Poetry.

PERSEVERANCE.

A Swallow in the spring he to our granary, and 'neath the eves haved to make a nest, and there did bring Wet earth, and straw, and leaves.

Day after day she toiled,
With patient heart; but e'er her work was crowned,
Some sad mishap the tiny fabric spoiled.
And dashed it to the ground.

She found the ruin wrought, But not cast down, forth from the place she flew, And her fond mate, fresh earth and grasses brought, And built her nest anew.

But scarcely had she placed The last soft feather on its ample floor. When wicked hand, or chance, again laid waste, And wrought the ruin o'er.

But still her heart she kept, And toiled again; and last night hearing calls, I looked, and lot three little swallows slept Within the earth-made walls. What truth is here, O man! Hath hope been smitten in its early dawn * Have clouds o'ereast thy purpose, trust or plan ? Have Farrin and struggle on !

THE COMMON-PLACE BOOK. No. XIV.

ON DRESS.

In thy apparel avoid singularity, profuseness, and Be not too early in the fashion, nor too late. Decency is the half way between affectation and neglect. The body is the shell of the soul; apparel is the husk of that shell. The husk often tells you what the kernal is.

FORGIVE US OUR TRESPASSES.

This petition is conditioned; and in the very moment we utter it, we ourselves express the terms upon which we hope and know it is to be granted .- " Father forgive us our tresspasses, as we forgive them that trespass against us." There is not in the language of man a sentence of so high and solemn a signification. With the dawn of every day, it reminds us of that spirit, of which alone is the Kingdom of Heaven: and ere we pass the threshold of our closets, it makes our own voice pronounce the conditions upon which the of my religion never to disturb the religion of others!" day is to be passed. Let the kind and compassionate spirit go forth with renewed confidence, after such Preparation, to its labours of mercy and love. But let the selfish, the uncharitable, and the unforgiving man, Pause ere he advance into the scenes of guilt; and if the pleasures of sin, of hatred, and avenge alure him, let him consider well what are those conditions which he pronounces, and whose is that forgiveness which he disdains .- Rev. A. Alison.

LIGHT IN DARKNESS. Thou, Lord, hast made me glad through thy work,"-&c. Ps. xell. 4

Long hath depression my companion been, Long hath depression my companion been, E'en all the winter through: at length the Spring. Came round, with thousand throttles quavering: But not, as erst, inspiring thoughts serene.

Yet wherefore not? I asked: the power unseen, Who quickens all within Creation's ring,
And wakes these warbling woods his praise to sing;
Will he less loving in the moral scene
Be found; less faithful to his people prove?—
'Twas e'en as if an angel's touch had thrill'd
My breast, and bid the brooding cloud remove!
Each anxious feeling from that hour was still'd:
And my whole soul, with strength and courage fill'd,
Exulted in a Father's changeless love.

Exulted in a Father's changeless love Rev. J. D. Hull.

THE BUILDERS OF THE TOWER OF RAREL But wherefore was all this? Not that they loved so much to be neighbours to heaven, as to be famous on earth. It was not commodity that was here sought not safety, but glory. Whither doth not thirst of fame carry men, whether in good or evil? One builds a temple to Diana, in hope of glory, intending it for one of the wonders of the world; another in the hope of fame, burns it. He is a rare man that hath not some Babel of his own, whereon he bestows pains and cost, only to be talked of. If they had done better things in a vain-glorious purpose, their act hath been accursed-if they had built houses to God-if they had sacrificed, prayed, lived well-the intent poisons the action; but now both the act and purpose are equally vain, and the issue is as vain as either. They could not have the honour of a general dismission, but each when he undertook it. So commonly actions, begun for Austria render the pill more palatable? In glory, shut up in shame. Happy were the Church of God, if we all spake but one language: while we differ, we can build nothing but Babel; difference of tongues caused their Babel to cease but it builds ours.

SINNERS CRUCIFYING THE LORD OF LIFE DAILY. done. And thus it is the most of men, all at least as expensive, sinful men, condemn the crucifiers of Christ for And, now the fighting is over, some explanation him; the treacherous man sells him; our hypocrisy ingenuity to put a fair colour on what has been done, was the kiss that betrayed him; the sins of our bodies and to hold out a satisfactory prospect for the future. were the tormentors of his body; and the sins of our For one thing at least the world at large has not -Caussin's Holy Court.

SICK-BED SUNDAY MUSINGS. How many blessed groups this hour are bending hrough England's primrose meadow-paths their way, loward spire and tower, 'midst shadowy elms ascending whence the sweet chimes proclaim the hallow'd day! he halls, from old heroic ages grey, our their fair children forth; and hamlets low, whose thick orchard-blossoms the soft winds play, ad out their inmates in a happy flow, ke a freed vernal stream—I may not tread. Vith them those pathways—to the feverish bed is sickness bound; yet oh my God! I bless Thy mercy, that with sabbath peace hath fill'd My chasten'd heart and all its throbbings still'd

one deep calm of lowliest thankfulne Felicia Hemans.

THE CHURCH ROBBED OF HER MAINTENANCE, UPON

PRETENCE OF REFORMATION. Dionysius the Tyrant, entering into a temple of idols, took away from the chiefest among them a cloak of Gold; and being asked why he did it, his answer was, "This cloak is too heavy for summer, and too cold for winter." But this was a cloak for his covetousness. And thus it is with some in these days: they will strip the Church of her maintenance, to keep Clergy from laziness, and they tell us, that "the Ring's daughter is all glorious within;" so that they may pocket up her raiments of needle-work and fine gold, it is no matter how she is without. They profess

lous maintenance that makes a scandelous minister, rivers which bound and intersect it. Their number was collected about ten rupees (£1.) but we wanted thirty land in the neighbourhood of some of our larger towns,

EAR PLEASING PREACHING.

This is the ruin of the Church, that ye seek to hear such sermons as are apt not to move compunction, but a pleasure; hearing them as you would hear a musician or singer, with a tickling sound and composition of words. And we act miserably and coldly whilst we indulge our own affectations, which we ought to dis-

We curiously seek after flowers of rhetoric, apposition, and a harmony, that we may sing to men, and not profit them; that we may be had in admiration by them and not teach them; that we may raise delight, and not godly sorrow, that we may go off with applause and praise, and no ways edify them in their morals .- St. Chrysostom.

THE WREATH. Addressed to the Redeemer. Since I in storms most used to be, And seldom yeilded flowers. How chall I get a wreath for Thee From these rude barren hours?

The softer dressings of the spring.
Or summers latter store,
I will not for Thy temples bring,
Which thorns, not roses wore;

But a twined wreath of grief and praise,
Praise soiled with tears, and tears again
Shining with joy, like dewy days,
This day I bring for all Thy pain.

Henry Voughan.

NOTING PROVIDENCE. He that eyes a Providence, shall always have a providence to eye .- Hall.

CONTRITION. There is many a wounded heart without a contrite work .- The following is the account of his death by spirit. The ice may be broken into a thousand pieces, poison as given by Mr. Bernau:it-is ice still. But expose it to the beams of the sun-

GOING EARLY TO CHURCH. Mrs. Chapone was asked why she always came so early to Church? "Because" said she, "it is part

of Righteousness, and then it will melt .- Middleton.

THE NIGHTINGALE'S SONG.

He that at midnight, when the very labourer sleeps securely, should hear, as I have often done, the sweet discants, the natural rising and falling, the doubling father, believing the Missionary had influenced them, lere will, in nine cases out of ten, prove a losing conand redoubling of the nightingale's voice, might well swore that he should pay for it with his life. On the cern." be lifted above earth and say, - Lord, what music hast next day he sent a leg of deer, which there is too - "And yet," said Osborne, "when I first came here Thou provided for the saints in Heaven, when thou affordest bad men such music upon earth. - Izaah Mrs. Youd having partaken of it, were soon afterwards and roads are good; we can send everything our farms

THE FRENCH AT ROME. (From the Guardian.)

seems, so great a blessing that the French cannot allow -p. 127. any nation to enjoy it but themselves. However, the Pope, it is now said, speaks to his patrons fair, and future, only it is to be presumed he will take a small

garrison of French in lieu of his old Swiss guards. How the Romans will like a constitution made by the Pope, with a French General as Premier, is, perhaps, not so clear. They will have, indeed, what they man leaves his trowel and station more like a fool than by foreign bayonets. Will the substitution of France have long been used to, a monarch kept on his throne

And it must be allowed that French notions of freedom are a little confused, at least in our eyes. A Frenchman cannot say what he thinks, he cannot write what he thinks, he cannot safely attend a public meeting, -he is liable at every moment to be dragged off to prison, and left there for months without any charge There is story of one Clodoveyus, a king of France, being made against him. This may be liberty; but, that when he was converted from Paganism to Chris- at any rate it is strictly French liberty; it would hardtianity, while Rhemigius the bishop was reading in the ly be English liberty; for example, will the Romans Gospel concerning the passions of our Saviour, and be better pleased with it? And, with an hostile pothe abuses he suffered from Judas and the rest of the pulation, the necessity will be entailed of keeping per-Jews, he brake out in these words: "O that I had petually in Italy a large corps de armèe. French been there with my Frenchmen; I would have put financiers must have bitterly regretted the day that them all to the sword:" in the mean time not consid- France entered Algeria; they may find the "mainteering that, by his daily sins he did as much as they nance of the legitimate influence of France" in Italy

their cruelty, but never look into themselves, who, by must be vouchsafed to the other great powers. The their daily sins, make him to bleed again afresh. The French language it is true, affords a vast variety of broud man plaits a crown of thorns for his sacred head; phrases that mean nothing, and French statesmen and the swearer nails his hands and feet; drunkard gives generals know how to make the best use of them him gall and vinegar to drink; the envious man smites Still it does seem that it will require a great deal of

from him in the heaviness of his panged soul to cry the conduct of former invaders of Rome has been is out, "My God, my God, why hast thou forsaken me?" not reasuring. In the sixteenth century the army of city by a representation of its General, that Rome was

> Even if this last disgrace be avoided, the arms and standards captured on the Janiculum will cut but an glad to tell you he now comes always to church, and indifferent figure at the Invalides, by the side of the trophies of Marengo and Austerlitz.

MISSIONARY LABOURS IN BRITISH GUIANA. (By the Rev. J. H. Bernau, Missionary of the Church

The author of this book was employed on a Mission Ouragement to the ministers of the gospel, and in established among the aboriginal inhabitants of British the meantime pare on a great deal of their necessary Guiana. The Red Indians of this territory are to be maintenasce. But let them know that it is scande- found chiefly wandering on the banks of the four great others who meet Mrs. Devasagayam once a month.

* This probably include 15,000 under the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts.

Missionary Society.)

at the time, it is not so now; as all accounts agree in tion list toour relations at Tranquebar and Madras. Instance. There you could build according to your do not actually compel the poor, with their families creasing. The British Government, with its usual of what she had sold some things for, that Miss K. had the society which is generally to be found in such responsible for them, and has made few attempts at prise when we received it; the children also rejoiced, with farming than allowing your man to cut hay and Moravians were the first to introduce Christianity port. We have built a nice School room, and covered were within his unaided power. You might thus, by among them; but, whether from want of the necessary it with palmyra ollas. The length is twenty-seven good management and his exertions, enjoy many of qualities in the Missionaries employed, or from what-feet, and breath fifteen. It has seven windows and the comforts of a farm. You might have your own ever cause, their settlements, one by one failed. As one door. It cost us about sixty rupees. soon as attention was turned to the subject, it was "I hope you will be glad to hear some account of the work would be done by the man whom you would settle in communities. The Church Missionary So- with prayer, and finish at two o'clock. Two of my Robinson. "but it appears to me far too good news to thing towards providing churches or clergymen for the their Missionaries, after one or two failures, arising In the evening and morning I teach them to sing, partly from disagreements among themselves, (honestly | Some of the girls sing nicely. I teach them needlework recorded by this writer,) and partly from sickness and only sometimes, because they want more exercise in other causes, succeeded in maintaining a station in spinning cotton. This is the means of their livelihood. Essequibo and the Mazaruni. A want of distinctness prays for their benefactors who support them. I find have mentioned would require my whole income, not-shall be bestowed upon their etern in the manner of Mr. Bernan's narrative prevents our this is a good thing. giving any exact account of the results. Certainly, "Our Shanar people, of whom there are about how, if that was the case, my family could be much however, among the few Missionaries employed, there 40,000* under instruction, are a hard working people, benefitted." have not been wanting men suited to deal with the and derive their support chiefly from palmyras. It is peculiar character of the Indians,—men of much tact for them and for their children it has pleased the Lord stead of £250 seems to me a very palpable benefit to and judgment, as well as of a spirit of persevering to appoint us to serve, and to be so much encouraged self-sacrifice. Mr. Youd, from the account given of in our work. What mercy that the Lord sends suphim, must have answered to this description. The port to these poor children from Europe!" external effects of his work were considerable, as seen in the prosperity of the settlement with which he was GENTLEMAN-FARMING IN CANADA. connected; and there seems no doubt that some of the poor Indians will form his "crown of rejoicing" at a future day. Eventually he lost his life in the

"Ever since Mr. Youd's leaving Urwa rapids, he employment as I once thought it." had been suffering from fever in consequence of poison administered to him, as there are reasons for suspecting two lads came to him for instruction, and one of them farmer. taken ill .- Mrs. Y. being near her confinement, refused produce to market, and generally can get the money by that means saved his life. But when an Indian land for their children. The French have at last got into Rome, and now not rest till be has accomplished his design. Accord
"Yery true," replied Vernon. "And when I gave up the mad scheme of farming in the backwoods so riod. Should, for example, the Emp ror of Russia ously indisposed, a low fever seldom leaving him from to change my opinion." find his troops pushed on through Hungary to the that time. Just then it happened that he was directed "Your present views, I am sorry to say, seem to confines of Turkey, the temptation will be great to to quit that settlement. . . . and the Indian pro- be borne out by the results of experience, for I hardly Russian engle to Constantinople is not an event which The same person, however, again made his appearance, appears to make it answer." uld be viewed with indifference by any of the Wes- | and must, somehow or other, have administered a third | tern powers, least of all by France. In such a con- dose, in which he fully succeeded. Mr. Youd, having think we must admit that this result is by no means

promises to be a good constitutional prince for the exhibiting some deficiency of judgment on one or two a cause, or balance a ledger. The younger ones, persimplicity of purpose, and not without success.

TINNEVELLY. (From the Colonial Church Chronicle.)

EDUCATION OF NATIVE FEMALES.

At Kadatchapooram in this district, there is a station occupied by the Rev. J. Devasagavam, a native

At Nanatemporary in the discrete view of the concept by the Rev. J. Devasagayan, a native Clergyman in connection with the Church Missionary. Society. The Society has lately paid under attention to the Female Schools established here. A letter his recently been published in the Church Missionary of these schools, so interest the same pursuit in Ganada calls from the treating that we transfer it to our pages. The writer is Anna Arckkiam John Devasagayan, a daughter of this Missionary.

"You will be glad to hear some account of this place. By the mercy of God our Schools increase." The other day my mother kept Mothers: Meeting here. About forty-five women assembled with their children. Then my mother prayed, and told them about Hannah's history, and also the School-mistess prayed. May the Lord bless this Mothers: the key had great jay, and said, 'What great mercy it is the Lord gives the infant sequence of the country of the

infant-school, and teach them by His Spirit? Lord gives me good sense by this good child.' I am tend your efforts ?" does no work on Sundays.

"I will give you another account about our Infant ployed?" school. My mother and self thought we must build a nice school for infant children. Then we had no occupied yourself at home," auswered Vernon. "The money. The number of girls every day increased; expenses of living will, on the whote, be less than so we opened a subscription. First we subscribed; in the cheapest parts of England, for you are freed afterwards some women and school children gave, with from the rates and taxes which press so heavily

and that a beggarly clergy is always the sign of a given a few years ago as 17,000. If this was correct rupees more. Then we thought to send our subscription on some of the main roads leading into Toronto, for neglect in such cases, has not considered itself sent her. We could hardly express our joy and sur- localities. You ought to have nothing more to do civilizing and fewer at christainizing them. The and said that the Lord saw our want, and sent us sup-

perceived that the only course to be adopted was to our Boarding-school. They are now twenty in num- have to keep even if you had no land at all. induce the Indians to abandon their roving life and to ber. I open the School every day at eight o clock, ciety followed in the steps of the Moravians; and elder girls assist me; therefore I have no mistress be true." some efficiency at a place near the confluence of the Saturday, when the girls have done school, one of them

(From " Sketches of Canadian Life, Lay and

"I tell you what, parson, I am beginning to have doubts as to farming in Canada being so profitable an

"You mean gentleman-farming, I suppose?" "Of course I do. There can be no doubt whatby one of the Indians. When there, it happened that ever of its proving most profitable to the yeoman

caused great joy to the Missionary, as he seemed to "What you represent as doubt in your mind are be a subject of grace. On a certain day, the boys pertainties in mine," observed Vernon. "I have now having been with the Missionary upwards of ten months, seen many years in Canada, and have watched things the father came to summon them to attend a dance. dosely; and the result to which I have come is this, SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE The boys refused their father's request. . . . The hat the gentleman-farming which we usually have

much reason to fear he had poisoned; for Mr. and I felt very sanguine. We are near Toronto; the land to have recourse to an emetic, and died in the course for it; and it is undeniable that the yeoman farmers of the same night; whilst himself, having taken one, about us are getting tich, and are able to purchase

the difficulty is how they are to get out again. With ingly, not many days after, it would appear that he impressed was I with the certainty and success that a bankrupt exchequer, the French Ministers have must have administered a second dose through a would attend the same occupation, in such a locality thrown away an enormous sum in this expedition, second hand to avoid suspicion. Mr. Youd saved as this, that I had fully resolved to devote myself to which they may yet feel the want of at no distant pe- himself by means of another emetic, but became seri- it. I have seen abundant reason since then, however,

go a little further; and the near approach of the bably lost sight of him for a considerable time. . . . know a single gentleman-farmer in the country who

"If we will reflect for a moment," said Vernon, " juncture, the money squandered before Rome might fallen asleep at his meal for the space of an hour, on astonishing. There is not one probably out of one rising to a great cleve become a subject of vain regret. Happen this as it his awaking, occasioned by acute pain, had recourse hundred of the class to whom we allude, who, previous may, their present situation is sufficiently embarrassing. to an emetic again, but it was too late, and the poison to their coming to Canada, knew one end of a plough They set out on the expedition, without any regular took its full effect. He then tried other remedies, the from the other, or who could tell wheat from barley, understanding either with the Pope or with Austria; which lengthened his life, but so weakened him, that though in full ear; they had never, perhaps, performed to discover the age of an ox or cow would probably The author of this volume appears to be of the Prove to them an explicable enigma. They could same spirit with this Missionary-martyr. Though very likely lead a regiment, or sail a frigate, or plead occasions he seems to have laboured with ability and haps, could floor a passage in Homer; whilst others could furnish you with the names and exploits of the champions of the ring, or the winners on the turf, or they appear to be suddenly impressed with the idea

souls were they that made his soul heavy unto death been bombarded, and the people have been spared the to God! Afterwards the children sang a few verses, ance to make. Now, you can't do this—you have and my mother prayed. May the Lord bless the only your own pair of hands, which are not, owing to your previous habits, very efficient, either as regards the Constable Bourbon lived at free quarters in Rome fant-school girls went to her house; she is five years vants, you must give up farming. Now, the result "I am glad to say that, one Sunday, one of our In- skill or strength; and therefore, if you don't keep serold, her name is Paripoorantum, she is the daughter of the difference which exists between you is simply of our Schoolmistress, and a very promising child: she this,—when the youman farmer has sold his produce, exhausted, and better pillage might be found elsewhere. can read in the New Testament. As she was going the money is his own, and is probably put in the On a later occasion Rome escaped these horrors, but she saw a man in the street. This man always worked savings bank to buy a farm for his son; when you have France thought herself justified in decking the Lonvre on Sundays; he never came to church. She said to done the same thing with other crops, the money is with the spoils of St. Peter's and the Vatican. It is the man, 'Oh, Sir! did you go to church this day?' not your own, for it has to be put in the pocket of the The man said, 'No.' Then she said, 'Oh, what a labourers in the shape of wages. Now, I for one do sury, the French may not be tempted to make out a sorrowful thing that is! I will read you our Saviour's not look upon this as very astonishing. If the year little bill for the expense of the expedition, intimating words; and so she read Matt. v. 3. 'Blessed are men farmer for sook his plough, and taking up your at the same time, that if cash be scarce there is no the poor in spirit for theirs is the kingdom of heaven. calling, undertook to conduct a case before a court of calling, undertook to conduct a case before a court of marbles. At least, to judge of the future by the past, bad man! I did not think that this little girl will Then why should it occasion so much surprise and there seems nothing uncharitable in fearing that an read. I do not know these things; what bad man I disappointment, if, when you forsake the occupation invasion, commenced by a flagrant breach of international invasion in the complete breach tional law, may not terminate without an equally striksaid to her, 'Please read to me again, my dear; I am of which you know nothing, and for which you are a great sinner: I am always working on Sundays; the unfitted, want of success should, to a great extent, at-

"But if one is not to farm, how is one to be em-

"Employ yourself in the manner in which you great joy. My boarding girls gave one rupee, which upon a small income there. Were I in your position, they had saved from their allowance of rice. So we I should be inclined to purchase a small quantity of

poultry, eggs, milk, butter, and so forth, while most of a general approval, on the part

"A very pleasant prospect, indeed," said Mr.

" Of course I have spoken on the supposition of your being able to bring the capital, which produces that it emigration be enc £240 sterling per annum, to this country, as, by so for national benefit, the nation itself is under an to provide that so many thousands and tens of shall not be sent from a country in which there

withstanding its increase, and I do not see very clearly to which they are experiated .- Ecclesiastical Gazette

"To have £600, or £700 a year to live upon inany family," said Harry, with a smile. "Besides, I periods am far from thinking that there would be any necessity for spending any such sum as the former. Servants and clothing are rather expensive here, but everything else required for a family is very reasonable. Horses and carriages are cheap and good, and can be well afforded on an income that in England would not allow such luxuries to be thought of for a moment. On the first named sum you could in a very comfortable stylegive your children a first-rate education-save money, and be a person of much greater consequence than you would be at home with six times the amount."

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

ENGLAND.

GOSPEL IN FOREIGN PARTS.

79, Pall Mall, July, 1849. The following letter from the Bishop of Toronto is of more ply deplore. It is to be hoped that friends will not be to the Diocese on this melancholy occasion of the but a duty of profound obligation as real as that v second destruction of its cathedral church.

" April, 1849. "On the morning of the 7th inst. I was aroused from sleep, about 4 o'clock, with the horrific sound that all the city was on fire. The cry was more alarming, as my house stands in e midst of my garden detatched from any street, and the crown who made the cry had to climb over a high wall, it the gates were locked; and it instantly struck me that must be something terrible, or he would not have taken such trouble to give the alarm. Finding, on getting up, hat, though the pieces of fire were visible in the air, my residence, from the surrounding trees, and its great distance from other buildings, did not appear in danger, I ran to the part of the city where the conflagration was raging.

raing, in a small stable in the rear of a tavern in the thick-part of the city, and the wind blowing a gale, and constant-veering, it spread on all sides with frightful rapidity. When, I came in sight, the whole atr were flying all round, and lighting on the roofs of houses, was dashed upon a veneran billing on the upper pair of the steeple of the cathedral, which was of wood, and the only vulnerable part of that noble building; the blind commu-nicated the fire to the inside, and in a few minutes the steeple was in a flame. It was too high for the fire-engines and, as for the Roman Republic, republicanism is, it after a fortnight's time, he died on his passage home." an act of manual labour in their whole lives; and how to reach; and although the body of the church might still have been saved by cutting away the upper part of the stee-ple, which was of wood, had it been the only building on fre; yet, when more than fifty houses were burning, and others catching every moment, and, from the hurricane, or rather whirlwind, the whole city was threatened with destruction, no assistance could be procured. The fire companies were overworked, and became discouraged and confused; and the inhabitants ran to their own houses, however distant, to protect their roofs, cheifly of shingles These persons resolve to emigrate to this country, and

they appear to be suddenly impressed with the idea that a voyage across the Atlantic will infallibly convert them into agriculturists. If you were to propose to these persons the idea of their farming in England, they would justly regard you as insane. But what can be more absurd than to suppose that if framing good man, and a pious Churchman, who perished from his anxiety and zeal to assist a friend whose house was huming.

123,000 in building churches—Viz., the two cathedrals, which have been burnt, about £22,000; two churches, one at the east end, the other at the west end of Toronto, which

the Society are, first, the annual diminution of its allowances to the extent of £250; and secondly, the necessity we are under of applying all our local resources to provide, in the best way we can, for the reception of the thousands of emigrants who are now pouring in upon us from England. At this moment we have four vessels so laden in the harbour, all of them conveying persons who bring us recommendations from their former parish ministers in England; and for whom we must endeavour to provide, in the best way that we are able, for their continuance in that form of worship in which they were brought up; and which there are, even under the best of circumstances here, so many inducements to them to abandon and forget. It is therefore my earnest desire, in the first instance, to have our resources set free from the pressure of previous demands, that we may with better spirit begin the new course of exertion which is now opening upon us. I must, moreover, have recourse one more to the representation of what must be deemed a strong case to be urged upon the justice of the people of the members of the Church. If the condition of the British Empire were such as to produce an emigration which might fairly reversed at all classes belonging to it, that is, if the

stating that they have been and are still rapidly decreasing. The British Government, with its usual

While we were thinking so, Miss Giberne sent me half
of what she had sold some things for, that Miss K. had

the society which is generally to be found in such
more forcibly upon them than mere inducement. Circumthe case, it is well known, is not so. If the state of society

selves. I think that the view thus taken of our situation and of our claim upon the Churchmen of the mother country, is not either imaginary or exaggerated

Communications.

WHY WE CANNOT ANNEX!

To the Editor of the Church.

DEAR SIR,-While the questions of "annexation" to the the Most High, or upon the earthly authority of Jesus Christ as the King of kings! Let us, however, first dare to look at the question of

" Nothing extenuate, nor ought set of

gained, even were it right to make the attempt, by ende youring to uphold that connection by false representation. It is undeniably true, that "rebellion is as the sin

has become so cold and unnatural as to intimate to his child has become so cold and unnatural as to intimate to his child that he no longer wishes him to remain a member of his family, for that to counsel or be in any way troubled with his concerns, is a burden of which he, the parent, would gladly be rid, surely it would in such case be no disobedience for the child respectfully, yea, with sadness of heart at so unkind a necessity, to ask his parent's blessing and final direction for his future government, and then to depart and place himself under the guardianship of less selfish and more conscientious guides? Alas that such, from the treatment of the Crown of England, should have so nearly become our Provincial position! (*)

of the Crown of England, should have so nearly become our Provincial position (*)

Again, I know of no allegiance which this Country owes to the PEOPLE of Britain; and it has long been the unhallowed practice of the Britons, especially since the passing of the Romish Relief Bill, to deny to the Crown all real paragraphs of the state of the passing of the Romish Relief Bill, to deny to the Crown all real paragraphs. befused; and the inhabitants ran to their own houses, hower distant, to protect their roofs, cheifly of shingles, on the showers of fire; and but for such vigilence, every uarter of the city would have taken fire, and perhaps been onsumed.

"We have since found that pieces of burning coal, sufficiently powerful to ignite dry substancies, were carried in the ciently powerful to ignite dry substancies, were carried in the ciently powerful to ignite dry substancies, were carried in the ciently powerful to ignite dry substancies, were carried in the ciently powerful to ignite dry substancies, were carried in the ciently powerful to ignite dry substancies, were carried in the ciently powerful to ignite dry substancies, were carried in the ciently powerful to ignite dry substancies, were carried in the ciently powerful to ignite dry substancies, were carried in the ciently powerful to ignite dry substancies, were carried in the ciently powerful to ignite the ciently powerful to ignit this most democratic of all governments as though it were a feeling of disloyalty to that divinely instituted authority which the Queen ought to possess! Alas that purifarism, popery, and infidelity should have combined to produce such a state of disorganization, that Catholic and scriptural Chris-

at the east end, the other at the west end of Toronto, which have cost, so far as I have learnt, £7,700; in all, £29,700 exclusive of the church of the Holy Trimity, the church of the poor, which was built at the sole expense of a munificent Christian in England, unknown.

Now I am bold to say, that no city of the same Church population and moderate means in any part of the world can go beyond this; hence I infer that we have some claim to consideration."

vants, and that consequently they derive whatever authority they possess from them. Now this dectrine is contrary both to natural and revealed religion, both of which have ever taught that, from parents upwards, governors are appointed from God, and that the people owe subjection to them Word of God the Church has ever taught that God is the consideration." go beyond this; hence I inter that we have some claim to consideration."

The claims of the emigrant population on Christians in the mother country are pointedly set forth in the subjoined letter from the Bishop of Sydney:—

"And to the Church has ever taught that God is the "only ruler of princes" or rulers; it was on this principle so early in the history of the world as the days of Job, that Elihu thus spake, reasoning from it as an admitted truism, "Is it fit to say to a king, thou art wicked? and to princes."

Recrubilization:

"February 14th, 1849.

"The grounds on which I make application for the aid of the Society are, first, the annual diminution of its allowances to the extent of £250; and secondly, the necessity we are under of applying all our local resources to provide, in

Empire were such as to produce an emigration which might fairly represent all classes belonging to it—that is, if the rich man brought his wealth and the poor man his labour in fair proportions, it would be practicable, by their united agency, to introduce and maintain those religious institutions which rich and root stand coupling in pool of and those agency, to introduce and maintain those religious institutions which rich and poor stand equally in need of; and those consenting to hold so negative a position toward her people