

Poetry.

WHAT! LEAVE MY CHURCH OF ENGLAND!

What, leave my Church of England, My Father's and my own?

What, leave my Church of England, My glory and my pride?

My good old Church of England, I love her ancient name,

Oh hearts that love her to the death, The great, the wise, the good,

My dear old Church of England, I've heard the tales of blood,

I love my Church of England, For she doth love her Lord;

I love my Church of England, Because she doth not turn away,

Then hear my Church of England, Her child proclaims a vow;

God grant His grace to keep the pledge, That God will witness true,

Let others leave their arms of love, To build their pride a throne,

My Church shall still be true to me, My Fathers and my own.

THE QUEEN'S ACCESSION. A FORM OF PRAYER AND THANKSGIVING TO ALMIGHTY GOD;

To be used in all Churches and Chapels within this Realm, every Year, upon the Twentieth Day of June,

As the godly Christian emperors in ancient times, so it appears that our most religious Princes, since the Reformation,

How, when our late glorious and pious Queen Anne succeeded to the throne, there was fresh occasion to revive the festival.

THE EPISCOPATE IN THE COLONIES. (From the Colonial Church Chronicle.)

To the fifth number of this journal, for November, 1847, we inserted an address to Miss Burdett Coutts, from the proprietors and merchants of London,

Such a feeling as this was sure to be excited in England. But it might perhaps have been doubted by some, whether the residents of the Colonies would have been equally alive to the boon bestowed upon them.

At a time when latitudinarian views respecting religion prevail to an alarming extent, and when it appears expedient to make a distinction between error and truth, it is consoling to reflect that amongst the many raised up by Providence to assist in propagating the sacred doctrine of vital Christianity, one, in your person, should have appeared, entitled from her rank and high connections, to rank with the very first of England's aristocracy, and come forward to advance the best interests of mankind.

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Smith has given us, of publicly expressing our warmest thanks to you for the aid and encouragement you have afforded us, in providing for that spiritual destination in which we were involved, as well as of rendering our hearty thanks to Alnaghid God, that he has guided you to so honourable and laudable an use of the means which Providence has placed at your disposal.

"We may appear, indeed, to one unconscious of the good she is doing, and to whom perhaps the comfort of a religious rite has never been denied, to speak with a warmth disproportionate to the benefit we have received, but we speak the language of those who have seen and grieved over a lifeless Church—of those whose dwellings are among the Heathen, and who daily witness hundreds that were once received into the fold of Christ's Church, rapidly lapsing into a state of hardened infidelity—the language of those, too, who are convinced, from a knowledge of their own Colony, and a comparison of it with others, that without a strict adherence to the example of Apostolic times, no Church can maintain either its integrity or its usefulness; and since our circumstances were such, that without external aid, our own resources could never have procured us the benefit so palpably essential to our spiritual well-being, the warmth of our language must find its apology in that sense of deep gratitude which we owe, Madam, to you.

"Nay, when we look around us and see the thousands to whom the name of Christ is practically unknown, and witness, too, how much the influence of His Gospel is impeded by the vicious and irreligious example of men calling themselves Christians—an example arising, in many respects, from their spiritual condition being neglected by that Church to whom they had a right to look for warning and advice;—it must, indeed, grieve us, that those who do not echo our feeble thanks, and desire to imitate your hitherto unparalleled work of love.

"May, then, God bless you for the aid and example you have afforded, and may He so overrule human actions, that this pious endeavour of yours to make known the riches of His grace, shall be but the first-fruits of a glorious harvest to His grace.

- JOHN WILDE Chief Justice of the Colony. W. MENZIES Senior Puisne Judge. Wm. McNICOLL Second Puisne. JOHN MONTAGUE Secretary to Government. HARRY RIVERS Treasurer-General. W. FELLD Collector of Customs. T. R. ENGLISH Member of the Legislative Council. T. H. BOWLES Registrar of Supreme Court. R. CROZIER Postmaster-General. CHARLES PALMER Commissary-General. J. D. SMITH Assistant Commissary-General. And above 330 others.

In officially transmitting the above address to its destination, the Governor, Sir Harry Smith, added this graceful testimony to the value of the benefit extended to the Colony—

"I have only to add, in my official capacity, that you have conferred a boon, whose effects I trust may be as permanent as the cause is imperishable; and, in my private capacity, to assure you that I cordially join in all the grateful sentiments of my friends. But from the dictates of our own feelings, and the consciousness of having done so much for the Cape of Good Hope, as well as for other Colonies, your own noble mind and heart will derive their greatest gratification."

Nor have the hopes thus raised been disappointed. Subsequent accounts have evinced the new life and energy, which the presence of the Prelate, called to administer that diocese has infused into the operations of the Church.

In a private letter to the same Lady, necessarily among the most interested in the results of her own munificence, the distinguished officer to whose government the Colony of the Cape is committed, gives this characteristic notice of the Bishop, which will be peculiarly gratifying to his friends, and to all interested in the growth of the Church in the Colonies.

"The good Bishop was on the Frontier," he writes, "when I was there: he rode seventy miles one day to attend one of my Kaffre Meetings, with which he was highly amused; and I was glad to see the Chief, all of whose people he had regarded with great respect when I explained who he was. It will be as gratifying to you to know as he is useful to us, that your choice of a man to carry out your liberal and pious views could not have been better made. He has acquired, by his energy, tolerating of others, and his persevering activity, the high opinion and esteem of all classes and persuasions. I am very much attached to him indeed."

Other portions of the diocese have followed the example of Cape Town, in similar expressions of their feelings on the visit of the Bishop. At Colesburg, on the Frontier, in the Bechnan district, the following address to Miss Burdett Coutts was agreed to, and might have received three times the number of signatures that were attached, had not the departure of the post, occurring only at stated intervals, hastened its dismissal. It is interesting to observe among the first signatures those of the Wesleyan Minister, the Minister of the Dutch Reformed Church, and the Pastor of the Congregational Church. It was to this effect:—

"MADAM,—We, the undersigned members of the Church of England, and well wishers to it, residing in this town, beg leave to express to you our grateful sense of the benefits which we ourselves, and the community in general, are deriving from your exertions for the promotion of the spiritual interests of this Colony, and the Diocese connected with it.

"We have had, this day, the happiness of meeting the Lord Bishop of Cape Town, and under his auspices of making the first steps towards the erection of a place of worship for the members of the Church of England.

"What has been done here is, we know, only what is being done simultaneously in many other parts of the Colony; and all this amount of good has, we have ground to believe, under God, either originated with you, or become practicable through the liberality with which He has been pleased to inspire you.

"We fully believe that the praise or acknowledgments of man, with less than nothing, in comparison with the innate feeling of affection that should be due to His instrument in promoting the preaching of the Gospel of His Son our Lord Jesus Christ. Nevertheless, we feel that it is not less becoming in us than due to you, to express our grateful acknowledgments and thanks; and to assure you that your name is dear to us, and will be associated in our minds with feelings of respect and affection.

"We no less congratulate you on having attained so just a sense of the true use and value of wealth, and on being endowed with the wisdom to convert that, which is so easily the first step towards the creation of a world where they are needed; and we thus humbly trust that He to whom it was acceptable that the centurion had built us a synagogue, will graciously accept and reward you for the similar offerings in which you have been so abundant.

"We have the honour to be, Madam, "Your obliged humble servants,

"P. J. Maitles, Wesleyan Minister; Jas. Walker, J.P. and Clerk to Civ. Commissioners; W. T. R. Dixon, Sheriff to the Division of Colesburg; Thomas Reid, Minister of the Dutch Reformed Church; Samuel Nicholas de Kock, Pastor of the Congregational Church; F. Rawston, Civ. Commis. and Res. Mas.; John Campbell, Clerk of the Peace for Division of Colesburg; and above thirty others."

At Port Elizabeth, also, an address, transmitted by the Colonial Chaplain on behalf of the Vestry, thus expressed their sense of obligation for the spiritual benefit provided for them:—

"MADAM,—The Minister, Churchwardens, and Vestrymen of Port Elizabeth, seizing the earliest opportunity that has offered of their being assembled in vestry, since the arrival of their respected Diocesan in the Eastern Province of his Diocese, to convey to you their warmest thanks for the important benefits you have conferred upon themselves, their families, and the Church of God, by your liberality in endowing the Episcopate of this Colony.

"At a time when latitudinarian views respecting religion prevail to an alarming extent, and when it appears expedient to make a distinction between error and truth, it is consoling to reflect that amongst the many raised up by Providence to assist in propagating the sacred doctrine of vital Christianity, one, in your person, should have appeared, entitled from her rank and high connections, to rank with the very first of England's aristocracy, and come forward to advance the best interests of mankind.

"The Church of their fathers has long been a bye-word and a proverb in their adopted country for its inefficiency; and as the praise of a Roman centurion has been recorded in Scriptures, on account of his having built a synagogue for the Jews, so the Vestry of St. Mary's beg to assure you, Madam, that so far as they are concerned,

the name of Miss Burdett Coutts will be ever mentioned by those who acknowledge and respect with which she can lay such eminent claims, in consequence of her zeal in the cause of piety and true religion.

"With every wish that health and happiness may be your handmaids, so long as your pilgrimage on earth continues, they remain, Madam, your faithful and obedient servants in Christ, for self and fellow."

"F. M. CLELAND, Colonial Chaplain and Chairman."

One more gratifying recognition of the great social as well as religious benefit conferred by the munificence which endowed two Bishops, was made in a more public manner than those already mentioned, at Adelaide, South Australia.

In the Address delivered at the opening of the Legislative Council, on June 20, 1848, Lieut. Governor Rolbe, with much Christian feeling, made the following reference to the recent arrival of the newly appointed Bishop of Adelaide:—

"The most acceptable part of my task still remains to be accomplished,—that of congratulating you and the Colonists generally, on the successful progress of the Colony in prosperity during the past year. The statistical tables which will be laid before you, and the other financial documents, on Tuesday next, furnish abundant justification for the offering I now make. It is impossible not to gaze in this abundant measure of prosperity the protective influence of Divine Providence over this infant settlement; and in no event of the past year more strongly than in the advent among us, unaided by the Colonists themselves, of a Prelate to superintend that portion of Christ's Church to which so large a majority of the Colonists belong, who from his learning, piety and example is eminently qualified to exercise an important and beneficial influence over the entire community, and especially over the rising generation.

"Our noble-minded and munificent fellow-countryman, Miss Burdett Coutts, although the humble instrument of Divine grace, in conferring this boon upon the Colony of South Australia, has earned a lasting title to the blessings and gratitude of this and succeeding generations of its inhabitants.

"To me, personally, this benefit will be of short duration, but I avail myself of it, the most suitable occasion for exercising the privilege of my station, by publicly recording my own grateful acknowledgments to that lady, in the firm belief that I am likewise giving expression to the sentiments of those over whom it has pleased our gracious Sovereign to place me."

Upon this it was resolved by the Council:— "That this Council, concurring in the sentiments expressed by the Lieutenant-Governor, in his address to the Council on the 20th instant, desires to record its grateful sense of the Christian munificence of Miss Burdett Coutts, whereby Her Majesty has been enabled to erect this province into a separate Episcopate &c."

It is only right to add that, to render this tribute as public and as acceptable as might be, both the extract and the resolution were transmitted by the Governor to the Colonial Office, and forwarded to Miss Burdett Coutts by Earl Grey, who took the opportunity of thus expressing his concurrence in the expression of feeling which he conveyed.

"I beg to add, that it gives me great gratification to be the medium of such a communication from that distant Society, on which you have conferred so essential a benefit."

"We feel that in making public these documents, some apology is due—not to our readers, not to those who took any part in the transactions they record, for to them it can only be a subject of gratification, that honour and respect should be paid where honour and respect are due,—but to the lady to whom they were addressed. We are conscious that, had her own feelings alone been consulted, these repeated testimonies to the great benefit she had been enabled to confer would have been laid up in silence and secrecy. But permission that they should be thus recorded is given in deference to the wish of others, who felt, and justly so, that it was due to the individuals offering the tribute of their thanks—due also to the Church at large—that the facts should be known. One who has been endowed, as she has, with the heart to bestow her wealth on such objects, needs no human applause to convey satisfaction to the mind. But it is a source of satisfaction and of thankfulness to us to know that the extension of the Episcopate has been welcomed with befitting gratitude in the Colonies, and that, while the hearts of individual members are gladdened, the Churches are being thereby confirmed, comforted and edified."

PREMATURE EDUCATION.

That the education of children should not be forced like lectures in hot-houses, is becoming a popular idea. The more haste in such business, the worse speed. We find the following opinions of learned authorities on this important subject:

"Of ten infants destined for different vocations, I should prefer that the one who is to study through life should be the least learned at the age of twelve— Titian."

Intellectual effort, in the first years of life, is very injurious. All labour of mind which is required of children before their seventh year, is in opposition to the laws of nature, and will prove injurious to the organization, and prevent its proper development.— Hufeland."

Experience demonstrates that of any number of children of equal intellectual powers, those that receive no particular care in infancy, and who do not learn to read and write until the constitution begins to be consolidated, but who enjoy the benefit of a good physical education, very soon surpass in their studies those who commence earlier and who read numerous books when very young.—Spurzheim."

Dr. Adam Clarke was a very unpromising child, and learned but little before he was eight or ten years old. But at this age he was "uncommonly hardy," and possessed bodily strength superior to most children. He was considered a "greivous dunce," and was seldom praised by his father except for his ability to roll large stones—an ability which I conceive a parent should be proud to have in his son possess, previous to the age of seven or eight; that which would enable him to recite all that in all the manuals, and magazines and books for infants has ever been published.—Dr. Brigham."

If a parent was seen urging and tempting and stimulating his child to the performance of an amount of labour with legs and arms, sufficient to tax the health and strength of a full grown man, all the world would cry, "Shame upon him! he will cripple him! he will cripple his child with excessive work." Yet everybody seems to think, that though the limbs of children cannot, without injury, be urged and tasked to do the work of man's limbs, yet that their brains may be tasked to any degree with impunity. What is there in the brain and its powers essentially differing from the leg? Nothing whatever. But people seem to look upon the brain as some mystical, magical or other formation, which is exempt from the ordinary laws which govern all the other organs of the body. The principal business of a child's limbs is to grow and acquire strength. Thought, reflection, study—these constitute the natural work of man's brain; as playing and seeing are the natural work of a man's limbs.—Dr. E. Johnson.

DUDLEY CASTLE. (From "Cotton Green," by the Rev. W. Gresley, M.A.) Dudley Castle is indeed a very remarkable spot.— On a steep hill, embosomed in woods, overlooking the town, and commanding the surrounding country far and wide, stand the fragments of this old baronial residence; anciently, as it is said, the stronghold of a Saxon chieftain, named Dudu or Dud, from whom the place derives its appellation. At the Norman invasion it fell into the hands of William Fitzcualph, one of

the Conqueror's followers. From him it passed to Fulk-Pagnel and his heirs. Afterwards, by marriage with an heiress named Hawise, it came into the possession of John de Somery; and a few generations later it passed, in a similar manner, to the Sultons of Nottingham. Amongst the various occupants of this important possession, some were men of valour and renown, and others weak and ordinary persons. One who possessed the Castle in the reign of Henry VIII., was John Lord Dudley, who, as the historian Shawe informs us, "being a man of weaker understanding, so exposed himself to the snarers of usurers, that John Dudley, the Viscount Lisle and Earl of Warwick (afterwards Duke of Northumberland), thirsting after Dudley Castle, the chief seat of the family, made these money merchants the instruments to work him out of it; which, by some mortgage being at length effected, he became exposed to the charity of his friends for a subsistence, and spending the remainder of his life in visits among them was commonly called the Lord Quodam."

Thus the estate came into the possession of the famous Duke of Northumberland, who constructed the greater portion of the buildings, of which the ruins now remain. He did not, however, enjoy it long, for he was beheaded for treason, in attempting to set up the Lady Jane Grey on the throne of England, in the place of Queen Mary. After his death the property was restored to its former owners. Dudley Castle stood a siege in the time of the great rebellion, and having been taken by Cromwell's soldiers was dismantled; afterwards having been partially restored, it was destroyed by fire in the middle of the last century.

Under the protection of the great families who held the castle in the middle ages, the town of Dudley grew up at the foot of the Castle Hill. Churches and monasteries were founded, and rights and charters granted: and the town began to flourish. It was however, of a very different character from that which it now presents. The iron ore of the district was indeed known and valued. It was dug up from the bowels of the earth, and carried on the backs of horses into the neighbouring forest of Arden, the wood of which was used for smelting it. When, however, the progress of science and industry had taught the inhabitants the real value of their mineral wealth, and the peculiar suitability of the coal with which the district abounded, for making the iron ore available for use,—and when skillful ironworkers and artisans began to accumulate wealth, and the country became overgrown with mines and forges, the lord of the soil chose another place for his habitation, and the ruins of the old baronial residence stand a striking memorial of other times and manners.

The ruined fragments that still exist are full of interest. Towering above the rest is the ancient keep, built by the stout Norman—a strong quadrangular building flanked by four towers, two of which were battered down by Cromwell. The other two remain, and from the most conspicuous part of the ruins.—The site of the chapel is still marked by two pointed gothic windows; and a line of square transomed windows present a beautiful memorial of the old baronial hall. The adjoining buttery and kitchens are still discernible—together with a long line of buildings, the exact use of which cannot be precisely ascertained. These together occupy the crown of the hill, and form two sides of a triangle which is completed on the third side by a strong embattled wall. By the kind courtesy of the present owner, Lord Ward, the spacious enclosure of the castle itself, together with the delightful woods with which it is surrounded, are at all times open for the use and enjoyment of the inhabitants of the neighbouring town and country. It is an interesting sight to witness the school children from the adjoining district, freed from the close school-room, sporting on the close greensward in the castle yard; and to meet groups of townspeople and mechanics, strolling through the deep ravines and winding alleys which encircle the castle hill. It is altogether a remarkable and very interesting scene, from the close contact into which the most opposite features are brought—the remains of ancient feudalism, contrasted with modern art and industry—and the most beautiful sylvestrian scenery, in the very heart of the dirtiest and dirtiest district in the whole world.

For on looking down from the hill on which the castle stands, you see all around a confused mass of chimneys vomiting forth volumes of black smoke, blizzards furnaces, glowing coke hills, heaps of ashes round the pit mouth, steam engines plying their incessant work, and other signs of human drudgery.—The whole country is blackened with smoke by day, and glowing with fires by night. Overspread with the refuse of coal and coke, and swarming with a dense population, scattered in mean dingy houses over the region round. The "Black Country" for so the region is appropriately called, is a district of about twenty miles in length, and five in breadth, reaching from north to south, and is, with occasional interruptions, inhabited with the thickly scattered population of the sons of toil.

It would be a curious speculation to consider what will be the state of this country when its mineral wealth shall be exhausted; as exhausted no doubt it must be some time. Its fertility will be greatly injured by the refuse coal that encumbers the surface. Will the country again become forest and waste?—Will wolves again roam through the land?—When we consider that Babylon is the lair of beasts, and Tyre a mere rock for fishermen to dry their nets on, we may well believe it possible with the mining districts of England, which now teem with a swarming population, may again revert to their ancient loneliness.

But, meanwhile, what will have become of the generation of men who shall live and die? Though their habitation may be desolate, their graves still honoured, and their descendants unknown, still their immortal souls will live, and their bodies will be raised at the last day. This is the great question for really practical men. Too often, indeed, worldly men of influence and authority, look on the generation in which they live as mere instruments for increasing wealth, or building up political power. But God views them differently. He has placed them in respective stations, in order to make trial of their spirits, until the number of His elect be accomplished: the pool, in the patient endurance of their allotted toil, in sobriety, obedience, and faith—the rich and the influential, in the charitable provision which they afford their poorer brethren for knowing and doing the will of Him Who made them, and bound them at together, rich and poor, statesman and mechanic, master and workman, in one great community, to help each other onward in the way to heaven.

HUME'S UNFAIRNESS AS TO THE CHARACTER OF KING ALFRED THE GREAT. (From the London Quarterly Review) In Hume's very elaborate life of Alfred, which occupied one-fourth of the "History of England" up to that period, he has conceded every passage, every fact, every incident, every transaction, displaying that active belief in Christianity, which governed the whole tenor and course of Alfred's life. The sedulous care which Hume has bestowed, in obscuring and deleting the memorials of Alfred's Christianity, may be judged of by the three following specimens:—

"He usually divided his time into three portions: one was employed in sleep and the reflection of his body by diet and exercise; another, in the dispatch

of business; a third, in study and devotion. . . . and by such a regular distribution of his time, though he often laboured under great bodily infirmities, this married hero, who fought in person fifty-six battles by sea and land, was able during a life of no extraordinary length, to acquire more knowledge, and even to compose more books, than most sedulous men, though blessed with the greatest labour and application, has in more fortunate ages, made the object of their untirested industry."

Without containing anything which is absolutely false, the above passages contain nothing which is true. Alfred's mind and exertions, according to the impression produced by Hume, were all but wholly engrossed by his temporal concerns; the regular distribution of his time was solely intended to enable him to combine the character of an active warrior and a vigilant sovereign with that of a literary student. Whereas the whole end and intent of Alfred's course of life, of which one half was given to God, was to combine the active duties of a sovereign with the strict devotion of the recluse; to keep his heart out of the world, in which he was compelled, by God's appointment, to converse—to bear the crown as his cross; so that the performance of his duties towards God might not be rendered a temptation for shrinking from those labours and responsibilities which God had imposed.

Alfred set apart a seventh portion of his own revenue for maintaining a number of workmen, whom he constantly employed in rebuilding the ruined cities, castles, palaces and monasteries. Even the elegancies of life were brought to him from the Mediterranean and the Indies; and his subjects, by seeing those productions of the peaceful arts, were taught to respect the virtues of justice and industry, from which alone they could arise."

Who, in this narrative, could discover that Alfred set apart one-half of his entire revenue for pious purposes, in order that, so far as his station admitted, he might fulfil the obligation of poverty? "Sensible that the people at all times, especially when their understandings are obstructed by ignorance and bad education, are not much susceptible of speculative instruction, Alfred endeavoured to convey his morality by apologies, parables, stories, apophthegms, couched in poetry; and besides propagating amongst his subjects former compositions of that kind which he found in the Saxon tongue, he exercised his genius in inventing works of like nature, as well as in translating from the Greek the elegant fables of Æsop. He also gave Saxon translations of Orosius and Bede's histories; and of Boethius concerning the Consolations of Philosophy."

In this enumeration of the works produced by Alfred, or under his direction, Hume, extracting from Spelman's Life, in which the catalogue is complete, quietly leaves out all such as are contaminated by Christianity. All Alfred's translations of the Pastoral of St. Gregory—the Dialogues of the same Pope—the Soliloquies of St. Augustine—the Psalms—several other portions of the Bible—and his "Hand-Book"—(selections from the Scriptures, with commentaries and reflections), constantly borne about him—and to which he added at every interval of leisure, even in the midst of his secular employments. The whole object of Alfred's instruction was intended for the diffusion, not of literature in its modern sense, but of such portions of human knowledge as might be rendered subservient to Faith. Hume, by repainting Alfred's portrait in coarse and gaudy colours, has thus dabbed out all the characteristics of Alfred's individuality—his religious foundations, his devotional charity—his labours for the diffusion of the Scriptures—his bodily penances and mortifications—and, above all, that, as king and legislator, Alfred entirely based his laws upon the Bible, declaring to his people that immutable truth which no other king or legislator has been sufficiently enlightened to proclaim, that if they obeyed the precepts of Almighty God, no other law would be required. Read Alfred's character as it is presented by Hume to the readers, particularly to the youthful reader, and the "sovereign, the warrior, the politician, and the patron of literature" becomes the counterpart of Frederick of Prussia, whose epithet of "the Great" is the very curse of the kingdom over which he ruled.

The Quakers presented an address, on Tuesday week, to the Queen, and exhibiting many characteristics which ordinary attire is just the fashion of the "Court dress," bearing the sword; and, therefore, they became courtiers with very little trouble, and without disfigurement.—Early's Bristol Journal.

THE CHOLERA.—General Charles Tache de la Pagerie, uncle of the Empress Josephine, has died in Paris of cholera this week, after a few hours' illness.—14th May.

STEAM COMMUNICATION IN NEW ZEALAND.—Steam communication between Nelson and the other settlements is about to take place forthwith.

The Galway Traditor states that the deaths in the Ballinacorney workhouse amounted in one week to the frightful number of 860.

A SON OF THE TIMES.—The Rev. Denis Maher, parish priest of Upperchurch, near Borehall, has thrown up his parish in consequence of not getting his dues, or being able to procure half as much as would support him, and he is now living in Thurles as a private gentleman.

THE SEA SERPENT.—We observe in the Newcastle paper, that a strange and hitherto unknown fish, nearly thirteen feet in length, and possessing many characteristics which ordinary fish are deficient in, was taken in the Bay of Newcastle, near the Dalrymple coast, in his description of the great sea snake, has really been caught off the Northumberland coast by the Cultertons fishermen, and has been exhibited in Newcastle, where it has created the great excitement. Newcastle, where it has created the great excitement. Newcastle, where it has created the great excitement.

ALLEGED IRREGULARITIES AT CAMBRIDGE.—We understand that a gentleman of the University, in a distinguished position, has been letting his brother, an undergraduate, have a peep at the examination papers before the proper period, whereby he was enabled to get all the first prizes in both classics and mathematics. Rumour also states that Cambridge graduates have signified their intention of leaving the University, unless the case be summarily dealt with.—Bury Post.

THE VACANT COLONELIES.—Major General Sir John Grey is to succeed to the colonelcy of the 1st Foot.—Major General Brotherton, C. B., the inspecting officer of cavalry, is to succeed the late Sir Robert Thomas Wilson, as Colonel of the 15th Hussars.—It is said that Major-General Haro, Charles C. B., is to succeed to the 23rd foot.—No success has been yet named for the colonelcy of the 28th foot, vacant by the death of Sir Edward Paget.

Lieutenant-General Sir George Anson is, it is stated, to succeed the late Sir Edward Paget, as Governor of Chelsea Hospital.

Vice-Admiral Boucher, a most distinguished Naval Officer of late war, died at the Cove of Cork, at an advanced age.—19th May.

The Recorder of Liverpool has decided that grocers have no right in weighing, and in indicating the weight of the paper or wrapper in which it might be enclosed.

A few days ago, a young woman, after suffering from cholera 24 hours, apparently died. Her friends, however, placed her in the coffin, and they were on the point of carrying the body to the churchyard, when she rose from her narrow tenement, burst under her bereavement, and formed one of the living assemblage.—Bristol Journal, May 10.

It has been decided by the French government to give up the Marquess, but to retain Tahiti.

DEATH OF MISS EDGEMORTH.—Miss Edgeworth, the celebrated Irish novelist, died at Edgeworthstown, County of Longford, on the morning of Monday last, after a few hours' illness. She had reached the advanced age of 83, and the last years of her life were passed in her native village in tranquillity and peace.

EXTRAORDINARY RESTITUTION.—The Ecclesiastical Gazette quotes the following curious circumstance, from the archives of the Exeter Cathedral Library:—"In arranging the facsimile of the Exon Domesday, in their proper order, Mr. Barrow had the mortification of observing that at page 233, a single leaf had been extracted, which he recorded in 1810. Subsequently to this period, Mr. Trevelyan called to see the Domesday, and the book being open, produced from his pocket a leaf which exactly supplied the leaf that was the record. On descending it, it appeared, came into the possession of Mr. Trevelyan by descent from his ancestor, Dean Wigham, who in the time of Henry VIII. was the Dean of Exeter, and doubtless he was who abstracted the identical leaf, either from curiosity or from a less moral motive. The Dean, however, had undergone a most fortunate accident, whereby a leaf lost in the time of the Reformation has thus been restored in our own, having the effect, moreover, of rendering perfect one of the most interesting historical documents in existence."

AN OFFICIAL RETURN OF THE UNOCCUPIED DWELLING-HOUSES IN LONDON, of a rental of £30 and upwards, gives the extraordinary number of 5,900.

A DECEASED SURVIVOR.—There is a monument near the baptismal font of St. Andrew's Church, Plymouth, with the following inscription:—"Here lies the body of James Vernon, Esq., only surviving son of Admiral Vernon. Died 23rd July, 1753."

WEEDING THE ARMY.—The reduction in the number of men of several regiments at home, continues rapidly to take place. The weeding companies of the 40th, 69th, and 95th regiments, and men never likely to prove efficient.—United Service Gazette.

CURIOUS CIRCUMSTANCE.—Some swallows are building their nests in the "purifiers" of the Gas works, Cardiff, and it is believed that they are the same birds which have made that spot the locality for rearing their young during the previous three seasons.

A FOX'S LAIR.—The keepers and labourers of Mr. Leigh of Adling, supposing that there was a wood of foxes in the Park, set to work to dig them out on Saturday week, when they found six burrows; and in the course of their digging in the hole, they found the following animal stores provided by their parent, in a greater or less state of preservation:—the remains of one hen-bird, one woodcock, one wood duck, two livers, eight rabbits, one jack-rabbit, one turtle, five rats, two mice, and one lamb. Some of these were nearly whole and fresh; others in a state of decomposition.

A CHILD KILLED BY A CAT.—The Dumfries papers record the following painful circumstance, which occurred in a house between Dumfries and Edinburgh. The only inmate of the dwelling at the time had gone out to draw water from a spring, leaving his wife and a few months old child, who were in the cradle. Scarcely had she shut the door when a large cat, which had never exhibited symptoms violence before, attacked the infant, and inflicted so many wounds on the head and upper parts of the body, that although medical assistance was speedily procured, the unfortunate victim to clinical ferocity died shortly afterwards.

RAILWAYS ELECIFIED.—Another motive power will be in operation soon. Electricity will soon be applied to that purpose. The principle is already settled, and in a few years we have no doubt at work. The discovery to which we refer, however, is said to be applicable to common roads. The matter seems to work in this way; your vehicle is at suffering from creaking steps—take the reins or the rudder—twist your thumb, press your toe, or do some other insignificant action, after the manner of feeble machinery, and you are off at an unimagined degree of speed. The result in the water is not yet stated, perhaps not yet tried; but any power which can move them on water, and that shall serve for locomotion, if

INDULGENCE, and admitted they were prepared for no other result. Indeed, the four prisoners were quite cheerful and in the enjoyment of excellent health, with the exception of O'Donoghue, who is labouring under slight indisposition.

APPELLING RESULTS OF STARVATION.—Mr. Blonker, of Dean-street, Solo, states on the authority of a letter from a friend residing at Waterville, county Kerry, that on the 10th inst. there were eight dead bodies lying on the public highway, within the walking distance of 8 miles of road from that place. The bodies (says the writer) were like skeletons as they lay on the ground, and must have come to their deaths by sheer starvation.

SCARLET FEVER BEANS.—It is suggested that a good method of growing scarlet fever beans is to plant eight or nine seeds in a circle of 18 inches diameter, and put a good long pole 9 or 10 feet long in the centre, and train the beans up to it. They produce more fruit, shade less, require less ground, and are very ornamental. Where the occupiers of gardens have the means this method is strongly recommended.

PERVERTION TO ROMANISM.—The *Exeter Flying Post* says:—It is rumoured that Mr. Charles Bowring, youngest son of Dr. Bowring, and grandson of Charles Bowring, Esq. of Lark-bury, in this city, has been received into the bosom of the Romish Church, and baptized by the Rev. Dr. Oliver—intending to become a Priest of that Church!

DEATH OF MRS. ROTHSCHILD.—News of the death of the mother of the great Baron Rothschild, and the grandmother of the present baron, has been received by the Messrs. Rothschild on Friday. She was the age of 97, and leaves a daughter, the Countess de Nassau, and a son, the Duke of Devonshire, at 80. She died in the humble house in the Julienne, at 50, Frankfort-on-the-Maine, which was the birth-place of her children. Through life she refused to abandon that roof, although she might have exchanged it for a palace—19th May.

THE SPANISH HALL MURDERS.—The only link wanting to complete the chain of evidence against the murderer, was found on Saturday morning last, by the servant of Mr. Esch, jun., at Poths Farm, on a tinner or a dung heap, in an outdoor where the horses take shelter from the weather. It is a bell-metal, double-barrelled blunderbuss, and the ramrod found in the stomach of the murderer, is the same as that of Mrs. Gity, fitly exactly—23rd July.

EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF SORROWFULNESS.—At a quarter past one o'clock on Monday morning, a young man, 17 years of age, of the name of Mr. John Zuppinger, butcher, was met by police-officer Poth, in a state of nudity, on the Balton and fast asleep towards Balton at a rapid speed. He was found fast asleep by a party who were on their way to work, and to awake him. A wretched fellow, who was in a wretched state of dress, he was found by a party who were on their way to work, and to awake him. A wretched fellow, who was in a wretched state of dress, he was found by a party who were on their way to work, and to awake him. A wretched fellow, who was in a wretched state of dress, he was found by a party who were on their way to work, and to awake him.

A NEW INGENUITY IN SMOULING.—An unusual case of smouldering was detected on Friday morning, at the Custom House. A case of Dutch butter, in the usual size rolls, was entered for duty, and the officers of Customs opened it to ascertain its contents, and to all appearance was satisfactory; but upon searching one of the rolls the contents were found to be a solid mass of butter, and, on the officers cutting into the butter, found a small tin canister of tobacco embedded in each roll. There were in all about 100 rolls—John Bull.

Lord Dalhousie has contributed £500, and Lord Gough £400, for the widows and orphans of those who fell at Chillianwallah and Rannagar.

The following are the particulars relative to the late attempt upon the life of the Queen, condensed from the *John Bull*:—The Royal carriage at half-past 6 o'clock had arrived at that point of the Constitution Hill, where, in 1830, the late King had attempted to assassinate Her Majesty. A woman who had been standing to witness the Royal carriage was accosted by a stranger in a flannel jacket, who asked her "what she was waiting for," and before she could reply he seized her by the shoulders and asked her "are you waiting to see the Queen? has she come in?" "I have come in," she replied, "but she has not come in." "Then you were here when she had better than a little while," she replied, "she had better than a little while." She had scarcely finished, when observing the outsiders advancing she said, "Here she comes." She did not exactly catch the answer made, but she thought she replied, "All right!" The man immediately pulled a pistol from his breast pocket, which appeared already cocked; at that moment the Royal party passed, when he pulled the trigger, and the pistol went off. Whether it was loaded with ball, or with any other deadly missile, it is impossible to present to say; as the Police have not yet had sufficient time to minutely examine the ground. The prisoner for a long time refused to give his name, but at last he said it was John Hamilton, that he was a bricklayer by trade, that he was an Irishman without father or mother or any relation in England, and that he had been in the country for two months back; he said for the last two or three months he had had no work, and lived for four months past at No. 3, Ecclestone-place, Pimlico, and previous to that he had lived in the High Street, in the New Road. Upon being searched only a few half-pence were found.

General Wemyss, Esquire, to the Queen, did not think the pistol had any other charge than powder; if it had been charged with a bullet or shot he must have received it; the Queen could have received no injury, as the ball could not have entered her. It is our firm belief, from information obtained from most authentic sources, that murder was the farthest from the thoughts of the wretched miser when he committed the outrage, and that his object was solely notoriety, and a consequent ultimate provision for himself, either as an assassin, lunatic or a transport. This belief is strengthened from the fact that he is an ignorant, half-starved Irishman, occupying one of the lowest stations in society.

Hamilton, (who has been in the habit of attending a low Club in Pimlico,) was committed to Newgate for a misdemeanour, under the 5th and 6th of Victoria, c. 51, for "bring at her Majesty with intent to alarm, &c., and will be tried at the Old Bailey Sessions in June.

CHURCH SERVICES IN THE CITY.

ST. JAMES'S CHURCH.
Rev. W. J. GRASSET, M. A., Rector.
Rev. R. MITCHELL, A. B., Assistant Minister.
(Service at the Church of the Holy Trinity.)
Sunday,—10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.
Rev. J. G. D. McKENZIE, Incumbent.
Sunday,—11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

TRINITY CHURCH, KING STREET.
Rev. W. H. RIPLEY, A. B., Incumbent.
Sunday,—11 A. M. and 6 P. M.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH.
Rev. STEPHEN LETT, LL.D., Incumbent.
Sunday,—11 A. M., and 7 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, YONGE ST.
(In this Church the seats are all free and unappropriated.)
Rev. H. SCADDING, M. A., Incumbent.
Rev. W. STANLEY, M. A., Assistant Minister.
Sunday,—12 Noon, and 6 P. M.

The Churches in this list are placed in the order in which they were built.

WEEKLY CALENDAR.

Day	Date	1st Lesson	2d Lesson
G	June 24	2d SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY. (M. E.)	1 Sam. 2, Mark 8.
M	" 25	3d SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY. (M. E.)	2d Nat. 16, 16, 13.
T	" 26	" "	" "
W	" 27	" "	" "
Th	" 28	" "	" "
F	" 29	" "	" "
S	" 30	" "	" "
G	" 31	1st SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY. (M. E.)	1 Sam. 12, Luke 11.

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, JUNE 21, 1849.

CONTENTS OF THE OUTSIDE.

First Page.—*Deferred Extracts from our English Papers.*
Fourth Page.—*Fourth Page.*
Hygiene.—*Hygiene.*
Premature Education.—*Premature Education.*
Deaths.—*Deaths.*
Births.—*Births.*
Deaths.—*Deaths.*
Births.—*Births.*

The Lord Bishop of Toronto will hold his next General Ordination in St. George's Church, Kingston, on Sunday, the 19th of August. Candidates for Holy Orders, whether of Deacon or Priest, are requested to communicate with delay to the Rev. J. J. Grasset, Examining Chaplain, their intention to effect themselves, and to be present for Examination in the Hall of the Theological Institution at Cobourg, on the Tuesday previous to the day of Ordination, at 9 o'clock, A. M. They are required to be furnished with the usual Testimonials, and the Si Quis atested in the ordinary manner.

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MY DEAR BRETHREN OF THE HOME AND SIMCOE DISTRICTS.
Toronto, 6th June, 1849.

It is my intention (D. V.) to visit, for the purpose of holding confirmations, your several Parishes and Stations in accordance with the following list:

I remain, &c.,
JOHN TORONTO.

Day	Place	Time
Friday, 22	Penetanguishene	3 P.M.
Saturday, 23	Craig's, Medonte	10 A.M.
	Barrie	2 P.M.
	Innisfil Church	5 P.M.
Sunday, 24	West Gwillimbury	11 A.M.
	Tecumseh	3 P.M.
Monday, 25	Lloydstown	11 A.M.
Tuesday, 26	St. Luke's, Mulmur	10 A.M.
	St. John, Mono	3 P.M.
Wednesday, 27	St. Mark's, Mono	10 A.M.
	Boulton's Mills	5 P.M.
Thursday, 28	Gore of Toronto	10 A.M.
	Norval	3 P.M.
Friday, 29	Nasagawanya	11 A.M.
Saturday, 30	Nelson	11 A.M.
	Wellington Square	3 P.M.

July, 1849.

Day	Place	Time
Sunday, 1	Oakville	10 A.M.
	Palermo	3 P.M.
Monday, 2	Hornby	11 A.M.
	Streetsville	4 P.M.
Tuesday, 3	Sydenham	11 A.M.
	St. Peter's, Credit	3 P.M.
Wednesday, 4	Etobicoke	11 A.M.
	Weston	3 P.M.

Should there be any error or omission in this list, the Bishop requests the Clergymen interested to notify him of the same in time to be corrected.

SCHEMISM AND ERASMIANISM.
The Anglo-Scottish Schemism, who have made common cause with the amiable, but weak-minded and much erring Sir William Dunbar, bring already to feel the egregious anomaly of their position. Menger and his associates are their pretensions to Churchmanship, they cannot shut their eyes to the absurdity of associating their sect, however remotely, with the idea of Episcopacy, so long as they claim the official services of no Bishop. They may read the Anglican Liturgy, but their meetings-houses and graveyards must remain unconsecrated; and though they may baptize the young of their adherents, there is no Prælate to whom they can present them as candidates for the Apostolic rite of Confirmation.

In such circumstances we are more grieved than surprised that these ordained sectarians have made a desperate, and we must add, most unskillful attempt, to extricate themselves from the dilemma in which they are entangled. On the 23rd of last month they brought their case before the House of Lords by a Petition, the erastian and anti-Catholic spirit of which is almost without a counterpart in the dismal records of schemism. This document prays in effect that all Clergymen of the Church of England and Ireland, and appointed to Chapels in Scotland might be induced to the charge of their congregations by the Archbishop of Canterbury, or some other English Bishop; and that there might be periodical visitations in Scotland by the Bishops of the Established Church; and finally that the petitioners might be placed upon such a footing, as would give them the advantages of the discipline of their own Church.

In one thing did these poor misled and misleading men show something like consistency and discrimination. They selected Lord Brougham as their mouth-piece! Well fitted was the founder of a Creeds College to advocate such a cause! Most appropriate was it that the veteran Edinburgh Reviewer—the grey haired pioneer of that God-despising liberalism now so fatally prevalent—should act as the champion of a clique, seeking to bring the Church Catholic under the thralldom of secular authority! If they have a spark of gratitude in their composition, surely the petitioners will not fail to dedicate their first Erastian Cathedral to *Saint Brougham and Vaux*, and inscribe over the portal in letters of brass, their patron's well-known declaration that, MAN IS NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR HIS BELIEF!

As might be anticipated, the arguments of the learned advocate of schemism were culled, not from the Bible, but from that more popular compendium, the *Statutes at Large*. He pleaded the cause of his clients much after the same fashion that we can conceive the Attorney General of King Darius cited the laws of the Medes and Persians in opposition to Daniel, the Chrethman. "The theory of the universality of the Church he never once attempted to grapple with; nor did he essay to show how the request of the *Dunbarites* could be made to harmonize with the Catholic Canon, so highly prized by the British Reformers, and which they employed with such telling force against the usurpations of Rome, that no Bishop may exercise jurisdiction in the Diocese of another. Lord Brougham could not fail to know that any such attempt would prove a signal failure, and therefore he steered a course diametrically the reverse. He boldly asserted that Episcopacy had been *finally rooted out* of Scotland in 1688! and that as in point of fact there was now no Episcopal Church in that section of the empire, no obstacle intervened to the complying with the prayer of his constituents! We hesitate not to assert that more bare faced and unmitigated erastianism never was enunciated in any assembly, civil or Ecclesiastical, since the days of Korah and his doomed associates.

The Bishop of Salisbury *condemned* to refute the *fimsy sophisms* of the erastian-Chancellor. He met him upon his own wretched ground, and demonstrated that any recognition of the authority of the English or Irish Bishops in Scotland would be an infringement of the Act of Union. With generous ardour he expressed his sympathy for the North British branch of the Church, which, "though unendowed, unestablished, and unprotected, was, nevertheless, a Christian Church." He contended that if the learned Lord's argument was good for anything, it would go to prove that the "Church of Christ did not exist in the world till the fourth century, and did not exist now in countries where it was not established and endowed by law."

The Bishop of Exeter spoke out in his usual straightforward and decided manner.

With reference to the petition, he observed that the Church of England was a *local Church*. "Thus, it was a branch of the Holy Catholic Church, but beyond its own limits it has no authority whatever; and consequently, the persons referred to in the petition could not be considered members of the Church of England, but must be considered as members of the Church of Scotland. It was the duty of the members of the Church of England, upon leaving the territory of that Church, to conform themselves to the laws of the Church into whose limits they passed; if that Church were a branch of the Holy Apostolic Church, One of the Articles of the Church was the right and duty of the Church to derive rights and ceremonies from itself, and those who subscribed to that article admitted that the Church of Scotland had a right to its own ceremonies. Therefore, if any one of its Clergymen were to contradict the doctrine in an open and public manner, he should feel it his duty to institute proceedings against him. For these reasons these petitioners, in his opinion, had no ground to stand upon. The evil would be inculcated, of admitting the notion that in this matter Parliament had the right of legislating on the subject of the Episcopalian Church of Scotland."

OWEN'S SOUND.
The Venerable the Archbishop of York, we learn, has just returned from a missionary visit to Owen's Sound, on Lake Huron. The rout which he pursued comprised a journey, from Toronto and back, of about 350 miles, chiefly over a road unsurpassed for roughness in the Province. We understand that upon this important line of country are large numbers of members of the Church, warmly attached to her communion, and most anxious for the ministrations to which they were accustomed in their fatherland. During the progress of this tour, the Archbishop performed thirteen services, which, though most of them occurred on week-days, were very satisfactorily attended;—twenty-eight children were baptized, and the Holy Communion administered to a sick person. We are happy to add that arrangements are in progress, which, it is hoped, will result in the appointment of a clergyman at Elora and Sydenham after the ensuing ordination.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.
Under the title of "*Great Success from Small Beginnings*," the Rev. T. B. Murray has published a *Jubilee Tract*, containing sundry historical notices of the above venerable Society. This reasonable production it is our intention to transfer to our columns, and we would bespeak for it an attentive perusal.—Every thing connected with an Association to which our Diocese is so deeply indebted, must be of interest to the Canadian Churchman.

THE CHOLERA.
With feelings of gratitude we record that hitherto the ravages of this terrible disease in our Province, have been slight, comparatively speaking. There is every reason to hope that with the blessing of Almighty God, regularly prayed for in the Church, and a careful use of precautionary means, we may be spared the horrors which accompanied the march of the pestilence on former occasions.

The following sanitary rules, from the *Churchman's Almanack* for 1849, published under the direction of the Committee of General Literature and Education appointed by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, appear to be extremely judicious. If systematically acted upon, the most beneficial results may be fairly anticipated:—

1. Prevention of Cholera—In all cases of Cholera instantly resort to medical aid; nor should any indisposition be neglected; for during the prevalence of this epidemic other disorders often take the form of this disease.
2. Avoid as far as possible, a low diet, and the use of impure water in cooking, or for drink.
3. Let every room be daily thrown open for the admission of fresh air, and this more particularly when the weather is dry.
4. Keep your rooms as clean and sweet as possible, not only by daily cleaning, but dry scrubbing.
5. Avoid excessive fatigue and exposure to damp and cold, especially during the night.
6. Avoid cold drinks and acid liquors, especially when the body is fatigued or heated.
7. Avoid raw and unripe fruit and raw vegetables.
8. Let excess in the use of fermented liquors and tobacco be avoided, and especially avoid ardent spirits.
9. Avoid, as far as possible, a low diet, and the use of impure water in cooking, or for drink.
10. Wear sufficient dry, warm clothing, and a flannel or woollen belt round the lower part of the stomach, not less than nine inches in breadth.
11. This has been found serviceable in checking the tendency to bowels complaint, so common during the prevalence of cholera. The disease has, in this country, been always found to commence with a looseness in the bowels, and in this stage is very tractable. It should, however, be noticed that the looseness is frequently unattended by pain or uneasiness, and fatal delay has often occurred from the notion that cholera must be attended with cramps. In the earlier stages here referred to there is no griping or cramp, and it is at this period that the disease can be most easily arrested.
12. Keep the person and clothes very clean.
13. Let every cause tending to depress the moral and physical energies be carefully avoided; avoid exposure to extremes of heat and cold.
14. Avoid crowding of persons within houses and apartments.
15. Avoid sleeping in low and damp rooms.
16. Let all bedding and clothing be daily exposed to the warmth and air.
17. Remove every impure, animal and vegetable, to a distance from the habitations, such as slaughter-houses, pig-sties, cess pools, &c.
18. Close all uncovered drains, and carefully and frequently cleanse them.
19. Keep your houses and the grounds around them dry.
20. Let all partitions be removed from within and without the habitation which unnecessarily impede ventilation.
21. Bury the dead in places removed from the dwellings of the living.

By the timely adoption of simple means such as these, Cholera or any other epidemic may be mitigated or prevented; so true it is that "internal sanitary arrangements and not quarantine and sanitary lines, are the safeguards of nations."

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.
It is with regret that we are again constrained to make an appeal to our non-paying Subscribers.—Though the current volume is rapidly drawing to a close, more than one-half of our accounts are still unpaid. We must be excused when we say that such a state of matters is very far from creditable to the delinquent parties. Some of them, very possibly, may plead the pressure of the times, but we fear that in the great majority of cases no such excuse can be legitimately advanced. The sum payable by each Subscriber is so small that with a very slight effort nine-tenths of the defaulters could at once realize the amount. It is an humiliating, but an undeniable truth, that in reference to newspaper accounts, a sad want of moral honesty prevails in this Province. Men

honourable in their general dealings, and prompt in the settlement of their general obligations, seem to imagine that the subscription to a periodical forms an exception to the otherwise universal rule—and they can contemplate with the most stolid indifference the necessary consequences of their conduct. These consequences in our case, threaten to be of a most serious nature. It is with the utmost difficulty that we can manage to defray our weekly expenses; and if the present appeal prove unavailing it may come to be a matter of grave deliberation whether the paper ought not to be discontinued altogether. Such a catastrophe we trust will be averted by our Subscribers promptly making payment of the sums due by them. We have spoken strongly, but the exigency of the case required strong speaking.

We may add that Mr. Wood is at present in the Western portion of the Diocese, and has authority to receive and give discharges for sums due not only to the present Publisher of the *Church*, but to the Diocesan Press. Money transmitted to the Publisher by post will come safely to hand.

But, independently of refusing to be governed by mere considerations of first cost, it is necessary, if we would succeed in our attempts to produce superior animals, that we should become acquainted with the anatomy and general physical conformation of the horse, on which his valuable properties depend.—There are also peculiar distinctive features attached to the different breeds, which should not be overlooked, as the animal which possesses the distinctive marks of the race to which he is said to belong, in the greatest perfection, is much more certain to be of genuine descent, and, consequently, much more likely to produce an offspring possessing valuable properties. On this head we may quote with propriety the following remarks from the Rev. W. L. Rham's Dictionary of the Farm, an excellent authority, (Article, "*Breeding*");—"In the animals selected to breed from there are points, as they are called, which are peculiar conformations, some of which are connected with the natural formation of the skeleton, and others appear to be the result of an association derived from the known qualities of certain individuals. That high withers and a freely moving shoulder-blade, in a horse, are connected with his speed is readily perceived; and that the length of the muscles of the quarters, and the manner of their insertion should affect his power, is equally evident; but it is not so apparent that the manner in which the ears are placed on the head, the shape of the nose or jaw, and the insertion of the tail higher or lower, has an important effect on the value of an animal, independently of any arbitrary idea of beauty.—A breeder who should not attend to these circumstances in the animals chosen to breed from, would find to his cost that it is something more than mere taste which has determined these points. It is the result of observation and experience, that certain breeds are invariably connected with certain peculiarities, and that these are almost invariably connected with good qualities, apparently quite independent of the parts on which these points appear."

Another point to be attended to by the breeder, is the adapting of the stock of horses to the particular use for which they are more immediately required.—This may be either for sales for particular purposes, or for the general use of the farm. For the latter purpose we do not require an overgrown animal, like the very heavy English cart, or dray horse, which some would wish to introduce. This animal, though of immense power, is unsuited to our wants from its extreme slowness. We require a strong, medium sized, well built, compact, active class of animals, somewhat after the style of the improved hack or roadster, or approaching to that of the Clydesdale variety. The well-to-do farmer will also require a well bred roadster or two, for the saddle or carriage occasionally, or may be disposed to raise a few thorough-bred animals for sale.

Having determined upon the particular class of animal which we consider it advantageous to breed, it is necessary that we should understand and pay attention to the principles of the art of breeding, in order that we may succeed in producing specimens of as perfect a description as possible. Without attending to this, failure and disappointment will be met with. If we cannot obtain well bred animals of the particular class we require, to begin with, a commencement must be made by selecting a mare approaching as nearly as possible to the desired form, or, if there is no choice in this respect, the horse must be as nearly perfect as possible, and every quality must be kept in view which furthers the desired object. The distinguishing points of the perfect animal, which would require too much space to be enumerated here, must be studied and attended to, and improved as far as possible. A perfect conformation of the bodily frame is essential: the capacity of the chest and the healthy nature of the lungs are points which must never be overlooked, whatever may be the purpose for which the horse is bred, for, although a defect may be in some degree counteracted, by a judicious choice of the individual coupled with the defective animal, it is only when there is no alternative or choice that any defect in the bodily frame of any animal kept for breeding should be overlooked. In spite of every care, the defect will re-appear in the offspring, sometimes not till after several generations. If it were possible to find individuals without fault or defect, no price would be too great for them, and for those that have been carefully selected for several generations it is real economy to give a very liberal price. In horses bred for racing or the chase, experience has fully proved the truth of this rule, and no one who pretends to breed race horses would attempt to do so from a mare which had a natural defect, or from a horse whose whole pedigree was not free from fault. For mere swiftness, the shape of the animal must combine strength with great activity: the chest must be deep, the lungs free, and the digestive organs sound but small, to add as little weight to the body as is consistent with the healthy functions of nature; the legs should be long and small, and the bones compact and strong; but the principal thing to be attended to is the carriage, and no quality is more hereditary. With respect to horses whose strength and endurance are their most desirable qualities, a greater compactness of form is required, and a greater copiousness of the digestive organs may be admitted. Carelessness of constitution is hereditary like other qualities, and the manner in which the colts are reared tends greatly to confirm or diminish this.

The last point to which we shall allude is that of *crossing*, that is, the probability of any two individuals being likely to produce a valuable offspring. Although a horse and mare may produce very good animals of their kind, it does not follow that a union between them will be attended with a successful result, unless their physical properties are such as to render such a union judicious. In relation to this we shall quote the following correct observations from the article already made use of, by the Rev. W. L. Rham:—"No greater mistake can be committed than that of making what are called violent crosses, such as coupling a very spirited male with a sluggish female, an animal with very large bones with one of very slender make, a long limbed animal with a compact one. By such crosses the first produce has often appeared much improved; but nature is not to be forced, and if the breed is unimproved, it is not to be expected, and defects are certain to follow. The safe way is to choose the animals as nearly alike in their general qualities as possible, taking care that where there is a defect in one it exist not in the other, which would infallibly perpetuate it. A defect can never be remedied by means of another of an opposite kind, but by great attention it may be diminished gradually, and at last disappear entirely.

In horses and horned cattle many breeders prefer a male rather less in size than the female, and pretend that the foetus has more room to develop its members in what they term a *roomy* female. There may be some truth in this, but equality of size, or rather the due proportion established in nature seems most likely to produce a well formed offspring; any considerable deviation from this is generally attended with defect. Nothing is more common than for a country gentleman who has a useful, favourite mare, not particularly well bred, when an accident has rendered her unfit for work, to have her covered by some very high-bred stallion, expecting to have a very superior foal: sometimes this succeeds, but in general it ends in disappointment, especially if the mare be small. A much more certain way is to choose a half-bred stallion, nearly of the size of the mare, and having those good parts which the mare already possesses. In this case there is every probability of raising a well proportioned and useful animal, instead of a *cross-made* one, as the breeders call them, probably from the very circumstance of these *crosses* not succeeding in general.—We advert to this as a fact which many of our readers may know from experience."

(To be concluded in our next.)

AGRICULTURE.
OBSEVATIONS FOR JUNE.
By about the close of the first week in this month, planting and sowing on the farm, with the exception, perhaps, of late turnips and buckwheat, should be fully completed. Vegetation now progresses rapidly. The cattle will be able to maintain themselves well on the pasture-fields. Although, if an interval of comparative leisure may be looked for at any period during summer, it will probably be towards the close of this month, during the week or two preceding the hay season, there will still be generally, on most farms, ample employment found, during the greater part of the month, in attending to the fallows, in thinning and dressing the root and corn crops, exterminating weeds,—a thing by no means to be neglected,—forming and turning manure and compost heaps, clearing up stones and old wood from rough parts of the farm, constructing drains through wet places, putting up and repairing fences and gates where required, &c., and in getting all the farm tools, implements, waggons and barns in good order for immediate use, before the commencement of the hay season and harvest.

Having made these preliminary remarks, we shall, as in preceding articles, offer a few practical observations on some of the leading incidents of the season:—

WASHING AND SHEARING SHEEP.—The proper period for separating the fleece from the sheep will vary a good deal with the state of the animal and of the season. After a cold winter, and the flock having been negligently attended to, they will be ready for the shearer at an earlier period than if they had been well kept, as the old coat will be loosened, and begin to come off in patches, and may be easily removed.—The operation should never be performed until the old fleece has separated from the skin, and the new coat of wools is sprouting up. The coldness or warmth of the spring will also make a considerable difference. Shearing too early in the season, with the intention of driving the animals to market, or otherwise, is certainly to be reprobated, whether on the score of humanity or interest. If sheep are exposed to cold and wet weather after being suddenly deprived of their fleeces, they suffer very much from the temperature, and may frequently incur disease or death. Neither is it, on the other hand, either proper or profitable to neglect the shearing till too late in the season, as, for all the time that the old fleece remains on, after it has once separated from the skin, the growth of the new one will be retarded; its fibres will penetrate and mix with those of the old one, and a portion of it will be thus cut away with the shears. The usual time for shearing here is from about the 20th of May till the middle of June, after the cold spring rains are over. The experienced sheep owner will readily perceive when the proper time has arrived.

It is a common practice, and a very proper one, although too often neglected, to have the fleece cleaned before its removal, by washing the sheep in some clear running stream. This renders the wool much more marketable, and also easier to be taken off. The sheep are then turned into a clean, dry field or pasture, and three or four days are allowed to elapse, for the perfect drying of the wool previous to shearing.—During this time the new yolk, (as the natural oil of the skin is called,) which, on a warm day, is rapidly secreted, will penetrate through the fleece and improve its quality, giving it a slight additional weight, and a peculiar softness and elasticity.

There is a very considerable difference in the manner of shearing, as effected by different persons. An efficient operator, in performing the business, executes his work rapidly, and leaves the skin of the animal with a perfectly neat and smooth appearance, while an unskilful hand will not perform his work in near so short a time, and will give the sheep a wretched, disfigured appearance, if he does not cut and wound the poor animal in half-a-dozen places. After the fleece is taken off, each one is separately laid carefully in a clean place, with the flesh side downwards, the sides and corners turned in, the whole rolled up, and a portion drawn out from the extremity and twisted into a band, which is passed round the fleece and tied, forming it into a firm bundle. They are then stowed away in a dry place, or, when perfectly dry, are packed in sacks or bales ready for market.

If desirable to mark the sheep after being shorn, a composition of lamp-black, tallow, and a very small portion of tar, melted together, may be used. This will not be washed away by the rain, but may be removed by the application of soap and water. Tar alone is objectionable, as it cannot be removed from the wool. After the sheep are shorn is the most favourable time to get rid of ticks, by dipping the lambs, on which they will then be all found, in a decoction of tobacco,—one person, in doing so, taking hold of the feet and another of the head, to prevent the latter being immersed. Sheep in this country are, unfortunately, not liable to the attacks of the flesh-fly, a thing found so very troublesome in some other places during the hot months of summer.

FARM HORSES.—On a farm of mixed husbandry, it is a matter of the greatest consequence to have efficient and active animals for the many purposes of draft and carriage which occur. Whatever the advantages of oxen may say in their favour, they are found, as the business of farming advances, constantly to give more and more out of use,—a pretty strong practical proof of their relative real value. It being important, at almost every season, to get through work with the greatest possible despatch, and the same number of hands being able to do so much more in a given time with horses than oxen, the former, although more expensive to keep, will be apt to maintain their ascendancy in the public favour, especially as long as manual labour is expensive, and difficult to obtain.

As the horse is thus, the most generally adopted working animal of the farm, it is of course desirable to have as serviceable an animal for the purpose as possible. This object is to be attained by judicious breeding, in connection with liberal feeding and careful treatment. As it is the object to have young foals dropped when the pasturage has become good in spring, i. e., at some period in the month of May, and as the period of gestation of the mare varies from ten to twelve months, the average time being found to be about eleven months, the season selected for procuring the services of the horse for the breeding mare is, consequently, usually during the months of May and June. The ripeness of the horse's service is so trifling a matter in comparison with the importance of obtaining a superior animal, that no enlightened person should be influenced by such a consideration, beyond a reasonable extent, for a moment, though unfortunately it is still the case that persons are found, who look to little else than securing the services of the horse which can be obtained at the lowest rate.

But, independently of refusing to be governed by mere considerations of first cost, it is necessary, if we would succeed in our attempts to produce superior animals, that we should become acquainted with the anatomy and general physical conformation of the horse, on which his valuable properties depend.—There are also peculiar distinctive features attached to the different breeds, which should not be overlooked, as the animal which possesses the distinctive marks of the race to which he is said to belong, in the greatest perfection, is much more certain to be of genuine descent, and, consequently, much more likely to produce an offspring possessing valuable properties. On this head we may quote with propriety the following remarks from the Rev. W. L. Rham's Dictionary of the Farm, an excellent authority, (Article, "*Breeding*");—"In the animals selected to breed from there are points, as they are called, which are peculiar conformations, some of which are connected with the natural formation of the skeleton, and others appear to be the result of an association derived from the known qualities of certain individuals. That high withers and a freely moving shoulder-blade, in a horse, are connected with his speed is readily perceived; and that the length of the muscles of the quarters, and the manner of their insertion should affect his power, is equally evident; but it is not so apparent that the manner in which the ears are placed on the head, the shape of the nose or jaw, and the insertion of the tail higher or lower, has an important effect on the value of an animal, independently of any arbitrary idea of beauty.—A breeder who should not attend to these circumstances in the animals chosen to breed from, would find to his cost that it is something more than mere taste which has determined these points. It is the result of observation and experience, that certain breeds are invariably connected with certain peculiarities, and that these are almost invariably connected with good qualities, apparently quite independent of the parts on which these points appear."

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