

The Church.

"Get Foundations are upon the holy hills."

"Stand ye in the ways and see, and ask for the Old Paths, where is the good way, and walk therein, and ye shall find rest for your souls."

TORONTO, CANADA, MARCH 22, 1855.

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L. XVIII.]

Poetry.

THE DYING MOTHER.

It was an April day; and blithely all
The youth of nature leaped beneath the sun,
And promised glorious manhood; and our hearts
Were glad, and round them danced the lightsome
blood
In healthy merriment, when tidings came,
A child was born; and tidings came again,
That she who gave it birth was sick to death.
She who rode sorrow on the heels of joy!
So swift rode sorrow on the heels of joy!
We gathered round the bed, and bent our knees
In fervent supplication to the throne
Of mercy, and perfumed our prayers with sighs
Sincere, and penitential tears, and looks
Of self-abasement; but we sought to stay
An angel on the earth, a spirit ripe
For heaven; and as, with a seeming least,
Most merciful, and oh, with a seeming least,
Most gracious when she seemed the most to
frown.

She made a sign,
To bring her babe,—"I was brought, and by her
placed.
She looked upon its face, that neither smiled
Nor wept, nor knew who gazed upon it; and laid
Her hand upon its little breast, and sought
For it, with looks that seemed to penetrate
The heavens, unutterable blessings, such
As God to dying parents only granted,
For infants left behind them in the world.
"God keep my child!" we heard her say, and
heard

No more. The angel of the covenant
Was come, and faithful to his promise, stood,
Prepared to walk with her through death's dark
vale,
And now her eyes grew bright, and brighter still,
Too bright for ours to look upon, suffused
With many tears, and closed without a cloud.
Not set as behind the darkened west, nor hides
Obscured among the tempests of the sky,
But melts away into the light of heaven.

Pollock.

Sermon.

WHAT MAKES THE DIFFERENCE.

From "Ups and Downs" by Conist Clooly.
It was nearly midnight, and it was the
night before Christmas. In a large, poorly-
furnished back room, in the second story
of a house, filled with many tenants, sat a
pale but handsome lady (for lady she was,
though all round her told of poverty), busily
engaged in writing. She was carefully
copying a law paper by the light of one
tallow candle; but while she diligently
copied every word from one paper to the
other without mistake or blot, she knew
not what she wrote, for her thoughts were
with other things and other scenes.

Sometimes she would stop writing for a
moment, and press her hands upon her
forehead and eyes, while the tears oozed
slowly through the white and delicate
fingers, from which all but the wedding-
ring had disappeared. Then wiping away
the tears, she would again apply herself to
her task. She did not know that all this
time a pair of bright little eyes from the
low trundle-bed were fixed upon her face,
or that the gentle little one, who was lying
awake there, was wondering what could
be the cause of mamma's grief.

As the old town clock, which was near,
slowly tolled the hour of twelve, the lady
rose and left the room. And little Alice
crept from the bed and followed her. She
walked the whole length of the large, un-
carpeted, unfurnished and desolate-looking
hall, till she reached the front window,
which she threw open, and leaning out she
looked long and earnestly up and down the
street, for the bright moon shining upon the
snow made it almost as bright as day.
Sometimes a footstep would be heard ap-
proaching the house, and the lady would
draw in her head; but when it passed, she
would again lean out and look up and down
the street. At length she closed the win-
dow, and heaving a deep sigh she turned
to go back to her room, when for the first
time she became aware of her daughter's
presence.

Starting, she exclaimed, "Why Alice,
daring, what are you doing here?"
"I saw you leave the room, mamma,
and I came to see where you were going."
"But you should not do so, love; you
will take a dreadful cold," and taking the
child up in her arms, and laying her own
thin cheek to hers, she carried her back
and laid her in her little bed by the side
of her little sleeping brother, and resuming
her seat at the table, she again took up
her pen.

"Mamma, are you not coming to bed?
It is very late; I heard the clock strike
twelve."
"I cannot come yet, darling; I must
finish this writing before morning."
"But you get up so very early, mamma,
you will have no sleep at all. Mamma,
where is father?"

"I don't know, dear; you must not talk
to me any more, or I cannot write."
When the paper was finished, the little
bright eyes were still open, and so the
mother came and laid herself down beside
her little daughter on the low bed, and laid
her cheek to hers.

"Mamma, tell me this; is it true, or have
I only dreamed it, that we once lived in a
beautiful house, and had pretty things, and
you had people to work for you, and did
not have to work so hard as you do now?"

"Yes, darling, that was so."
"Is not this Christmas Eve, mamma?"
"Christmas day has begun sweet, and
these little eyes should be closed in sleep."
"Well, just tell me this, mamma; did
not we use to hang up our stockings on
Christmas Eve, and did not you and papa
put beautiful presents in them?"

"Yes, dear,"
"Dear mamma, it is very different now.
What makes the difference?"
The tears of the mother falling on her
little one's cheek was the only answer to
this question. It was one which the mother
could not answer to her child.

"Ah! what makes the difference in so
many homes, once bright and cheerful?"
"What makes the difference in so many
faces, once blooming with health and hap-
piness."
"What makes the difference in so many
hearts, once filled with peace and joy?"

Alice was too young to suspect the truth,
but she saw that her question had caused
her mother's tears to flow afresh, and she
said no more.

When Alice awoke in the morning,
though it was scarcely light, her mother
was already up and busy in the room.
Alice raised her head and looked into the
large bed, and there she saw her father.
He was sleeping heavily, and so he con-
tinued to sleep for a long time.

Alice arose, and dressed herself and her
little brother, as she was accustomed to do,
and then their mother gave them their
simple breakfast; and having left all things
in order, and something ready for her hus-
band in case he should wake and want it,
she put on her hat and shawl, and taking
the bundle of papers in her hand, she went
out.

After she had gone out about half an
hour, Alice heard a rustling of the bed-
clothes, and looking up she perceived that
her father was awake.

"Alice, where is your mother?"
"She has gone to take the papers home,
papa."

"What papers?"
"Oh! I don't know, the papers she
writes every night after we are all in bed."
"Does she write every night, Alice?"

"Yes, papa, whenever she can get any
writing to do. She copies from one paper
to another, and last night I watched her
a great while as she wrote. Oh! she wrote
long after twelve o'clock. Papa, what
makes mamma press her hands over her
eyes, and what makes the tears trickle down
through her fingers?"

"Do they so, Alice?"
"Yes, papa; and last night when the
clock struck twelve, she went to the front
window of the long hall, and she looked
up and down the street till we both got very
old. Who was she looking for, papa?"

No answer.

"And when I asked her if we once lived
in a beautiful home, and if we hung up our
stockings on Christmas Eve, and had pretty
presents, she said we did. But when I
asked her what made the difference?" she
did not answer me, but her tears made my
cheek all wet. Papa, will you tell me
what makes the difference?"

It was very strange, Alice thought, that
that question should make both her parents
cry—for her father was certainly sobbing
now, with his face hid in the pillow; sobbing
as if his heart would break.

The door opened and her mother came
in.

"See here, Alice—see here Willie," she
said, in her subdued, gentle voice, "I have
brought you each a nice pair of warm mit-
tens for a Christmas present."

"Oh, thank you, dear mamma; now we
can play out doors without freezing our
fingers!"

The father had now risen, and declining
his wife's offer of breakfast, but in a kind
and gentle tone, he took his hat and left the
house. In a few minutes he returned, and
saying to his wife, "Here, Agnes, is a
Christmas present for you," he handed her
a paper.

"What was it that sent such a glow over
the mother, as she first raised her eyes in
thankfulness to Heaven, and then threw
her arms around her husband's neck?"

"Oh, there was a magic in that paper
which all cannot understand."
It was a Temperance Pledge.

"Yes, Agnes, I have tried and tried, but
it has been in my own strength. Now I
hope in the strength of God, and with your
prayers and counsel to aid me, that I may
yet regain the place I have lost in the esteem
and confidence of my fellow-men. Ah,
when little Alice asked me 'what made the
difference?' I saw it all. The gratification
of my own selfish appetite has brought us
all step by step, through sorrow and priv-
ation, to this wretched place where you
should never have been, dearest. No more
copying law-papers for you, Agnes. No
more coarse fare and wretched clothing for
the children. I know what I can do if I
am true to myself, and I know what makes
the difference."

He was true to his word and to his
pledge. Ere long the family found them-
selves in a comfortable home, and when
the children asked, with wonder, "What
makes the difference?" the father answer-
ed, "The Temperance Pledge, my Chil-
dren."

IMAGE-WORSHIP.

Unlettered man is not the only idolator.
Even in our own well-taught community,
mechanical as its spirit is thought to be,
we find images set up and worshipped, in-
finitely more fantastic than any of those
erected in joss-house or temple. Yonder
barister passing down Chancery Lane in
gown and wig, smart and practical, repu-
diative of poets and artists, thinks himself
the very essence of sober worldliness. In-
stitute a search into the contents of his
busy brain, and you find an idol perched
there—a religion to him, should he have
no other. This idol is an embodiment of
the idea predominant in his mind—that of
the position of chancellor, or his conception
of the highest dignity on earth. To this, at
every interval of occupation, does he bow
down with the most abject adoration; to

this tends all his dreams of day and night;
a visionary eye, even while rising early and
sleeping late, engaged in a pursuit demand-
ing the most plodding industry, advancing
step by step in the confidence of the attor-
neys, and quietly, steadily, biding his time.
Not less is the tolling merchant filled with
a shrine and an idol adapted to the wor-
ship of his inner man. With him it is the
idea of some fine old firm, the name of
which moves markets, and thrills through
the nervous system of banks, with a pres-
tigious force no resisting. Deep in bales
and ledger-figures are his hands and eyes;
no time does he seem to spare for any but
the most mechanical details of his calling;
yet, all the while, there is a worship going
on within, loud in praise and aspiration as
any that ever filled a church.

There are images, too, set up in strange,
out-worldly places, which have other but
equally abiding influences on their devout
worshippers. Those who follow the "pomp
and circumstance of glorious war" have
their peculiar idol. The soldier moulds it
out of the clay ploughed up by his horse's
hoofs on fields heaped with the dead and
dying; he heaves its laurel crown with his
burnished sword, as the Druids of old did
the sacred mistletoe with a golden sickle;
he drapes it with banners wrung from the
powerless hand, boys down before it in the
close of the waning watch-fires, invo-
king it by the proud names of Fame and
Glory. Patient is he, for its sake, of toil
and hardship—the shivering night-bivouac;
the lengthy, struggling march over hostile
ground, beset by horrible phantoms in a
thousand shapes, ambushes, home-sick-
ness, pestilence and death. The sailor has
a twin-idol to this. Standing at his gun,
he feels it nerve his arm, strengthening the
dauntless metal within his hardy frame;
or, rising up before him on his lonely night-
watch from the crest of some monster-bil-
low, it grants him some sweet visions of a
more alien flag planted by his hand in the
old Greenwich Hall. He pictures not the
wrecked and maimed figure—crushed,
limbless, halt, bowed, and decrepit—above
whose folds shall float in the welcome
day of his far-seen triumph; he sees noth-
ing but the waving ensign, bought with his
best blood, and presented to his country in
exchange for a little hard gold, and some
equally hard salt-beef and weevily biscuit.

And where, O ye Cynics, who flout at
glory—where, without such idols, mould-
ed and framed out of your best metal of the
land—where were your boasted birthright
of liberty; your citizen-rights; your unim-
paired pastures, eloquent with the peaceful
voiced Sabboth-bells? Where your
swelling fatherland pride, your lofty patri-
otism, your ignorance of the knout, and in-
nocence of the bastinado?

The would-be discoverer of lands hith-
erto unknown, has also his mere mortal
deity. He, too, like the soldier and the
sailor, has a shrine for his especial worship;
he, too, prostrates himself before the god-
dess Renown. In his case, the blindness
of devotion is equal to its fervour. For the
sake of some possible after-day's memory
in the minds of his fellow-men—the graven
image in his soul—he is content to take
the chances of perishing by a fate which
has in it little or nothing of the heroic.

His cherished idea is that of giving some
new piece of ground to the future geo-
grapher, to be marked, perhaps, by his own
name. In this "forlorn-hope" he goes
forth to die on some inhospitable shore,
the cruel savage for his field-mate, and the
barren, unproductive earth for his last
housing-place. The renown he looked for
becomes all summed up in a vague suspi-
cion that he may have perished where no
living eye, save that of the frozen bear or
the scared eagle, beheld either his suffer-
ing or his sacrifice. All, possibly, that
will ever be known of him, is that where-
ever he disappeared, a relic shall be found
in the hands of a bewildered savage—a
love-token, hoarded for years, and religio-
usly borne with him even to the desert's
brink, to be at last hung round an Esqui-
maux's neck! Or, it may be, a coin, use-
less to procure food where food was none,
serving to deck some squatter in the snow;
or some article of household use or custom,
bearing its engraved heraldic motto; a
legend conveying no meaning to the un-
taught being in whose hands it lies, a curi-
ous enigma which countless ages could
never solve for him in his benighted igno-
rance, but strangely beautiful and touching
in its old plain simplicity to those forlorn
ones who may one day, by some inexplic-
able chance, recover the lost relic, repeat-
ing its well-known inscription in memory
of him who is no more—*spero meliora*.

Perhaps the most worthless and ungod-
like of all the worldly images set up by
man, is the idol moulded by the grasping
hand of the miser. Can anything be more
humiliating to poor human nature, than
the sight of a shrunk and time-wrinkled
visage, gazing up in adoration at a lumpy
divinity in the form of a huge unwieldy
money-bag? Surely it is the very dry
skeleton of ambition that can seek to
swathe itself in a winding-sheet of bank-
paper, or find a joy in the idea of lying
muffled in the grave amid a pile of useless
gold-dust. Yet, strange as it may seem,
for such an end do some men "scorn de-
lights and live laborious days," hugging
the burnished idol, pursuing the mystic shadow
of a good, on the substance of which the
man of ordinary reason cannot lay so much
as a finger! Nothing comes up to the
miser's greed in the mere force of absurd-
ity. The maniac's hallucinations weigh
light in the balance. There is something,
though frightful, almost sublime in the
fervour with which the poor lunatic bows
down before the god of his idolatry; or
rather, we should say, stands erect in his
ideal presence. Even when most abject

in his worship, he will tell you in excess
that the throned deity that claimed the
homage of his knee "the likeness of a
kingly crown had on." He himself grows
regal as he looks on it; the "majesty of
Denmark" is as nothing to the dignity
which lifts him above earth, and gives to
his iron tread the march of a monarch
after victory! The greatness which is his
idol, and in the presence and worship of
which his mind has given way, hangs
around him like the true imperial purple.
Haply he has passed out from the poor
debtor's prison, spirit-broken and abashed
to tread the floors of Bethlehem, the self-
elected ruler over countless millions of
crushing slaves. Wo to the misguided
subject who shall dare to approach his
august presence, and not lick the dust be-
neath his feet! In his rich poverty—in
his sublime, threadbare grandeur—in his
moneyless wealth—in his sad, perilous,
but lofty aspirations—is he not a king?
"Ay, every inch a king!"

And so, like the valiant Crusaders of
old time, we each and all alike journey to-
wards some cherished altar-ground of our
hopes—some distant and visionary Salem
of our souls. Earnest and eager, we spur
onward, full of such vivid aspiration, such
devout longing, as is needful to carry us
across the desert that must intervene be-
tween us and the immaculate shrine of our
chosen ideal. The spirit of enterprise
within us is the true dragon-slayer; our
crusade is against the infidel—Despair.
Beheld through the softening medium of
distance, hope, and a great courage, glorious
appears the struggle, and sanctified the end.
Yet all our gain in the issue may prove but
the tomb of a lost or disappointed ambition
—an empty and barren sepulchre. So be
it; the pursuit is all. Still let our
ambition be a worthy one; and the more
earnest, the more self-denying, the more
unflinching, are our endeavours to attain to
the object of it, the wiser shall we grow,
and the better able shall we be to sustain
defeat, or to use our victory as becomes
us. Better than an existence that stagna-
tes without aim or design, is the stir and
turmoil of the world's most crowded path;
better the dangers of the wild-bore hunt,
than the slothful office of the swineherd.
To be a sage, a hero, or a martyr, we must
have an object to live for, or a cause for
which to die.

BABYLON.

At a recent meeting of the Asiatic So-
ciety, a letter was read from Colonel
Rawlinson, who, when he wrote, was en-
camped among the ruins of ancient Babylon.
He had succeeded in tracing the old bed
of the river all through the city, and in
identifying many of the chief buildings by
the aid of inscriptions on bricks and slabs
scattered near their remains. He had,
moreover, made out the site of the ancient
wall, which in extent is not far from the
dimensions described by Greek writers.
Being obliged to suspend operations for a
time, on account of the extreme heat, the
Colonel had set himself to translate the
inscription on the slab now preserved in
the India House; and finds it to be a his-
torical narrative of the deeds of the great
King Nebuchadnezzar, so much in agree-
ment with the statements left by Berossus
that he is inclined to place faith in that
much-questioned historian. The excavations
continued at Birs, Nimroud and
Konyunjik, have led to no new discovery
of inscriptions—nothing more than sculp-
tures, and a few cylinders, the latter con-
taining what is known respecting
Esarhaddon. Sir John Bowring has sent
home some Chinese translations of the
Buddhist books carried into China from
India in remote ages, the earliest being the
most desecrated. Many of them are ex-
ceedingly valuable, and it appears that no
time is to be lost, if more are required, for
the rebels destroy all the libraries and
books that fall in their way, except the few
published under their own authority.

M. Marriette is pursuing his excavations
at Memphis, doing for that long buried
city what Layard did for Ninevah. The
site was scarcely, if at all, known before
he began his labors, and he has now dis-
covered the famous temple of Serapis—
the Serapeum so often alluded to with
regrets for its destruction. He has also
found the tomb of Apis, which in extent
and multiplicity of vaults, chambers, and
passages, is said to resemble a subterranean
town. The style of architecture shows the
buildings to have been erected at the time
when Greek and Egyptian art came into
combination. Numbers of oxen, represen-
tatives of Apis, have come to light,
covered with inscriptions, from which
important revelations are hoped. Most of
the statues and monoliths have been sent
to the museum at Paris.—*Chambers' Jour.*

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

ENGLAND.

The London *Guardian* of the 14th ult. has
the following on the late Session of Convoca-
tion:—"It will be no matter of surprise to us,
if those who deprecate the independent synodical
action of the church should find a justification
of their prejudices in the Session of Convoca-
tion of the Province of Canterbury which has
just closed. There is a *prima facie* case for them
to rest upon. They may urge that the members
of Convoca- tion have had for many months in their
possession valuable reports from their com-
mittees on questions of deep and immediate
interest to the church; but they were unable
to agree on the adoption of those reports in any
measure in furtherance of the recommendations
contained in them. It may be remarked, too,
by hostile critics, that much discussion took
place on matters of form, that indications ap-
peared of conflicting rights and undefined
powers in both Houses of Convoca- tion; and
the conclusion may easily be drawn, that the
Synod of Canterbury does not display such signs of
its ability to deal with the religious interests of the

country as will justify its full restoration to
activity and power.

We need hardly say that such a conclusion
unfair, in our judgment, be unreasonable and
unfounded. It is only marvellous that the
suspended animation should have been succeeded
by sessions of Convoca- tion conducted with so
much order and decorum, with so little of that
irregularity which is apt to attend any as-
sembly destitute of precedents and traditions in
this precedent-loving land. But the opponents
of Convoca- tion have been disappointed in their
expectations of a scene of wrangling and ill-
temper; they have not witnessed the outburst
of the *odium theologium*, which they so confidently
predicted; and they are more likely to fasten
upon any charges of incapacity or indecision
which may serve as substitutes for the intended
censures. Instead of shutting our own eyes
to the materials for their imputation, it would
be wiser to look candidly at the facts, and see
how far they justify the charge.

We cannot deny that we had looked for some
definite proceeding in reference to the reports
presented more than six months ago, and since
that time much canvassed by the churchmen, as
well as by the organs of secular opinion in the
press. Our own sentence undoubtedly was, that
a reform in the constitution of the Lower
House was the question which had a prior right
to consideration, and on which all others in some
measure depended. If, however, there are
reasons arising out of the present political
complications, or connected with legal and con-
stitutional questions, which have rendered it
impossible to consider the question at the
present time, it was plainly desirable that the Con-
voca- tion should complete such work as it could
fairly undertake in its present unreformed con-
dition. We know no branch of such work on
which it had a more undoubted right to ex-
press its opinion than that of the Clergy Discipline
Acts. This is a matter in which the laity have,
at all events, only a secondary interest, and on
which their sentiments are, and have been,
abundantly represented in Parliament.

What we wanted was, by the action of the
House, a declaration of the mind of the clergy in
respect to enactments affecting their own char-
acter and rights. A Parliamentary measure
was understood to be in preparation, and a joint
committee of both Houses of Convoca- tion had
been appointed to consider the question at the
previous session. But, instead of allowing a
priority to this grave and pressing subject of
debate, the Upper House sent down its resolu-
tions at a period of the session when full discus-
sion was impossible, and the refusal to grant
another time for its consideration which was
naturally and reasonably asked. If the forth-
coming bill should meet with the decided op-
position in Parliament at the instance of
the great body of the clergy, the fault will be
mainly due to those who have hindered its fair
consideration in the Lower House of Convoca-
tion before its proposal to the Legislature.

With regard to the more interesting questions
of reforming or re-arranging the Church Services,
and extending the missionary character of the
chairs in our large towns, it was perhaps un-
desirable that Convoca- tion, as at present con-
stituted, should enter upon a very decided plan
of alteration. Yet we looked for greater decision
—a more marked earnestness of purpose—and a
more practical conclusion than the recent de-
bate has furnished. The Lower House of
Convoca- tion has not yet found what all deliberative
bodies need, its leaders of debate. A vague
and rambling style of conversation is cer-
tain to prevail, until a few men of acknowl-
edged ability, character, and experience, shall
take the lead in the discussion, which will
give a definite complexion to the proceedings,
and at once present the various questions to be
settled under these forms which will preclude
repeated arguments upon technicalities, and
substitute the real issue to be tried.

Nor does the blame of these difficulties and
delays rest entirely on the members of the
Synod themselves. They may reasonably com-
plain that their brethren have neglected to
strengthen their hands by such an expression
of their feelings and opinions as would have
justified a decided course of action on the part
of their representatives. Diocesan Synods are
the true correlatives to Provincial Synods, and
the best preparations for their work. Failing
these, it would be well that in every rural
deanery the clergy should have been called
together to take the reports into consideration,
and to inquire whether they resolved to petition,
or otherwise express their sentiments in
regard to them. It would have been easily
seen by the result of these diocesan Chapters,
whether Archidiaconal meetings would not have
been also useful; and, in the last, the Bishops
might have summoned courage to call together
their Chapters, or other ecclesiastical councils
to form a judgment on the important topics that
were to be debated in Convoca- tion. Surely,
if every Archdeaconry in England could meet
to discuss against a Papal aggression, it would
be desirable that Convoca- tion should have
been able to do so.

The Lord Bishop of Quebec, in a letter dated
Quebec, 30th Dec. 1854, said—
"It would be a great favour if the Society
could send me out some more sets of Church
Service Books for the poorer churches still un-
provided, or imperfectly provided, in the diocese
at large."

"I have distributed all the last supply; and I
have also extensively circulated the Prayer Books
and Tracts of the Society, many from the grant
of the Missionary Society, and part from the
gift of the Society for the Propagation of the
Gospel out of Mrs. Negus's bounty."
With reference to a letter from the Lord Bishop
of Cape Town, dated Bishop's Court, October
8, 1854, it was agreed that the lapsed portion
(£357 6s.) of the grant, placed at the Bishop's
disposal in 1847, should be restored.
At the instance of the Lord Bishop of Natal,
now in England, grants for various purposes
were made to the amount of upwards of £300 in
addition to £250 already given to the Missionary
Collegiate Institution in Natal. It was also
announced at this meeting that another great
object, the endowment of the Malanishan bishop-
ric, had been happily accomplished; the whole
sum of £10,000 having been subscribed, and
nearly £8,000 actually invested. It now only
remained to carry on the preparatory measures,
and to wait till it should please God to make the
way clear for sending out a Bishop to take
special charge of the islands, at least 100 in
number, which still remain unconquered in the
Western Pacific.

UNITED STATES.

KEYTUCKY.—A correspondence of the *Chris-
tianity* gives a sketch of the Missionary
operations of the Church in Kentucky from the
start, which we somewhat condense:—

A mission to this section of the then unexplored
South West, as far as our Church is concerned,
was first projected by the Rev. Benjamin Allen,
Bishop of Kentucky, as early as 1825. But neither
he nor his successor, the Rev. John Brown,
Bishop of Kentucky, were able to penetrate
so far interior as the Green River Country. The
first Missionary there was the Rev. Mr. Gid-
dings, who after laboring there alone some
months, met Bishop Meade in Louisville, in May,
1831, and accompanied him to his friend, the Rev.
M. Milton, of Danville, paid him a visit at
Hopkinsville, where by this time the Rev. Mr.
Giddings had a flourishing female school, and
where the Convention of the Diocese was held
the next May, when the imperfections of the vote
for Bishop at the previous Convention were

efforts, until every part of the diocese is abun-
dantly supplied with churches and parsonage-
houses."

A memorial in course of signature at Man-
chester, calling upon the bishop to exert his
episcopal authority and influence "to promote
obedience to the law and the performance of a
plain christian duty in having public prayers
read daily, at hours convenient for the people,
in all the churches in the parish, or those of
them to which his lordship may deem it proper
in the first instance to limit such requirements,
in order that his lordship will be further pleased
to order that all churches may be left open during
times at which service is not being performed,
in order that all who wish may resort thither
for private prayer."

Our readers will hear with deep regret, of the
early—we dare not say premature—removal of
Dr. Owen Emeric Vidal, lately appointed Bishop
of Sierra Leone. Dr. Vidal had spent little
more than a year in his see, when the illness of
his wife obliged him to return to England.
Anxious to be again at his post, he quitted this
country in the autumn for Africa, and was re-
ceived at Freetown, with a small, intelligent and
attached band of people; a neat edifice at Princeton,
a diminished and diminishing flock; a dilapid-
ated frame church at Smithland; a fine little
frame edifice at Paducah, in excellent taste, with
a parsonage adjoining and a prosperous parish;
and another little frame church at Hickman, on
the Mississippi, near the Tennessee line. This
last is a Farm Mission, in the hands of the Rev.
Mr. Cowgill, who, in the most self-sacrificing,
patient and noble manner, has been the stand-
-bearer of the Church far in advance of all his
neighbouring brethren in the Ministry, until he
reached Memphis at the south, or St. Louis at the
north, almost equally distant, and 200 miles
away.

This is the field; these are the laborers; such
some of the fruits upon the spot; and it hardly
ought to take any one by surprise, that the
Bishop, after a protracted, arduous, and labor-
ious visitation of more than eight weeks travel-
ling 700 or 800 miles, has had to record results,
probably without a parallel in the experience of
any Bishop of this succession, in any part of the
world, that, after being out 55 days, and preach-
ing 42 times, spending in most places an entire
week, in some more, in others less, preaching
from four to seven times in each place, and on
the Rev. Mr. Cowgill's beat, including two Sun-
days, in ten days twelve times; he yet was called
upon only twice for episcopal offices, and each
time confirmed but one person—a lady at Princeton,
and a gentleman at Columbus, where the
Lord's Day being very rainy, and the streets
almost impassable on account of the mud, he ad-
ministered the Lord's Supper to the missionary
inhabitants and to one lady.

All this time, except at this instance and at
Hopkinsville, the Bishop officiated and preached
by himself, aided by one fellow-laborer; for,
compared with the far north-west, the field is
not ripe for the harvest; nor is there any induc-
ment for laborers to come in from abroad; nor,
at present, of their being raised up upon the
spot.

COLONIAL.

DIocese of Montreal.

Church Society's Office, Montreal,
7th March, 1855.

A meeting of the Central Board of the Church
Society was held this day, the Lord Bishop in
the Chair.

The following report of the Lay Committee
was presented by the Hon. Justice McCord, and
ordered to be considered at the monthly meeting
in April next.

"The mission at Hemmingford having com-
pleted with the requirements of this committee
suggested in their report to the Central Board
November last, by placing before them sufficient
assurance of means to complete the parsonage
now in the course of erection, respectfully
recommend the Central Board to pay over to the
Rev. G. D. C. O'Grady the sum voted on the 4th
Jan. 1855, namely, £25, and a further contribu-
tion of £10 towards the purchase of £22 15s. 4d.,
remaining to be made up.

An application from the mission at L'Arrière
was submitted, showing an unpaid debt due on
the church property at that place of £75, and
praying an aid from the Central Board of £25
towards the payment of the same. The com-
mittee recommend the Board to grant the re-
quest so soon as the inhabitants shall have
raised the sum of £50 required to free the prop-
erty from debt.

A letter was received from the rev. missionary
at St. Hyacinthe praying aid towards the erec-
tion of a building to serve at present both as a
schoolhouse and house of prayer, until the in-
habitants shall be able to build a suitable church.
The lay committee recommend a grant of £12
10s.

J. McCORD, Chairman L. C.
EDWARD J. ROGERS, Secretary.

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TEXTS AND THOUGHTS FOR EVERY DAY THROUGHOUT THE YEAR.

MARCH 25.—ANNUNCIATION OF THE BLESSED VIRGIN.

1. Behold a virgin shall conceive and bear a son. Isai. vii. 14.

As a woman was the means by which sin entered the world, so the Lord would make a woman the means by which redemption from sin should be accomplished.

2. The Holy Ghost shall come upon thee, and the power of the Highest shall overshadow thee. Luke i. 35.

The manhood which was to come to the Redeemer from Mary was to be preserved pure and holy, and the Godhead was to unite this manhood to Himself in one Person: therefore the Holy Ghost formed in her of her own substance that holy thing which was to be born of her, and united it to the Word and Son of God, whose Spirit he is; and thus all the fullness of the Godhead dwelt bodily in the man Christ Jesus in holiness, godness, and power.

3. The angel of the Lord appeared unto him in a flame of fire out of the midst of a bush. Exod. iii. 2.

The deliverance of God's people hastens on, and He appears to their rescue—not an ordinary angel, but the angel of His presence, the messenger of the covenant whom He delights in. He who in after-time was not only to appear, but to dwell upon earth, to redeem his whole people, appears for the deliverance of those who were then his people.

4. I am the God of thy father, the God of Abraham, the God of Isaac, and the God of Jacob. Exod. iii. 6.

Much is it to worship Him who has been the God of our fathers; still more is it to worship him who in their God still, in whose hand they yet live, who still sustains their souls' life, on whom they still rest in faith and hope, and who unites them and ourselves in the same fostering and fatherly care.

5. I am the God of thy father, the God of Abraham, the God of Isaac, and the God of Jacob. Exod. iii. 6.

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Advertisements.

A DESIRABLE OPPORTUNITY FOR ENTERPRISE.

A PART of that property, distant about one mile from the town of Amherstburg, or Fort Malden, known as

Elliott's Point,

and having there a spring possessing powerful medicinal properties, is hereby offered to lease for a term of years, with a view to its establishment as a desirable place of public resort, on account of its remarkable salubrity.

The proprietor has been induced to make this offer in compliance with the urgent advice and repeated solicitations of his friends. For years past, the virtues of the above spring have been known to many residents in the immediate vicinity, and a great number of the medical officers of Her Majesty's forces, at different times stationed at Fort Malden, have given their opinion, that it was entitled to rank with Chittenden and other places of like character in proof of which, several testimonials might be procured from respectable individuals who have tested its efficacy.

A further advantage in favour of the undertaking will be the almost certain termination of the Southern Railroad very near to the place, and the fact of its being a desirable and agreeable salubrious resting place. Nor is it devoid of historic incident. It was the scene of the capture of the schooner 'Ann,' in 1837. Under the shady groves of its venerable oaks may be pointed out the humble edifice which the immortal Toussaint used as a temporary abode during his captivity in 1812.

In order to facilitate the commencement of immediate operations, a house adapted to the object in view, with suitable out-buildings, &c., contiguous to the above-mentioned premises, can also be leased on favourable terms.

The property is within an easy distance of Detroit, which city may be reached by Steam boats, during the navigation, in an hour; and if a good Hotel were opened here, the enterprising proprietor would soon find his most sanguine wishes realized. No epidemic nor malignant disease has ever yet reached it. The scenery is beautiful, and the steamers and vessels on the Lake pass within a few yards of the house.

For terms, &c., apply to the Editor of the Royal Forester, by letter, post paid. The Detroit Free Press, United Empire, and Observer, to copy till further orders. Amherstburg, Aug. 1, 1854. 3-1f

MUSIC & MUSICAL INSTRUMENT ESTABLISHMENT.

R. G. PAIGE, Late SMALL & PAIGE, King Street, three doors west of Yonge Street, TORONTO, C.W.

Has constantly on hand and for sale, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, Every article of Musical Merchandise: Piano Fortes, From the celebrated establishments of Collard & Collard, London—Bacon & Raven, N. B. Linnard & Weber, Philadelphia—A. W. Ladd, Boston, and from other good makers.

AGENT FOR WARREN'S AND OTHER CELEBRATED HARMONIUMS, Melodeons, &c. BRASS & WOODEN INSTRUMENTS FOR BANDS, Italian Violin Strings, FLUTING & GOLDLENS.

Likewise a very choice selection of the best Church Music, consisting of Oratorios, with the separate Vocal Parts, for the use of Choirs, Antems and Services of Boyce, Green, Croft, Nares, Jeremiah Clarke, Whitfield, Jackson, Keni, and others.

The latest music from England, Paris, Germany, and the United States. Toronto, December 27, 1854. 23-1f

MEDICAL BOOKS.

MACLEISE'S Surgical Anatomy, cloth, 2 1/2 s. Burns' Principles of Midwifery, 1 1/2 s. Diseases on Females, 1 1/2 s. Eberle on Children, 1 1/2 s. Pigott's Dental Chemistry and Metallurgy, 1 1/2 s. Meigs on the Diseases of Children, 1 1/2 s. Dr. Williams' Medical Jurisprudence, 1 1/2 s. Churchill's System of Midwifery, 1 1/2 s. Green's Medical Jurisprudence, 1 1/2 s. Churchill's Diseases of Infants and Children, 1 1/2 s. Green's Medical Jurisprudence, 1 1/2 s. Hand's Text Book of Anatomy, 1 1/2 s. Wilson's Medical Jurisprudence, 1 1/2 s. Watson's Operative Surgery, 1 1/2 s. Cooper on Dissections and Fractures, 1 1/2 s. Watson's Operative Surgery, 1 1/2 s. Watson's Operative Surgery, 1 1/2 s. Watson's Operative Surgery, 1 1/2 s.

THE GREAT LION SHIP.—At the annual meeting of the Eastern Steam Navigation Company, held in London, on Wednesday, Mr. Brunel gave some account of the monster ship now in course of construction. This ship is divided transversely into ten separate and perfectly watertight compartments. The fracture, and even the entire filling of one or two of these compartments would not endanger the buoyancy of the ship or damage the cargo which the rest contained. There are no openings in the bulk heads between these compartments below the deep water line, except one pipe for steam water, which can be easily closed in a moment; and it is important that there are no openings whatever, even by pipes and cables below the load water line. As for the construction of the hull, the vessel is formed of a double 'skin' of iron, with an intervening space of 3 feet; the material is disposed longitudinally, by which the centre fabric is rendered stronger; and the outer 'skin' might be bent or torn against a rock without causing the ship to leak, if the inner one remained unbroken. Not only is the ship divided transversely into ten compartments, but two longitudinal bulkheads run fore and aft, about forty feet wide apart. By these iron walls the whole ship is partitioned out into reproof apartments, that the current of air being easily cut off, any danger from fire seems to be prevented; and Mr. Brunel, moreover, expressed a hope that the process of ironing wood might be successfully applied to render wood unburnable; so that it may be impossible for any fire to spread even from the cargo or the furniture. Several alterations have been made to economise the weight of the ship, enlarging thereby her capacity of carrying coals and freight. Mr. Brunel stated also, that he was devoting his best attention to the engines, the largest that have ever yet been made, as well as the best form of the screw propeller and the paddles and the position of the masts and sails. The ship was designed equally to attain either a good average speed with a variable draught of water, or a very high speed at a light draught of water, according to the ports to which she might be bound. In comparatively short voyages, such as that to New York, her full capacity, as carrying a very large store of coals, would not be much tested; but in longest coast voyages it would give her a superiority which might practically confer upon the owners of such a vessel a monopoly of that traffic. Mr. Brunel stated that he had been consumed Professor Airy about instruments that might be used in a ship like this, and Sir W. Snow Harris had also promised to give his advice about the lightning conductors; and he hoped the compass might be so corrected as to be rendered much more certain and safe. Mr. Brunel observed that the progress of the work was satisfactory, although it could not be finished by the time that was contemplated in the original contract.

The Examiner states that it has been determined to place the foreign European Legion under the command of Colonel F. R. Chesney, of the Royal Artillery. We need not say any contemporary that we regard this appointment as an extremely judicious measure on the part of the War Minister. No officer in Her Majesty's service has higher qualifications for the office than Colonel Chesney. A Turkish legion is to be formed at Constantinople, and officers to be British, who are to receive pay from their own Government.

THE DATE LEAVES: A Historical Game of Forfeits.

By C. A. BLOSS. Principal of Clover Street Seminary, Rochester, New York; author of Bloss's Ancient History, Heroes of the Crusades, &c. &c. Price 3s. 1d. HENRY ROWSELL.

NEW BOOKS JUST RECEIVED.

CHOICE STORIES from Dickens' Household Words, 'Easy Nat,' or 'The Three Apprentices,' a Tale of Life in New York and Boston, but adapted to our Meridian. By Mrs. Sturtevant. 6 s. 'Bertha & Lily,' or 'The Paragon of Beach Grove,' a romance, by Elizabeth Oakes Smith. 6 s. 'History of the North American Colonies,' 6 s. 'The Tropics, being Political, Historical and Statistical account of the Island, from its discovery to the present time,' by Henry B. Hall. 3 s. 'The Grinnell Expedition, in Search of Sir John Franklin, &c.' 3 s. HENRY ROWSELL, King Street, Toronto.

JUST RECEIVED.

THE following NEW BOOKS, beautifully illustrated, and suitable for Christmas and New Year's Gifts:—The Life of Martin Luther, and the Reformation in Germany, with an Introduction, by Rev. F. Stork, D.D., 10s.; Gilt, 12s. 6d. History of the Crusades, their Rise, Progress, and Results, by Major-General Sir John Lubbock, 10s. Moore's Poetical Works, 9s. 4d. Byron's Poetical Works, 10s. Shakespeare's Poems, 10s. Life and Beauties of Shakespeare, 3s. 6d. The Grinnell Expedition, in Search of Sir John Franklin, &c., 3s. 6d. Milton's Works, complete, 3s. 6d. Paradise Lost, 1s. 10d. British Female Poets, 1s. 6d. American Do. 10s.; Gilt, 20s. Massey's Poems, 1s. 6d. The Grinnell Expedition, in Search of Sir John Franklin, &c., 3s. 6d. The String of Pearls for Boys and Girls—2s. 11d. Fern Leaves, from Fanny's Portfolio—First and Second Series—3s. 7d. Lays of the Minstrel, 4s. 6d. Wonders of the Insect World, by Woodworth, 3s. 14d. The Pilgrim's Progress, with Life of Bunyan, 3s. 9d. Journey to Central Africa, by Major-General Sir John H. Speke, 10s. 6d. Homan's Poetical Works, 10s.; Gilt, 20s. Poetical Works of Byron, &c., 10s.; Gilt, 20s. Goldsmith's Animated Nature, 2 vols., 10s. 6d. The Christian's Daily Delight, a Sacred Garland, called the Golden Chain, 2 vols., 10s. 6d. Gunning's Lectures on the Seven Churches, 3s. 9d. H. ROWSELL, King Street, Toronto. 15-1f

NEW BOOKS JUST RECEIVED.

THE 'Royal Constitution,' or Mutual Influence, by Mary Gordon Clarke, cloth, 6 s. Katherine Ashton, by the Author of 'Amy Herbert, the Earl's Daughter,' Margaret Percival, &c. 2 vols., cloth, 7 s. 6d. Do. 2 vols., paper, 5 s. 6d. Russia, Translated from the French by the Marquis de Custine, 6 s. Lectures on the True, the Beautiful, and the Good, by M. V. Cousin, increased by an Appendix on the French Revolution, by Dr. Joseph Stork, 7 s. 6d. The Churchman's Penny Magazine for 1854, 2 s. 6d. The Churchman's Penny Magazine for 1855, 2 s. 6d. The Churchman's Penny Magazine for 1856, 2 s. 6d. The Churchman's Penny Magazine for 1857, 2 s. 6d. The Churchman's Penny Magazine for 1858, 2 s. 6d. The Churchman's Penny Magazine for 1859, 2 s. 6d. The Churchman's Penny Magazine for 1860, 2 s. 6d. The Churchman's Penny Magazine for 1861, 2 s. 6d. The Churchman's Penny Magazine for 1862, 2 s. 6d. The Churchman's Penny Magazine for 1863, 2 s. 6d. The Churchman's Penny Magazine for 1864, 2 s. 6d. 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