



Poetry.

I MUST HASTEN HOME.

I must hasten home said a rosy child, Who had gladly roamed for hours; I must hasten home to my mother dear, She will seek me and be proud of me...

THE NORTH WEST TERRITORY. RED RIVER SETTLEMENT &c.

EXTRACTS FROM A LECTURE DELIVERED IN THE COURSE OF THE LECTURE COURSE COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, FEB. 1856, BY J. L. SIMPSON.

I must proceed another stage westward to the valley of the Red River of the North. A colony was planted on the banks of the river in the year 1811, by Lord Selkirk, under the auspices of the Hudson Bay Company.

Col. Long, who visited this region in 1823, says agriculture is attended with success; wheat, barley, millet, pulse, potatoes, and other culinary roots are cultivated.

Sir John Richardson states that the vegetation in the valley of the Red River is similar to that of the State of New Hampshire. The forest is about five degrees north of the latter.

The valley of this river is 300 by 150 miles in extent, containing 45,000 square miles—larger than any of the States of the Union. Captain Pope, of the U. S. Army, whom many of you know personally—a native of Illinois, and son of the late lamented Judge Pope, a young gentleman of fine abilities and solid attainments—conducted an exploration into this country by order of the Government in 1849.

Mr. Thomas Simpson of the Hudson Bay Company's service, in the narrative of his discoveries on the North coast of America in 1830-7, says of the Mackenzie district situated about a hundred miles north of the Red River colony, that the soil and climate of this place equals red river. Bar-

ley, wheat and potatoes yield in most seasons excellent returns. The lake produces very fine white fish or some of its tributary streams; tobacco is obtained from the same springs, and the wild hop grows in many places in great profusion and of good quality.

Further proof of the existence of a vast and fertile region from two to five hundred miles west of Lake Superior were needed, it could be furnished, but the above will certainly be regarded as entirely satisfactory. Proceeding a few hundred miles North-westward from the Selkirk settlement, we strike the valley of the Saskatchewan River. The Saskatchewan is an important stream, adapted to steamboat navigation, having its sources in the Rocky Mountains, and discharging its waters into Lake Winipeg.

The route by which we have thus travelled over the continent has inclined in North-westerly direction, on which account the northern portion of Nebraska has been avoided. This section I have purposely left for the last, because, the impression which generally obtains, that it is a barren waste, and dried desert, which must forever remain unpopulated, besides proving an impassable barrier to all attempts to extend our lines of railway across the continent to the Pacific Ocean.

A good deal of the country is still in wood, and with poor soil. There is a great deal of water, and a great deal of timber, and a great deal of land, and a great deal of country which is not likely ever to be thickly settled.

But even this, the most unpopulated part of the route, at intervals are pleasant and fertile spots which repay cultivation. The soil is generally of the same quality, and the climate is generally of the same kind, and the country is generally of the same character.

The subject of minerals must be dismissed with a very brief and cursory notice. For the purpose of mining, California and Oregon had been renowned ever for a century or more by them—the gold-bearing streams and gulches and canons had been traversed and trapped over again and again, but the secret of their untold treasures, lying almost on the surface, remained unknown until this class of men had been superadded by nature, and then the world was astounded with the discoveries which followed.

Within a mile of the termination of the portage is a precipice, which rises upwards of a thousand feet above the plain beneath it, and commands a most extensive, romantic and ravishing prospect. From thence the eye looks down the course of the river, and across the valley, and the little town of Fort Union, and the little town of Fort Union, and the little town of Fort Union.

Sir John Richardson says of the country, in the same vicinity, that from Methy Portage westward the country though deeply furrowed by river courses and ravines, and more or less thickly wooded, parts as much as a prairie character, that between the great river and the Mackenzie river, in lat. 60° N. the barley, potatoes &c. are grown up to 65° north latitude.

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From the Hamilton Gazette. TORONTO UNIVERSITY.

We observe that the Hon. Member for Guelph has undertaken the very necessary, but arduous task of rectifying the grave abuses which affect one of the most important classes in the community, and well does Dr. Clarke deserve the thanks of the country and the profession of which he is a member, for having, at the right time, offered to perform a duty which no one is more capable of entering upon, and bringing to a successful issue. We must also admit, that in this instance, the Government have labored right well, and have in the handsomest manner encouraged the member for Guelph to persevere with his labor. In the observations which we desire to make on this most anxious question of Medical Reform, we purpose to follow the example of a very learned writer in a late No. of the Canadian Institute Journal, and speak of University Education in general.

Fortunately, in this rapidly advancing country, we have not yet gone too far, to permit the complicated system of education already begun here, from becoming so hopelessly rooted in our midst, as to be beyond the possibility of reclamation. The superficial, hollow education, but too general throughout a neighboring people, is surely too apparent to induce this Canada of ours to covet such a sham, and we have two high opinions of Scotch intellect, Irish brilliancy, and English love of stern reality, to suppose for one moment, that anything short of a sound, practical system of education will be tolerated. At this moment vague rumors are abroad of discontent with the present state of affairs; the unhappy charges brought against the President of University College, awakened a great deal of ill-feeling, and, although the charges have been found utterly false, yet the usefulness of the University, as now constituted, is openly questioned and discussed, which gives assurance that the time has come for placing a wealthy and noble institution on a safe foundation. On behalf of the whole Canadian people we say at once, that the University of Toronto must not be broken up—an institution so richly endowed, so admirably situated, must be re-organized so that it shall be the centre of the proudest and noblest system on the Continent of America. It is not necessary to go back to the history of the early difficulties which beset the University of King's College, still less shall we invite unavailing discussion as to the propriety or impropriety of suppressing the Faculties of Law and Medicine, these are events of the past and cannot be recalled; let us, however, urge the necessity of reconciling differences, and the importance of establishing a uniform and truly valuable system of University Education. That this task may be accomplished we have not the smallest doubt, and although the very reasonable prejudices and fears of some may be invoked, we know that in the end common sense will triumph. Now, what is the plan which Canada at this moment demands in order that the magnificent endowment which she has devoted to education, may become available to the whole people without offending their religious prejudices. Whether wisely or not, we do not pretend to say, we have arrived at the conclusion that it is not desirable that there should be any connection between Church and State, we have, therefore, no right in our own National Institutions to enforce anything that shall offend the Religious feeling of any section of the people, still less has our Government the smallest right to dictate to the people of Canada what the method of instruction and training should be. We hold that a Government having once ignored religion cannot enforce on its citizens any system of teaching which interferes with their religious element. In this country we have an enormous preponderance in favor of a plan of education conducted on the principles which make Religion the basis. The Roman Catholic is determined that his child shall not be left to carve out a religious belief which may make him an infidel, and the Anglican is equally determined that his boy shall not be handed over to the craft and subtlety of the Devil, which but too commonly results from feeding the intellect, and allowing the soul the scanty gathering picked up by the way side; nor are these the only parties who have spoken and acted—no truly! for both the Presbyterians and Wesleyans are engaged in developing Collegiate Institutions, on a scale of importance, which justifies the belief that they too, sincerely appreciate the system of combined religious and secular teaching. To suppose then, that the Government would ever again contemplate the re-construction of the Toronto University as it was before, is simply absurd, they could not commit so foolish an act, or wantonly insult so large and important a section of the people. A mammoth Teaching or Collegiate Institution for the whole of this mixed population is impossible. We have, therefore, now to apply ourselves to the task of harmonizing the discordant elements around us, and in constructing a Provincial University we have, to invite our separate Colleges not to forego their principles, nor to give up their dearly obtained rights, but to meet each other on that neutral ground which all occupy, and to combine for the purpose of ensuring the people of Canada that, as they have freely given the advancement of education, that Education shall indeed be advanced. To effect this most desirable object, we do hope that the Legislature will act promptly: we trust that no useless objections will arise to stay the consummation of a measure which would certainly give to Canada a noble Institution. Let the University be so constituted, as to make it independent of the Government, immediately, let its Senate be composed of its own members from the grade of M. A. upwards, and by the establishment of UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS as in Trinity College and Dublin University, whose lectures shall be free, cause the Institution to be the centre of all Colleges, and last though not least, in constructing the Faculties of Examiners, take care that no one engaged as a College Tutor, or Teacher, or Lecturer, shall act as an Examiner, by such a scheme as this no one separate College is interfered with unnecessarily; on the contrary, the Government would interpose its legitimate authority; for (as we have already stated) as the Government has no right to dictate to a man the mode in which he shall combine his religious and secular learning, or to force him to ignore the

one of the other, we as firmly hold that the State is in duty bound to take care that the instruction given is of a certain uniform quality, in the secular department, and, if the educated are at length destined to occupy public positions, it is but just to demand of them what their qualifications are for such offices. That this ought to be effected by the University of Canada West, we think will be conceded. The elements of a fine Institution are at hand. It is already a reality, we do not want any more corporate bodies, we do not desire to centralize teaching; let the Colleges be taken to the people as the country fills up, encourage private exertion, do not damp it; all we have to ask is, to work the system we propose honestly, and do not sanction sham colleges or sham teaching.

But Dr. Clark is no doubt chiefly interested in clearing for his profession a whole-some status—we wish him success, for truly no set of men require a habitation, and a name more, than do our medical friends, unlike the Legal Professions, they are not supported by Government as a separate body, and perhaps in the end it may prove a fortunate event. We have already heard the wise and good men of Britain deplore the separation which gradually took place between the Universities and learned professions, a step which reduced our Great Seats of learning to be merely the nurseries of Theological Students, and has at length brought down on them a just retribution. We do hope therefore, Dr. our Medical Brethren will unite to demand such a plan of University Reform, as will enable them to secure an interest in a Great Provincial University, where both means and accommodation may be found to render a valuable Museum and Library open to them as to others. We know they do not expect or desire that any scheme should be carried which would injure already existing Faculties by centralizing mere teaching, but they do demand that all applicants to the awards and honors of a Profession, be it Law or Medicine, shall be submitted to the same examination touching their qualifications and be obliged to undergo a certain fixed amount of educational discipline. We feel confident that as the people of Canada demand a uniform system of education for the Lawyer, so will they have blotted out a system which at this moment allows to four at least separate Boards in Canada West, to fix just such a curriculum of study as they see fit to their private interests to adopt. We therefore hope that the Government will sanction no other arrangement, it is necessary to have Medical Men, and it is necessary for the good of the Province to take care that the man who administers to our ills be a highly educated person.

From the Hamilton Gazette.

SEPARATE SCHOOLS.

An idea very generally prevails that the Anglican Churchmen of this Diocese, have abandoned the idea of agitating for Separate Schools, wherein defined religious training would form part of the curriculum.

We cannot bring ourselves to credit, that the above *non dit* is based upon any substantial foundation. Our venerable and astute Bishop has uniformly expressed an emphatic protest against the system which would exalt the multiplication table above the Bible, and substitute the spelling book for the three Creeds. Never has sounded a wavering or uncertain note on this all important subject. With as much determination he denounces the divorcement of Christianity from education, as he did when he commenced the crusade which ended so gloriously in the establishment of Trinity College.

So far as we have had an opportunity of learning, the great bulk of our clergy retain their hostility against the rationalistic doctrines of Egerton Ryerson.

Strange indeed, would it be if they had adopted any other conclusion.

Every year makes more glaringly patent, the utter impracticability of instructing the mass of our rising generation in a knowledge of sacred things, through the machinery of Sunday schools. As a general rule, a clergyman can only manage to organize an effective school of this description in his parish or mission. Of course there are exceptions, but we are confident that the rule is as above stated. The difficulty of procuring devoted and effective teachers is felt to be prodigiously great by all who have made the experiment, and in multitudes of instances the work of ecclesiastical instruction devolves almost exclusively upon the pastor.

Where a minister has got three full services to perform, it must be plain to the most obtuse that the space of time which he can devote to the special tuition of the young, must be limited indeed. The exhaustion of the mind and body greatly incapacitates him for the work, and renders the task of effectual indoctrination utterly hopeless.

If this be conceded, how chilling the prospects of the generation at present rising up to our midst! Is it employing the language of an alarmist when we predict that in the course of ten or fifteen years the Province will be deluged with infidelity and religious indifference, if steps are not taken to arrest the progress of the plague?

Frankly we admit that the question is bordered and clogged with many difficulties, but surely that fact furnishes no reason why its discussion by the approaching Synod should be blinked or tabooed. In the multitude of counsel there is wisdom, and strength lies in union.

We may not be able to obtain all that we could desire, but something may be done to work a modification in the existing deplorable state of matters. Half a loaf is better than stark starvation.

For instance our endowed teachers might be enjoined to hear the pupils under their curatorship, recite the catechisms approved by their respective denominations, and to take care that the children understood the meaning of the words which they repeated.

Various other suggestions may be struck out in a thorough discussion of the question. At all events if the Synod can do no more, it can at least record its protest against the monster moral-ulcer spot of our day and generation.

Loud is the outcry against the Romanists of Canada West, on account of the exertions which they are making to facilitate the spread of separate schools of a non-inferior character. That outcry we cannot bring ourselves to increase. Wrong, fear-

European Intelligence

CRIMEA.

Correspondence of the Times.

The White buildings destroyed on Thursday were very extensive. One side of the square was 1200 feet long, the other 600. Altogether about 1800 feet of wall was blown down. Six hundred powder magazines behind the clock-tower were destroyed. I am assured there were no less than 374 tons, the charges varying in quantity from 2 1/2 lbs. to 300 lbs. of powder.

March 4. Snow, wind and rain all night. A very dirty morning.

March 7. The week has been as eventless as the weather has been detestable. Sunday was so bright and pleasant a day that people forgot last year's experience, flattered themselves winter had departed, and formed pleasant projects of rides to Baidar and Urkusta, of rambles to the Tchernaya to talk to the Russians, of wanderings in French Sebastopol. All these small Crimean castles quickly crumbled. The heavy rain on Monday made most abominable roads on Tuesday, then round went the wind and down went the quicksilver, snow fell in abundance, and at 5 o'clock on Wednesday morning the thermometer stood at 12° Fahrenheit. It is difficult to estimate the exact depth of snow on this elevated plateau, because the wind drifts it, but there cannot be less than 12 inches, and in some places men sank up to their thighs; and the snow continued to fall at intervals during the whole of Wednesday, agreeably varied by sharp hail. The camp presented the old winter picture, dingy huts and gray tents rising out of the dazzling white surface.

The glare was blinding, paths and landmarks were obliterated, and even familiar spots were difficult to find. None rode or walked more than they could help, and there was much plunging into ditches and stumbling into holes. The day, however, was really pleasant, compared with yesterday, which brought a gale from the south and a thaw, with all their concomitants in the camp before Sebastopol. The wind was at times so violent that it seemed miraculous the tents and huts should resist, and not be swept away and unroofed; and the rain fell in torrents, quickly distilling the earth of its white mantle, and leaving in lieu thereof, the customary brown surface of heavy mud.

Great meetings of the Crimea Heavy Club; spring meetings postponed sine die. More customary duties of the camp became more toilsome than usual. Fatigue parties slipped and staggered through the deep greasy clay under the load of the daily rations. Huge pieces of timber for firewood, fragments of masts from the Redan, which might have served for the biggest of the big ships

new submerged in Sebastopol harbor—were borne away from stores: to camp on the shoulders of 20 or 25 men, walking two abreast. Unfortunate land transport mules and ponies struggled hard to escape the lash, and drag the heavily loaded cart through the slough, which each moment deepened. Commissariat officers and others having quill-work to do, shut themselves in their quarters and toiled at statements and accounts; all drills and parade being, of course, put a stop to by the weather, regimental officers sat by stove and chimney, heaping maledictions on the rain and the *forniente*, talking what is commonly called "shop," and laboring earnestly to produce the desired degree of blackness in the bowl of clay or merseham pipe. Leaks, previously unsuspected, revealed themselves under the pressure of the deluge; there was much swabbing of hut-floors, and horses shook their ears and looked dismal as the heavy drops oozed through the ill-joined stable roofs and soaked through their blankets. For that day, at least, the general order prohibiting gossip with the Russians across the Tchernaya was unnecessary: On Sunday and Monday there had been considerable intercourse of that kind of knives, were bought as relics of the Crimean campaign, and coin of the respective countries were enclosed in balls of earth, and exchanged across the River. Indeed, there was every appearance that if a stop was not put to the growing army, Cosacks would be coming over to dine in camp, and English paying visits to the North Forts or Mackenzie plateau. The wet, raw cold of the thaw, seemed to throw a damp interest, save one, to the effect that the 3rd Division was to embark immediately for Asia—rather an improbable tale, considering the armistice and the incomplete state of the Land Transport Corps, whose director, Col. Welberrall, is to leave for England on Saturday. We hear that Colonel McMurdo is coming out. Mules are arriving from Sinope and elsewhere for the use of the corps.

To-day there is another change in this most inconstant climate. All last night the wind howled furiously, and the rain fell in torrents; the rain came snow, and the plateau is once more white. It is now about noon; the thermometer stands at 22° but the frost has not lasted long enough to form more than a thin, crisp, upper crust, through which the foot sinks into fathomless mud. It is quite possible that to-morrow may bring us balmy breezes, a brilliant sun, and rivers of walrus breeds. Such are Crimean caprices.

A large number of boxes, containing voluntary contributions of books, games, &c., intended for the instruction and amusement of this army, have lately been received from England. They include a vast collection of excellent and valuable books, and, thanks to the generous donors, every division has now a good and daily-increasing library.—Through the exertions of Miss Nightingale a considerable quantity of school materials—such as maps and slates—has been supplied to the schools; but it is desirable that well-meaning persons in England should reflect as to the probable utility of what they send out. Some of the boxes recently received being filled with the most inconceivable rubbish, fit only to be burnt.

Ten p.m.—Last night's gale seems generally remembered, by persons who have been out here since the first landing in the Crimea, as violent as any that has been experienced since the disastrous tempest of the 14th of November, 1854. It is to be feared that we shall shortly hear of wrecks and misfortunes at sea. A cattle-ship came into Balaklava with half its cargo dead, from the pitching and rolling of the vessel. The boom broke away and fractured the captain's leg in two places.

The latest report is that the Third and Fourth Divisions are to move down to Inkermann and the Tchernaya to relieve the French, who suffer greatly from sickness. The mortality in the French army is said to amount to 170 men a day, and, although the exact number cannot be positively ascertained, there is strong reason to believe that the above statement is near the truth. I am assured that in three days 570 men have died. There may be exaggeration in this, but it is certain that the number of sick is very large, and that the French Commissariat is badly off. This severe and sickle weather must be trying to an army which is chiefly under canvas, and, as I believe, insufficiently rationed.

March 8.—We have had a bitter cold night, and the earth is iron-bound with frost. The mail due on Thursday has not yet arrived.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

The tenth meeting of the Plenipotentiaries was held on Tuesday, the 18th, and the Prussian representatives took their seats.

The eleventh meeting was to take place on Thursday the 20th, and it was rumored that peace would be signed on Saturday, the 22nd or, on Monday, the 24th.

The actual business of the Conference is understood to be over, and a committee of one representative of each of the powers is engaged in drawing up the formal treaty of peace, the committee consists of M. de Bourquey, Lord Cowley, Count Bui Baron Brunow, Count Cavour and Ali Pacha.

The Daily News says an order was passed by the Cabinet, at the meeting on Wednesday, to discontinue enlistment and the embarkation of troops.

THE BALTIC FLEET.

The fleet at Spithead were exercising yesterday in reefing and making sails and furling, &c.; at daylight all the gunboats stationed at the Motherbank manoeuvred outside the Nab and about Spithead for some time.

FRAUD.—Thompson's Bank Note Reporter mentions a new two dollar bill, recently issued, of the "Farmer's Bank of Onondaga." There is no such Bank, and the Bill is a fraud.

It is not high crimes, such as robbery and murder, which destroy the peace of society. The village gossip, family quarrels, jealousies and bickerings between neighbors, meddlesomen

...wrong, in a multitude of instances, the Papist occupies a strong and commanding position. Yes, the doctrine of the Resurrection is a doctrine of the last day, and it is permitted to contend single-handed for the paramount claims of revelation.

...the Church, and which esteems the long-cherished of His devout servants to maintain, as their Prayer-Book requires, the Daily Morning and Evening Services of Prayer and Praise, as an impertinent interference with the rights of men resting to the worship of Mammon.

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Again, would the readers of the Echo suppose that the chief mover in the disturbance at Yorkville, warmly expressed his entire confidence in Mr. Johnson and his positive wish that he should remain as their Pastor, subsequently to the very last sermon he had heard him preach; and it was not until his return from a visit, that he made that unhappy disturbance! Yet such we again believe to be the fact!

Would the readers of the Echo suppose that Mr. Johnson previous to his removal to Toronto for the purposes of study, was not only the most energetic man in his own Parish, but distinguished by submission to the wishes of his Pastor? Would they suppose that this gentleman so "waiting in sound judgment and discretion," and distinguished chiefly as the Echo would seem to intimate by his furious zeal for "Tractarian" formalities, is remarkable for his indefatigable attentions to the poor of his flock; and the Leighton-like sweetness with which he administers the evangelical consolations of the gospel, and breathes the fervors of devotion in the chambers of the sick and dying? Yet all this we know to be the case.

But Mr. Johnson is peculiarly humble and devout, says the Echo, in that place where the Sacred Memorials of his Saviour's dying love, are continually set forth; and there, fore he must be a Romanist! Out upon the insane slander! Are the papists then the only Christians who tremble with reverent love as they approach the blessed place where their Saviour's loving promise, that He would send the Comforter, is so often fulfilled to their inmost hearts? O! it is such slanders as these, and yet, thank God, they are slanders, that strengthen the hands of the Papacy!

But Mr. Johnson has caused division, and therefore the Echo condemns him. True, this is exactly what our Master said would be the effect of His Gospel when faithfully preached! But such results are certainly not agreeable to flesh and blood; and perhaps the Echo and his friends have found a pleasanter method of preaching Christ; we know that many ministers leave. For instance, Christ teaches in His Word that "those who would be eternally saved, were added to His Church;" but, with many the Church is not popular, well then, let Ministers teach that union with any sect will do as well! Christ teaches that to "be baptized with water and the Holy Ghost" is the appointed method of becoming His elect people, but this is opposed both to intellectual and spiritual pride; therefore teach that it is a non-essential rite! Christ has appointed an Apostolic Episcopacy and Priesthood, to bless, to bind, to loose, the repentant and the believing, or the impatient; but to teach this is esteemed as sheer popery, and as implying a slavish subjection to one class of men quite degrading to the intellectual advancement of the age; therefore let us declare every man his own priest, and the clergy merely as a convenient sort of ecclesiastical constabulary! Now, all this is to "prophecy of smooth things," and being exactly suited to the peculiar carnality of the present day, will assuredly not be guilty of causing any such unseemly divisions as were occasioned by the preaching of Christ and His Apostles! But — but whether the faithfulness of which Mr. Johnson has been guilty, and which is the common crime of the theological school to which he belongs may not be found safest for the individual, and most blessed in its general results in that Day when those only who have been "faithful stewards of the mysteries of God" shall receive the glorious welcome, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant;" is indeed a most solemn question.

But to return, and in conclusion, we deeply regret to find our brother of the "Echo" guilty of suppressing the full and complete acquittal which the Bishop gives Mr. Johnson of having done

The Church.

For our columns are upon the holy hills. Hamilton, Friday, April 11 1856.

THE VISITATION AND SYNOD. TO THE CLERGY AND LAITY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

TORONTO, March 25, 1856.

My Dear Brethren, It having been intimated to me from various quarters, that inconvenience might arise from the state of the roads, should the Visitation and Meeting of the Diocesan Synod take place so early as the 16th and 17th of April, appointed by my circular of the 28th of February last, and being anxious to insure a full attendance, I hereby give notice, "That the Visitation is postponed to Wednesday, the 30th of April, Divine Service to commence in the Cathedral, at Ten o'clock, A. M. On the following day—viz., the First of May, the Synod will begin its Session with "Morning Prayer, at the same hour."

I remain My dear Brethren, Your affectionate Diocesan. JOHN TORONTO.

THE ECHO, AND THE REV. W. A. JOHNSON.

"Suppose ye that I am come to give peace on earth? I tell you, Nay; but rather division."

The Rev. W. A. Johnson is an instance of the manner in which respectable attainments, zeal, and piety are made productive, principally of confusion, strife, division, and evil, when accompanied by an unscriptural theory of church principles, and not guided by sound judgment and discretion. He has exemplified this at Cobourg; he has shown it at Yorkville; and, it is to be apprehended, that the same effects will be produced at Weston." Thus writes the Echo concerning the Rev. Wm. A. Johnson, now the Incumbent of Weston! "The italics are ours. We can pity and forgive, while we deeply deplore, the very serious errors into which the Calvinistic portion of our Brethren within the Church have fallen; we could afford kindly to smile at the simplicity, and yet apparently self-gratulation, with which they style themselves par excellence "Evangelical," did we not groan in spirit as we recollect how fearfully their mistaken sentiments tend to undermine some of the dearest truths of the blessed Evangel; we can even in defiance of all logical consistency, determine to believe in the pure intentions and honorable truthfulness of our Calvinistic Brethren, although while denying some of the plainest and most prominent doctrines of the Prayer-book, they still profess to receive all its teaching! All this,—incomprehensible as it is—are the mental processes by which they can reconcile themselves to their false position as Anglican Churchmen,—all this, we say, we can pity and forgive, and love our Brethren still.

But we confess it arouses our holy indignation—we pray God there may be no latent feeling of human wrath commingled therewith—when we see those men, who are so unhappily the unconscious (as we hope) betrayers of the truth of Christ, as set forth in His Church, themselves so utterly blind to their own most questionable position, as Anglican Churchmen, and so entirely oblivious of that brotherly love which should distinguish the Communion of Saints, as to seize the first opportunity of holding up to public censure a brother clergyman; and in so doing garble the facts and suppress the truth! Acts these, which we are willing to attribute rather to the miserably deteriorating effects of the peculiar theology they profess, upon the moral perceptions of the intellectual faculties, than to corruption of heart.

That Mr. Johnson has erred we may not doubt, since his Bishop has so decided; but we are not thereby forbidden to declare our calm conviction—that, as regards his opponents, his great sin has been a closer adherence to the principles of the Book of Common Prayer, and a more fervent zeal, than suits this latitudinarian age; an age that practically disputes even the right of Christ to confer elect salvation to His own Apo-

BIBLICAL CRITICISM—ST. LUKE'S GOSPEL.

CHAPTER I. VERSE 3.—Having had perfect understanding. In the original it means "having accurately traced," referring to a consecutive chain of events from the commencement of Christ's history.

VERSE 4.—Wherein thou hast been instructed. Greek, "Wherein thou hast been catechized,"—instructed orally.

VERSE 15.—"Strong drink." It means rather "inebriating liquor," a beverage made of dates, figs and wine.

IDEM.—"With the Holy Ghost,"—it is worthy of notice that the word for "Ghost" in the original generally appears without the article when it is employed to denote the influence or operation of the Holy Spirit,—when used with the article, it refers to His personality.

VERSE 19.—"To shew thee these glad tidings." Greek, "to evangelize." The term "Gospel" seems to be derived from God and spell. Thus it would imply "God's spell," or "good spell."

VERSE 28.—"Highly favored." "Peccatorially honored" as being the mother of Christ, but not "full of grace" according to the vulgar translation.

VERSE 48.—"He hath regarded."—Greek, "He hath favorably looked upon." IDEM.—"The low estate." Greek, "The humiliation," referring to her position.

VERSE 49.—"He that is mighty." Greek, "The mighty one." The article is prefixed, denoting his superiority.

VERSE 54.—"He hath holpen." The Saxon term "holpen" appears to have been the old past participle of the verb "to help," thus it would imply "He hath helped or assisted," as the Greek term is employed in the sense of "taken up," "taken hold of," so as to prevent from falling.

VERSE 63.—"A writing table." Greek, "A table," used for the purpose of writing.

VERSE 69.—"An horn of salvation." That expression imparts "a mighty Saviour." (Abstract for Concrete.) The term "horn" being one of the instruments of strength, is used in that particular here.

The head "the arm" are also used as other instruments of power in scripture. Consult verses 51 and 56 of this chapter.

VERSE 77.—"The remission of their sins." Greek, "passing over their sins."

VERSE 78.—"Through the tender mercy." Greek, "The bowels of compassion." The seat of compassion being put for tenderness. Consult Romans chap. xii. ver. 1.

VERSE 80.—"Waxed strong." Grew strong. IDEM.—"Of his shewing." Greek, "Manifestations."

CHAPTER II. VERSE 1.—"All the world should be taxed." The expression in the original reads thus, "All the habitable globe should be enrolled or registered" meaning according to some Commentators, "the Roman empire," which was then considered the world, for so it is peculiarly designated by the Roman Clerical Writers. There was a registry or census kept of the inhabitants of each particular locality according to their family or descent.

VERSE 2.—"This taxing was first made." According to some Commentators, the reading of this is as follows: "This registry first took effect," or according to others, "This registry took place before," the superlative in the original, being used for the comparative. Compare John, chapter I, verse 30. The force of the chronological difficulty rests upon the expression "first," which can be solved according to the latter reading.

VERSE 7.—"Wrapped him in swaddling clothes." Greek, "Swathed him."

IDEM.—"A manger." Greek, "A stall," "a crib."

VERSE 29.—"L

