

# The Church.

TORONTO, CANADA, FRIDAY, APRIL 28, 1848.

VOLUME XI.—No. 42.]

[WHOLE NUMBER, DLXII.

## Poetry.

### KNOWLEDGE THAT IS NOT A DREAM.

Then said I, Ah, Lord God! they say of me, Doth he not speak parables?—Ezek. xx. 49.

'Tis true, all speech of heavenly love—

Wisdom above mere daily ken—

Our worldly spirits fail to move;

While still our shattered day-dreams prove

How much we need to know, how scant our lore has been!

If to the prophet's cell we go

Or of pure priestly lips inquire,

How dull our intellect and slow!

And if some fervent thoughts do glow

Within, they are but caught from strange and beathen fire:

Such fires, as burned every day

And nursed on our heart-altars, burn;

—Shrines, for our Science proud display,

And on whose horns we hold we lay:

Alas, both horn and head shall fall one Day to learn!

Down to moss-covered stones we bow;

Within whose mass compacted, stands

(We think) the tale of when and how

God formed the solid Earth below,

While subtle flame and floods obeyed His plastic hands.

And when, beneath those rocks' defence

We find some lonely modest flow'r,

We torture it for evidence;

The lessons of its innocence

We hold but parables for some poetic hour.

And ev'n the winds, evergreen free,

We question on their viewless track—

Explore their mission, what it be;

They blow as God lists, while we

List not of Him whose breath impels or holds them back.

More venturesome still, some burning soul

O'erleaps the bounds of this Earth-sphere;

And where unkened of planets roll,

Led by sweet Music's strong control,

He calls and claims a stranger to his due career.

There all are wonders; and the tale

That stories them, might well be held

A pale whole folded vail

Encloses in its dusky pale,

But few whose taste or trust is not full soon repeld.

Yet long and wide, the thick array

Of listeners to such lofty theme;

—Yon youths on its eager way,

Age fain its ebbon force would stay,

While Strength and Beauty bow before these knowledge

dreams.

But Knowledge that is not a Dream

Has scanty pupils for its lot;

Christ's truths as hopeless mysteries seem;

And Tabor's light, an idle dream;

Elias comes again, and the World knows him not.

Lord, cleanse me from the desolate Pride

That long within my heart to dwell;

And watch (a strong man, armed,) beside;

Its prey; till of empire wide

Neglected fasts and pray'r too late would break the spell!\*

—True Catholic.

\* Ezek. xx. 28.

Hoc est al terris altum secernere calum,

Et seorsum mare uti secretum, armatum, patet;

Secundum Italicum putum, etiam latens legit. —Loeser. v. 47.

† This writer, at the period when the learned world was beginning with the discovery of the planet Neptune; as yet the most brilliant triumph of Geometry over the vastness of space and the imperfection of instruments. Ovid, in two lines, has anticipated this discovery, and has applied it most ingeniously and appropriately as if he foretold the day; the third, however, is exactly in the spirit which the moral of these rhymes is intended to illustrate. He says—

Admovere oculis distans sidera nostra;

Ceteraque, ingenuo spassore suo.

Fast. I. 305.

‡ Ephe. vi. 19.

§ St. Mark ix. 23.

For making Tabor to be the Mount of Transfiguration, must be pleaded the sense of an early and long undisputed tradition; but, however, the scepticism and research of modern commentators have done not a little to shake.

¶ St. Luke xi. 21.

\*\* St. Mark ix. 29.

THE CHURCH IN HEAVEN.

From "the Church Universal," by the Rev. J. S. Stone, D.D.

What are the characteristics of the Church in Heaven?

1. It is characterized by UNION.

I say UNION, rather than UNITY; because, of the two, the former is the higher and more perfect state. As we have seen, there may be unity, where there is no union. But, in the Church, taken as one whole, there can be no union, which does not include unity. UNION is UNITY SANCTIFIED.

On earth, the uniting principle operates feebly and inconsistently. In heaven it acts powerfully and consistently; so that the very basis of the Church in glory is—UNION:—a perfectly united condition of the innumerable parts, or members of the glorified Body. There are no SCHISMS in heaven. The members of Christ there do not look on one another with the sickly eye of prejudice, till brother learns to hate his brother. They do not call one another by odious names there, till at length the very sound of some two-edged epithet, wounding the heart of him who utters, and of him who receives it, stirs to action more unholly tempers. There are no RIVAL SECTS in heaven, each striving to build its own, and to demolish the other's house: no dividing walls to prevent Christians from seeing and speaking with Christians; no separate streams of charity, kept by artificial dikes from flowing into one common channel. But LOVE, mighty love, melts down all barriers, opens all hearts, and unites all minds. Love, there, is the true "bond of perfectness;" a bond never broken, leaving not a soul out of its sacred zone, but holding ALL in a beat eternal UNION. There is presented the literal fulness of that for which the Saviour prayed:—"They all may be ONE;—as though Father art in me, and I in Thee, that they also may be ONE in us."—And the glory which thou gavest me, I have given them: that they may be ONE even as we are ONE. I in them, and Thou in me, that they may be made perfect in ONE."

2. The Church in Heaven is also characterized by PURITY.

I use this term, now, not as synonymous with holiness in the children of God, but as opposed to mixture among them of those who belong not to them. Heaven is a pure Church because it contains no false members; no hypocrites, or intentional deceivers of others, and no formalists or careless deceivers of themselves. All who are admitted to membership there, are admitted under the inspection of the All-seeing Eye; an eye that looks through all outward forms, into all secret motives. Membership there is a vital reality. There are no dead branches there, whose only distinction is that they lie within the enclosure of the Church Vineyard. All are there living branches, grafted into Christ, "the True Vine," and growing out of him as the real "Tree of Life." In Heaven, there are no "tares" among the "wheat;" for no enemy finds the great Husbandman asleep that he may sow them. The "net," which is "let down" from heaven into the great sea of Time, gathers not good and bad, but good alone upon the eternal shores. In Heaven, it is never said of professing Christians: "They went out from us because they were not of us;" but all there are regenerate in heart, as well as in outward relation;—all are baptized with the Spirit as well as with the water; and all not only sit down at His table, but also feast on life with the living Saviour.

3. SANCTITY is another characteristic of the Church in Heaven.

The members of that Church are not only set apart from common and profane uses, but separated also from every form and degree of sin; not only consecrated as vessels of honour unto God, but also "meet for the Master's use." They have nothing wrong in their natures. They do it, as true, feel like the angels, who can look up to God, in the sweet consciousness that they have never offended Him; but it passes through no night of Dark Ages. It whets no

they do feel like redeemed ones, who can look up to their Father, with the joyful certainty that He has delivered them from all their offences and made them, once more and forever, perfect in His sight. They hear when it is said; "These are they which came out of great tribulation, and have washed their robes and made them white in the blood of the Lamb." These were "redeemed from among men, being the first-fruits unto God and to the Lamb." In their mouth was found no guile: for they are without fault before the throne of God." To use the Apostle's phrase; "In the body of His flesh, through death, Christ hath finally "presented" them to the Father holy and blameless, and unapprovable in His sight."

4. Another characteristic of the Church in Heaven is—LIGHT.

I speak not of the light which visits these poor, feeble eyes of flesh; but of the true light, the shining of TRUTH, the light of the soul. In heaven there is no error, nor any to teach error, concerning either God or His ways, either man or destiny. There is no ignorance there, as growing out of the disuse of the faculties of the mind; nor any mistake, as originating in that heedlessness, which cannot always use those faculties aright. All these forms of darkness are dispersed, and the true light shineth." Heaven is full of TRUTH, of KNOWLEDGE, and of CERTAINTY. There are no HERESIES in that Church. Nor is there any "seeing through a glass darkly;" all is "face to face;" no "knowing but in part;" all "know even as they also are known." TRUTH, in heaven, is like a great sea; fathomless, indeed, and shorless, but transparent throughout;—and the Christian there is like one, who, from the shore of some beautiful isle, looks down into the clear depths, as they reveal to him all their wonders, and those which lie in the very boundlessness of the transparency. This seems to be the mystery, which John saw in the Revelations, when the Heavenly City appeared to him as "pure gold, like unto clear glass;" it was the gold of simple TRUTH, transduced to the eye of the spiritual man. A similar mystery came before his eye, when he saw beneath the light of the seven mystic lamps burning "before the throne,—a sea of glass, like unto crystal;" and in the midst of the throne and round about the throne, four living creatures full of eyes." (Rev. xv. 2—iv. 6) it was the transparent sea of TRUTH, spread out before the clear depths of the eyes of the holy ones are ever looking to wonder and adoration.

5. SEPARATENESS is likewise characteristic of the Church in Heaven.

Here, even true Christians are more or less conformed to the world in their tastes, habits, and intercourse. There, even the spirit of such conformity disappears. In heaven, the Church is separate from the world,—not because walls of adamant and gates of brass, have been built between them; nor because measurable space has been interposed to prevent their association;—but because the desire to associate is unfelt. Moral differences there are seen in the light which reveals all things; and being seen, are felt; and the seen and felt difference between the holy and the unholy, this is the wall which separates their destinies. This constitutes the immeasurable distance, which is interposed between their eternal abodes.—In heaven, the Church is separate from the world,—not because walls of adamant and gates of brass, have been built between them; nor because measurable space has been interposed to prevent their association;—but because the desire to associate is unfelt. 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# The Church.

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## From our English Files.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

March 16.

### NORTH WEST EXPEDITION.

The operations of the Church Society have hitherto been confined to the front settlement. The subscriptions during the past year have amounted to £5 0 0
The Donations for local objects to 20 0 0
One-fourth of the Subscriptions (£1 5s.) are herewith enclosed, to be remitted to the Parent Society.
Remittance from Napane £3 15 0
Do do Tyendena 1 5 0
£5 0 0

SALTERN GIVENS,  
Rector of Napane, and  
Missionary to Tyendena.

## BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

(From the Colomist of 21st inst.)

Arrival of the Duches D'Orleans.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

PRUSSIA DECLARED A REPUBLIC!!

New York, 20th April.

The packet ship *Duchess D'Orleans*, Capt. Richardson, has arrived, bringing advices from Havre of the 27th ult., from Paris to the 26th, and London to the 15th. The most important intelligence is a report that Prussia has declared herself a republic.

Capt. R. states that the greatest excitement prevails in Paris and Havre, the rich being in apprehension of being killed by the poor. The military were called out at Havre on the 27th, for the purpose of checking any outbreak that might take place. Large failures continue to take place at Paris, and throughout France.

A telegraphic despatch received by *Galignani's Messenger*, March 24, dated Metz, states that a Republic has been proclaimed in Berlin, the King dethroned, and his Majesty's ministers under arrest. The news was confirmed in Paris by the Commerce. That paper says this time that the "fact is official."

A telegraphic despatch posted at the Bourse leaves no doubt of its authenticity.

A Berlin letter says the Prince of Prussia has left England. Before his flight the people demanded he should remain.

We learn from Berlin that all the Polish prisoners in that city have been set at liberty. On the 22nd ult., the date of the latest direct advices, Berlin was trashed. This shows some doubt over the news received from Metz, of the proclamation of a Republic.

The *Universal Gazette*, of the 22nd ult., states that the King has placed the property of the State, including military swords, under the protection of the citizens and inhabitants of Berlin.

A revolution is announced as having occurred in Geneva, which has dethroned its King.

AUSTRIA.—A ministry has been formed at Vienna.

BAVARIA.—A letter from Munich, dated 21st ult., says King Louis has abdicated, and will retire to Sicily. The Prince Royal retains the throne.

LOMBARDY.—The insurrection is general throughout the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom. Milan is in the hands of the people.

HANOVER.—The King has granted all the demands of the people.

RUSSIA.—The Emperor of Russia is said to be greatly excited in consequence of events in France. Great activity prevails in the War department, and the army of reserve is directed to hold itself in readiness to march upon Poland at a moment's notice.

At London, on the 25th, sales were at \$12. At Paris, on the 24th, transactions on the Bourse were heavy. Amount of protected bills in the Bank of France stated to be 2,700,000 francs.

Admiral Baudin has declined receiving 5000 francs salary as member of the Bureau of longitude.

Large numbers of Germans and Belgians are leaving Paris for home.

Arrests have been made for destroying Railroads.

Disturbances at Agen suppressed by the National Guards and people.

Jeanne Buonaparte has joined the National Guards as a private.

The Provisional Government is adopting measures that check the commercial crisis.

Four hundred Poles have formed a company to return to Poland.

M. Thiers has declared for the Republic and accepted the nomination for the coming election.

NAPLES.—The Jesus levi for Malta.

POLAND.—Revolution in Poland confirmed.

WASHINGTON.—A detachment of some 3000 persons, assembled in Washington yesterday and appointed a committee to wait on the publishers of the *National Era*, and request them to withdraw their establishment from the district of Columbia.

The Committee soon reported, and the publishers refused to comply. The Committee then resolved to move the press themselves, and pay the damages whatever they might be.

The mob then appeared in front of the *Era* office, and made some demonstrations, but were rapidly dispersed by the police.

The House of Representatives yesterday decided the contested case of Monckton and Jackson, of this city—that the district is vacant; but neither of the claimants is entitled to it.

ROCKSTER, April 19.—The steamer *Niagara* wrecked! This splendid new steamer, belonging to the Rockster Line, was driven ashore at the mouth of the Genesee river, during the gale yesterday afternoon. She is reported to be a total loss.

From the "Globe" Extra.

## Arrival of the Acadia.

FIVE DAYS LATER.

New York, Monday Morning.

The steamer *Acadia* arrived last night, bringing eight days later news.

The commotion on the continent increases. The King of Sardinia, with 30,000 men, made war on Austria, invading Lombardy. The Austrians driven before him from Parma, Dresca, and Desanca. It is supposed all Austria will be overrun.

SAVOY.—Declared a Republic.

SWITZERLAND.—Strictly neutral.

RUSSIA.—Likely to quarrel with Denmark for Holstein.

RUSSIA.—Making vigorous preparations to retain Poland; and has ordered every man, between 28 and 35, to be removed from Russian Poland to the interior of Russia, concentrating large armies in Southern Russia.

BELGIUM.—All attempts at revolution have failed.

SPAIN.—Violent disturbances in Madrid on the 8th, people and soldiers fought all night, and many killed.

Queen Christina is said to have run away.

The city declared itself in a state of siege—tranquil since.

PORUGAL.—Tranquil.

GREECE.—Tranquil. Ministers resigned.

FRANCE.—The Provisional Government ordered the army to assemble on the eastern frontier.

The French and German armies have taken possession of Railroads, and will release shares.

The Bank of France allowed further latitude in discounts.

Banks in Lyons, Bordeaux, Rouen, Mantes, Lille, Havre, Marseilles, Toulouse, and Orleans, have suspended specie payments. Relief Banks established in all large towns. Expenses of pestilential bills, registering duties, &c., &c., reduced 35 per cent.

Irish Address presented to France in Paris, on the 3rd inst.

Mr. Lamartine replied, expressing great sympathy for Ireland, but adhered to strict neutrality, condemning Mr. Pitt for interference with France in South Carolina.

A. Kader is removed to Paris, and allowed some liberty.

Proclamations are made exhorting quiet and subordination.

Lamarque has discharged all English workmen in French steamers.

10,000 men to be sent to reinforce the Army in Algiers.

Paris workmen crowding the Hotel de Ville with contributions in aid of the Government.

Belgian, Prussian, and Austrian Ministers complain of demonstrations for liberty of their countrymen in Paris. Lamarque said he could not control the opinions of any one. France would be neutral. He expressed the possibility of interference with Poland.

The resolutions were agreed to, and a bill founded upon them ordered to be brought in.

SICILY.—Parliament formed. Separation with Naples complete.

Election lists closed April 20th.

200 Guards elect officers for themselves. Grenadiers and Voltigeurs suppressed.

All foreigners five years resident and are worthy to be naturalized.

Eighteen days further delay in paying Exchange bills.

Wine and Spirit transit and sale duties abolished, and consumption tax levied.

Forty-five per cent. of arrears of taxes remitted in oppressive cases.

M. Arago is Minister. Archillo, the great Banker, succeeds Garnier Pagan, Finance Minister.

IRELAND.—Ireland is in great excitement. The Students of Trinity College armed in defence of Government. More troops were arriving from England. Rebels still defy the law.

Dublin will soon come under arms, and all arms will be soon ready to be given up.

ENGLAND.—Many papers and men out for a Republic and the great Chartist Meeting of the 20th, was forbidden by Government.

The route of the procession was marked, and a great wagon made to carry the monster petition; when Government forbade meeting, or procession of Chartists, all firmly determined to hold the meeting, and declared they would forfeit their lives in the attempt. Fergus O'Connor recommends Chartists to withdraw money from Savings' Banks, which will embarrass Government. The gross amount being £25,000,000.

More troops brought into London, so that the force is now over 10,000 men.

Many strong anti-Chartist presses protest against Government.

INDIA.—Some warlike demonstrations are making against China.

THE INCOME TAX.

Mr. Palmerston stated, that a despatch had been received from Capt. Mansfield on the coast of Africa, stating that a number of slaves had brought down to the Coast, and their exportation being prevented, they had all been murdered by the chiefs in consequence.

EXTENSION OF THE INCOME TAX TO IRELAND.

On the motion of Sir B. Hall, that the operation of this tax be extended to Ireland, a long and warm, but fruitless discussion ensued. On a division, there were—*Ayes* 135; *Noses* 218.

LAW OF ENTAIL (SCOTLAND) BILL.

Mr. H. Drummond proposed its reference to a select committee.

The *Lord Advocate* would not object, but added that he had an opportunity of knowing, while in Scotland, that opinions were more susceptible of an average than a Life Assurance Society.

Sir G. Grey replied that there had been a representation made by the British Consul, through Lord Normandy, the British Ambassador.

THE SLAVE TRADE.

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SAVINGS OF THE EXCELLENT ENGLISH MECHANICS.

Lord Drummond inquired whether the party, to be appointed to a high office in the House of Lords, would be appointed with the understanding that it was to be subject to any regulations which Parliament might hereafter make.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied in the affirmative.

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Lord Drummond inquired whether the French Government would appeal to, to enable the English workmen to withdraw their savings from the French Banks.

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Mr. Palmerston stated, that a despatch had been received from Capt. Mansfield on the coast of Africa, stating that a number of slaves had brought down to the Coast, and their exportation being prevented, they had all been murdered by the chiefs in consequence.

SAVINGS OF THE EXCELLENT ENGLISH MECHANICS.

Lord Drummond inquired whether the party, to be appointed with the understanding that it was to be subject to any regulations which Parliament might hereafter make.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied in the affirmative.

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Lord Drummond inquired whether the French Government would appeal to, to enable the English workmen to withdraw their savings from the French Banks.

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THE NOBLEMAN'S CHAPLAIN.  
(From "Now and Then.")

Some fortnight after Lady Emily's visit to the parsonage, Mr. Hylton made his appearance at the castle on one of those cheerful occasions which have just been spoken of; and on lady Emily's departure, as usual, after dinner, the earl produced a sheet of paper, containing a Latin inscription, which he had been framing during the day, for a tablet which he meditated erecting in memory of his son. The language was quite unexceptionable; the earl reading it very attentively twice or thrice, and then laid it down before the earl.

"Has it your approbation, Mr. Hylton?" said the child.

"The Latinity, my lord, is, as I expected, faultless," replied Mr. Hylton, with a certain significance of manner which arrested the attention of his noble companion, who remained silent for a few moments, while he cast his eye over the paper.

"I presume the matter, Mr. Hylton, is as unquestionable as the manner?—I composed it in a sad spirit, I assure you." Mr. Hylton remained silent, apparently absorbed in thought. "Pray, tell me frankly, Mr. Hylton," said the earl, with slight displeasure in his tone, "are you now thinking painfully about what you have just read?"

"My lord," replied Mr. Hylton, solemnly, "I have been thinking how this inscription would appear before the eyes of Him whose minister and servant I am!"

"Indeed, sir," said the earl haughtily; "would it not bear the scrutiny?"

"I fear not, my lord, if I have read the New Testament rightly. But pardon me, my lord; if you will favour me for a day with that paper, I will give your lordship my written sentiments on that subject, I need hardly say, with all respect and faithfulness."

"But you are very good, Richard," said the child. "Nurse says you are so good, and never did any harm in your life."

The old man shook his head with a bitter smile. "Once I was as young as you, Master Leonard. And if then the good King had sent to take me away, perhaps I should have been sure to have all the beautiful things which are given to his heirs and children. But since—" and he groaned deeply, and remained silent.

"On Master Leonard," he said at last, "mind what I tell you now: never do any thing that is wrong, and then you will not have to do what I have been doing all my life, endeavouring to recover a lost inheritance."

Castle, with lords and ladies, and have horses and carriages, and beautiful clothes, and so many servants to wait on me. When I live there, Richard, will you come too? Do you know I should like to have some beautiful music there every day? I like music, do not you, Richard? Does it ever make you cry?"

"I do not know my dear," said the old man; "but sometimes when I have been at Church, when they were singing, it has made me think of the beautiful music which is heard where I long to go by and by: and then—." But the old man paused.

"And where is it?" asked the child. "Is it far off?"

"Yes, very far off."

"And does the King ever come to see you?" asked the child.

The old man's breath seemed almost choked with awe as he whispered, "Yes."

"And are you his heir?" asked Leonard gently, as he partook of the awe expressed in the old man's face. "Papa says I am his heir, and am to have all he has got, all the money on board the great ship. What shall you have?"

Poor Richard's brow contracted as with pain. His eyes closed for a minute. And then he answered,

"Perhaps nothing, perhaps everything."

Leonard saw that he was suffering, and put his hand up to Richard's face, and stroked it as if to soothe him.

"Poor Richard," he said; "are you ill?"

But Richard recovered himself calmly, and answered gravely,

"My dear little master, when you become a man, we will please God to spare your life, you will know how many things you have done wrong, how little you deserve kindness and fondness from any one, or to have any thing—much less the beautiful things which are inherited by the sons of a great King."

"But you are very good, Richard," said the child. "Nurse says you are so good, and never did any harm in your life."

The old man shook his head with a bitter smile. "The Apostle's words remind us how we should approach it. 'I was in the Spirit on the Lord's day.' If it is the object of the Holy Communion to be united to Christ, how idle to approach it, save in that earnest, faithful, child-like temper, contemplated by the Apostle. To be a Churchman is not merely to differ from others by profession, it is to be united to Christ. And can men receive such an holy visitant into an impure heart? Does not their mansion need to be swept and garnished? Should not the heart to which he is invited be clothed in peace, purity, love, humility, affection? This is why we are exhorted to make up all private grudges, before we approach the altar of our God. This is why we should seek to strip ourselves of any clinging pollution, by which He may be offended. This is the due preparation for Easter day. The work of Lent should not be merely bodily fasting, though that is commonly the best manner of disciplining the soul, but such fasting from sin, such repentance, godly sorrow, and amendment, as may present us ready at this holy Feast to meet our Lord. Not indeed that our whole strength can suffice for enabling us to escape sin; but He must Himself clothe us in that garment of a devout life, which befits this holy table. The best preparation for the holy Communion is to hate sin. Or if we have not learnt this lesson perfectly, let us begin to acquire it. Let us grieve with contrite hearts for every remaining pollution. Let us seek the Lord's Spirit on His own day. For 'Christ our pasover is sacrificed for us; therefore let us keep the feast.'—'Not with the old leaven, nor with the leaven of malice and wickedness, but with the unleavened bread of sincerity and truth.'—*Ven. R. J. Wilberforce, M.A.*

## NEW ZEALAND.

New CHRISTIAN ISLAND.—Capt. Brown, from New London, in a letter to a Sandwich Island paper, says:

"The natives of New Zealand who reside on Stewart's Island are fast becoming Christianized. They are very strict in their observance of the Sabbath. They will not even go into their gardens to get a potato to broil on the Sabbath, but always prepare enough on Saturday to last until Monday, and if they fall short go without. All the white residents here were formerly sailors, sealmen and whalers. There are no rum shops. I must acknowledge that many of them, in behaviour are far superior to the majority of people in any other part I ever visited; they seem to be much pleased with our religious meetings, always attending whenever the weather would permit, coming sometimes ten miles. I distributed all the religious books I had among them, which they seemed to be eager for; and a large number of tracts. They felt much the want of Bibles, and I was very sorry we had no more to part with."

The inhabitants are nearly all *Missionaries*, as they call themselves, that is Christians; the result of modern Missions.—Courant.

## THE BROKEN VOW.

Some years ago a poor lad came to London, in search of a situation as an errand-boy; he made many unsuccessful applications, and was on the eve of returning to his parents, when a gentleman, being prepossessed by his appearance, took him into his employment, and after a few months, bound him apprentice. He so conducted himself during his apprenticeship, as to gain the esteem of every one who knew him; and after he had served his time, his master advanced a capital for him to commence business. He retired to his closet with a heart glowing to his Maker for his goodness, and there solemnly vowed that he would devote a tenth part of his annual income to the service of God. The first year his donation amounted to ten pounds, which he gave cheerfully, and continued to do so till it amounted to £500. He then thought that he was a great deal of money to give, and that he need not be so particular as to the exact amount: that year he lost a ship and cargo to the amount of £15,000, by a storm! This caused him to repent, and he again commenced with a resolution never to retract; he was more successful every year, and at length retired. He then devoted a tenth part of his annual income for several years, till he became acquainted with a party of worldly men, who by degrees drew him aside from God; he discontinued his donations, made large speculations, lost everything, and became almost as poor as when he first arrived in London as an errand-boy. "There is," saith Solomon, "that scattereth, and yet increaseth; and that withholdeth more than is meet, but it tendeth to poverty."

"But I am only a little child," said Leonard. "Shall you ever be a Lord, Richard?"

The old man smiled and shook his head.

"But should you like to be a Lord?" repeated Leonard.

"I do not think I should, Master Leonard," said Richard. "And besides—" and here he looked gravely and earnestly into the child's eye, as if to read his soul within, "I am something greater than a Lord even now."

"You greater than a Lord?" asked the little fellow wondringly. "Nurse said you were so poor, and she was so sorry for it. And she told me I might bring you what papa gave me, because the great ship was come home; she said you had nothing to eat; and I am so sorry; poor Richard!" And the child put out his arms to give the old man a kiss.

Richard's eye moistened as he took the little boy up in his arms, and after kissing his forehead, and giving him a blessing, seated him on his knees.—"Master Leonard," he said, "if you will be kind and good to the poor, and say your prayers, and do what your papa and mamma tell you, one of these days you will be more, much more than a Lord. You will be a Prince!"

"A Prince?" asked Leonard. "But a Prince is the son of a King, is he not?"

"Yes," said Richard.

"And are you a Prince?" asked Leonard. The old man seemed awed with the question, and bowing his head reverently upon the child's neck, till his own grey hairs mingled with the boy's silky glossy curls he answered in a low voice, "Yes."

Leonard drew back partly as perplexed, and partly as if afraid, but the question arose again,

"But a Prince is the son of a King, is he not?" You are not the son of a King."

Once more the old man fixed on him that calm, deep, searching eye, and whispered, "I am."

The color came into the child's cheek, but from what emotion, whether wonder, or doubt, or surprise, or pleasure, or a feeling mixed of all, I could not decide. He sat silently for a minute, casting up only a side glance at the old man's tranquil face. At last he looked up more boldly, and said, "Why are you so poor, Richard?" If I was a King I would give you so much money, and you should have such a nice house to live in, instead of this old cottage. Is it not very cold in winter? Nurse says the rain very often comes through the roof. Shall you ever go away?"

Richard's face assumed a grave but not a melancholy expression.

"Whenever" he said, "the good King who is my Father sends for me, then I shall go away."

"And where shall you live then?" asked the child.

"Papa said that perhaps I should live at Carisbrooke

all the fulness of that mysterious individual perfection which we now by faith believe and celebrate? Yes, of a truth, they that have come from "the east and from the west" to "sit down with Abraham, and Isaac, and Jacob, in the kingdom of heaven, shall not fail to know them in that day. Surely we shall say, 'Lo, there is he that never saw death; and there, the man greatly beloved,' and there, sit that sat at the feet of Jesus, and the woman that stood behind him weeping; and the disciple that lay on His bosom at that last sad supper; and there is he that thrice denied His Lord, and then wept bitterly; and there is the glorious apostle through whose preaching and martyrdom we "sinners of the Gentiles" were bidden to the marriage supper of the Lamb; and there are they that in the first age took the purple path; and to a palm and crown; and they that, age after age, followed the Lamb in sanctity and purity; we have heard of them by hearsay, but now I see them each one face to face, as though I had conversed with them in the days of the flesh?" And if we shall know them whom we have not seen, shall we not know them whom we have seen? Shall we recognise the objects of our faith, and not know the objects of our love? Shall we those of whose presence our imaginations have wrought in vain to shape so much as an outline, and not know those with whom we have been companioned through the long years of our earthly sojourn; whose form, and bearing, and speaking looks, and every visible movement, are interwoven with our very consciousness; who are knit to us as to be all but our very selves? Such indeed is the hope of the Gospel, and the faith of the Catholic Church. Let no man defraud you of your joy. When any would try you with a doubt, make answer, "I believe . . . in the communion of saints . . . the resurrection of the body." Say what you will, we are fools, and ye are wise; but, wise or foolish, this I know, that we shall meet again even as we parted: yet not altogether; there shall be no more tokens of the fall, no more lines of sorrow, no more furrows of tears, no more distress, no more changes no more fading, no more death; but all shall be fair, and radiant, and full of life, as in him that said, "Behold . . . that it is I myself!"—Archdeacon Manning.

T. HAWORTH. 34-54  
Toronto, 16th Dec., 1847.

To Carpenters and Joiners.

JUST RECEIVED, at No. 44, King Street, an assortment

of CARPENTERS and JOINERS AMERICAN EDGE TOOLS and PLANES, of the very best description, which will be sold low for Cash.

T. HAWORTH. 34-54  
Toronto, 16th Dec., 1847.

To Cooperers.

JUST RECEIVED, by the Subscribers, from Rochester, a quantity of Tree Hoops; Heading, Hollowing, Stave, and Champer Knives; Levelers; Hounds; Jointers and Gouges; &c. &c.

Parties commencing House Keeping are particularly requested to call before purchasing elsewhere.

T. HAWORTH. 34-54  
Toronto, 16th Dec., 1847.

To Surgeon Dentist.

HAS REMOVED to the North Side of KING STREET, the Fourth House West, of Bay Street.

Toronto, March 30, 1848.

MR. ROBERT COOPER,

SOLICITOR AND ATTORNEY,

Wellington Buildings, King Street,

TORONTO.

ENTRANCE NEXT DOOR TO MR. DIXON'S SHOP.

Toronto, Nov. 1846.

8-546

DONALD BETHUNE, Jr.

BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Solicitor in Chancery and Bankruptcy,

CONVEYANCER, &c.

DIVISION STREET, COBOURG, CANADA WEST.

Cobourg, Oct. 21, 1845.

9-546

CASH FOR RAGS.

THE Subscribers will pay 3d. dollars per hundred weight, in

CASH, for Linen, Cotton, and Moleskin RAGS,

delivered at the Toronto Paper Mills, on the River Don.

JOHN TAYLOR & BROTHERS.

Sep. 11, 1847.

14-546

THE PHOENIX FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

APPLICATIONS for Insurance by this Company are requests

to be made to the undersigned, who is authorized to receive premiums for the renewal of policies.

TORONTO, July 1, 1841.

MOFFATTS, MURRAY & CO.

ESTABLISHED 21ST AUGUST, 1847.

CAPITAL, FIFTY THOUSAND POUNDS.

President, Hugh C. Baker; Vice-President, J. Young; Solicitors, Burton & Saelee; Physicians, G. O'Reilly and W. G. Dickson.

THIS COMPANY is prepared to effect ASSURANCE UPON Lives, and transact any business dependent on the value or duration of Human Life; to grant premiums for Assurances or Reversions of all kinds, as also Survivorships and Endowments.

In addition to the various advantages offered by other Companies, the Directors of this Company are enabled, from the investment of the Premiums in the Province at a rate of compound interest, much beyond which can be obtained in Britain, to promise a most material reduction of cost; guaranteeing Assurances, Survivorships, or Endowments for a smaller present payment, or yearly premium, and granting increased ANNUITIES, whether immediate or deferred, for any sum of money invested with them. They can also point to the local position of the Company, as of great importance to intending Assureds, having Agents to exercise control over the Company, and facilitates the acceptance of healthy risks, as well as the prompt settlement of claims.

Assurances can be effected either with or without participation in the profits of the Company; the premiums may be paid in half-yearly or quarterly instalments; and the HALF CREDIT SYSTEM having been adopted by the Board, credit will be given for one half the first seven premiums, secured upon the Policy alone.

Annual Premium to Assure £100 Whole Term of Life.

Age. With Profits. Without Profits. Half Credit.

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