missionary pastors were recalled; others were not permitted to missionary pastors were recalled; others were not permitted to missionary pastors were recalled; others were not permitted to missionary pastors were recalled; others were not permitted to missionary pastors were recalled; others were not permitted to missionary pastors were recalled; others were not permitted to missionary pastors were recalled; others were not permitted to missionary pastors were recalled; others were not permitted to missionary pastors were recalled; others were not permitted to missionary pastors were recalled; others were not permitted to missionary pastors were recalled; others were not permitted to missionary pastors were recalled; others were not permitted to missionary pastors were recalled; others were not permitted to missionary pastors were recalled; others were not permitted to missionary pastors were recalled; others were not permitted to missionary pastors were recalled; others were not permitted to missionary pastors were recalled; others were not permitted to missionary pastors were no mitted to officiate, because as British subjects they felt bound to pray for the King; churches were shut up, or allowed to fall into ruins; flocks were scattered; and everywhere church-property and church-principles went to waste. Deprived of the care of their own pastors, many nominal Churchmen became imbued with false doctrine and heresy; others, from the life they led in the army, or from the reading of infidel or rationalistic books, privately adopted the worst forms of religion, and yet adhering nominally to the Church, endangered its faith and worship, by favouring the most fatal alterations.— The Clergy themselves were much divided in principle, and alienated in feeling; part believing that the oath of allegiance, taken at ordination, made it perjury for a priest to share in the revolution; and part regarding it as merely obliging them to obedience to magistrates, and maintaining that the independent States had become, to them, the powers ordained of God.' It must also be owned with shame and sorrow, that some of the Clergy had availed themselves of the confusion to renounce their orders and return to the world; while others had allowed their theology to degenerate into that cold and barren system of morality, which, as owing its existence in the Anglican Church to the deadly influence of the first Georges, has been called Hammer and sorrow, that some of the confusion of two feet, armed with four cutting teeth, each twelve inches feet, armed with four been called Hanoverianism. It is delightful to remember, however, that there were everywhere exceptions to this sad however, that there were every water of the more noteworthy be-rule of degeneracy; exceptions the more noteworthy be-cause to be an exception was to be a martyr. It was the cause to be an exception was to be a martyr. It was the day that tried men's souls; and none stood firm but such as were willing to strive for the truth unto death; yet it is not boastfulness, but truth, that makes me add, that the Clergy of Connecticut stood almost alone in fidelity to church principles, and patient trust in God. Such is the impartial testimony concerning them of the present Bishop impartial testimony concerning them of the present Bishop of Oxford, in his valuable History of our Church. Elsevore, everything portended ruin. We had no Bishops, where, everything portended ruin. We had no Bishops, and the presence was that none could be obtained. A and the prospect was that none could be obtained. A Church without a Bishop was a Church that could not survive the passing generation; and the prospect, according to human probabilities, was that the American Church would soon cease to exist, or only survive as a sect among sects, having no part or lot with the Catholic and Apos-"Such was the state of things as the war drew to a close,

and the Independence of America assumed an air of reality. There were three classes of Churchmen; those who did nothing and cared nothing; those who despaired of divine help, and suggested human expedients; and those who, with the faith of righteous Abraham, 'against of divine neip, and suggested numar expedients, and those who, with the faith of righteons Abraham, 'against deep pits made in the ground across the paths that led to their usual haunts. In this manner they sometimes hope believed in hope, and remembering the promise that God will not fail. His people, 'were fully persuaded that what He had promised. He was able also to perform.'—Nothing proves the extremity of the times more forcibly than the humiliating fact, that one who afterwards showed. iself one of the best of men, and who has left a name in the Church to be cherished through all generations, as only second to Seabury's, was for a moment 'staggered through unbelief,' and on the ground that necessity knows in law, ventured to propose and defend the adoption of a nominal episcopacy, until genuine consecrations could be obtained. A suggestion so suicidal, yet withal so plausitous are too small for the usual purposes to which they apply this are: 10." in the Church to be cherished through all generations, as obtained. A suggestion so suicidal, yet with a so plausible, and from a source so respectable, filled the few and faithful with alarm. To estimate the danger, we must pause a moment, and suppose this counsel had been adoppause a moment and suppose this counsel had been adoppause a moment and the suppose this counsel had been adoppause a moment and the suppose this counsel had been adoppause a moment and the suppose this counsel had been adopped to the suppos ted. The Church would have become by the very act a schismatical society. There is not, in the whole land, a schismatical sect whose commission to teach and baptize fanatical sect whose commission to teach and baptize would have been less valid than hers; and our hold upon the promises, with those inestimable blessings and upon the promises. upon the promises, with those inestimable blessings and comforts which flow from a confidence that we are indeed to the river, hippopotami were snorting and playing in vast would have been forfeited like Esau's birthright, and all would have been forfeited like Esau's birthright, and all for want of 'faith as a grain of mustard seed,' to trust in for want of 'faith as a grain of mustard seed,' to trust in for want of 'faith as a grain of mustard seed,' to trust in for want of 'faith as a grain of mustard seed,' to trust in for want of 'faith as a grain of mustard seed,' to trust in for a considerable distance from the banks of the plant f only apostolical commission in America, and forcing many souls to embrace all her evil, in order to gain the good, which we had thrown away. It would have been a consummation at which Popery would have elapped its hands, and at which, not less than Popery, dissent would have exulted, pointing the finger and crying in derision—'art thou become as one of us?' How great, then, would have been the sin of such a course! The issue has proved that the supposed necessity was only 'the lion in the way,' which slothfulness is always ready to discover; and it furnishes the best comment upon the position of those congregations in Europe, which acting accordingly, on a similar pretence have so generally shown themselves by increasing heresies to be cut off from the vine, 'trees whose fruit withereth, without fruit, twice dead, plucked

up by the roots.'
"That we were saved from such a fate, all glory be to themselves together, as the Clergy of Connecticut. They saw that the danger was imminent, and that the time had come for action. While others amused themselves with overlaying the whole period and reaching onward to the overlaying the whole period and reaching onward to the come for action. While others amused themselves with theories, they, on the other hand, set themselves to deal indicate the danger was a substitute of the come for action. judgment. There is a soul alike in all men, a miniature of the universe, in which the same war is passing as in the world at large. There are the lives, errors, graces, a shepherd, and had a right to expect one from the Great use world at large. There are the lives, errors, graces, deaths of saints and martyrs—past experience, present contests, prophetic hope. There is a Church entrusted with the keys to all that, in the soul, the world, nature, and history, is mysterious; and may we not apply to with the keys to all that, and may we not apply to and history, is mysterious; and may we not apply to Jerusalem, and finally elected, from among themselves, and history written under her guidance, what our author has the man whom nature and grace had best qualified for the man whom nature and gr the office; at the same time addressing a petition to the Bishops of England to consecrate him, and make him their Bishop. The Bishop elect was Seabury."

BISHOPS SEABURY AND WHITE. "The only failing in the pure, lovely and patriarchal Bishop White, was just that which rendered him incapa-ble of withstanding the blind prejudices of his brethren; and there was danger on their part of high-handed innovations; on his, of ruinous compliance. The Athanasian creed had been violently thrust out of the liturgy by a hare majority of a small convention; the invocations that heads of the liturgy by a to a considerable extent realized this picturesque content of the liturgy by a to a considerable extent realized this picturesque content of the liture of the bare majority of a small convention; the invocations that begin the Litany were threatened; the Apostles' creed had been tampered with; the Nicene creed had been reluctantly retained, at the demand of the English Bishops; and many of the noblest and most essential parts of our ritual wave weeked for a similar mutilation on grounds. itual were marked for a similar mutilation, on grounds

There are many signs which show that society, at the present time, is peculiarly susceptible to the emotions which a true Catholic poetry can produce. Increased taste in architecture, fondness for symbolism, earnestness and evil of the Church there is no poetic originality of a sufficiently powerful kind to take hold of the public mind, and incite it to action. We are sated with mediocral repetitions, which aim at nothing. Society perceives the hollowness and evil of the Byronic school, but has nothing to the emotions of energy. God had fitted Seabury to do for the whole Church.—

America, what Athanasius did for the whole Church.—
He fought alone. Yet I mean not to disparage the services of the excellent Bishop White. The Lord had need to be seading May 2, 1644, is now of both these good men. Seabury was deliberate and jndictions, but withal resolute, efficient, unyielding: White was gentle, conciliating; and prudent. What Seabury was with him, what he would have conceded by himself; and the opponents which aim at nothing. Society perceives the hollowness and evil of the Byronic school, but has nothing the character of the would have conceded by himself; and the opponents which aim at nothing. Society perceives the hollowness and evil of the Byronic school, but has nothing the character of the would have conceded by himself; and the opponents which aim at nothing. Society perceives the hollowness and evil of the Byronic school, but has nothing the character of the would have conceded by himself; and the opponents when the church.—

"The following curious items illustrative of the period of the great Rebellion:—

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"The following curious the services of the excellent Bishop White. The Lord had need by the services of the excellent Bishop White. The Lord had need by a few delicious, but withal resolute, and the opponents was gently conciliating and prud Seabury to the death. In fine, the union of the Churches as one national Church could not have been effected without White; but we owe it to Scabury that they united on principles substantially sound. The Lord gave us a Peter to preach truth, as well as a John to teach love."

ing Christian Knowledge. 1848.

Judging from our own experience, this volume will supply a desideratum to not a few; -for though orks of a similar nature have frequently issued from This Discourse is an earnest and affectionate tri- the press, we have chanced to meet with none which bute to the revered memory of Bishop Seabury. The so fully carried out the object sought to be accomtions were taken at seeming hap-hazard from the children in that stormy period, seemed inevitable. - was little better than a cento of preceding compila-The character of the resolute and intrepid Father of tions, and containing statements proved to be erroneous by more modern travellers in Palestine. The Natural History under notice is amenable to none of these objections so far as we have been able to discover. his subject. Whilst his spirit is warm and glowing, Considered either in a literary or artistic point of ment, and with the accuracy of one familiarly conversant with the subjects treated on.

Our readers will be able to form some idea of the comprehensive nature of this volume, from the follow- tural dogmas. Can anything give us a more dismal ing synopsis of its contents:- I. Animals mentioned in idea of those days of rebuke and blasphemy, than the Scripture. II. Flocks and Herds. III. Trees, Plants, Sc. IV. Agriculture. V. Deserts, Climates, &c. VI. Massey, should have rioted like a wild boar in that Precious stones, &c., mentioned in Scripture. This methodical arrangement adds greatly to the value of the work, constituting it a hand-book which may be consulted with the facility of a dictionary. We select at random one of the chapters as a specimen:-BEHEMOTH-THE HIPPOPOTAMUS, SEA COW, OR RIVER

Jon xl. 15—end.

"Behold now behemoth, which I made with thee; he eateth grass as an ox. Lo now, his strength is in his loins, and his force is in the navel of his belly. He moveth his and his force is in the havel of his benly. He moveth his tail like a cedar; the sinews of his stones are wrapped together. His bones are as strong pieces of brass; his his bones are like bars of iron. He is the chief of the ways of God: he that made him can make his sword to approach unto him. Surely the mountains bring him forth food, where all the beasts of the field play. He lieth under the shady trees, in the covert of the reed, and fens. The shady trees cover him with their shadow, the willows of the brook compass him about. Behold he drinketh up a river, and hasteth not: he trusteth that he can draw up Jordan into his mouth. He taketh it with his eyes; his nose pierceth through snares."

Isal. xxiv. 17, 18. "Fear, and the pit, and the snare, are upon thee, O inhabitant of the earth. And it shall come to pass, that he who fleeth from the noise of the fear shall fall into the pit."-JER. xlviii. 43, 44.

The hippopotamus is nearly as large as the elephant. hair; its legs are three feet long; it moves slowly and heavily; swims well; has a tremendous voice, between the lowing of the ox, and the roar of the elephant; when angry he will furiously attack men and boats; his tail is

hippopotami, or sea-cows, as they are called by the Dutch, were seen with their heads above the surface; but, keeping close to the opposite shore, they were too far to be easily hit with a musket-ball. Several of the paths of these animals led from various parts of the river to a spring of fresh water about a mile distant. To this spring they go in the night time to drink, the water of the river for a considerable distance from the mouth being salt. They also graze during the night, and browse among the rubbery." The elephant and buffalo are frequently caught by

took the hippopotamus; but the usual gait of this animal, when not disturbed, is so curious and slow that he generally when not disturbed, is so curious and slow that he generally smelt the snare that was laid for him, and avoided it. The more certain method of destroying him was to watch at night behind a bush close to his path, and as he passed to wound him in the tendons of the knee-joint; by

Having mentioned the quarter from which this Natural History has emanated, it is scarcely necessary to say that the wood-cut illustrations are beautifully executed, and the drawing faultless. That a volume so got up, and containing nearly four hundred five shillings currency, is one of those triumphs of British skill of which the present day is so rife.

BISHOP JEREMY TAYLOR, HIS PREDECESSORS-CON-TEMPORARIES-AND SUCCESSORS. A Biography. By the REV. ROBERT ARIS WILLMOTT. London:

who adorned our Church and literature during two We quote specimens of both:

touches, quotation, such as could afford a favourable As an element in education it is impossible to speak too which it was heresy to suggest. Perhaps much more idea of the work, is rendered a task of no small different poly of the influence of poetry. It reaches the youth-

dred years." The writer, illustrating the character of the puritan preachers, thus continues his history of the week.

'Monday, May 6.—Now, if you would see what heavenly men these lecturers are, be pleased to take notice, that at Uppingham, Rutlandshire; the members have placed one Isaac Massey to teach the people, (for the true pastor Dr. Jeremy Taylor, for his learning and loyalty is driven thorse, his house plands and his actus started and his thence, his house plundered, his estate siezed, and his family driven out of doors.) This Massey, at a Communion this last Easter, having consecrated the bread after his manner, laid one hand upon the Chalice, and smiting his breast with the other, said to the parishioners - 'As I SCRIPTURE NATURAL HISTORY. Society for Promot-am a faithful sinner, Neighbours, this is my morning draught; and turning himself round to them said, 'Neighbours here's to ye all!' and so drank off the whole cupfull, which is to ye all? and so drank off the whole cupfull, which is none of the least. Many of the parish were hereby scandalized, and therefore departed without receiving the sacrament. Among which, one old man, seeing Massey drink after this manner, said aloud, 'Sir, much good do it you.' Whereupon, Massey replied, 'Thou blessest with thy tongue, and cursest with thy heart; but'tis no matter, for God will bless whom thou cursest.' This Massey coming lately into a house of the town, used these words, 'This town of Uppingham loves Popery, and we would reform it. town of Uppingham loves Popery, and we would reform it but they will not,' (and without any further coherence said; sides the Partiament in Westminster, I'll make him for eve The Master of the house replied, I sa there is a king in England besides the parliament in West-minster; whereupon Massey, with his cudgel, broke the gentleman's head. Whoever doubts that Mr. Massey is

injured by these relations, may satisfy themselves by in-quiring of the inhabitants of Uppingham parish." Such, it is to be feared, was the character of too many of the insurgent Teachers who, for many years, fattened upon the spoils of the Church; Schismatics in religion, rebels to their king, and merciless tyrants to all who presumed to differ from their wild and unscripconsideration that a blasphemous demagogue like portion of the Lord's vineyard, which had enjoyed the gentle saintly culture of Jeremy Taylor!!

A PEEP AT CONSTANTINOPLE. A PEEP AT ST. PETERSBURGH. London.

These are two publications of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and furnish graphic descriptions of Turkish and Russian manners. They are in the form of dialogues between a father and his children, and are admirably adapted for the purposes of domestic instruction. The illustrations are spirited in design, and faultless in execution.

LAYS OF CHRISTMAS: An Offering for the Christmas Season. By the Rev. Thos. Boyles MURRAY, M.A. London: Francis and John Rivington.

A tastefully got up little volume-prettily embellished—and redolent of the breathings of a pious and poetic mind. The following touching stanzas will come home to the heart, inasmuch as they portray the spiritual privations of many a Canadian Churchman: "THE EMIGRANT'S SABBATH.

"'Twas a bright Sabbath morn, and the Emigrant's eye
Wander'd anxious and far o'er the heath-covered plain;
But no church-spire was near, and he said with a sigh,
'O give me the home of my fathers again!'

There was sunshine around; and the hum of the bees Of the bounty of nature seem'd busy to tell; But he long'd for sweet music to come o'er the breeze, E'en that sweetest of music, the church-going bell.

There was bread and to spare in that desidese place; And no stranger was turn'd unrei But, alas! in the needful provisions of grace
For the health of the soul he was naked and poor. 'What enjoyments,' he cried, 'hath my own native land;

What a blessing to follow the plain golden rule
Of OBSERVING THE SABBATH: what gifts are at hand In the old village church, with its Pastor and school! 'There is grief in our valley: an infant is born,

Hath no soothing for pain in these moments forld No rites of the Church for herself or her child. What if death should be busy, no teacher is found To cousole with the lessons of patience and trust;

And the fast-sinking mother, with agony wild,

Nor in accents of hope to consign to the ground, In the sight of the mourners, the much honour'd dust. VII. 'There is crime in our station: the path which he trod

In the heyday of passion the old man doth love:
Though so near to his grave, yet he hears not of God,
Nor of eyes that behold him in wrath from above. VIII.

There are convicts sent hither, neglected, unfaught;
And the crimes they brought with them, to giants grown;
So that faith cannot come, nor repentance be wrought; For a sin unrebuk'd has a curse of its own.

There is strife in our households: and who shall allay The unseemly disputes that 'midst brethren arise,' While the sacred command, for each other to pray, And to 'love one another,' is strange in their eyes?

There are Christains among us, the salt of the earth; True believers at heart, honest, God-fearing men, Who yet hunger and thirst in the general dearth, And who pine for the Church of their fathers again.

'May the the Lord speed the day that shall gladden our home When a House raised to Him in this desert shall stand; Meanwhile let us pray that His kingdom may come, And all nations bow down to His gracious command."

In the notes to a poem entitled, The Christian Missionary, honourable mention is made of the labours of the Rev. R. Flood and Dr. O'Meara. Mr. Murray's volume being low in price, attractive in appearance, and, above all, exceedingly practical and devotional, would make an excellent Sunday-school devotional, would make an excellent Sunday-school well as a valuable series of exercises which we particularly respectively. pages of letter press, can be afforded in Toronto for Murray's volume being low in price, attractive in premium; and as such, we cordially recommend it to the attention of our brethren in the Ministry. the attention of our brethren in the Ministry.

COUNTRY WALKS IN THE SEASONS; With Smaller

of letters, as the author of Lives of the English Sacred Poets, a work characterised by sound principle, good taste, and correct criticism. The present volume will in nothing detract from his reputation. In Mr. Willimonth, the plous and singularly gifted Prelate has met the old. There is ability whensoever the enor is well suited to accomplish the end desired to be attained; the little and this element of ability is apparent in the little work before us. It matters not whether the object the Committee is, that the Church should be designated "Christ the Committee is, that the Church should be designated "Christ the Committee is, that the Church should be designated "Christ the Committee is, that the Church should be designated "Christ the Committee is, that the Church should be designated "Christ the Committee is, that the Church should be designated "Christ the Committee is, that the Church should be designated "Christ the Committee is, that the Church should be designated "Christ the Committee is, that the Church should be designated "Christ the Committee is, that the Church should be designated "Christ the Committee is, that the Church should be designated "Christ the Committee is, that the Church should be designated "Christ the Committee is, that the Church should be designated "Christ the Committee is, that the Church should be designated "Christ the Committee is, that the Church should be designated "Christ the Committee is, that the Church should be designated to be attained; and this clement of ability is apparent in the little the Committee is, that the Church should be designated "Christ the Committee is, that the Church should be designated to be attained; and this clement of ability is apparent in the little the committee is, that the Church should be designated to accomplish the committee is ability is apparent in the little that the church should be apparent in the little that the church should be accomplished to accomplish the committee is ability is apparent in the little that the church should mott, the pious and singularly gifted Prelate has met with a congenial biographer:—not "a dry chronicler of names and dates," but one who can give us a typographical portrait of our greatest prose poet. He says in his preface, "My object was to present a picture, historical and domestic, in which the strongest lights should an domestic and domesti lights should fall on one figure, Bishop Taylor, some of his most illustrious forerunners, contemporaries, and successors being grouped around him—representatives of that majestic company of devout and learned men

With beaming eye,

That lifted, speaks its commerce with the sky, also,—solemn and impressive, but always cheerful. undertaking thus pressed upon them. They have no cause to regret having entered upon it, but rather to thank God for having We quote specimens of both:

"THE MERRY LITTLE MAIDEN. "A merry little maiden In the merry month of May, Came tripping o'er the meadow As she sang this merry lay :-I'm a merry little maiden, My heart is light and gav. And I love the sunny weather Of the merry month of May!

* I am indebted for the discovery of this passage to a notice in Mr. Shurton's Minor Prose Works of Bishop Pearson, i. 25. Oxford,

I love the pretty lambkins
That gaily sport and play,
And make such frolic gambols

In the merry month of May! I love the little birdies That sit upon the spray; And sing me such a blithe son In the merry month of May!

I love the sparkling fishes That in the waters stay; Or dart about so swiftly In the merry month of May! Ob, how I love the butterflies,

In all their bright array, That flit along the sunbeam In the merry month of May! I love the blooming flowers That grow on bank and brae, And with them weave my garlands In the merry month of May!

I love to see the green leaves, The leaves that fell away,— Come back to clothe the hedge

In the merry month of May! I love the babbling streamlets, Which ever seem to say,
We're come to join the chorus In the merry month of May!"

I love my little sisters, and My brothers, every day; But I seem to love the In the merry month of May!

For the Winter now is over, We run about and play; And Nature seems to love u. In the merry month of May!

I know that God made all things-That we to Him must pay Our thanks for all the pleasures Of the merry month of May!

And when my mother smiled on ite I heard her softly pray— Her child might ever welcome thus The merry month of May!"

A CHILD'S EVENING RECOLLECTIONS. I will not lay me down to rest, I will not close my eyes in sleep, Until my faults I have confest, And prayed that God my life may keep. Did I begin this day with prayer? Have I been God's obedient child?

Have His commandments been my care, Or has deceit my heart beguiled? Have I in books, in work, or play, Acted as one who ne'er forgot God's searching Spirit would survey My every deed, and word, and thought?

Have I my temper this day kept From angry rage or sullen mood? Has neither pride nor envy crept Where no such feeling should intrude?

For every fault I can recall,-For each forgotten, unknown sin,— Lord, I Thy pardon crave for all, Through Him who can that pardon win!

For all the mercies given to me: For health, for daily food, for friends,— For Reason's power bestow'd by Thee,— For the rich grace Thy goodness sends: Accept my humble thanks this night,

Still give me what Thou seest best; Teach me in Thee to take delight, And keep me in my hours of rest; -So may refreshing slumbers make

My heart more fit to Thee to soar; When with the morning's dawn I wake To love Thee, and to serve Thee more!"

Jewish Intelligence.

HEBREW GRAMMAR, BY THE REV. DR. M'CAUL. This publication deserves notice, not only on account of its being well calculated to answer the purpose for which it is designed, but also from the circumstances which in some measure

have led to its appearance.

Every friend of the Bible itself, and of the people who were privileged to write that sacred book, must have deeply lamented the fact, that the study of Hebrew has been so generally neglected in our Universities, and other public institutions of edu-

It forms no small part of the claims of King's College, London, on the esteem of the Church at large, that when a theological faculty was instituted, the study of Hebrew was made au

indispensable part of the course prescribed for those who avail themselves of the advantages afforded by that department of the College:
Much has been done in our ancient and beloved Universities

to encourage the study of the sacred tongue, and we are thankful to know that the attempts made to introduce this study more generally, have been to some considerable extent successful; but still it is a lamentable fact, that a sad majority of the students in our Universities know nothing of Hebrew. It does not, however, fall within our province to dwell on the great importance of this subject in connection with the interests of the Christian Church at large, although we cannot but feel the the Christian Church at large, although we cannot but feel the deepest interest in it in common with all the members of that Church; but there is one point of view in which it particularly affects the well-being of God's ancient people.

If the language of the Jews be more studied, the character of the Jews will be better appreciated.

The history of the nation, as studied in that language which they were appliaged to call their own, and the granting of God.

The history of the nation, as studied in that language which they were privileged to call their own, and the promises of God made to them, as expressed in the pathetic language used by the prophets themselves, which can never be fully and completely represented in the most faithful translation, cannot fail to awaken a heartfelt sympathy, respect and affection in many, who as they read more attentively the writings of the ancient Hebrews, will be led to care more carnestly for their descendants.

dants.

We hail it, therefore, as an especial token for good on behalf

We hail it, therefore, as an influential an institution as We hall it, therefore, as an especial token for good on behalf of the Jewish nation, that in so influential an institution as King's College, London, the study of Hebrew has been thus introduced into the theologicical department; and in noticing this fact we may also observe, that those who have had the important task of making the necessary arrangements for the greater management of the institution, have not forgetter the portant task of making the necessary arrangements for the general management of the institution, have not forgotten the advantage of commencing at an early period, and have afforded an opportunity to the pupils in the upper class of the school belonging to the College to learn Hebrew, if they wish it, with-

Jerusalem Church and Mission.

After many unexpected difficulties and discouraging delays; Mr. Willmott is favourably known in the Republic of letters, as the author of Lives of the English Sacred Poets, a work characterised by sound principle, good

so far prospered their work. They are happy to be able to refer as to the present result of the labours of the mission, to the recent testimony of the Bishop in his annual letter published in

the Jewish Intelligence, for February. When the Committee look at the discouragement under which missions have frequently laboured in all parts of the heather world, during the early years of their establishment, they cannot but express their gratitude to God for this testimony in reference to Ilis people Israel; more particularly when they consider

* Introduction to Hebrew Grammar for the use of beginners, compiled by Rev. A. M. Cant, D. D., Professor of Hebrew, King's College, London; and Prebendary of St. Paut's, London; John W. Parker, West Strand; B. Werthertheim, 13, Paternoster Row, 1847.