Onr Monthly Review.

LESSONS DERIVED PROM THE ANIMAL WORLD: First and Second Series, London: Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. 1847.

moting Christian Knowledge. 1847.

These beantiful volumes have for mottor the graduation from Job); Adds now the beasts, and they shall teach thee; and the fulles, and they shall teach thee; and the shall teach thee; and the shall teach thee; and they shall teach thee; and the shall teach the s who bear the name, and profess to share the hopes of Christians." It will readily be conceded that a judiand as possessing these characteristics we have much

profitable Series, we proceed to lay before them a few extracts taken almost at random.

"NOTES OF DOVES. "We have already noticed the plaintive notes of doves. These are not, however, the sounds of lamentation, but those of tenderness and love. The cooing of the Zenaida dove is said to be peculiarly touching, so that one who hears it for the first time, naturally stops to ask "What bird is that?" Its effect on the feelings is illustrated by an anecdote respecting a pirate, who was associated with a band of the most desperate villains that ever annoyed the Florida coast. This man had frequent occasions to repair to certain wells, near which the doves nestled, and their soft and melancholy cry was the means of awaking in his breast feelings which had long slumbered, and of melting his heart to repentance. He was accustomed to linger at the spot, and to contrast his guilty and wretched life with former days of comparative innocence and peace. He said that he never left the wells without increased "We have already noticed the plaintive notes of doves. He said that he never left the wells without increased fears and misgivings respecting futurity, and at last he became so deeply moved by these notes, the only soothing sounds he ever heard during his life of horrors, that he poured out his soul in supplications for mercy, and firmly resolved to abandon his desperate companions and mode of life, and to return to his own family who were deploring his absence. His escape from his vessel was accompanied by many difficulties and dangers, but no danger seemed to him comparable with that of living in the vio-lation of human and divine laws. At last he happily reached his former home, and settled in peace among his friends. Thus were the notes of this gentle bird employ-

same hour, returned to the door of the prison, vainly seeking admittance. At last his fidelity so won upon the porter, that he allowed him to enter. The meeting may better be imagined than described. The jailer, however that he allowed him to enter the meeting may better be imagined than described. The jailer, however deep him in the prison, but fearful for himself, which are better the heavens with clouds, who prepareth the heavens with clouds, who prepareth that he will be the prison of the deposition of deve explaints the formation of a ready of the prison. was observed to employ his weakened limbs in digging up the earth that separated him from the being he had served. His powers, however, here gave way; he shrieked in his struggles, and, at length, ceased to breathe, with his last look turned upon the grave."

"VARIED USES OF THE CAMEL.

which could not otherwise be traversed, we must remem-ber the exceeding value of this animal to the Arabs the exceeding value of this animal to the Arabs themselves. It answers the purposes to them of horses, cows, and sheep. It is not wonderful that they should consider it a sacred animal, and a gift from Heaven.—One of them, when speaking of camel's milk, said, 'It is the produce of a sacred animal, and it causes long life: those who live on nothing else are free from disorders of every kind. But only carry the same people off the every kind. But only carry the same people off the desert, and let them live on meat, bread, and fruits, they then become subject to pain and sickness, and live out only half their days.' The manufacture of camels' hair into coarse cloth, for garments and tents, is the only medically at manufacture of the hair. chanical art practised by the Arabs. The hair is easily pulled off the animal in autumn, and is spun with a hand-spindle. In order to weave it, they drive two rows of pegs into the ground, wrap the yarn round them, and begin their work by running a kind of wooden sword through the yarn, under one thread and over another, in the manner of darning. This sword they never part with, and it appears as if used for ages. They next put up the sword sideways, pull the work tight, and beat the whole together. The pieces of cloth thus made are sewed together with the same kind of twine, through holes made with an iron bodkin. If the cloth is designed for a tent, short crooked sticks are fastened to the corners; these answer the purpose of loops; and the cloth being spread out and stretched, is fastened to stout pegs, driven into the ground with a smooth stone, which answers the of a hammer. The middle of the tent is then purpose of a hammer. The middle of the tent is then raised by means of a wooden block in the centre, having its top rounded like a bowl. In the larger tents, a pole, eight or ten feet high is used, instead of the block; and a curtain, or carpet, of camel's hair, is so suspended as to separate the tent into different apartments.

"The camel affords to these simple sons of the desert, shelter, food, and clothing. They feed on the flesh; they drink the milk; make clothes and tents of the hair; caddles belts sandals, and buckets of the hide. In the

saddles, belts, sandals, and buckets of the hide. In the camel they find a means of conveyance for themselves and families, a shelter from the whirlwinds of the deserand a pillow for their wearied heads. Camels couched in a circle round their masters, form a fence, as well as a place of repose; and, assembling their families and property within this living entrenchment, the Arabs obstinately defend themselves against their enemies."

The Second Series is devoted to the Bee-the Ant -and the Spider, and is, perhaps, the most interesting of the two-from it, however, our quotations must necessarily be limited, as we have already nearly ex-

ceeded our bounds. From the following extract it would appear that Bees have the most instinctive repugnance to the Democratic principle.

" MAKING A QUEEN.

" A queen being so necessary to the welfare, or rather to the very existence, of a colony of bees, the question may be asked, what are they to do if accidentally deprived of her? We have seen that the loss of a queen wrath of a prince is death.' spreads terror and alarm through the hive; this, however, does not last long; the sagacious insects hasten to supply their loss by a contrivance which has excited perhaps greater astonishment than any other fact in the history of insects. The bees actually have power to form a queen out of the grub of a worker, by enlarging its cell and feeding it in a particular manner with what is called roual jelly, which is more stimulating than bee-bread.— In order to produce this effect the grub must not be more than three days old, but it may be less. The bees, having chosen a grub, remove the inhabitants and their food from two of the cells which join that in which it resides;

the close of the third day of its life, its habitation must assume a different form and direction, they gnaw away the cell below it, and sacrifice without pity the grubs con-tained in them, using the wax of which they were formed to construct a new pyramidal tube, which they join at right angles to the horizontal one, the diamater of the ormer diminishing insensibly from its base to its mouth. During the two days which the grub inhabits this cell, which, like the common royal cell, has now become ver-

"A Frenchman named Pellisson, imprisoned in the cious work, having such objects in view, would be at once amusing and instructive in no small degree; afforded by a musical instrument, observed a spider aking its web at the edge of the window which lighted pleasure in commending the Leasure under review to the attention of parents and teachers. The compiler—or we should rather say author—inasmuch as there is a considerable amount of good original matter, is in general peculiarly happy in his illustrations, and seldom fails to "point a moral" with some apposite item from "Nature's Living Book."

That our readers may be enabled to judge for themselves regarding the merits of this pleasant and the bottom of the chamber, under Pelisson's eyes.

The generous man has his companion still;
The cricket on his hearth; the buzzing fly,
That skims his roof, or, be his roof the sky,
Still with its note of gladness passes by,
And in an iron cage condemned to dwell,
The cage that stands within the dungeon-cell
He feeds his spider—happier at the worst
Than he at large who in himself is curst?"

Before dismissing these handsome and very cheap volumes, we must allude to the excellence of the strength of the fit of her husband's conversation and example, could not, by any means, enter into his sentiments with regard to wood engravings which illustrate and adorn them .-

originally published in the Church of England Magazine in the year 1838, and were most favourably received. Mr. Moseley who is one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools, states in the advertisement that he has undertaken the republication of the articles "with the hope that they may promote the cause of popular instruction, and with an especial reference to the education of elementary school-masters." "Astro-Theology" we can confidently recommend to readers in general, and particularly to the important class of the content of the cause of his religion, was the only with an element of the cause of his religion, was the only stain on his high character. From the time he was a boy, his chief aim appeared to be to do what he considered in the cause of his religion, was the only stain on his high character. From the time he was a fitty prison, which have a content of the cause of his religion, was the only stain ders in general, and particularly to the important class set you free.'

Set you free.'

The venerable old man lived to an advanced age, and in the exalted honours and reputation of his son, endeared the exalted honours and reputation of his son, endeared

dew explains the formation of accounts for the deposition of air becoming heated and expanded by coming in contact with the earth's surface, and more or less saturated the guards, made his way into the hall, where he lay, crouched between the legs of his master. At the place of execution the faithful dog was also present; the knife of the guillotine fell, but he would not leave the lifeless body. For two days afterwards his new patron sought body. For two days afterwards his new patron sought him in vain; but, at length, found him stretched upon his master's grave. From this time, every morning, for three months, the mourner returned to his protector, merely to receive food, and then again retreated to the grave. At the end of that time he refused food; his patience seemed exhausted, and for twenty-four hours he was observed to employ his weakened limbs in digging of the upper regions of the air which have a prevailing tendency from the tropics towards the poles, and, forming part of this current, it is borne along over regions of the earth successively colder than one another—descending as it advances—until at length it traverses some region where its temperature sinks to the dew-point, and it becomes a cloud. An elevated region, if such occur, will "Besides the use of the camel, in thus conveying travellers and merchandize across those immense deserts, tain range. The current climbs its sides, until it attains perhaps, a region elevated and cold enough to produce the vaporous condension of its moisture.* particles of the cloud thus formed, suspended in the air out of which they are condensed, are then borne along in wind, like mountainous snow-flakes swept along in a flood of waters. Long columns of them are, by an optical de ception, made to mould themselves, as it were, into the cavity of the sky; and, as they travel onward in long lines, we seem to see thousands of them winding round us in segements of the great dome of the heavens. It is somewhere about the 30th parallel of latitude that

the temperature of the region in which the great permament currents of air prevail, appears to attain the dew-point. Here, then, commences what may be called emphatically the region of clouds, and the temperate zone. Here it is that God first "bindeth up the waters in his thick cloud" (Job xxvi. 8), and "it poureth down rain according to vapour") Job xxxvi. 27.)

SHORT STORIES FROM ENGLISH HISTORY: Second Series. London: Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. 1847.

This pretty little volume will form an acceptable addition to the libraries of the young. The subjects are judiciously selected, -the grouping of incidents picturesque-and the style gravely familiar. We take from the story entitled The Upright Chancellor, an account of Sir Thomas More's closing hours. "A few months after his retirement, More was again

invited to court, to attend the public celebration of the King's marriage with Anne Boleyn. Henry, in spite of All obstacles, had made her his wife, and he now invited More to the wedding-feast, hoping to be gratified by his presence and seeming approbation.

"Had More accepted the invitation, he would again

have been high in the favour of his prince, but this conscientious man knew that by going he should be giving his sanction to a marriage of which he did not, and never could approve; he, therefore, declined it.

"Now this was not obstinacy on the part of More; nor was it ingratitude to Henry. He was grieved that could not accede to his royal master's wishes, but kind as he had been to him, he could not do so at the expense of truth. The marriage had taken place, and he ad but to say, he did not object to it; but nothing could uce him to say what he did not feel.

"This refusal greatly irritated Henry. The more admired and esteemed the virtue and integrity of his late minister and favourite, the more indignant he felt that he could not bring him to countenance his measures.
To oppose the will of Henry VIII, was indeed dangerous! from that time it was publicly known that the King only waited for some pretext to ruin More.

"With fortitude and resignation, that excellent man, foreseeing the storm, prepared for the worst. The Duke of Norfolk came to him, and entreated him, as a friend,

* It has already been explained that the depression of the temperature of a mountain-peak or ridge by radiation during the night is very deat, exceeding that of the plain beneath. Its surface must, then, exceeding that the plain beneath. Its surface must, then, exceeding to the experiment of Dr. Wells, the even surface of the round does. This depression of its temperature will probably be fround does. This depression of its temperature will probably for the reactest about an hour after sunrise, which explains the accumulation of clouds on the tops of mountains about that period of the day; the old will, however, remain in a less degree until much later, and that specially as one-half of a mountain is, in our latitudes, always in the hadow. Hence arises the moisture of mountains in tropical regions, and consequencly their fertility, so often alluded to in Scripture. We they next take down the partitions which separate these three cells; and leaving the bottoms untouched, raise round the selected room a cylindrical tube, which follows the horizontal direction of the other cells; but since, at

In the next session of Parliament, an Act was passed declaring the King's marriage with Catherine unlawful, and ratifying his union with Anne; it was also enacted that who ever would not take an oath that it was so, would

conversation, your wholesome counsels, your examples of virtue.

And now, in a gloomy room in the Tower, the father and daughter, so dear to each other, met, perhaps, for the endeavoured, by indifferent and cheerful conversation, to calm the agitation which Margaret in vain strove to repress. He spoke of the court, and the new queen, and lamented that she was so taken up with the splendour which surrounded her as to be blind to the slight foundawhich surrounded her as to be offined to the sign that the tion on which her pleasures rested—the violent and capricious temper of Henry VIII. But one subject alone liberally filled Margaret's mind,—the impending fate of her father,—and after a most affecting interview, with many tears, crown.

"Even in his gloomy prison the cheerfulness of More continued. The lieutenant of the Tower apologized to him for the wretched accommodation with which the dread of the King's displeasure obliged him to receive one who formerly had been his benefactor. "'Mr. Lieutenant,' said More, interrupting him, 'when-

ever I find fault with the entertainment you provide for me, do you turn me out of doors.'

ome time afterwards he was permitted to see his Now this lady, long as she had enjoyed the bene-Wood engravings which illustrate and adorn them.—
They are all that the most fastidious could desire.

Astro-Theology: By the Rev. Henry Moseley,
M.A. London: Aythur Varnham, Strand. 1847.
The papers composing this neat little volume, were originally published in the Church of England Magazine in the year 1838, and were most favourably re-

happy eternity for a thousand years of pleasure; yet now much more foolish to risk eternity for what is not secure

ched. Fisher, Bishop of Rochester, also a prisoner for the same cause, refusing to take the oath of supremacy for the same cause, refusing to take the oath of supremacy, was beheaded. It is supposed that the King, still desirous to gain More over, hoped the fate of the bishop might prove a warning to him. But even this could not shake his constancy. With the same unyielding firmness, he declined taking an eath to which he could not agree.

His refusal increased Henry's anger, and the rigour of telling her he was tranquil, and quietly waiting for his an early opportunity.

"After an imprisonment of more than twelve months in the Tower, Sir Thomas More was brought to trial. He was much weakened by his long confinement, and looked pale; but his countenance was firm, composed, and animated, and when lighted up with conscious integrity, he exposed the falsehood of the accusations brought

"More heard the sentence without surprise or indignation, and turning to the noblemen and judges who composed the court, shortly addressed them, adding in conclusion, in his usual calm and sincere manner: 'M' Lords, I have nothing further to say, but as the blessed Apostle Paul was present, and consented to the death of Stephen, and yet both are now holy saints in heaven. where they shall continue in friendship for ever; so I earnestly trust and pray, that though your lordships have now been judges on earth to my condemnation, we may yet hereafter all meet together in everlasting love and

"On his return from Westminster Hall to the Tower, his fortitude had to undergo a very severe trial. Marga-ret, his favourite and beloved daughter, had stationed herself at the Tower wharf, where she might catch a herself at the Tower wharf, where she might catch a sight of her father, who, dear as he had always been to her, now seemed dearer and more precious than ever.—
But when he appeared in view, with the terrible axe, the sign of condemnation, borne before him, poor Margaret's feelings could no longer be controlled. Regardless of the spectators, she burst through the crowd, and through the guards who surrounded him, and clinging round his neck, hung upon him in an agony of despair, while the tears streamed from her eyes, and the only words she could utter were, "My father! Oh my father!" More, while he pressed his heart-broken child to him, endeavoured to calm her agitation, and reminded her that

deavoured to calm her agitation, and reminded her that she should try to be resigned to the will of God, without whose permission none of these events could take place. At length, with a strong effort, Margaret recovered a little At length, with a strong enout, and faintly bidding her beloved parent adieu, suffered her attendants to lead her away. She had, however, proceeded but a few paces, when the though rushed into her mind, that she had seen him for the last time. With a faint cry of unutterable anguish, she again burst through the crowd, and again hung upon his neck in bitter overwhelming grief.

"A tear stole down the cheek of More, as he beheld her distress; 'Farewell, my dearly loved child!' said he, kissing her for the last time, 'may God bless you my greatest earthly blessing! The spectators, deeply moved, beheld the affecting scene in silence, and even the guards

could not refrain from tears as they gently forced Margaret from her father's arms.

"Poor Margaret Roper! The hardest heart would have pitied her, as pale and sorrow-stricken she returned to her home! She thought once of appealing to King Henry himself, but remembering his cruel and vindictive temper, she again sunk into despair. As she thought of the virtues of her excellent father, of all she owed to him, of his great love for her, and the dreadful death he was about to suffer, her feelings overpowered her, and she clasped her hands in agony. Her husband and children deeply sympathising in her woe, endeavoured to comfort her in vain; till a letter was brought to her from More, after reality. after reading which, the extreme violence of her grief, i some measure, abated. He said in it all he could think of to assuage her sorrow; expressed the comfort and deof to assuage her sorrow; expressed the comfort and de-light he had ever experienced in her affection and con-duct; and the gratification he had derived from the last touching instance of her filial love. He then turned her thoughts to a better world; and endeavoured to convince her of the happiness he felt at his approaching deliver-ance from earthly sorrows. Margaret pressed the pre-cious letter to her heart, and though to the day of her cious letter to her heart, and though to the day of her death she bitterly mourned for her father, she remember

"Is that all, my lord?" replied More; 'then there is only this difference between your grace and me, that I shall die to-day, and you to-morrow. It is surely better to offend an earthly king than the King of Heaven; and temporal death ought to be far less the object of our dread, than the indignation of the Almighty."

"On the 6th of June, 1535, Sir Thomas More was led to the scaffold and executed. He met his death with unshaken firmness, and cheerful resignation. Laying his head on the block, he calmly put aside his beard, saying, 'That had committed no treason,' and commending himdread, than the indignation of Populament an Act was passed.

"The perished this unright and excellent man! A

"Thus perished this upright and excellent man! A man, whose inflexible integrity and love of truth has been

was glad to throw the blame on any one he could.
"Within less than a year afterwards Anne Boleyn herself was beheaded on Tower Hill. pnarch: and such the reliance to be placed on his endship and alloction! "Such was the capricious and tyrannical temper of this

quired by private industry, was all confiscated to the

"But poor Margaret could not rest till she bad also Warren, and an engraving by Doney. conveyed away her father's head, which, as is usual in regard to traitors, had been fixed on London Bridge. It was running no small risk and danger to remove it, but her filial love braved all, and she accomplished her purpose. For this offence, this noble act in a delicate, it is a small result of the state of the timid woman, she had to undergo a short imprisonment. "Ard now they were all driven from Chelsea, and their once loved and happy home passed into the hands of a court favourite. But the lessons they had learned there were not forgotten. They endeavoured to imitate the example of their beloved father, and cherished the remembrance of his many virtues with fond regret. And he was worthy of their love and esteem! Throughout his whole life Sir Thomas More had never deviated, or become a godly, righteous, and soher man. Unlike we estimate the strength of our Church as a whole, been suspected to deviate, from the strictest integrity.

Yet he rose to the greatest eminence as a lawyer, and the highest rank as a statesman. As a pleader his exertions were never unapplauded; as a judge his decisions were never controverted; as a statesman his counsels were never controverted; as a statesman his counsels were never suspected. Without flattery, without court intrigue, many stories of this class, he is not suddenly converted, and all at once made a perfect saint, but, as experience and Scripture teaches, he grows in grace: first the blade, then the ear, after that the full blown compliance, he enjoyed for years the support of the strength of our charter as a states. We estimate the strength of our charter as a states. We estimate the strength of our charter as a states. We estimate the strength of our charter as a states. We estimate the strength of our charter as a states. We estimate the strength of our charter as a states. We estimate the strength of our charter as a states. We estimate the strength of our charter as a states. We estimate the strength of our charter as a states. We estimate the strength of our charter as a states. We estimate the strength of our charter as a states. We estimate the strength of our charter as a states. We estimate the strength of our charter as a states. We estimate the strength of our charter as a states. We can also the property of the control of those who "walk in the light as He is in the light, and have fellowship" (or communion). The control of these who "walk in the light as He is in the light, and have fellowship or one with another," and whom "the blood of Jesus first the blade, then the car, after that the strength of our charter as a states. without any undue compliance, he enjoyed for years the confidence of an arbitrary monarch. The severity and

Fair opportunities forever fled;
The vigorous purpose dying, if not dead;
And we, in knowledge, habit, temper, state
Nothing superior to the "Alas! to how many are they applicable!"

ellent man awaited the result of will go far to recommend them to the youthful student of history.

> tion. Revised and Corrected. London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co.

minent features and prevailing expressions in the life, rity, he exposed the falsehood of the accusations brought against him, and with force and eloquence made a vigorous defence, the audience felt, indeed, that his lip was a lip of truth, and his conduct that of uprightness and honesty. But whatever his judges thought, they stood too much in fear of the King's wrath to acquit him, so with scarcely any deliberation, he was declared guilty of high-streason, and condemued to die the death of a traitor. character, and work, of the fearless Luther. Though part of the section entitled-

"THE SUBLIME OF HISTORY. "Oh! 'twas a scene heroically great And nasurpass'd; -- save when the fetter'd Paul Lifted his eyes of light and brow of truth Before Agrippa, till that prince of lust Under the sway of his tempestuous words And hold harangue, did tremble, like a tree Shook by the night-blast;—From the hills of Rome The Vatican in vain its thunders roll'd; And thy huge palace, dark-wall'd Pleissenburg Witnessed the brave Defender, when he fell'd Those Anakims of intellectual might,
The proud Goliaths of theology,—
But, lo! at length, the very MAN of Sin
(That crown'd blasphemer who traveatics Christ) Himself upon his Throne of lies shall start And shiver. 'Pile for pile shall kindle now And shiver. The for pie shad and shiver.

Bull, Law, and Caoons, and Clementines, all,
Shall in one sacrifice of flame expire!'

So spake the Monk undaunted; and the blaze
Redden'd and rose beside the eastern gate Of Wittemberg, above that papal mass Of Fictions mould'ring, and Impostures vile; hile with a shout, that should for ever ring The heart of Europe with responsive tones, Applauding thousands hail'd the deed sublime Which kindled that protesting flame of trath, Whose faint reflection scorches Popedom now-

But, there He stands—in superhuman calm Concenter'd, and sublime: around Him Pomp And Blaze imperial; haughty eyes, and tongues Whose tones are tyranny, in vain attempt The heaven-born quiet of his soul to move. Crown'd with the grace of everlasting truth A more than monarch, among Kings he stood:
And while without, the ever-deep ning mass
Of murm'ring thousands, on the windows watch'd
The torchlight gleaming through the crimson'd glass
Of that the Of that thronged Hall, where TRUTH on trial was,-Seldom on earth, did ever Sun go down, Or, Evening mantle o'er a grander sce There Priests and Barons, Counts and Dukes were met, Landgraves and Margraves, Earls, Electors, Knights, And Charles the Splendid, in the glowing pride Of princely youth, with Empires at his feet; And there—the miner's son, to match them all! With black robe helted round his manly waist, Before that Bar august he stood serene By self-dominion reining down his soul.
Melancthon wept; and Spalatinus gazed
With breathless wonder on that wondrous Man; While, mute and motionless, a grim array Of priests and monks, in combination dire On Luther fastened their most blood-hound gaze Of bigotry; but not one rippling thought disturb'd The calm of heaven on his commar Meek, but majestic—simple, but sublime In aspect, thus he braved the wrath of Rome, With brow unshrinking, and with eyes that flash'd As if the spirit in each glance were sheath'd;-And then, with voice that seem'd a soul in sound Made audible, he pled the Almighty's cause In words almighty as the cause he pled, THE BIBLE'S—God's religion, not the Priest's, By craft invented, and by Lucre saved,— For THIS, life, liberty and limb he vow'd

To sacrifice; though Earth and Hell might rage, Not Pope nor Canon, Council nor Decree Would shake him—From the Throne of that resolve By Fiend nor Angel would bis Heart be hurl'd;
Truth and his Conscience would together fight,
The World 'gainst them—and they against the World!
And then with eyes that flash'd celestial fire,

Gibson.

The number of this periodical for June is now ben!
Of Sir Thomas More had caused fore us, and appears to possess an average amount of the entreaties of Murgaret, before she obtained his permission to remove the body of her beloved father from the Tower to the family vault at Chelsea; and even then, in such straightened circumstances were his family left, that they was a mahily left, the they was a mahily left, and the superbundance of the such as a straightened circumstances were his family left, the they was a mahily left, and the superbundance of the supe novel reader may be surfeited with a superabundance tone of mind must be elevated. We must not be the that they were unable to purchase a winding-sheet for the honoured remains! They were indebted for it to the liberality of a friend! The fortune which More had action of excitement. Some of the metrical pieces are pretty, particularly "The Bridal Prayer," which we should have transferred to our columns had space should have transferred to our columns had space ful festive companions of the rich or the mirthful, the permitted. The number contains a piece of Music, by

> THE BROTHERS: By the author of "The Willow's indulgence, in a place where the Church is weak, and Son," " Charlie Burton," &c., &c., &c.

> those who are acquainted with "Charlie Burton," many appear unfit to die! How many deprive themno book will require a higher commendation than to selves of the full enjoyment even of the ordinary means be known as coming from the same pen. One of the of grace! How few are in possession of that holy become a godly, righteous, and sober man. Unlike we estimate the strength of our Church as a whole, corn in the ear.

PRIMARY CHARGE OF THE LORD BISHOP been like unto Gomorrah." OF FREDERICTON.

(Continued from our last.)

I proceed to speak of another most important, but most sadly neglected part of Clerical duty-Public soul. He must be a man of meditation and prayer. Catechising. It is remarkable that most of our best And every year seems to make this work more diffifriends. Thus were the notes of this gentle bird employed as a means of penetrating the simer's heart, and reclaiming him from the error of his ways; and thus may
the feeblest instruments be made effectual to accomplish
mighty ends."

"IDELITY OF A SPANIED.

"A few days before the overthrow of Robespierre, a
revolutionary tribunal bad candemmed to death an ancient
magistrate, who was a most estimable man. His faithful
dog, a Water Spaniel, was with him when he was seized
but was not suffered to enter the prison, led the highest reportance with a specified and then with a smile, said, 'Is not this house, my dear,
and then with a smile, said, 'Is not this house, my dear,
and then with a smile, said, 'Is not this house, my dear,
and then with a smile, said, 'Is not this house, my dear,
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and then with a smile, said, 'Is not this house, my dear,
and then with a smile, said, 'Is not this house, my dear,
and then with a smile, said, 'Is not this house, my dear,
and then with a smile, said, 'Is not this house, my dear,
and then with a smile section which can wait
on the delinging years of a parent.

"Neither Sir Homas More early shin, was the such that is indifferent way of retaining the himses, will and Serven years of a parent.

"Neither Sir Homas More, nor his high-minded and English Divines have borne witness to the importance, cult, and to put more temptations in our way to neglect as add somewhat on the nature, of this duty.

> instruction of the young revives the hearts of the old; blush; even the mistakes of the catechumen serve to bined into the unity of a moral whole." Many of correct their own, whilst the form of question and uttered in a Sermon, is lost by the continuity of the discourse. Casual remarks on important subjects are will be diffused over our general conversation. lumns. Room; however, we must make for the fol- better received and treasured up. Their homeliness lowing nervous and exciting passage—which forms pleases and attracts, and the simplicity which is the question, how far a Clergyman may lawfully mix adapted to the child is found to come home to the in the recreations and amusements of ordinary society: heart of the aged man. Never is the parish Priest more affectionately regarded by his flock, never does he more closely tread in the stept of the good Shepherd, than when he familiarly, yet reverently, instructs the youth of his flock in the faith and duty of the Christian religion. To a duty so plain, so pleasing, and so useful, what objection can be made but that of incapacity, which is only another word for indolence? No Pastor who is competently instructed in the chief truths of the our time is wasted, it is then clearly our duty to with-Christian religion, and has taken pains to prove by draw. Scripture the truths contained in the Church Catechism, need be at a loss for matter; and, though a judicious method of catechising may be difficult of attainment, the difficulty is well worth mastering.

The time for such catechising is of course after the Second Lesson in the Morning or Evening Service; but the Evening Service will generally be found to be the most suitable, and the exercise need not exceed fifteen minutes. Where there is a Sunday School already formed, the materials are at hand: and thus there would always be a class preparing for Confirmation, and gradually taught the true meaning of that this duty will not henceforth rest on your Bishop.*

entertained, the indifference and apathy exhibited by parents on allowed the public catechising of children, and the public administration of Baptism, to fall comparatively into disuse. On the latter point, I trust that a great improvement is gradually taking place, and that the practice of baptizing privately, extand to doctrine." cepting in cases of necessity, is becoming continually less common but on the former, I fear that a comparison of the ago, (a time at which it is now the fashion to represent the gence a little longer, while I dwell on some matters present state of things, even with that which existed a century Church as sunk in lethargy), would not prove very satisfactory.

I have now lying before me a book of the date of 1738, containing this province of New Brunswick. ing the results of an inquiry instituted by the Bishop who then presided over the Diocese, from which it appears that the practice of catechising was almost universal. That the interests f religion have suffered materially by its discontinuance can be doubted. Travellers concur in bearing testimony to the zeal and ability with which the Clergy in Roman Catholic countries discharge this part of their duty, and to the influence which they in consequence obtain over the minds of the rising genera-tion: why should not the same beneficial consequence flow from the revival of the practice among ourselves?"—Bishop of Lincohe's Letter to his Clergy, 1857.

I would now call your attention to another equally important part of your duties-the visiting of the sick, and, "as far as need shall require, and occasion shall be given," of "the whole." Without this a Clergyman's duty is but half-discharged. In parishes where the people are collected in villages and towns,

life, his babits of constant communion with the Church his real fitness for the awful presence of the Holy One Himself. Alas! on this errand too many of our

employment, a loftier sphere of action. These, our friends and neighbours, are our fellow-sinners in a world of corruption, in a time of self-deceit and selfthe world is strong. Their blood will be required at A wholesome tale of coast life; well written, our hands, if we do not make some effort to rouse them iculcating high moral and religious principle. To from their apathy, their negligence, their sin. How we say, "if the Lord of Hosts had not left unto us a very small remnant, we had been as Sodoma, and had

> Now no man can impart to others that which he has not himself received. An ungodly Pastor may indeed be made the instrument of good to others, by preaching truth; but to benefit his people by personal acquaintance, he must have the divine life in his own

seem almost incompatible with this bustling, clamoron the main points of faith and practice, as Wen'as on of moral earthquake, rocking to and fro with continual the specific doctrines of their own Church, is the change, dizzy with agitation and excitement, craving strongest argument that can be alleged in favour of still for more. The ancient landmarks are in course LUTHER; or, The Spirit of the Reformation: by the Rev. Robert Montgomery, M.A. Fifth Ediwhich the adult portion of their flocks possess on points long voyage. But though this may be our difficulty, of Christian doctrine, they would find it almost incre- we must not be conquered by it. Our blessed Master, Circumstances prevent us from devoting, at pre- dibly small, and extremely indistinct; and such persons when he had been all day long in the crowd, sought His refusal increased Henry's anger, and the rigotr of his confinement. He was not allowed to see his family or friends; and even, pen, ink, paper, and books, were taken from him. But when, by any means, he could contrive to procure a little paper, he managed to write contrive to procure a little paper, he managed to write with a piece of coal to his loved daughter, Margaret, when the solution to do at of the Rev. author, which it is our intention to do at of the Rev. author, which it is our intention to do at of the Rev. author, which it is our intention to do at of the Rev. author, which it is our intention to do at of the Rev. author, which it is our intention to do at of the Rev. author, which it is our intention to do at of the Rev. author, which it is our intention to do at of the Rev. author, which it is our intention to do at of the Rev. author, which it is our intention to do at of the Rev. author, which it is our intention to do at of the Rev. author, which it is our intention to do at of the Rev. author, which it is our intention to do at of the Rev. author, which it is our intention to do at of the Rev. author, which it is our intention to do at of the Rev. author, which it is our intention to do at of the Rev. author, which it is our intention to do at of the Rev. author, which it is our intention to do at one thought to be known. From Sermons to acquire what ought to be known. From Sermons to acquire what ought to be known. From Sermons to acquire what ought to be known. From Sermons to acquire what ought to be known. From Sermons to acquire what ought to be known. From Sermons to acquire what ought to be known. From Sermons to acquire what ought to be known. From Sermons to acquire what ought to be known. From Sermons to acquire what ought to be known. From Sermons to acquire what ought to be known. little they understand they speedily forget, and the so much as to eat," to "retire into desert places, and In his introduction, Mr. Montgomery says:—"The hearing of Sermons is more like a mechanical exercise, rest awhile." It was necessary to their spiritual exfollowing pages are an attempt to reflect, in a poetical or a spiritual stimulant, which they take once a week, istence—and it is equally necessary to our own. To form, by a series of mental tableaux, some of the proas "becometh the Gospel of Christ," we must come what they do know is made more distinct; what they invigorated by secret prayer, and sustained and elevado not, is shewn them without putting them to the red by fellowship with the gracious Spirit of Truth. . Thus furnished, our intercourse with our people will assume a Holier character; even while we speak on these tableaux are of the very highest order of mental answer helps a weak memory to retain what, when ordinary subjects, we shall not speak in the spirit of the world, and a chastised and sober thoughtfulness

Such habits will supply us with the best answer to a question which can seldom be answered satisfactorily in the abstract, and which will admit of many modifications, according to circumstances. If, however, our spiritual intercourse with God be duly kept up, if the eye of our mind be single, we shall soon discover the point beyond which it is unsafe to proceed; and when our presence is made to countenance excess, extravagance, and idle dissipation, or when a large portion of

There is another branch of this subject which requires more attention than has, I fear, been paid to it by the Clergy of our Church in general; I mean the study of Casuistical Divinity.

Cases of soul-sickness are as various in their nature, and require as great variety of treatment at the hands of a spiritual physician, as is demanded by bodily disorders. A few words of hasty prayer, and general topics of consolation derived from the freeness of God's mercy, will not supply the wants of a burdened conscience, nor relieve one who has been engaged in complicated schemes of sin, or who has oppressed or important rite. The responsibility of the neglect of defrauded his neighbour, or whose doctrinal views on important points are confused and entangled, or who is filled with delusive fears, and morbid fancies. It addressed by a Prelate to whom the world is largely indebted on this subject. "This last difficulty," viz.: the indifference of eases. The works of Bishop Taylor and Bishop Sanparents to the moral and religious welfare of their children, says the Bishop of Lincoln, "it is your peculiar province to remove, opportunity of urging on my younger brethren the by awakening them to a sense of the responsibility attaching to the parental character, and of the heinousness of the offence in not only neglecting the moral training of their offspring, but of perverting religion into an excuse for their neglect. It is the perverting religion into an excuse for their neglect. It is the teach, will soon exhaust himself, unless he is perpetuperverting religion into all Education in this department of ministerial duty, because it is to be feared that the erroneous notions terial duty, because it is to be feared that the erroneous notions the frequent meetings of the Clergy in their Rural this most important subject, are, partly at least, traceable to our own neglect. We have not availed ourselves of the oppor- of definite subjects, and by the comparison of the tunities afforded us of forcing it upon their notice. We have practical experience of each in the discharge of Pas-

But I will no longer detain your attention on such topics, however important. I must crave your indul-

(Continued on the fourth page.)

INSECT COMFORTS.-Insects generally must lead a truly jovial life. Think what it must be to lodge in a lily. Imagine a palace of ivory or pearls, with pil-