

beans, nor spinach, nor sago, tapioca, salop, arrow root nor potato, or its varieties; nor even the common but a sort of marsh grown bean: nor many of our fruits, as the orange, tamarind, nor American maize. On the other hand, they are substances which we now neglect, the mallow, hern, ox-tongue, the sweet acorn, the lupin. They used greatly radish, lettuce, sorrel. They liked the flesh of wild asses, little dogs, of the demouse, of the fox or the bear. They ate the flesh of barroquets and other birds, and of lizards. They were fond of a great many fish and shell fish which we now hold in no esteem. They employed as seasoning rue and asafoetida.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.

(From the Morning Herald, June 11.)

Yesterday a special Meeting of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge was held at the Society's house, Lincoln's Inn-fields, for the purpose of forming a fund for the endowment of additional Bishops in the Colonies. The great room was densely crowded. Amongst the dignitaries of the Church who attended were the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishops of London, Durham, Winchester, Ripon, Chester, Salisbury, Norwich, Lichfield, and Nova Scotia. There was also a very full attendance of lay and clerical members of the Society.

His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, who presided, opened the business by Prayer.

The Secretary then read the minutes of the last General Meeting, holden on Tuesday, the 2d inst., at which the Standing Committee reported that they had taken into their serious consideration a letter addressed to his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury by the Lord Bishop of London, on the subject of the formation of a Fund for endowing additional Bishops in the Colonies.

The following is an outline of the Right Rev. Prelate's plan:—

- 1.—That a Fund should be formed, by voluntary contributions, for the endowment of Bishops in the Colonies and distant dependencies of the British Crown.
- 2.—That this fund should be held in trust, and administered by the Archbishops and Bishops of the English Church.
- 3.—That, as a general principle, grants should be made for the endowment of Bishops, to meet a certain proportion of the whole amount required for such endowment raised in the Colonies themselves.
- 4.—That the money set apart from the fund for the endowment of a Bishopric should be laid out, at the earliest opportunity, in the purchase of Land within the Colony.
- 5.—That contributions may be made specifically for the endowment of particular Bishops.

The Standing Committee had, on mature deliberation, agreed to recommend to the Board that a sum of £10,000 should be placed at the disposal of the Archbishops and Bishops, in furtherance of the above plan, and that the proposition should be submitted to the decision of a Special Meeting of the Society.

The Bishop of London said, that, in moving that the recommendation of the Standing Committee be adopted, he felt it due to the Society to explain the grounds upon which he had written the letter alluded to. He felt convinced that when the nature of the object was duly considered, its importance would become manifest. They were bound by their duty to the Great Head of the Church to present to the Heathen and their fellow-countrymen abroad the means of religious instruction, which could only be efficiently conveyed through the medium of a Christian Church, under Episcopal superintendence. He did not deny that great efforts had been already made in the dissemination of Gospel truths, by the exertions of this and other Societies, who had sent out clergymen and missionaries to the distant dependencies of the British Crown, but still he felt that Episcopal Government was essential to the complete success of their operations in the colonies, as well as at home. He knew that even in his own diocese many unseemly disputes had occasionally

arisen, owing to the want of a resident diocesan, to whom the clergy would appeal in disputed points of doctrine or discipline. In the colonies this want had been long and severely felt. It was for this reason that he wished to see an Episcopal Establishment in all parts of the world where the Christian religion had been introduced. He trusted that no question would now be raised as to the validity of Episcopacy, which if not of Divine, was of apostolic appointment. Had the North American provinces been under Episcopal government, when separated from America, he was satisfied that very different results would have ensued. The East and West Indies bore evidence to the great utility of a well-regulated Church and although he must regard Episcopacy as only in its infancy in those countries, yet they afforded sufficient evidence to justify the endeavour to carry out that system of superintendence in all the dependencies of the British Crown. Now with respect to the grant which the Society was called upon to make for the endowment of bishoprics in the colonies, it might probably be objected that the State should provide the funds necessary to the carrying out of that object. Undoubtedly it was the duty of the Government of a Christian country to provide religious instruction for the subjects of the State, not only at home, but when dispersed in remote provinces; and now that the colonies were increasing in prosperity and in population, he trusted that some specific provision would be made for that purpose. If the Government were fully awake to the importance of the subject, if the Government had a proper sense of its duty, many years would not be allowed to pass before an Episcopal Church was established in all the dependencies of the British Crown. But, until then, he submitted that this Society could not better, or more legitimately, apply a portion of its funds than by the endowment of bishoprics in the colonies. It had been suggested that it would be better to raise a sufficient sum by voluntary contribution, without touching on the Society's funds at all. No doubt if a single poor parish in England or Wales were to be deprived of the advantages theretofore conferred by the Society, the obligation would be valid, but that would not be a consequence of the grant now proposed. He rejoiced to say that the affairs of the Society had gone on improving. (Hear, hear.) By the adoption of a new system of finance, the increase of last year amounted to £30,000; of this £8,000 had been expended in the distribution of Bibles and Testaments, and the remainder in votes of money applicable to other objects of the Society; and notwithstanding that large outlay, the property of the Society was large by £1,000 or £2,000 than it was before. With respect to the extent of remuneration to each Bishop, it was proposed that it should be merely sufficient to ensure to the individual what he would call a decent maintenance, something more than that allotted to the missionaries. Whenever the plan was arranged to the satisfaction of the Most Rev. President, he had no doubt that the members and clergy of the Church would come forward with their contributions in aid of the good work.—The Right Rev. Prelate concluded by moving that the recommendation of the Standing Committee be adopted.

The Bishop of Chester seconded the Motion.

At a very numerous meeting of the citizens of Quebec, on the 22d ult. it was unanimously resolved to erect a Monument to the memory of the late lamented ANDREW STUART, Esquire, Solicitor General of Lower Canada.

Kingston Fire. The estimated loss by the late fire at Kingston, U. C., is ascertained to have been upwards of £100,000, of which, about £25,000 was insured.

The Star.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 29, 1840.

The return of the Bishop to this Town, on his way from the Northward, which there was some reason to anticipate from the especial objects which were contemplated, we learn, has been overruled by the pleasing coincidence, that His Lordship's health had so

much rallied from the attack of indisposition with which he was visited at Port-de-Grave, as to enable him to accept the facility which was afforded by the friends of the Church at Trinity to prosecute a more enlarged portion of the Visitation than had been looked forward to. The arduous journey from hence across the Peninsular to Trinity Bay, over a line of road, which, except in an instance or two, had never been attempted with a horse at this season of the year, must necessarily bear testimony to the Bishop's zeal and perseverance in carrying into full effect the important duties of the Episcopal Office, and may well be regarded as a specimen of the Missionary character in which a Colonial Bishopric is regarded by him: and the best possible medium of affording a relative stimulus to the Clergy generally.

His Lordship in making the aforementioned alteration in his arrangements, did not overlook these feelings which were necessarily excited in the breast of the Gentleman whose Ordination was contemplated, for we find, it was proposed to him either to proceed to Trinity, there to be admitted to Holy Orders in company with Mr. MARTEN of that place, or to repair to St. John's on a subsequent day, as may be most convenient.

In a recent number we stated that a scheme had been proposed for the purpose of forming a fund for the endowment of additional Bishops in the Colonies. In our columns of to-day, will be found the result of a Meeting of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, with reference to that important measure.

DARING FLAGITIOUS ROBBERY AND OUTRAGE.

On the night of Thursday last the house of the widow of the late Mr. Wm. Buckley, on the King's Road was entered by two infamous ruffians who succeeded in abstracting a sum of money in dollars and Bank Notes. The burglars, it appears, effected their entrance by the window of the room in which Mrs. Buckley slept;—the poor woman was aroused by the noise, and on awaking saw one of the men standing at the foot of her bed.—One of them immediately presented a pistol, and called upon her to furnish him with the keys of the box contained the money, with which order she of course promptly complied,—he proceeded, and taking the money which he found, handed it to his accomplice who during this time remained outside the window, and both then quickly departed. The sum was somewhat over one hundred pounds.—The victim of this nefarious outrage has since been in a dangerous state from the shock, and the excitement consequent on so inhuman an attack.

Several apprehensions have taken place, but as yet no clue has been discovered to lead to the detection of the offenders. It will be much to be deplored if the authors of so outrageous a depredation should escape,—we fear however that such will be the result, and then can we regard the consequences of such crime, coupled with such impunity, without a shudder of apprehension for the future.—Evidences of the indispensable necessity of an efficient night watch have frequently been manifested, and with such a fact as this before us, can it be said that the establishment of such a body should be much longer delayed. We cannot but reiterate our hope and trust that the villainous perpetrators of this act may yet be brought to the most condign punishment.—*Newfoundlander, July 23.*

CORONER'S INQUEST.

An Inquest was taken at Mus-

quito before JOHN STARK, Esq., Coroner, on Monday morning last, at six o'clock, on view of the body of Hannah Simms, a child about seven years of age. It appeared that on the previous Friday evening the Mother of the deceased went about three hundred yards, to milk a Goat—that the deceased put some dry under the tea kettle to make it boil, and in attempting to take the kettle off the fire her clothes caught the flame—the poor child ran into the little bedroom and tried to extinguish the fire without effect, she then ran out of doors, when her screams drew to the spot her Mother and Patrick Cahill, who rendered all the relief in their power. Doctor William Stirling, Junr. attended the deceased, but she departed this life about one o'clock on the following morning. Verdict. "Accidentally burnt to Death." No blame attaches to the distressed Mother who bears a most excellent character—the Father is absent at the Labrador fishery.

MINISTERS AGAIN DEFEATED.

Truly this is the most extraordinary Government, or rather No-Government, that ever pretended to direct the affairs of any people. The history of their career during the past session must be characterised not by their victories but their signal defeats, and yet they are in Office! What further amount of castigation they will require before they begin to exhibit some regard to the dictates of decency, we cannot even conjecture. Judging by their past conduct, it would seem that something like an application of physical force will be necessary to cause their departure.

The last defeat of these magnanimous personages was on Friday evening; the subject, Lord Stanley's Irish Registration Bill. His Lordship proposed that registration should be annual, which was resisted by Russell, Morpeth, O'Connell, and Co., who counted without their host, as on division they found themselves in a Minority of FOUR!!! Now, we ask any rational, dispassionate man, whether an Administration so situated, no matter what may be its politics, is not fraught with unmixed evil to the country? In a nation possessing rational freedom and a Commons' House of Parliament, like ours, it is incumbent on any body of men assuming the direction of affairs to enjoy the confidence of the people's representatives, as otherwise they must be mere nonentities, powerless to effect good or prevent evil. The numerous defeats in former sessions, greatly augmented in this, unequivocally indicate the non-confidence of Parliament, and thereby the ineffectuality of Ministers is fully exhibited. They indeed acknowledged as much themselves last session, and since, we presume, they plead court influence, and it exclusively, as the source of their power. This might be perfectly valid and satisfactory in Turkey or Persia, but we have yet to learn that it will meet approbation in Great Britain. We have not so read the British Constitution. We repeat, that without reference to political opinions, such a state of things must be detrimental to all our institutions, and most of all to the monarchy itself, and therefore we do trust, that either Whig compunction, or the general sentiment, fully expressed, may effectuate an early remedy.—*Bristol Standard, July 1.*

GENERAL POST OFFICE.—BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.—The Packet Mails for North America will in future be despatched by steam vessels from Liverpool instead of Falmouth. The first Mail will be made up in London, on the 3rd July, the second on the 3rd August, and after that period (commencing with September) they will be made up in London on the 3rd and 18th of every month, except when either of these dates fall on the Sunday, and then on the succeeding day. The Packets will depart from Liverpool the next morning as soon after the arrival of the London mail as possible. In the winter months, however, viz. November, December, January, and February, but one Mail in the month, that of the 3rd will be despatched.—Mails by these Packets will be made up for Upper and Lower Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward's Island, Newfoundland, and for the Unit-