situation, when she again heard the voice of Marianne, difficulty had saved himself and two children wandered in private houses. It was crime in a child to read by the and is bedside of a sick parent one of those beautiful collects which had soothed the griefs of forty generations of the control of t to look for the rest of his family; he soon discovered his wife, by a foot which appeared above ground; she was dead with a child in her arms. His worship. Clergymen of respectable character were not cries and the noise he made in digging, were heard by only ejected from their benefices by thousands, but were Marianne who called out. She was extricated with a broken thigh, and saying that Francisca was not far off, a further search led to her release also, but in such a state that her life was despaired of. She was blind which contained representations of Jesus, or of the Virgin Mother should be burned. Sculpture fared as ill as paintfor some days, and remained subject to convulsive fits for some days, and remained subject to convuisive its ing. Nymphs and Graces, the work of Ionian chisels, of terror. It appeared that the house, or themselves were delivered over to Puritan stone-masons to be made at least, had been carried down about one thousand decent. five hundred feet from where it stood before.

In another place a child two years old was found unhurt, lying on his straw mattrass upon the mud, with respecting Christmas Day. Christmas had been from without any vestige of the house from which he had time immemorial the season of joy and domestic affection, without any vestige of the house from which he had been separated. Such a mass of earth and stones miles distant, that end of it was filled up, and a prodigious wave passing completely over the island of Schwanau, seventy feet above the usual level of season the poor were admitted to partake largely of the the water, overwhelmed the opposite shore, and as it returned swept away into the lake many houses with their inhabitants. The chapel of Olten, built of wood, was found half a league from the place it had previthe water, overwhelmed the opposite shore, and as it was found half a league from the place it had previously occupied, and many large blocks of stone completely changed their position.'

WERKLY CALENDAR.							
Day.	Date.		the design with the second		1st Lesson		2d Lesson.
A	Dec.	31,	1st Sund. AFT CHRISTMAS.	{М, Е,	Isalah	37.	Acts 28. Jude.
M	Jan.	1.	CIRCUMCISION.	{ M, E,	Gen. Deu.10	17.	Rom. 2. Colos. 2.
T		2,		{ M, { E,	Gen.	1.	Mat. 1. Rom. 1.
w	"	3.		{М. Е,	11	3.	Mat. 2. Rom. 2.
T		4,		{ M, E,	**		Mat. 3. Rom. 3.
F		5,		(M, E,	"	7.	Mat, 4. Rom, 4.
8	"	6.	EPIPHANY.	M. E,			Lu 3tov23 Jn. 2tov12
G	**	7.	IST SUND, AFT. EPIPHANY.	M. E,		44,	Mat. 5. Rom. 5.

### THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, DECEMBER 28, 1848.

CONTENTS OF THE OUTSIDE.

First Page.

Poetry.—The Sea! The Sea! Charge of the Lord Bishop of Montreal.

Fall of the Rossberg.

Fourth Page.

Poetry.—The Funeral of Napoleon at Erfurth.

Compression in Oratory, Aneedote of Lord Kenyon.

INCORPORATED CHURCH SOCIETY. The Lord Bishop of Toronto, -with the desire of

cially appropriated by the constitution of the Church savoury of all oblations. Society, to what he considers a most important object,-recommends that the next Collection shall be made in behalf of the Fund for assisting STUDENTS IN day after the Epiphany.

Orders, five of whom have been ordained, and four most extensive mercantile firms." advanced, or about to be immediately advanced, in Now, whilst we are willing to give Mr. Capreol all spring markets for the sale of their grain. This work is the order of merit or from priority of standing, to the due credit for zeal and ingenuity in the premises, we now almost entirely performed by means of the thrashmore valuable Scholarships instituted by the Venerafeel constrained to enter our firm and solemn protest ing machine, where wheat or barley is concerned, but the

to a stated sum, the Bishop of the Diocese has decided thousands and tens of thousands. In Great Britain out their wheat and other grain, by specialing a layer be permanently sustained from its proceeds, viz., were declared illegal by the Imperial Parliament; and driving horses or cattle over it. Though not menupon an arrangement by which Four Scholarships shall so much was this found to be the case that lotteries in the form of a ring, on the large square barn floor, forced in England, but without the slightest avail; the Two at £40 Currency per annum each, and Two at few legislative measures of a restrictive character £30 Currency per annum each, in addition to the were ever more popular, simply because few were ever Scholarships so generously maintained by the Society more imperatively called for. The mendacious tempfor the Propagation of the Gospel. This after the tation held out to tradesmen, mechanics, and the like, active man, with two pairs of horses or oxen, and an discharge of the present claims, would hereafter limit to sink their hard earned savings in these "Monster the charge upon the Student's Fund to £140 Cur- man-traps of Munmon." created a restless, unsettled rency per annum; so that probably a general Collec- gambling spirit, more hostile than could be well to thirty bushels of fall wheat in a day, which is as tion every alternate year would suffice to meet the imagined to habits of frugality and honest industry. great a quantity in proportion to the manual labour

the application of this aid, and to ensure the encour- as Wilberforce (if we mistake not) termed it, and at agement of a better educated class of Students, all the length it was extirpated with the eager consent of every Scholarships founded, as well by the Society for the virtuous and really patriotic mind. Propagation of the Gospel, as by the local Church | Earnestly, therefore, do we trust that Mr. Capreol Society, are henceforward as they become vacant, to will be able to effect his object by some other and be thrown open to a public competition. An examilless objectionable method. Should the scheme be nation for this purpose is appointed to be held annu- persisted in, however, courter petitions to Parliament | cord-wood for sale, and delivering what has been preally, and will be conducted by the Chaplains of the must be got up without delay. We can conceive of pared the previous season, forms a considerable part

Diocese relies upon the usual zeal of his Clergy, and a State sanctioned Lottery. We speak advisedly nature of our Canadian winters, (of the severity of the often experienced liberality of the Lairy; believ- when we say, that a legalized brothel could hardly be ing that, with him, they will regard its object as one productive of more direful results. in which are involved high and important interests of the Church.

## THE PURITANS.

have been looking forward with no small interest for The principles upon which he has renounced his the appearance of Mr. T. B. Macaulay's History of spiritual allegiance are those entertained by Protestant England. From the known political predilections of Dissenters in regard to the connexion between Church the Honorable gentleman they have been anticipating and State. It is well known, of course, that many a vindication, if not a panegyric of Nonconformity, and faithful Clergy and Laity of the Church lament, and of the principles and proceedings of the fanatic have protested against the recent acts of oppression wretches in particular, who, during the Great Rebellion which the Church has suffered from a tyrannical incurred the curse of Royal and innocent blood. Mr. Prime Minister; but they do not think it right to Macaulay's work not being yet published we cannot, of desert their beloved Church, as Mr. Noel has done, course, say to what extent these expectations have because she is distressed; neither do they hold the been realized, but judging from some extracts which views which Mr. Noel is known to hold, from the frahave come under our notice, we strongly suspect that ternal sympathy publicly exhibited by him towards the forthcoming history will not be overly popular the Last Presbyterian Secession-commonly called among the class to which we have referred. The men the "Free Church." Mr. Noel, therefore, has cast who in the pulpit and on the platform are wont to in his lot with the Protestant Nonconformists; but he canonize sedition and intolerance in the persons of has not signified as yet with which of the Protestant the so called Pilgrim Fathers, cannot well fail to re- sects he intends formally to connect himself. We coil from the truthfulness of the following graphic, refrain from making any further remarks, until full and by no means overdrawn potraiture of Puritan- particulars have reached us.

" Morals and manners were subjected to a code resem-"Morals and manners were subjected to a code resembling that of the synagogue when the synagogue was in its worst state. The dress, the deportment, the language, the studies, the amusements of the rigid sect were regulated on principles resembling those of the Pharisees who, proud of their washed hands and broad phylacteries, taunted the Redeemer as a sabbath breaker and a wine hibber. It was a sin to hang garlands on a Maynole, to bibber. It was a sin to hang garlands on a Maypole, to drink a friend's health, to fly a hawk, to hunt a stag, to play at chess, to wear lovelocks, to put starch into a ruff, to touch the virginals, to read the Fairy Queen. Rules such as these, rules which would have appeared insupportable to the free and joyous spirit of Luther, and contemptible to the serene and philosophical intellect of Zwingle, threw over all life a more than monastic gloom. The learning and eloquence by which the great reformers had been eminently distinguished, and to which they had been, in no small measure, indebted for their success, were regarded by the new school of Protestants with suspicion, if not with aversion. Some precisians had scru-ples about teaching the Latin grammar because the names of Mars, Bacchus, and Apollo occurred in it. The fine arts were all but proscribed. The solemn peal of the organ was superstitious. The light music of Ben Jonson's masques was dissolute. Half the fine paintings in England were idolatrous, and the other half indecent. The his gait, his garb, his lank hair, the sour solemnity of his face, the up-turned white of his eyes, the nasal twang with which he spoke, and above all by his peculiar dialect He employed, on every occasion, the imagery and style of Scripture. Hebraisms violently introduced into the a period of greater or less duration of tolerably severe once formed the farmer will find a real pleasure in

who had been asleep, and now renewed her lamentations, who had been asleep, and now renewed her lamentations.

They interdicted under heavy penalties the use of the phere at some time during the mouth is almost certain of the phere at some time during the mouth is almost certain. In the meantime the unfortunate father, who with much | Book of Common Prayer, not only in churches, but even frequently exposed to the outrages of a fanatical rabble Churches and sepulchres, fine works of art and curious remains of antiquity, were brutally defaced. The parlia-

Perhaps no single circumstance more strongly illusrates the temper of the precisians than their conduct the season when families assembled, when children can rushed at once into the lake of Sowerty, although five carols were heard in every street, when every house was vant, was less marked than through the rest of the year. Where there is much enjoyment there will be some excess; yet on the whole; the spirit in which the holyday was committed on that day by romping under the misletoe, eating boar's head, and drinking ale flavored with roasted No public act of that time seems to have irritated the common people more. On the next anniversary of the festival formidable riots broke out in many places. The constables were resisted, the magistrates in the houses of noted zealots attacked, and the proscribed service of the day openly read in the churches.'

than we had anticipated, but the importance of the winter would seem the most natural and convenient subject and the celebrity of the writer will plead, we time in which to prepare for market, and dispose of trust, our excuse. It is one of the few cheering signs the produce of the previous harvest. But in the of the times, and augurs well for the ultimate triumph peculiar situation of the country, as having to depend party, should be constrained to speak in such unvarnish- market for a third or more of the year; it is often ed terms of the Puritan faction. A faction which the found most advantageous to perform a great portion weight each. dupes of the Conventicle have been too long taught of such work, particularly as regards the getting out of to regard as embracing all the piety and freedom of wheat in the early part of autumn, before the close of England, but which is fast sinking, even in the eyes of navigation causes a suspension of the trade; though a its quondam admirers, to its true level, as a monstrous greater price may generally be obtained for the grain concentration of bigotry, superstition, and intolerable sold by this system, it is in other respects rather a tyranny. Good men, we freely grant, could be pointed disadvantage, as causing an inconvenient accumulaout in the muster roll of the party, but their names tion of work at one period of the year, and rendering are few and far between, and form only sparse ex- the straw and chaff, by exposure, less palatable to the ceptions to the rule. For one honest enthusiastic stock as fodder. dreamer like Bunyan, there were five hundred pestiferous political pests like Peters, to whose gloomy thus done in autumn, there is on some farms but little applying one of the Four Annual Collections not spe- Moloch a king's blood formed the most grateful and work left for winter, except thrashing out perhaps a

Mr. F. C. Capreol of this city has propounded a DIVINITY.; and that it be made in the several scheme for constructing a projected Railroad between Churches, and at the several Stations of the Diocese Toronto and Lake Huron. He proposes to raise the on Sunday, the 21st January next, being the third Sun- requisite funds by Lottery; and the Globe informs us that the petition to Parliament for a Bill to carry the Since the establishment of this Fund at the com- plan into effect has received "upwards of six hundred mencement of the year 1846, assistance has been signatures of the inhabitants of the city of the most rendered therefrom to fourteen Candidates for Holy respectable class, as well as the greater portion of our

ble Society for the propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. This leaves five Candidates for Orders with stipends chargeable upon this Fund.

It is still seen in very general use for peas and oats, and if we men of ordinary observation are bold enough to deny it. It is but fair to the lottery nuisance being introduced into this Fund.

Foreign Parts. This leaves five Candidates for Orders with stipends chargeable upon this Fund.

It is still seen in very general use for peas and oats, and if we do, we shall find that though there be many cases which, if isolated, would strongly impress the mind that this disease is contamental to the lottery nuisance being introduced into this and is not altogether cast aside even for wheat. Some of the contamental to the lottery nuisance being introduced into this and is not altogether cast aside even for wheat. Some of the contamental to the lottery nuisance being introduced into this and is not altogether cast aside even for wheat. Some of the contamental to the lottery nuisance being introduced into this and is not altogether cast aside even for wheat. Some of the contamental to the lottery nuisance being introduced into this and is not altogether cast aside even for wheat. Some of the contamental to the lottery nuisance being introduced into this and is not altogether cast aside even for wheat. Some of the contamental to the lottery nuisance being introduced into this and is not altogether cast aside even for wheat. Some of the contamental to the lottery nuisance being introduced into this and is not altogether cast aside even for wheat. Some of the contamental to the lottery nuisance being introduced into this and is not altogether cast aside even for wheat. Some of the contamental to the lottery nuisance being introduced into the contamental to the lottery nuisance being introduced into the contamental to the lottery nuisance being introduced into the contamental to the lottery nuisance being introduced into the contamental to the lottery nuisance being introduced into In order to fix the annual charge upon this Fund vailed it has been productive of misery and ruin to In fact the whole Empire was in danger of being To exclude all chance of the charge of partiality in debauched and debilitated by that "financial fever,

no more deadly blow to the prosperity and morals of In aid of the present appeal, the Bishop of the our infant country than that which would be dealt by

## SECESSION FROM THE CHURCH.

THE HON. AND REVEREND BAPTIST NOBL has relinquished his ministrations in the Church, and, it For some time bygone the "Denominational world" is stated, has forsaken her Communion altogether.

On behalf of the distressed medical gentleman in

TORONTO PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

## AGRICULTURE.

phere at some time during the month is almost certain, other. and is usually expected and spoken of as the January | It may also not be out of place at this season to

Canada to be much more sudden than it really is; community, and to those in connection with them. scarcely, in fact, allowing the existence of such a sea- And in addition we would also suggest, that this is son as Autumn at all. Now, we may, perhaps, con- an excellent time of the year in which to commence must be allowed that the period of time which must books which treat of such subjects. be fairly classed under the dominion of that season Having now made these remarks of rather a disforms rather a considerable portion of the year. This cursive nature, we proceed in making a few suggesyear the advance of winter has been sufficiently pro- | tions on the leading incidents of the farm as they come tracted to give the most practical contradiction to the in order, and in this number shall merely content ourdescriptions of those who represent it as an affair selves in saying a few words in relation to swine breedof almost instantaneous occurrence. Indications of ing. The great difference in the amount realized in Autumn being apparent about the 1st of October, in proportion to the expense from keeping a good deshome from school, when quarrels were made up, when the leaves of the forest assuming the beautiful tints of cription of pigs, and the wretched specimens that are that season and beginning to fall, and in the occur- still seen in great numbers about the country, shows rence of a few rather cold and rainy days; the season the importance of attention to improvement in this has gradually deepened into winter by this time, the particular. And improvement is so easily made that weather throughout being of the most pleasant descrip-tion, (with merely an occasional cold and windy or be either through most unaccountable ignorance, or rainy day, to remind us of the actual time of the year) thriftless indifference. The system of allowing swine and most favourable for the prosecution of fall plough- to run in a manner wild and breed at pleasure, should ing, which has been proceeded with, with a very slight never be allowed, as tending to result in the producinterruption to the 20th December, when a tolera-ably hard frost has put a stop to the further carrying their owners, and extremely troublesome to other Parliament gave orders, in 1664, that the twentyfith of December should pass it in humbly bemoaning the great national sin which they and their fathers had so often pended for a season; and but very few of the agricul- bred boar, will be more profitable than a greater numtural operations, which are carried on with advantage ber indifferently kept. The period of gestation is during the winter months in Great Britain and other about sixteen weeks. By having one litter of pigs milder climates, either in the improvement of the about the first of January, and another about the first farm, or in lessening the amount of work to be done of June, and nine pigs each litter, which is quite a in summer, can be attended to.

Our quotations have extended to a greater length from about the last of November till the first of April, of orthodox and loyal principles, that even a Whig upon a foreign market for the sale of our surplus grain, historian strongly impregnated with the leaven of his and in being shut out by our inland position from that

When the principal part of the thrashing has been small quantity of peas and oats, or other spring grain, and attending to the cattle. Accordingly, unless farmers have some other work for their men and teams, in addition to that of the farm, they generally make a point of getting along in winter with as few hands as possible, in order not to have to pay a heavy amount of wages, when there will be very little work done in return for them. Some farmers still prefer leaving the thrashing of their grain till this season, when the work facts not do, but even numerous facts will not do, when they interferes less with other operations, and when it is most convenient on account of having the fodder in a fresh state for the cattle, and trusting to the winter and acquainted, still follow the primitive mode of treading tioning this plan, with any such idea as recommending it, still when executed carefully it is a much more efficient method than might be supposed. One assistant for a few minutes each time of laying the flooring, may thrash in a thorough manner from twenty required as can be performed by any other method. In regard to the care of cattle in winter, we have already in the last preceding article, given as much attention to the subject as is in keeping with the character of these brief sketches of agricultural mat- it extended from one sea port to another."

On new farms winter is the season for enlarging the clearings, and when sufficiently near a market, cutting of the winter's employment; also getting out timber for building purposes, logs for the saw mill, &c. The which many in Great Britain have quite exaggerated ideas) is considered by some to be a great objection to the country; but in the newer portions it is found to be most exactly suitable to the state of commencing improvement, and of the greatest possible advantage and assitance; the snow affording the most excellent roads for every purpose of carriage, enabling the backwoodsman to obtain access to markets from which he is at other times almost shut out, and acting as a safe protection to the winter wheat during the period of severe frosts. Accordingly a very mild and open winter without much snow is considered, in the new settlements, as his communication which relate to Clergymen and Physicians. A harrassed mind and wearied body, will surely very unfavorable and inconvenient. In the other portions of the country where the roads have become aproved, the want of snow is not so much felt, neither ndeed can it be enjoyed, for the protection from wind and sun afforded by the woods no longer existing, it seldom lasts long enough to be depended upon

as a road for much practical use. At this season of the year, when we wish to arrange our accounts with our friends and neighbours, and when we are generally apt to reflect upon what progress we have made in the various affairs of life, to investigate the causes of our failures or success, and from reflection to draw conclusions by which to shape our conduct for the future; we would recommend to those farmers who have not already done so, as a great assistance towards enabling them to form a corbe opened with each field, or with each different crop, 1. It exonerates that class of the community from paycharging the time and labour spent upon it, the manure, The First Concert of this Society will be given if any made use of; the quality of seed sown, the rent this evening, at 8 o'clock. The Programme is very accruing upon it, the expense of harvesting, thrashing, and taking to market. In the contra accounts, will be entered the produce obtained from the field and its value, whether in grain and straw, roots, or other produce, as the case may be, and taking into consideration the deterioration or improvement in the condition Winter in Canada may be considered by the farmer of the land. An account should be thus kept, not as the season of comparative enjoyment, and relaxa- only separately with each field and crop, but with the tion from toil, the season in which the fruits of the farm at large; charging the stock, implements and capisummer's labour are realized, and in which the energies tal invested, and giving credit for all the value, of any of the body become renovated, and prepared to under- description obtained from it. This being done, and their circumstances than their masters. take with vigour the reproductive labours of another the accounts balanced once a year, at the close of each season. The time at which winter usually sets in, so cycle of operations; there will be thus certain data to far as to prevent the use of the plough, has been work upon in estimating whether any particular crop

most striking peculiarities of this cant, which moved, not though seldom that it is severe throughout. The correctness, whether it will be judicious to persevere Sir, permit me to ask in the face of day, all those who are in much to inclinations, and no doubt our worthy Fathers would

recommend to the favorable consideration of our It has been generally the fashion with many Eng. farming friends the claims of Agricultural Societies, lish writers, and those who adopt their opinions, to institutions which, if generously supported, and properly suppose the transition from summer to winter in managed, may be rendered eminently useful to the gratulate ourselves on having but little really un- acquiring an increased stock of information in relation pleasant weather in Autumn; but, at the same time, it to agricultural matters, by obtaining useful papers or

moderate calculation, they could, by being well fed, Field operations being thus impracticable generally be brought by the close of the year to average 200lbs. in weight each. One sow could thus, by good keeping, be made to produce \$600 lbs. of pork within the year, or by having the two litters respectively about six months older; that is by killing in December or Jan., the litters of the preceding June and January, being of about eighteen months and twelve months of age respectively; they could, by the same system of good management, be made to average 250 or 300lbs. in

### Communications.

[We deem it necessary to follow the example of the London Church periodicals, and to apprize our readers that we are not responsible for he opinions of our Correspondents.—Ed. Church.]

(For The Church.) Sir,-I have no wish to make the paper-which, under your able and indefatigable guidance, and that of your ta-lented predecessor, has been the means of conveying so much instruction and interest to our community,—an arena for discussion on disputed medical points. Nevertheless, an article in your last, relative to the contagiousness of Cholera, seems to me so calculated to do mischief by causing a fear of contagion, unwarranted by the actual state of our information on the subject, that I entreat you to admit into your columns, a few lines in comment. It is at all times difficult to prove the actual contagiousness or non-contagiousness of any disease, and should we rest the proof of either one or the other, on any one incontestible or uncontrovertible instance, we may defy proof that ague or toothache is not contagious, or that small pox or ty-phus fever is contagious. Not only will single isolated are opposed to masses of facts. We must, to use a mercan-tile phraseology, balance the ledger. In the course of an experience of thirty five years, I have seen many cases of typhus, small-pox and measles, which could not by any available means be traced to contagion; so in like manner, altho' these diseases seem incommunicable to certain individuals, yet the mass of positive evidence of their contagious property is so overwhelming that few men of ordi-In 1831 quarantine regulations were most rigidly en these regulations were enforced or not. Along the great lines of travel it seemed to pass over many places, notwithstanding the hourly exposure to infection, and in others again it appeared, though no communication, at least of individuals with the sick, could be traced. As to the remarks of Doctor Graves, talented as Doctor Graves is known to be, I confess I set little store by them, as they appear to me to have flowed from a mind pre-occupied by a particular idea, (which I really consider as a prejudice, instead of being a fair deduction from a consideration of How are we to reconcile the following inconsi tency? he says "between Quebec and New York all the intermediate cities on the sea-board escaped, at least for a few months." And soon after, "in America how quickly

As to the opinions quoted from the influential periodical the London Medical Gazette, I beg leave to observe that in the two last numbers the non-contagious nature of Cholera is almost assumed. If your Correspondent pins his faith Medical Gazette, he will find it occasionally revolve in a very unscientific manner.

I consider the Church Newspaper as I have already stated, a very unfit place for professional disquisition, and therefore shall not enter into the grounds of our respective opinions, either now or afterwards, but I trust I shall be excused for thus putting my opinion (and not mine only but that of the great majority of our profession from Malacca westward to the Rocky Mountains,) based on cool, careful observation and induction, before the ablic, in order to counteract what I and others believe to have a dangerous tendency-believing further that the more truth, facts and truthful conclusions are sought after and elicited the better will the ultimate result be, no matter what apparent tendency they may at first present. That this is also the object of your Correspondent I feel satisfied, but I conceive he has taken up a wrong view of

cians. A harrassed mind and the control of the predispose to this disease, as to most other epidemics.—
Therefore the labourers ought to be cared for. Look at our for the last visitation of typhus-what has be families of those men, Clergymen and Physicians, who have laid down their lives for the brethren? Can you, Sir,

I have the honour to be, &c.,

#### (For The Church.) FREE SCHOOLS.

DEAR SIR,- Allow me to draw your attention to two petitions on the subject of Free Schools, and a letter con cerning them, signed "A Rate-payer," in the Niagara Chronicle, of December 7th. Not that I agree with every sentiment contained in it, but it distinctly shows the unwarrantable attempts which are making in this district by a majority of its Council, to impose an enormous and forcible tax upon the property of the District for the sup the proceedings of each day, of what each man and port of Free Schools, that is, schools to which all persons can send their children without paying anything for so

I will, with your permission, add a few arguments showing the gross injustice of this.

ing for their own children's education which, in this country, are really the best able to do so—the labouring classes. In my immediate neighbourhood the common wages surely men with these wages are well able to pay the small sum required to give their children a good plain education, as one after another they grow up? They do buy farms out f these wages! And yet being, while labourers, without landed property they would, on the Free School plan, pay nothing, or next to nothing, for the education of their high wages, under which, as every body knows, Canadian this tax upon their property, to educate also the children these their workmen, who are very often much easier in

2nd. It is shameless religious oppression! For instance sir, I have a deeply conscientious objection to having either my own children, or to aid in those of my neighbours, being spoken of on a former occasion as being about the last of November. We have, generally, before January farm itself is a saving or losing affair. These habits about the enlightened General Superintendent of Education to be about narrow-minded, bigoted, miserably behind the absurd, narrow-minded, bigoted, miserably behind the spirit of the age, &c. Well, let it be so, still I solemnly

authority in this Province why, when such scrupulous attention is paid to the consciences of every other party, however lower or obscure the sect may be, the conscien-

Cromwell ever perpetrate a meaner tyranny?

3rdly. This is assuredly a question which, from its vast most dignified, high principled, and well informed authomultitude therefore, is a trick only worthy of the lowest emocratic cunning, which knowing that the property, education, intelligence, and religion of the country will be against it, flies to the brute force of the interested masses. For, of course, all the idle, the drunken, the avaricious, with large families—yea all, but a few high principled individuals—who are without real estate, including almost the whole of the well-paid labouring classes will be in its favour, since it is nothing less than a direct rob-bery of the landed proprietors for their benefit. Sheer agrarianism! class taxation!

4thly. It is a scheme ruinous to the best interests of the Province. All will admit that "knowledge is power." I expect that the Reverend Superintendent, at least, will also admit that "power," unguided by Divine grace, must be very dangerous both to its possessor, and to all around him: he will further admit that "the whole world lieth in the arms of the wicked one," and that, therefore, "the multitude go to do wickedly :" he must, in common conknowledge, and by this means the "power" of this "multude" without, at the same time taking, at least, equal care to adopt every means of imparting that "grace" by which alone this "power" can be rightly regulated, must be a sore injury—ay, both for time and eternity, to the "multitude" and all within its influence! Now, this is what Common Schools already do, how much worse if they ecome entirely free, and therefore more universal. I know what is said about general unsectarian religious education, but no one knows better than Dr. Ryerson, that religion is the only subject upon which he dares not, even if he wished, advise full information and instruction to be given! And, Sir, we at least, believe that the promises of Christ are only with his Church; and we know that the Bible, the Reformers, and even the Puritans ever taught that religion, and its practical effects are should we believe that such Free Schools, as those proposed, would be a curse to the Province, and a dishonour to Christ, as the Head of His Church; yea, and as the Redeemer of men, since such education places intellect far ABOVE that inward purity which he died to obtain for us. Here again, mark the religious oppression of forcing Churchmen, the majority of whom, I trust, hold these views, to support schools so diametrically opposed to all

their holiest principles.

A word or two upon the General Superintendent's letter in the Globe of the 9th. He there avowedly defends his system of education as having "broken the chains of imperial and royal despotism, and given constitutional freedom to millions of the Teutonic race!" Now, Mr. Editor, I would ask Mr. Baldwin, who bears the character of being the honestest man of his party, is it to be borne that thousands of Churchmen, who believe rebel-lion to be a sin, "worse than the sin of witchcraft," shall be compelled to support a system whose glory it is that it has driven kings from their thrones, and murdered their truest subjects in the streets?

Dr. Ryerson thus supports his system upon the ground that it has been the root from which has sprung the fearful and bloody anarchy which now reigns on the con nent of Europe! A goodly recommendation truly! But 1 doubt not its truth. Those nations have been educated on the plan Dr. Ryerson advocates, they have "eaten of the tree of knowledge," but alas they have not plucked at the same time of the fruit of the "tree of life:" and the old results have followed, rebellion, and selfishness and murder,—yea, the first born children of this godless "knowledge" again shedding their brother's blood! Will it then always be thus with increase of knowledge? yes, until grace to use that knowledge goes along with it. When nen are so taught as to see the faults of others, before they have penitence to feel their own, or grace to bear the trials to which they may be subjected by their rulers; and to resist only in the spirit of Him who wrought a miracle to pay an unjust tax, scenes of crime and blood and misery, similar to those now pervading Europe must be

Once more—Dr. Ryerson intimates that he adopted his Jno. Arnold...... ree School system, unfettered as it is by religion, from Massachusets, where it has flourished, as I understand him, for one hundred and fifty years? I only remark that in Boston, its capital, there were years ago sixteen Socinian Meeting Houses! Fit result of a system which delifes the intelligent and products the coult. deifies the intellect, and neglects the soul!

Yours faithfully, A CATHOLIC. Niagara, District, 15th Dec., 1848.

WORD CATHOLIC, WITH CORRECTIONS.

## INSTANCE IX.

"What the ultimate designs of Providence may be I Owen, Miller & M. Owen, Miller & M. ants through the instrumentality of the Papists, or it may be to convert the Papists through the instrumentality of Mr. Jno. Craig..... the Protestants. But, if I may so speak, our fate is in our own hands. We may yet avert God's displeasure and Mr. Chas. March... bring down his blessing on our souls. One way to avert His displeasure is to turn unto Him that smitch us, even Then shall we also bring down His blessing upon our-selves and on our Catholic brethren." The Rev. C. Simeon. Vide his Life By the Rev W. Carus. p. 372. N. Y. Ed.

[As in Instance vIII, this is again mere inadvertency and looseness of speech. But this is the very thing that it is the object of these "Instances" to point out, in order that a wrong tradition may not be hauded on any further.

The close of the above paragraph, ought clearly, from the

Mrs. Poetter...... 0 10 0 | A Friend....

Mrs. Poetter...... 0 5 0 | Joseph Bown writer's phraseology at the beginning of it, to read thus: CORRECTION IX.

"One way to avert His displeasure is to turn unto Him that smiteth us, even unto that God from whom we have so deeply revolted. Then shall we also bring down His olessing upon ourselves and on our Romanist brethren," A PROTESTANT CATHOLIC.

December 18th 1848.

# To the Editor of The Church.

DEAR SIR, -Any thoughts on Church matters, at a period when so much is depending on the exertions and principles of our Clergy and Laity, I trust will not be considered intrusive.

Mary Ellis (The A question which has much occupied my attention lately,

our Church. In observing the actions and feelings of Society generally throughout the Diocese, there seems to be a very vague idea as to our individual accountability as Churchmen:

too much is expected of Clergymen, who have a very arduous task to perform in subduing the conflicting feelings of a ous task to perform a succession of the second seco imbured with the strange principles of Liberalism or Individualism, the Minister of a Parish is expected to please his flock,

R. B. Miller, Esq. 0 5 and bring them all, although possessing extremely wide views S. Brough, Esq... 0 10 among themselves, to one mind, and the same knowledge of the M. Barrett, Esq... 0 5 Truth. Be his endeavours ever so sincere, or his teaching ever A. Mercer, Esq. so pure, he must fail with a people who will not of themselves |. Jas. Nation, Esq. . . exert themselves to aid their Pastor in extending the truths A Friend... laid openly before them: truth will ever have many and hard enemies! it ever has had! it interferes with every thing worldly. restrains every action of a carnal mind, and thus needs the more sincere and zealous support. To whom, then, must the Minister, single handed, and in his seemingly harsh capacity, look to for assistance? Next to his Master and friend, who ever will Collected by Mr. Charles Flemyng: The sincere Christian, who appreciates the knowledge imparted, and the comfort vouchsafed, through a proper sense of that sublime Faith which induces man to become happy in this life, and still happier in that to come! To carry with one the whole community in a mild and gentle mood I can conceive to be a very easy task to those who do not consider the fearful instruction: it is one thing to head a congregation in perfect happiness, and quite another to find materials wantng among the whole when too late to supply them, when the deep gulf separates those who never could have thought, or had been led to think that such things as Works with Faith were required of them during their sojourn on earth. I have been more urgently reminded of the necessity for exertion on the part of the more seriously-minded of our Churchmen, from the agitation recently started connected with the "Clergy Rebear on the subject, and the anxious irritability therein ex-pressed, I very much fear we have much to answer for in our capacity as Laymen, for we have a serious duty to perform inlividually and responsibly as members of a Christian Brotherhood, and methinks if the preaching of our worthy Pastors was duly supported by our own exertions, we should not hear so much of the penury and want of Clergymen residing in and superintending parishes containing congregations whose num-bers and affluence enable them to practice sufficient self-denial to wipe off the stain of daring to come empty-handed before their God, or continue to offer unto Him of that which costs them little or nothing! I am well aware of the delicate posi tion in which a Clergyman finds himself,-compelled to elicit plainly from his congregation somewhat from their wealth,means towards the support of a "labourer in the common Although ambassadors of Christ, they still are mortals with the same feelings as ourselves, ay, perhaps, more sensitive, as knowing full well the self-denial requisite to urge the practice of their teaching; and should it not be our duty to exert ourselves and stimulate our brethren to carry out more we know "the latter without the former is dead being alone." English language, and metaphors borrowed from the boldest lyric poetry of a remote age and country and applied to the common concerns of English life, were the place about the first of the month, will be able to determine with a greater probability of the season take place about the first of the month, will be able to determine with a greater probability of the season take place about the first of the month, will be able to determine with a greater probability of the season take place about the first of the month, will be able to determine with a greater probability of the season take place about the first of the month, will be able to determine with a greater probability of the season take place about the first of the month, will be able to determine with a greater probability of the season take place about the first of the month, will be able to determine with a greater probability of the season take place about the first of the month, will be able to determine with a greater probability of the season take place about the first of the month, will be able to determine with a greater probability of the season take place about the first of the month, will be able to determine with a greater probability of the season take place about the first of the month, where the same are the same and an sorry to find much written in your columns of a declare that I have such a conscientious objection, and the same are the sam

then find a wholesome improvement in their world and better security in the spiritual welfare of their flock. The my fellow Christians I would conclude by a desire to impres tious scruples of Churchmen Alone are to be treated with scornful neglect? Did the papacy, or the myrmidons of count we must all give of our exertions in aid of that holy and blessed Church of which we form so important a branch, that whilst studying our own interests we should not forget we have duties in the service of our Lord. To those who are lukeward on this subject, and neglect the interest of our Church, I would humbly refer them to the former and latter portion of that beautiful among the most pear.

Epistle of St. James, and remain,

Your obedient servant,

A LAYMAN. beautiful among the most beautiful chapters, the 5th of the

I am gratific

in this opportu-submitting to portance to you decision the in Established C

manding your

In the office Archdeacon, t

sponsibility of from your set tent and adeq nance. The from the Kin III., an Act of Law of the

salaries volun

In addressi

I did not, in

one hand, a

natural relati

I address Christ, and and Ireland, dained and Lord Jesus C

and sinful de

averse and he to evil, until he is restore of the Holy upon all whe profess faith the call are ethem is retorned.

piness and g

Moreover faith is the sing the hear ners, must a struction fr should seek of the Lord

I trust and the doctrine in the truth

necessary t

good examp dence of pr gion will be

people. Your own the Holy S entrance in Saviour.

the gospel is not a regospel; in being unrecalls, instruction to lament version

You are profession, ministry co

unto me, the ters, the h

pent, in ord and becom

In conne to your sev

bration of

and the ap
with benef
the congre
directions,
acknowled
for the ble
for the hof
In retur
duties, you
discharge
of church
performan
and suitab

care and

Thus, in and respestance for

It shou the minist

sufficient

of the Est ation of adequate t the minis lished Chi

Charter o

Bishop of the Prove parishes, are the method

This u

Governm

power at functions danger of tithes or

from the

the volun I indul

distant, v addition will affor

prosperit
of her so
wards p
spent in
In con
tion, kn
and fidel

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

Niagara District, Dec. 14th, 1848.

CANADA.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO

MISSIONARY FUND. Collections in the several Churches, Chapels, and Missionary Stations throughout the Diocese of Toronto to be applied to the Fund for the support of Mission

Previously announced in No. 170, amount... 317 16 St. James's Church, Wardsville ... £1 St. Matthew's Church, Zone Mills 1 Station at Dawn Mills Camden School House. 0 15 0 Adair's Bell's " " ... 0 9 4½ 5 0 0 " ... 0 9 4½ 5 0 0

176 Collections, amounting to £322 16 2 T. W. BIRCHALL, Treasurer.

Toronto, Dec. 27th, 1848.

the paper at a very early date.

WIDOWS AND ORPHANS' FUND. At the adjourned Meeting of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, held at the Society's House on the 20th inst., the By-law for the management of the Widowi and Orphans' Fund, was passed substantially the same aprinted in this paper of the 14th inst., the only alteration not merely verbal) being that the Annuities payable hildren should be continued to twenty-one, both male The by-law as passed shall be inserted

DIOCESAN THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE, COBOURG.

Course of Theological Studies for the Term Collins mencing Thursday, January 11th, 1849, and ending Friday, March 30th, 1849, inclusive:-

TUESDAYS .- Greek Testament, Gospels: from Matthe xxv., Mark xiv., Luke xxi., John xiv. 16.
Old Testament History, from the death of Most to the birth of Samuel.

Wednesdays.—Greek Testament, Acts: from Chap.xi.
to xviii., inclusive. Epistles, 1st and 2nd Timothy.
Thirty-Nine Articles, from Art. xxv. to xxvii.

THURSDAYS .- Justin Martyr: Dialogue with Trypho

Liturgy, from Introductory Sentences to end of the Litany.

Fridays.—Tertullian: Lib. Apol. continued.

Ecclesiastical History. from the rise of the Reformation to the end of the 17th century.

The following have responded to the Rev. Dr. Lett's appeal for Subscriptions towards procuring a Silver Service of Sacramental Plate for St. George's Church: Collected by John Arnold, Junior, Esq. :-Mrs. Arnold. ...... 2 0 0 Mr. Bettridge .. 0 Mrs. W. H. Boulton 0 5

0 Master H.C. Boulton 0 1 0 Mr. Hagerty..... Mrs. D. Boulton ... 1 0 Mrs. Durnford ..... Mrs. Horne ... Mrs. Murray..... Mrs. Cameron..... 0 J. Beverly Robinson 1 Lukin Robinson .... Geo. Allan.... 1 0 0 Mr. Bright

Mr. Wm. Creighton 0 10 Mr. J. Harrington... 0 5 0 The Mayor...... 0 Mr. Jas. Beatty.... 0 5 0 Mr. W. Wheeler... 0 Mr. Wm. Rolston ...

A Friend..... Mr. B. Torrance.... 0 10 Mr. J. A. Donaldson O. Mr. W. Creelman ... 0 Mr. Jno. Bailev .. Mr. Chas. Vale Mr. W. Atkinson ... 0 Mr. Jno. Farr .... Mr. Jno. Ritchey ...

Mrs. Ritchey ..... 0 10 Joseph Bown, Esq. 0 10 Mr. Spragge..... 0

Mr. Coates...... R. L. Denison, Esq. Mr. F. H. Medcalf Mrs. Major Thomp-(Engineer).... 1 A Friend ... Mr. John Farr .... Mrs. Tuton ... A Friend .. Mrs. McNiel ... A Friend Mr. Moffatt..... 0 Mr. Porteus...... A Member of the Kirk..... Mr. Drew..... A Friend ...

Jno. B. Helliwell ... 0 J. D. Barnes .. A Friend ... T.D. Maddock, Esq. 0 Mr. Morrow..... 0

Mr. Flemyng...... 0 5 0 | Mr. Huson...... 0 1 Sent to Dr Lett :-

W.H.Boulton, Esq. 1 0 0 | Mrs. Bescohy ..... 0 10 0 Mr. Battersly..... 1 Mrs. Heath...... 0 10 0 Mrs. Battersly..... 1 Commander Wil- Rev. W. Stennett 1 Commander Wil-loughby, R.N... 1 0 0 Collected by Mr. Geo. W. Young :-

G. W. Young ..... 0 5 0 | Mrs. Wright ..... 0 1 Chas. Flemyng.... 0 5 David Sampson... 0 5 Andrew Flemyng.. 0 3 John Wilson ..... 3 W. Rorke..... 0 3 Miss Meyers..... 0 Mr. Blakey ..... 0 1

Dr. Lett thankfully acknowledges to have received the above sums: should any persons, desirous to contribute, have been overlooked by those who kindly undertook office of Collectors, Dr. Lett will be happy to receive their

St. George's Square, 12th Dec. 1848,

Delivered by the Venerable George O'Kill Stuart, D.D. on the 15th December, in St. George's Church, Kingston, to the Clergy of his Archdeaconru, and published at their request.

My Rey'd Brethren,—The interests of the Church have demanded your attendance at this time, and in this city. This requisition has arisen from an unforeseen and unexpected cause, rendering it imperative on me to sum mon you together at this inclement season, when the roads nearly impassable and in their worst state, have subject you to great fatigue and imminent danger in travelling

I heartily thank you for your compliance with my f quest, and your obedience to the duty enjoined on you. Without your attendance and co-operation the object have in view, and which has been suggested by our venerable Diocesan, would remain unaccomplished.

callings
your se
the imp
of your
of a futu
deficience diligent from ab Jesus C be conf

> on the and resiprinter' member unanim That printed, the Secr