TWHOLE NUMBER, DCXXXX

Poetrn.

DEATH'S THREE MESSENGERS. BY ROBERT FERGUSON.

Before a fair and newly-built abode, Azrael, dreaded minister of death, Paused in his round, and sent a messenger, Trusty and strong, to bring the inmate forth.

The house was filled with costly furniture, And rich in treasures of collected lore; Sweet pictures of past scenes adorned its walls, And cherished portraits of beloved friends. With ruthless hand, Delirium does his work; All those fair things, too sacred for the sight, Seizes and flings promiscuous forth,—yet still Lingers the soul in its dismantled home.

With that he sends a stronger messenger— Convulsion fierce—that shakes the frail abode. Till quivers every joint; yet the scared soul Clings but the tighter to its tottering house. At last he tries a messenger of peace,

—A gentle dream, that in an angel's voice
Tells of a fairer mansion in the skies—
Lo! they come forth together hand in hand.

Our Monthly Review.

Sketches of Canadian Life, Lay and Ecclesias-TICAL; ILLUSTRATIVE OF CANADA AND THE

we transferred to our columns a review of this work from the London Spectator. A publication, embodying in a manner perfectly frank, candid, and undisguised, the principles of the steadfast Tory and the consistent Churchman, could hardly have received a favourable notice in that quarter, unless its literary merit had not been manifestly above mediocrity. Our readers need not be reminded that the review to which we allude was extremely favourable, considering the source from which it emanated; and, as we admire the Spectator's literary ability, as much as we dissent from 8 principles, we looked upon the commendation which t bestowed as fixing, at least, the literary merit of the and enunciated wholesome truth, in a style of more than ordinary attractiveness. He has judiciously mingled the grave and the gay; and whilst he has furnished material for serious thinkers, he has interspersed enough of what is lively and amusing to allure others of a different disposition. We have met with few works evincing a greater versatility of mind; and we have only to express a hope that the possession of this faculty will not prove a temptation to the author and carry him beyond the allowable relaxations of professional restraint, should he exert on a future occasion the various talent which we hope he has not exhausted on the agreeable work before us. We must not be understood as objecting to any of the humourof one of the busiest scenes in the life of the Canadian

The little work before us, in regard to the opinions which it expresses, and the information which it communicates without any show or parade, will not be regarded as destitute of authority, because it has been written by a Clergyman. It is true the humble and hard-worked Missionary of Canada, may very possibly be deficient in financial penetration or statesmanlike conceptions. He may resign these qualificawander beyond his line of duty, he may sometimes feel, as the people of this Colony have been too often made to feel, that this would be a more thriving country than it is, if financiers and statesmen were not too frequently In fault, and that, about very simple things and without much excuse. But the Clergyman is assuredly not deviating from the functions of his sacred office, hor attempting a thing for which he is, by station, disqualified, when he offers to the intending Emigrant a word or two of friendly advice. His counsel is generally worth something, for no man has better opportunities than he has, of becoming thoroughly acquainted with the wants and difficulties which present themselves to the Emigrant upon his arrival in the Colony. The Clergyman's sphere, though too extensive alas! in itself, is doubtless narrower than that which has been passed over by those who usually write formal treatises on emigration; but his observation has been close and reiterated, and is likely therefore to be exact. His knowledge has been gleaned by going from house to house; not merely by scanning the surface of soclety, which is all, for the most part, that the casual traveller can see, but by taking the interest which his office both justifies and requires, in the bright or the gloomy incidents of the household hearth, and by learning, with the fullness and freedom which the confidence of his people accords to his station, what course of prudent management has raised this family to wealth and happiness, or what unhappy mistake—committed at the very outset perhaps—has involved that family

in any perplexity or trouble.

"Such was, in brief, the character of the man who was now laid upon a bed of sickness, and who sought from the teries of "Life in the Bush," into which the young emigrant, immediately upon his arrival in Canada, throws himself with all the ardour and expectation of One about to enter an unexplored Paradise, describes very faithfully the experience of persons similarly situated, and more particularly the mistakes which in their haste and excitement they are too likely to commit. The roughness of the backwoods is somewhat smoothed down by the pleasantry with which Mr. Vernon's various adventures are told; but we can hardly imagine many to go worse prepared, as to knowledge at least, for acting the pioneer, than our author's hero, if we may judge from the following specimen of his innocence:-

As they drew nearer to the shore they perceived that the dwellings were of the rudest and most homely descrip-tion; in the rudest and most homely descripon; in several cases they were mere huts, or 'shanties,' as bey are called, while in others the log houses were of large nensions, though some of them were not yet roofed, and of them seemed in an unfinished state.

What are those numberless black things standing about the clean of the control of the contr

what they can be, but cannot succeed at this distance."

"Why, bless you, sir, them's the stumps," replied the ersman, in some surprise at Harry's ignorance; "when ley burnt the brush and tops of the trees, the fire took the lips and dead leaves, and such like, and ran over the clear-

seorching up all the rubbish lying on the ground, and makes them look so black like. The following sketch of the Canadian autumn is

of those who have never looked upon them a correct idea of the gorgeousness of the autumnal tints! They have been the likened to all lovely things. To the sun, who, after his mind was filled with deep humility, and sustained by a race of strength and radiance, dies his daily death among the rich and raimbow have of the evening sky; to the dying dolphin, who in the agonies of the last struggle, clothes itself with colours of indescribable splendour; the rich and great with her life and beauty; sinks down to the riast long rest with a brighter eye, and a parer brow, and an evently beant the head over in the oscient, and evently beant than she wore in the day of health and happiness. These are poetical and not inapt illustrations of that wonderful have been the sink and wonders and first the formal and blameless lie, the voices of the assembled household rose, as the voice of the seminal to the sun, who, after risponse; on, if one man, in it deep and reverent response; or, if one to the sun, who, after risponse risponse risponse response respo race of strength and radiance, dies his daily death among the rich and rainbow hues of the evening sky; to the dying dolphin, who in the agonies of the last struggle, clothes itself with colours of indescribable splendour; to the fair young victim of consumption, who, after gladdening all hearts with her life and beauty, sinks down to her last long rest with a brighter eye, and a purer brow, and a more glowing cheek, and a sweeter, though sadder smile, than she wore in the day of health and happiness. These are poetical and not inapt illustrations of that wonderful change which the breath of the coming, though still distant, winter impresses upon the leaves of the forest; but about the one there is too much of glare and splendour, about the other too much of pain and sorrow, fitly to image the rich and beautiful forms which Decay assumes when he enthrones beautiful forms which Decay assumes when he enthrones himself in the sanctuary of the autumn woods. Beautiful are these woods, when in the first warm bright days of the spring time the leaves burst forth, and after the long, cold winter, refresh the eye and gladden the spirit with their blessed livery of bright and delicate green. Beautiful, too, are they, when in their dark and rich luxuriance they cast their shadow over the sultry hours of the summer.—
But, oh! how much more beautiful the varied, peaceful, holy beauty of their latter days. Harry gazed with enthusiasm upon the scene by which he found himself surrounded, and as he endeavoured to convey some idea of it to his friends in England, he longed for such a measure of the painter's power as would enable him to transfer it to canvass, although he felt that were he capable of doing so, such a production would be regarded as an outrage upon

CANADIAN CHURCH. By a Presbyter of the Diocese of Toronto. London: Bogue. 1849.

Our readers will remember that, a short time since, we transferred to our columns a review of this work from the London Spectator. A publication, embodying a a manner perfectly frank, candid, and undisguised, the principles of the steadfast Tory and the consistent Churchman, could hardly have received a favourable actice in that quarter, unless its literary merit had not been manifestly above mediocrity. Our readers canvass, although he felt that were he capable of doing so, such a production would be regarded as an outrage upon Nature. Often did he ascend a rising ground which enabled in some degree to overlook the tops of the trees which grew in a little valley beneath, and though that this young and favoured land of the West was like the youngest and favou ing despoiled of their gay but fading foliage, which now fell shower after shower to the already leaf-laden earth. When Harry again looked over the valley he could see nothing but the solemn grey of the leafless branches, which on the summit of the opposite bank rose clear and well-defined against the dull cold autumn sky, except, perhaps, that here and there he found an emblem of faithfulness in the withered leaves of the oak and beech, which clung to the branches th bestowed as fixing, at least, the literary merit of the work. The book itself, we are happy to say, has now reached us, and our prepossessions in its favor have certainly not been disturbed by an examination of its contents. The author has put on paper some sound advice, and enumerated wheleacome truth in a style of more and enumerated wheleacome truth in a style of more and enumerated wheleacome truth in a style of more and enumerated wheleacome truth in a style of more and enumerated wheleacome truth in a style of more and enumerated wheleacome truth in a style of more and enumerated wheleacome truth in a style of more and enumerated wheleacome truth in a style of more and enumerated wheleacome truth in a style of more and enumerated wheleacome truth in a style of more and enumerated a as when viewed through a darkened glass, the whole atmostphere was pervaded by a peculiar though pleasing haze, and the air was balmy and delightful. Thus, in the month of November, after having relinquished all hope of anything but winter weather, Harry suddenly found himself rejoicing in that most beautiful, though most uncertain searen, "the Indian supports."

In the work before us, the sad effects arising, in remote localities, from the want of the ministrations of the Church, are specially and very properly pointed out. The emigrant is reminded that, in his plans of settlement and in his choice of a residence, religious instruction should not be overlooked, but, on the contrary, should be treated and considered beforehand as a matter of primary importance. Harry Vernon, before he assumes Holy Orders, is struck with grief of primary the demonstration spreading in his conversation of these and kindred topics continued for some time, until the invalid began to show signs of wearings and exhaustion. Vernon then read to him some of the most devotional and suitable passages of Holy Scripture, pausing now and then to dwell upon some portions of peculiar Ous scenes, of which there are several, in the book; before he assumes Holy Orders, is struck with grief as it is, seems to us to be somewhat exuberant, at least beside matter of a graver cast. It is highly entertaining, however, contains some clever sketches of character, and affords what will be considered, by English readers-particularly, a very amusing account although the description of the "Bee," characteristic at witnessing the demoralization spreading in his English readers particularly, a very amusing account part of the work, where we meet with the following affecting sketch, showing how the ministrations of the Church are valued where they are enjoyed, and signally blessed where they have been faithfully im-

"M'Farlane (which was the name of the invalid whom Vernon was called to visit) was a Scottish Churchman, of great intelligence of mind, and great consistency of Christian character. Like many members of that heretofore oppressed and persecuted branch of the Catholic Church, he was thoroughly versed in the reasons of his attachment to her tions to others; though whilst he is careful not to ineffectual to move them from the steadfastness of their principles. In the township in which he resided there was very seldom any of the ministrations of the Church, except such occasional services as could be rendered by Mr. Broughton. whose parish bounded it on the one side; or by Vernon, whose mission joined it on the other. The farm on which M.Farlane lived was about fifteen miles from the nearest of Mr. Broughton's churches, and perhaps sixteen or seventeen from those of Vernon. Around him, on all sides, were the meeting-houses, or, at all events, houses where meetings were held by numerous Dissenting denominations; for the population of the township, being of a very mixed character, false doctrine, heresy, and schism were rife within its bounds. Whenever the roads and the weather would permit, M'Farlane would put his horses to the waggon, and putting as many of his large family into it as it could contain, would betake himself to one or other of the churches, according as the hours of service afforded him the time requisite to travel the distance above named. When the season or the roads prevented his doing this, he used to assemble his family, and with them would go reverently through the appointed service for the day. He seldom interfered with the religious views or practices of others, and, indeed, he knew little of them, for he never entered their places of worship, nor

would allow his family to do so.

"Such a course of conduct, as may easily be supposed, drew upon him a good deal of attention on the part of those who consider it the height of Christian charity and liberality

could deny; but this fact only rendered his conduct more inexplicable to them. Much was said of his bigotry, his benighted state, and so forth, but then it was a fact well known to the settlement that his integrity was spotless—that his word was always to be unhesitatingly relied upon—that his house was consecrated by daily prayer—and that no one was more ready to do a kindness to a neighbour, if

hands and from the lips of the Church's minister the blessed consolations of the faith.

"The twilight was passing into darkness ere the sixteen "The twilight was passing into darkness ere the sixteen miles were passed that intervened between Vernon's dwelling and his destination. On his arrival he was warmly and gratefully welcomed by the family, and found, upon inquiry, that though the old man had been suffering a good deal he was now much easier, and was in perfect possession of all his faculties. It was a rude and homely log-house, but everything within was neat and scrupulously clean. An air of anxiety was visible on every face, for serious apprehensions were beginning to be entertained lest he whom a married daughter spoke of as 'the head of the house,' should be taken from them. The aged wife of the sick man was evidently bowed down in spirit under the prospect of should be taken from them. The aged wife of the sick man was evidently bowed down in spirit under the prospect of the trial that appeared about to fall upon her; and when Vernon was shown into the room of the sufferer, he found him the most composed and cheerful of the whole party, "'Pm vera glad to see ye, Maister Vernon," said the old man, speaking in his strong Scottish dialect, and shaking our hero's hand warmly—'I tak' it vera kind o' ye to come sic a lang gate to see a nur and man like me; but I key did not be to see a nur and man like me; but I key did not see the see a nur and man like me; but I key did not see the see a nur and man like me; but I key did not see the see a nur and man like me; but I key did not see the see a nur and man like me; but I key did not see the see a nur and man like me; but I key did not see the see a nur and man like me; but I key did not see the see the see a nur and see the see the see that the see tha sic a lang gate to see a puir auld man like me; but I ken'd ye wad come if ye were able, and I wad be real glad to par-

take in the holy Sacrament once mair, afore I gang the way of a' flesh." 'I am very glad you sent for me," replied Vernon; " and it will be a great pleasure to me if I can afford you any comfort under the trial which God has seen fit to lay upon

"" I'm vera thankfu' to you sir," answered M'Farlane.

"The callant that cam for ye wad tell ye that I had sent owre for Maister Broughton, for I ken that if we i' this township belang to onybody, it's to him; but he wasna at home, and he'll no be back till the night, and this morning I didna think that I'd be living noo."

""Your messenger told rea that you had cost for him."

"He afterwards spoke of his family, and the many temp-tations to neglect their religious duties to which they were

exposed.
". I've tried hard, sir," he said, "baith by precept and as far as I could, by setting them a gude example, to bring them up to obey God and His Church; and I trust that after ma departure, if it be the Lord's will to tak me awa at this time, that they'll walk in the way their forebears have walked before them for mony generations.

walked before them for mony generations."

"You have every reason to trust in the faithfulness of the Divine promise," replied Vernon. 'Having trained up your children in the way they should go, you may humbly hope that when they are old they will not depart from it. Still,' he added, 'situated as your young people are, far from the ordinances of the Church, there is great danger of their being led, first to attend, and finally to join, some of the numberless schismatical bodies by which they are surrounded."

None o' them has ever yet attended the meetings that are held a'round us; and as long as I'm maister o' the house, I couldna allow it,—for if I was to let them do wrang, how could I account to God, now that I'm goun into His awfu'

presence, for neglecting to use the authority over them which He has given me for their guide?"

"'I wish your views of the responsibility and authority of parents were more general," answered Vernon. "That filial disobedience, which is a crying sin in this country, arises as much from parents neglecting to teach their children to obey them, in their early days as from any other.

arises as much from parents neglecting to teach their cini-dren to obey them, in their early days, as from any other cause. I trust, however, that your family are restrained "'I hope and believe so," said M'Farlane; "at ony rate, as regards the sin of countenancing separation frae the Church. They're well grunded in the reasons o' their faith for I never could see onything in the Bible but Episcopacy, as far as the government of the Church is concerned; besi-des, schism gangs sic lengths here that it warks its ain cure. There's aboot us here three or four kinds o' Methodists, and three or four kinds o' Presbyterians, and four or five kinds o, Baptists and Unitarians, who protanely ca' themselves Christians, an' I ken na haw mony mair. They're aye splittin' up into different societies, and tearing ither to pieces. Noo, I've been always showing ma young tolk frae Holy Scripture, that the Church o' Christ is one, and that it's just Scripture, that the Church o' Christ is one, and that it's just clean impossible that their bit sects that spring up the day and split up the morn, can belong to the one Church o' Christ, which He Himsel' planted eighteen hundred years ago, and which is to continue even unto the end' o' the warld."

"'These truths appear so evident, both from Scripture and common sense," replied Harry, 'that the only wonder is that men can deny them."

"'I live the surface we now? returned the old man; "if

is that men can deny them."

"'It is just a mystery to me," returned the old man; "if there's one thing in Holy Scripture that's clear to the plainest body that reads it, it's the unity o' the Church. There's some differences, nae doubt, in the opinions o' some o' the folks belanging to it; but far a' that, her ministry, her creeds, her sacraments, and her prayers, are a' one and the same, wherever they're to be found."

"The conversation on these and kindred topics continued"

man; "but as I'm getting verra weak, it'll maybe be better to hae the Visitation Office; but," he added, "I'd be

thankfu' if you'd read some o' the collecs, sir; I love the collecs of the Evening Prayer."

The household were accordingly assembled, and after having reverently joined in the devotions which were offered by his bedside, the old man sunk into a peaceful sleep; and all, save one who watched beside him, betook themselves to the edicining apartment.

Hech, sirs, if ye'd only hae seen him in his robes inside "Hech, sirs, if ye'd only hae seen him in his robes inside the communion rails," said old Mrs. McFarlane, "ye wad na hae forgotten him for a while. He was vera tall, and sae thin that he looked as if he'd got nae flesh upon his bones; his head was quite bald, and the skin o' his head was sae white that ye could scarce see the fringe of snaw-white hair that cam round the back o' his head to the temples his great was clear and his thin lines were bright red; ples; his eye was clear, and his thin lips were bright red; and I'm sure whan I used to see him reading the Commu-nion Service, I used to think he was na' human." 'And his death was vera wonderfu'," said one of the

anghters, an expression of awe coming over her face.

"'Deed, ye may say that," replied the old woman: "he lived alone, and naebody except a young man he was preparing for the ministry cam' near him. One night he went to his bed as weel as he war in ordinar,' and took some gude book that he was readin' wi' him; he locked the door, which was his way, and when the young man cam' next mornin' the door was still shut, and naething to be heard. The door was forced, and there lay the gude bishop dead and cauld; he was lying on his back as straight as if he had been laid out; his book was closed by his side, his hands re crossed upon his breast, and a white napkin was two ower his face. Noo, sir," added Mrs. M Farlane, it wasna in human nature to do sic a thing as that, and it's hard to believe ought else but that the angels laid him out." These and many other minute details, told with a simplicity, and at the same time with an earnestness, that showed how deep a hold they had upon the memory and affections of the several speakers, caused the time to pass swiftly; and at rather a late hour Vernon retired to rest. When alone he reflected on what he had that evening witwhen alone, he reflected on what he had been all the rooffree of a family, among whom the fear of God was a powerful and ng principle. There was a quiet staidness and a due ordination and regulation about the whole household that struck him much, though it would have been most difficult to describe, and the declaration of Holy Scripture came strongly to his mind, that God has chosen the poor in this world, rich in faith, and heirs of the kingdom of heaven.

At a very early hour next morning, Mr. Broughton, according to Vernon's anticipation, rode up to the door. He had arrived at home late on the preceding evening, and on learning that Mr Farlane was very ill, he rose as soon as it was light, and rode fast, fearing he would be too late. The invalid, who still continued easy, was much gratified by his arrival, and shortly after preparations were made for the administration of the Holy Communion. While they were going forward, Vernon and his friend walked out alone; and the former expressed the gratification he had

experienced from his visit.
"He is, indeed, a most excellent old man," said Broughton, "and I am so glad you were able to come and see him. When I arrived at home last night and heard of his illness, my regret for it was much increased by the fear of his dying without his seeing a clergyman,—a circumstance which he would regard as a very great trial."

On their return to the house, they found every thing in The whole family had made some change in their dress, and looked clean and tidy, and each member of it was present. On entering the sick man's room, every preparation was made for the decent administration of the holy rite. It was a homely apartment. Three sides were formed by the rough logs of which the house was built, while the other consisted of the board partition which divided it from the common room, which answered the purpose of kitchen the common room which answered the purpose of kitchen

and sitting-room together. The following sketch of the Canadian autumn is written with genuine poetical spirit. There are several bassages of great power and beauty in the work, from which we select this, without any particular deliberation:

"The season was far advanced. The autumn had come; had over the length and breadth of the boundless woods ship over the length and breadth of the boundless woods ship of the constitutes the peculiar glory of the Canadian "fall." It was they of description; but what pen can convey to the minds

"A long conversation followed, of the morning sun were streaming brightly that have had the Christian fortitude and boldness, fearlessly the members of their flocks, of the middle of the room stood a table covered with a fair line middle of the room stood a table covered with a fair line middle of the room stood a table covered with a fair line middle of the room stood a table covered with a fair line middle of the room stood a table covered with a fair line middle of the room stood a table covered with a fair line middle of the room stood a table covered with a fair line middle of the room stood a table covered with a fair line middle of the room stood a table covered with a fair line middle of the room stood a table covered with a fair line middle of the room stood a table covered with a fair line middle of the room stood a table covered with a fair line middle of the room stood the bed of the invalid, his white head propped up by its belief? There have not been wanting the very likely that he will be here at an early hour to-morning. The same had his hand grasped in that of his aged and afflicted wife. Round the room, the family, who were all grown up, and who were eight or nine in number, had afflicted wife. Round the room, the family, who were all grown up, and who were eight or nine in number, had afflicted wife. Round the room affect of the middle of the room stood a table covered with a fair line middle of the room stood the bed of the invalid, his white head propped up by illows, and his hand grasped

Vernon hadseldom been so impressed. He had supposed the age when ach scenes were beheld had long since passed away, and the ree it would return long years of labour, to the latest the supposed way in the result were received by the result was the little way. eaching, and elf-denial must necessarily elapse. He little hought to findhe realization of what he sometimes thought perhap, be hereafter, if God's servants were faithful to the ause of truth, in a neglected township of Upper Canada and he thanked God from his heart for affording him to striking and encouraging an example of what is mean by the "communion of saints."

About the middle of the day Vernon was obliged to bid

the aged patriarch farewell. He saw his face no more; but | Catholic in this land were directed to ameliorate the cond he had abundant testimony to show that "his end was

The author, we presume, is not to be held responsible for the curious heading, "Schismatic Sectaries," which graces one of the pages of his book. The almos faultless accuracy of his style forbids the supposition hat he could have been betrayed into so singular a specinen of tautology; whilst the orthodoxy of his views is equally fatal to the idea that he supposes there are some "Sectaries" who are not "Schismatic"those, forexample, whose offence an age, say of fifty years, has ancelled. As the author, we suppose, was in Canada during the progress of his work through the press, the credit of this unique embellishment must be gien, we apprehend, to the fertile genius of The Imperial Dictionary, English, Technolothe printer who, at the particular moment of conceiving the heading, happened to be, perhaps, in a peculiarly ernest and emphatic mood.

A HISTORYDF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN AMERICA. By SAMUEL, LORD BISHOP OF OX-FORD. New York: Stauford & Swords, 137 Broad ay. 1849.

This is a reat reprint of a work which, we doubt not is familiar to most of our readers, having been already reviewed and frequently quoted from in the Church. To the few vho may be unacquainted with the Bishop's history, we may simply observe that along with admitted accuracy of detail, it combines a flowing graphic style, frequently rising into eloquence, which renders it as interesting as any work of fiction.

"This cannot be called a Complete History of the Church in this country; but it approaches nearer to it than any other work before published. The character of the various Bishops who have, after having ruled over their respective Dioceses, 'gone to their rests,' is admirably drawn out, and character of the various beautiful than the property of the character of the various beautiful than the property of the character of the various beautiful than the property of the various beautiful than the property of the various beautiful than the property of the various beautiful than the various beautiful than the various property of the various property of the various beautiful than the various property of the perhaps with more impartiality than would have been doue by a clergyman of our own Church. Members of the Church in this country ought to feel under great obligation to the dishas found time to compile this valuable work.

made no additions to the text of his author, for we should be inclined to think that few were so well qualified to supply what had been omitted by the Right reverend historian. The only thing which the editor made no additions to the text of his author, for we has contributed to the volume is, an appendix, con- placed in niches, sometimes let into the wall near the ensisting mainly of a sermon preached by him in Brookburing the remainder of the evening, Vernon listened with much interest to many details connected with the Scottish Episcopal Church with which the family were able to furnish him. They spoke with the greatest reverence of many of the bishops and pastors, especially of Bishop Jolly, whom they had long known.

"His time," said a son-in-law of old McFarlane, "was spent either in study or prayer. He went regularly to the church, morning and evening, and spent a gude while in prayer; and when in his own house, he was mostly at his books, or on his knees. He was an auld man, and had little duty to do, and this was just the way he passed his days," lyn, last year, on "the Communion of Saints." This

hearted advocate of a sorely trampled-on portion of the BODY OF CHRIST, thus proceds :-

"In view of all this, let us look at the practical operation ter, among these people. Bishops and clergy have not been found in any great number, who defend this system. Many are the number of those who are doing what they can to instruct these oppressed human beings. Some of our Bishops have framed catechisms, to be taught them orally. Many of our clergy labour among these people, by teaching them to repeat their catechisms, to join memoriter in parts of the Church service, and they read and explain to them the Scriptures. According to their reports, they succeed fre-quently in adding members of such to the communion of the church, and we hope to the Communion of Saints. They ell them, that it is the duty of every truly penitent sinner to be baptized with water and the Spirit, and to give his children to God, that in Holy Baptism they may receive the gift of the Holy Ghost, and be grafted into the body of Christ. Those who are fit to be confirmed, he presents to the Bishop

boly and godly lives, he admits to partake of the ever blessed Sacrament of His Body and Blood.

"Trace now the progress of a single individual through this training of the Church. In infancy, he is baptized; his parents or sponsors were made to promise that he shall be taught the Creed, the Lord's Prayer and the Ten Commandization that he shall at a suitable age, he brought to dments; that he shall, at a suitable age, be brought to Bishop to be confirmed by him. When he comes to irmation, the Bishop says; "Defend this thy servant with thy Holy Spirit more and more, until he come to thine everlasting kingdom.' He comes to his Pastor to be united in Holy Matrimony, and he is made to promise to live with his partner till dath do them part. I ask, how can a minister of the Church require these promises of his Christian brethren, when he knows that the children do not belong to the parent, nor wives to their husbands, and that at the will of the master, or in consequence of his embarrassment, or debt, these ties may at once be rent asunder; the father sold

perhaps to Texas or other parts, where they can never enjoy the small Christian privileges which they have had?

"How discouraging this to a minister, if he have a real and firm belief in this doctrine of Communion of Saints.—
What a damper must this thought, that all these exhortations

What then is to be done when such a state of things exists in the Catholic Church? We apprehend the mission of these Prelates and these Clergy is first of all to the whites; to those who wield the power of making and altering the laws.—
The excuse, usually made by the Clergy to justify those practices which seem to be, and really are, inconsistent with the divine precept of 'doing unto others as we would wish they would do unto us,' is that they must submit to the civil Granted-but who makes the law? Do not the members of the Catholic Church constitute a large propor-tion of law makers? The Clergy should constantly, unitedly, and perseveringly, insist upon the repeal of every law, which imposes a burden on their Christian slave brethren, that they would not willingly submit to, if they were slaves

The painful question now comes up, how has this duty in our whole country been discharged? Where have been the Prelates, where the Clergy, of either branch of the Church that have had the Christian fortitude and boldness, fearlessly to preach the doctrine of Communion of Saints, and insist upon the discharge, by the members of their flocks, of the duties required by its belief? There have not been wanting these laws in the United States, by which one class of Christian brethren in the 3. tian brethren in the North are purposely kept as a distinct, separate and neglected people; in the South are oppressed with bondage 'grievous to be borne,' and are compelled to

that the Church, as a Church, should enter upon a crusade against slavery, and should denounce all those, who, perhaps not by their own consent, are owners of slaves. But she ought, where slavery does exist, to insist that the laws should selves of the 'Body of Christ,' and where it does not exist, that all those practices, and customs, and exclusions, be abolished, which tend to separate one Christian flock from

mmunion, as Christians, with another. be heard, it would be regarded. If the exertions of every tion of the slave and to elevate the character of the col one in whose hands are the hearts of all men, that He would dispose all Christian Rulers to 'do justly, and to love mercy,' then might we hope to see this all important doctrine of 'the Communion of Saints' held, not as a speculative God grant that we may live to see this!"

Sincerely do we trust that the efforts of Mr Johnson will be crowned with full and speedy success;and that the volume which he has been instrumental in introducing to his countrymen, will have the effect however, has already been done in the church building of making the Church more alive to her confessedly acts; and, independently of the great practical difficulty neglected duties in reference to slavery.

GICAL, AND SCIENTIFIC, ADAPTED TO THE PRE-SENT STATE OF LITERATURE, SCIENCE AND ART; worship. Comprising all works purely English, and the 2s. 6d. per part.

This book has been noticed before, when we called in comparatively humble life gladly pay a moderate ren attention to the unfair meaning which was attempted for the privilege of occupying a permanent sitting. The to be put upon the word Bishop. On turning over the last part which has just come to hand, we are pleased build the church, but not otherwise, except in the case of and surprized to find how very completely the promise a church built under the Private Patronage Act (1 and 2 of the title page is performed. It is not only a Dictionary of words, but may also be very fairly church building acts in the Church Building Commissioners, or by their direction in the frustees of a church The Rev. Evan M. Johnson, the able and excellent called a miniature cyclopædia; the illustrations are Rector of St. Michael's Church, Brooklyn, N.Y., is the very numerous and well executed, and add very much editor of the volume under notice:—and in his brief to the value of the book. As a sample of the book other party. The scale of pew rents established by the preface gives the following decided testimony to its we take a few definitions, which will serve to shew Commissioners may afterwards be revised under certains the plan upon which it is compiled:

"RICE BIRD .- A bird of the United States, the Emberiza ornzivora; so named from its feeding on free in the Southern States. In New England, it is called bob-o-link or bob-lincoln. 2. One of the names of the paddy bird or Java

It is much to be regretted that Mr. Johnson has was one, generally, as large as life, elevated at the junction of the nave and choir, and facing the western entrance

"Roop-Loft.—The gallery in a Church where the rood and its appendages were placed. This loft or gallery was commonly placed over the chancel screen in parish churches, or between the nave and chancel; but in parish dral churches it was placed."

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dral charches it was placed in other situations. The rood-tower or steeple, was that which stood over the intersection of the nave with the transepts." "RUBRIC. - [Fr. rubrique; L. It. and Sp. rubrica; from

L. rubeo, to be red.] 1. A title or article in certain ancient law books; so called because written in red letters. 2. Directions printed in prayer books, formerly done in red. "The rubric and the rules relating to the liturgy are established by royal authority, as well as the liturgy

"SATYR .- [L. satyrus; Gr., σατυρος, a monkey, a faun.] In myth., a sylvan deity or demi-god, represented as a monster, half man and half goat, having horns on his head, a hairy body, with the feet and tail of a goat. Satyrs are usually found in the train of Bacchus, and have been distinguished for lasciviousness and riot. They have been represented as remarkable for their piercing eyes and

We cannot say that we are satisfied with the theological definitions, the word Sacrament is defined "an outward and visible sign of inward and spiritual grace; outward and visible sign of inward and spiritual grace; or more particularly, a solemn religious ceremony enjoined by Christ, the head of the Christian church, to be observed by his followers, by which their special relation to him is created, or their obligations to him renewed and ratified. Thus baptism is called a sacration of the Commissioners he may upon the recommendation of the Commissioners and by order of your majesty in council, be made a patron of any new district or parish constituted under that act. relation to him is created, or their obligations to him ment, for by it persons are separated from the world, brought into Christ's visible church, and laid under particular obligations to obey his precepts. The eucharist or communion of the Lord's supper, is also downent of new churches by private persons. a sacrament, for by commemorating the death and dying love of Christ, Christiaus avow their special relation to him, and renew their obligations to be faithful to their divine Master."

The Church Catechism should not be quoted at all cases become nation of the district carried solutions of the district carried solution.

Sacrament is "an outward and visible sign of an inward and spiritual grace given unto us," and further, that the Sacraments are means of grace.

To an ordinary reader the definition given in the Dictionary, would seem to coincide with the one given in the Catechism. Although according to the one, a Sacrament is merely a sign of grace generally, in the other it is stated to be of grace given to us, or the recipients of the Sacrament.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

THE DIVISION OF PARISHES. The following is the first Report of the Commission appointed to inquire into the best mode of effecting subdivisions of parishes: -

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

We your Majesty's Commissioners appointed 'to inquire into the practicability and mode o, subdividing into distinct and independent parishes, for all ecclesiastical purposes, all the densely peopled parishes in England and Wales, in such manner that the population of each, except in particular cases, at our discretion, shall not exceed 4000. in particular cases, at our discretion, shall not exceed 4000 souls," have instituted an extensive inquiry, and are acquiring much valuable information respecting those parishes and their existing subdivisions.

every such division and subdivision, with its church a minister, in all respects independent of the original parish; and we conceive it to be our duty to consider this question well as to those which may be made hereafter.

With regard to the question of division, the opinion we as a general principle. There are doubtless cases in which, from peculiar circumstances, it may be desirable to, have chapels of ease served by keensed curates, the incum bent of the mother church being in every such case in that there should be no intermediate state between this and complete separation and independence.

One of the chief obstacles in the way of carrying out the principle of complete separation, is the difficulty of making an adequate provision for the incumbents of newly formed parishes. We are not yet prepared to report fully on this subject; but in connection with it we desire to offer the following suggestions:—With respect to pew rents, we are aware that various and conflicting opinions exist as to the expediency of recognising by law the right of receiving money for pews or sittings in churches. This, of abolishing so large a source of ecclesiastical revenu we are of opinion that there are other reasons in favor of the continuance of the system, and that it may be so regulated as not only to exclude the power classes, but in some cases, to be made the means of encouraging many to frequent the church, who now seldom attend publi

Although it is no doubt desirable, that an incumbent Principal and most Generally used, Technical and Scientific terms; together with their Etymologies and their Pronunciation according to the best ally in the case of additional churches, the income depends authorities. Glasgow, Edinburgh, and London: chiefly, if not entirely, on that source, and that pew rents Blackie & Son. Toronto: MacClear. Price are readily paid by persons who would not contribute to the support of the church in any other way to the same extent; and it is also to be considered that many persons built under that statute; and with these exceptions no such power is vested by the church building acts in any settled is incapable of alteration, although experience demonstrate to the conviction of all parties that a change

We are of opinion that care should be taken to provide a due proportion of sittings, at moderate rents, for persons of the middle or lower classes, and that free seats should sparrow, the Loxia oryzivora, Linn. In Java and other parts of Asia where it is found, it commits great ravages in the rice fields with its sharp and powerful bill. It is admired for its elegant shape and colouring."

a due proportion of sittings, at moderate rents, for persons of the middle or lower classes, and that free seats should be appropriated to those who cannot afford any payment, but whose regularity of attendance makes it desirable that certain specified sittings should be appropriated for their Imired for its elegant shape and colouring."

"Roop, [Sax. rode or rod.]—A cross, crucifix, or figure use. We also think it desirable that as little external difference of the colouring of the ference as possible should be made between rer

We also recommend that upon any question arising at

We recommend that the powers of the Church Building Commissioners, with respect to fixing and altering a seale of pew rents, should be enlarged.

Doubts have arisen on an important point connected with the right of occupying pews. It is contended that the inhabitants of district parishes may not merely continue to occupy pews and sittings, but even have pews and sittings assigned to them, in the mother church, at the end of 20 years, although they shall then have become exempt from the liability to repair it. We are of opinion that after the forestion of a district no fresh assignment of sittings. "The rubric and the rules relating to the liturgy are established by royal authority, as well as the liturgy itself."—Nelson.

"3. In Scots law the rubric of a statute is its title, which is so termed because anciently it was written in red letters. The name has sometimes been given to any writing or printing in red ink, in old books and manuscripts, especially the date and place on a title-page."

Trom the liability to repair it. We are of opinion that after the formation of a district no fresh assignment of sittings in the mother church should be made to the inhabitants of the new district. We have no hesitation in expressing our opinion that all fees and offerings arising within each ecclesiastical division should as soon as possible of assigned to the incumbent of that division. This general rule, how ever, cannot be fairly carried into effect without compensations the original to the incumbent of the mother church should be made to the inhabitants of the new district. We have no hesitation in expressing our opinion that all fees and offerings arising within each ecclesiastical division. This general rule, how ever, cannot be fairly carried into effect without compensations. ever, cannot be fairly carried into effect without compensating the existing incumbent of the mother church, to which these dues have been reserved, and who depends upon them as a portion of his perhaps scanty income; and in the case of a living dependent almost entirely upon fees, the successor might require the same protection. We find that the principle of making compensation in such cases has been acted up n to a considerable extent by the Eoclesiastical Commissioners for England.

The principle of assigning patronage in return for en-

We are of opinion that the provisions of the act I and 2

The Church Catechism should not be quoted at all, unless it is quoted fairly. We are there taught that a specific cases become patron of the district parish church. We are of opinion that the right of patronage may, in such cases, with the consent of certain parties, be properly as signed to any individual who shall contribute an adequate endowment. Similar arrangements as to patronage might be applied to some of the numerous district churches and chapeleies, of which the incumbent of the mother church has already been made the patron, without having endow-

> Until the 15th section of the act 3 George IV., 72, a provision is made empowering incumbents, trustees, and others, with the consent of the bishop, patron, and incumbent, and with the sanction of the Church Building Commissioners, to surrender the right of patronage of any church or benefice in favour of any corporate of any church or benefice in favour of any corporate body or person, or to make any agreement as to its endowment, for the express purpose of improving the parochial system by the ecclesiastial division of the parish. By the act 8 and 9 Victoria, c. 70, it is provided that the patronage of a church may be assigned to any body corporate or to any individuals, but the assignment must be made prior to the consecration of the Church, and the consent of the Bishop natures and incumbant is required. We are of the Bishop, patron, and incumbent is required. We are of opinion that these provisions may be extended, and that additional facilities should be given for assigning patron-

parishes and their existing subdivisions.

We have also examined several witnesses for the purpose of ascertaining the state of the law as applicable to these subdivisions, of which there are now many kinds, differing in their legal character and circumstances. Though we cannot hope, without much more information than we yet possess, and very careful further deliberation, to present to your Majesty a full report; we think it advisable to state without further delay our opinions on some important points, respecting which we are already agreed.

We may, as a preliminary observation, state that we find large and extensive powers, relative to the division