out with a guilty pleasure those passages in his books bishops emulously endeavoured to perfect the majestic edifice.

ther, and he made efforts for her sake in the very way in which she encouraged him to strive, but his efforts were desultory, unaccompanied by any mortifications for the past or any rule for the future. It was merely beginning over and over again; all before as it were being counted as nothing. If either Dr. Wilson or Barrow could have seen Godfrey's mind at this time, they would have helped him greatly, and might perhaps have put his repentance upon a surer footing; but he dared not speak to them upon such a subject.

of other noble works of art in the excesses of the Parisian mob at the close of the last century; and of the five-and-forty chapels, which clustered round the nave and choir, but twenty-nine remain.

"The general plan of the Cathedral is that of the Latin cross. The principal features of the western front are its massive towers, beneath whose shadow the lle de la Cité seems to be reposing, the two exquisite ranges of delicately finished arches connecting them, between which is the magnificent circular window more than forty feet in

Poor Godfrey! often and often he produced by the failed. The tears would come into his eyes and he ten failed. The tears would ask himself, 'Am I never to stand? Am I never would ask himself, 'Am I never to stand? Am I never such their noble roses, southern sides are the transepts with their noble roses, southern sides are the transepts with their noble roses, would ask himself, 'Am I never to stand? Am I never to stand? Am I never to stand? Am I never to stand? Southern sides are the transcepts with their noble roses, to conquer? Where are all my good resolutions—all my properties of the conduction of the porch on the southern side bears the name of St. Marcel, and occupies the site of the ancient church of St. Marcel, and occupies the site of the ancient church of St. goeth away.'

FAVOURITES. "'I dare say, (said Dr. Wilson,) you think that I have my favourites, and you consider me unfair in baving them. I acknowledge at once that I have favourites; and I maintain that it is both fair and right. God Himself has favourites. He loves those who love Him. He draws near to those who draw near to Him. Now, if I were to make you believe that I liked you all equally, I should not only be a hypocrite, but I should be hiding this fact from you, a fact which ought to be before you all your lives, that as your conduct is such will be conduct is, such will be your favour with God and man. I have no favouritism independent of conduct. If you were all equally Christiaus, equally acting on high and noble principles, I should like you all equally well; I should trust and treat you all alike. But the good and bad are not equal in God's sight, and therefore they can not be and shall not be in ming. If you wish not be and shall not be in mine. If you wish an end to favouritism in this school, put an end to all unchristian and ungentlemanlike conduct. You will have it then, and not till then."

THE MAPLE LEAF, or Canadian Annual: a Literary

than the rapid growth of the taste for Literature and by travellers on the continent of Europe, that the the Arts. As to the sources, to which this advance- devotional effect of the Roman Catholic Churches, ment should be traced, we have no intention of offering however admirable in design or execution, is too comany remarks. They are, we should think, sufficiently monly grievously marred and destroyed by tawdry obvious to every one, who considers the great educa- finery or disgraceful filth. tional advantages which our City enjoys. All that we have to do with at present is the result—and that a able impression of the excellent articles nore immemost gratifying one, -it must be admitted, if we may diately connected with Canada. take the beautiful volume now before us-the Maple Leaf for 1848,-as a specimen of the intellectual advancement which has taken place.

The Canadian Annual is certainly most creditable The Canadian Annual is certainly most creditable stream, as if wrestling with the strong grasp of a tempest; to every one connected with its publication, and cannot fail to reflect honour, wherever it is known, not merely in our own fair city, but in the Province generally,-rivalling, as it does, both in perfection of mechanical finish, and in high order of literary merit, to be the very best of similar literary publications.

In the limited space which we can spare for a notice of its contents, we cannot pretend to review the different articles with critical accuracy, nor even to point out all the beauties which attracted our attention. It must suffice to offer a few extracts, as specimens of some of the various styles which are observable in the

It is with regret that we are constrained to do no duction; but we cannot find room for the whole of it, afford an imperfect idea of its merits.

We shall make our first selection from the pieces which have more or less of a sacred character.

BARTIMEUS. " Oh lone and lorn my lot! To me the sun beam is a joy unknown; In vain Earth's lap with rarest flowers are strown-I crush, but see them not.

So glorious, as they tell, are all to me A strange and unimagined mystery, Dark as the mid-night storm. 'Winter's sharp blast I prove, But cannot gaze upon the mantle white With which the widow'd Earth she doth bedight, In rough, but honest love,'

The human face and form,

Sudden a mighty throng, Tumultuous, passed that beggar's muddy lair, And listlessly he asked in his despair, Why thus they pressed along?

A friendly voice replied, 'Jesus, the man of Nazareth, is here,' The words with strange power fell upon his ear, And eagerly he cried:

'Jesus! our David's son, Have merey on me for Jehovah's eake; Pity, Emanuel—pity do thou take— 'Mid thousands I'm alone!'

The multitude eried-' Cease! The Master will not pause for such as thou, Nobler by far his purposes, we trow; Silence, thou blind one—peace!

But bold with misery, He heeded not the taunt of selfish pride, More eagerly and earnestly he cried, Have mercy, Christ, on me!'

The ever-open ear Heard—and heard not unmoved that quivering voice; *Come hither!' Hundreds now exclaimed—'Rejoice; He calls; be of good cheer!'

How rare—how passing sweet
Sounded these words of hope; he cast away
His garment, lest its folds his course might stay, and fell at Jesus' feet.

What would'st thou?' Wondrous bright The beggar's visage glowed—he felt right sure
That voice, so God-like, straight would speak his enre'Lord, that I may have sight!'

He never knew suspense:
'Receive thy sight, thou dark one, for thy faith!'
And lo! convulsively he draws his breath,
Entranc'd with his new sense.

Did Bartimeus seek Once more his ancient nook of beggary?
Oh no!—he felt that he could gaze for aye On Jesus's face so meek.

Love would not let him stay-His darken'd soul was lighten'd, like his eyes; And from that hour the Lord whom he did prize

"The Canadian Christmas Carol," an exquisite piece of poetry of the same class, we reserve for a

THE CATHEDRAL OF NOTRE-DAME, PARIS.

"Of the many interesting objects which strike the eye of the stranger in the gay capital of France, no one edifice perhaps leaves so distinct and vivid an impression on his memory as the Cathedral of Notre Dame. Paris, is true, presents numerous other ancient structures to his notice; but they all, more or less, have undergone such modifications and alterations, that the character of their original appearance is lost. Like an aged patriarch forsaken of his coevals, Notre-Dame stands alone amidst the city, a majestic monument of by-gone days, almost un-changed, except by the soft greyness shed over it by time, and as stately in its dimensions as it was when the sainte Louis assumed before its altar the pilgrim's garb.
"For seven centuries now, the worship of the Most High has been with but little interruption carried on within the precincts of this-noble temple; and seven centuries more, should our globe remain unrenovated so long, would, to all appearance, scarce suffice to dissolve the solid masonry of its walls, or even affect the beautiful adjustments of its

"The foundation of the present building is ascribed to Maurice de Sully, Bishop of Paris, during the reign of Louis the Young. It occupies the site of a still more ancient Christian edifice, which Childebert is said to have Jupiter, Castor, and Pollux, by the merchants of Paris in the time of the emperor Tiberius. Although many additions and improvements were made during the three centuries succeeding the erection of the original structure, yet even as late as the middle of the fifteenth century the

of passing them by when they occurred, he even sought noble design was not as yet completed, and kings and

which spoke of voluptuous sins and of all uncleanness.—
Soon he would join in an occasional evil joke, and his sense of sin grew fainter and fainter, and he was going downwards in moral degradation day by day.

But he did not descend without pauses. He would often think how Barrow would despise him could he but see his mind, and how God was even then despising him, as He saw him through and through. He would remember how peculiarly unworthy such foul imaginations were in one who had been bred up in the arms of nature, and had lived amongst sounds and sights and thoughts of beauty and of goodness. Then he thought too of his mother, and he made efforts for her sake in the very way in which she encouraged him to strive, but his efforts were

Poor Godfrey! often and often he promised, and as of-

Stephen. As you pass beyond the transepts towards the east, the building is gradually rounded off into a semicir-cle, adorned with a noble triple tier of windows, between which are suspended exquisitely delicate buttresses with slender shafts and graceful pinnacles.

"Let us now take a glance at the interior of the mag-nificent structure. We shall enter by the centre porch in the western front. What a glorious view presents itself as we stand within the spacious nave! The high o'erarching firmament of the groined roof, dim with a rainarching armament of the groined roof, dim with a rain-bow-hued atmosphere, tinctured and dyed with the gor-geous colours of the glass that fills the rose-shaped aper-tures behind and on either side of us—the double range of lofty aisles with the richly decorated chapels opening behind them—the sublime perspective of clustered pillars and massive columns through, which the sections still on—until it reaches the far-distant sacrarium raised aloft towards the east, glowing with a soft and delicate beauty, even more solemnly exquisite than anything else that has yet met the view." and massive columns through which the eye gazes on

This well written sketch of the celebrated Parisian Cathedral, describes the magnificent structure as it would present itself to the eye of the admiring artist; Souvenir for 1848. Toronto: Henry Rowsell, but in a late number we gave an extract from Serjeant Talfour's Vacation Rambles, which shews too plainly Amongst the many and gratifying signs of improve- how little this noble edifice is appreciated by them in ment which have, within these few years, characterised whose possession it is, and adds another confirmation Toronto, there is not one, perhaps, more remarkable to the opinion which we have often heard expressed

The following will give a correct and nost favour-

DESCRIPTION OF THE RAPIDS.

(From "A Chapter on Canadian Scenery.") "Far a-head the river is tumbling and tossing in midcanoe shoots from behind a small headland and tosses in the eddies of the steamer's wake-she is alongside, and three grave-looking Indians step on our deck and with hardly a word walk toward the helm. Ther leader is pilot in the rapids a head, and enters upon his duties with most stoical imperturbability. As the danger-ous pass is neared, he takes the long tiller in hisgrasp, and his associates stand by him, imitating his air of stolid

seems one vast cauldron of white foam and tumble water. Not even a thread of quiet channel seens to lead through the wild turmoil; and we begin to measure our distance from the nearest land, and wonder whether a more than merely notice the easy and graceful introwar of waters. Swifter and swifter are we daring down the gallopping river. Breakers a-head, a-beam, starboard and to insert only a part would mar its interest and larboard, and everywhere. Rocks, trees and islands dance past us in rapid flight. Look a head! Must we really pass that sharp angle, where the island-cedars are dipping into the stream? Why, it is one vast chaos of whirling eddies, a succession of small cataracts, a ladder of rocky shelves! No boat could live in such a Maëlstrom.

"Look at our Indian pilot! He is evidently bracing imself for a trying moment. His eyes are bright and wakeful, and glancing earnestly at the point of peril. There! We are in for it now! The boat is whirled round like a feather, and her broadside broaches towards that terrible ledge of sharp rock to the left, and steerage way seems lost on her—a blinding shower of spray—a slight scream from a pale face at the cabin window, and

a general grasping of ropes and bulwarks by all on deck.
Now, steersman!—now our hope is in you!

"The Indians are by the helm, holding on most fiercely-the leader is excited beyond description, and is vehement in word and gesture—there! one bold sweep of the tiller and her head is again down stream; and the white edges of an enormous rock, sharp as the teeth of a sca-monster watching for prey, glance past within a couple of feet of the vessel's side. Another tangle of rocks and eddies, and the stout barque seems to be plunging down sharp descents, and twisting like a snake through a labyrinth of shoals and breakers. One more wild plungeanother dash of spray on the deck, and we dart into paratively smooth water. We glance at our pilot—his vivacity and excitement are gone, and he stands calm as a statue. We feel that the difficulty is over, and we walk aft to look back on the wildest spot in the interminable St. Lawrence-the far-famed 'Rapids aux Cedres.'

Many an emigrant will find his feelings faithfully mirrored in the beautiful stanzas which we subjoin:

THE EMIGRANT'S BRIDE. " Fair are thy father's wide domains, None fairer in the North countrie; There wealth abounds, and pleasure reigns, But you have left them all for me

Strong in love's faith, your lot you 've east With mine, for grief or happiness— Come fortune's smile, or care's cold blast— My own, my winsome Bess. With thee, my soul's pulse, every day Will yield its meed of fresh delight;

The fleet-winged hours will glide away, Like brook o'er gold-sands, purling bright. My only thought-my chiefest joy-Will be, how best I can express The love, which glows without allow Rude is our forest cot; but thou,

Like flower transplanted to the wild. Will shed around all things, I trow, Refinement's bloom, and odour mild No task will ever irksome be, If sweetened by thy kind caress— Labour will seem but pastime free, With thee, my winsome Bess.

In Indian-Summer's dreamy haze, The Humber's banks we 'll oft explore, And people them with troops of Fays, By fancy conjured from our shore. The Kelpie shall brood o'er the pool-The Mer maid comb her dripping tress— Each grove with weird shapes shall be full—

When winter brings long nights and drear, And blythely glows our pine-lit hearth, Thou 'lt sing the songs I love so dear— The songs of our romantic North. Once more Ben-Lomond's heath I'll press-Pull Cowden-Knowes' gold broom again— With thee, my winsome Bess.

And I will tell thee many a tale Of fortress grey, and war famed ground-Legends, which erst in Liddesdale,
Thrilled our young nerves like trumpet's sound. How moist thy clear blue eye will turn, At Mary Stuart's sad duress -How flash, at name of Bannockburn!
My loyal, winsome Bess.

Thus gladsomely our quiet years Thus gladsomery our quiet year;
Will flit away, with scanty care;
Our sun undimmed, save by the tears.
Which fall to every mortal's share.
Chanad buthe Gonnel's clorious 18y, Cheered by the Gospel's glorious ray, Death's hand shall lightly on us press; We'll part—but only for a day, My own, my winsome Bess."

THE EMIGRANT'S HOME-DREAM. "dulces reminiscitur Argos." "Oh, soft and lovely were thy vales, my Home! The fresh blue heaven bent lovingly o'er thee; Round thy bold cliffs the wild Atlantic's foam Swept with a joyful voice, a music free; Fair hamlets nestled in thy grassy breast,

Where lingering Summer strew'd her th of flow'rs; case, and doubtless in others; but they form a far To us we confess there appears to be no ordinary aw-The eagle loved thy mountain's misty cre The Past look'd proudly from thy war And from the fountairs in thine ancient Burst the deep music of thy thousand rily Art thou as fair, as when I saw thee last, My far-off home—my beautiful—mine vn, Have wint'ry shadows o'er thy sunshine pr &d, A voice of sorrow check'd thy heart's gl tone?

Thy summer skies—are they as pure and fair As when I gaz'd upon their changeful blue; The gray old hills—the bright waves cradled there, Keep they their ancient voice—their sparkling hue? I hear the mountain song—the wild brook's glee— Hush—wayward heart—they sing not now for thee. Cold sounds thy voice, strange Land-yet passing bright Thy wild magnificence of wave and wood, Thy youth's fresh ecstasy, all strength and light,

Thy lonely homes that speck the solitude— But oh! one glimpse of my fair island sky, One breeze of Erin on the wand'rer's brow, One glance-wer't but to mock the cheated eye, And leave more drear the scenes it dwells on now In vain-another tale these dim woods tell-Darling of life-dear Home-farewell-farewell!

Of the miscellaneous articles, we regret that we must pass over the spirited verses on "the Great Britain," and content ourselves with the insertion of the pretty trifle "Somebody."

SOMEBODY. "My tongue is chain'd-I cannot speak-At ev'ry breath I sigh; The wearied heart will surely break-Ah! somebody knows why.

My voice is mute-I cannot sing The songs of days gone by;
My harp but mourns each silent string— Ah! somebody knows why.

My mirth has fled-no joy can light The cold lack-lustre eye;
No merry laugh—no sportive flight—
Ah! somebody knows why. My heart is dead-there throbs not now

The pulse once beating high For Glory's wreath to bind the brow-Ah! somebody knows wy. No more—no more—I may not tell
To those, who don' know why,
What, tho' untold, se know full well—
Dear somebody and I."

Although pressed for room, we cannot forbear gralittle piece, " The Blind Girl."

THE BLIND GIRL. "She sits in silence all the day. Our little gentle one, And basketh in the welcome ray Of the glorious summer sun; The warm beams falling on her brow Shed gladness through her mind, But ne'er may she their radiance know—

Her small hands hold a blushing wreath Of lovely forest flowers— Oh, well she loves your fragant breath, Sweet friends of summer hours! But not for her each gorgeous hue O'er your fair petals spread Alike to her the violet's blue

And rose's glowing red. She looketh tow'rds the quiet sky But vainly on her darkened eye Falleth the pale moonlight; In vain from their bright home above
The peaceful stars gaze down weth not their looks of love From gathering tempest's frown.

A mother speaketh to her child In accents mild and sweet, A brother through the wood-path wild Each kindly deed, each gentle tone Thrills to her heart's deep cell-What would she give to look upon

And thou shalt see their faces yet, Stricken, yet blessed one! When all Earth's ransomed ones are met Before the Eternal Throne: The cloud that dims thy vision now Shall at a word be tiven, And the first light thine eyes shall know

Shall be-the light of heaven.' ngst the articles, which want of space affording ample evidence, that Canada, young hough she be, may boast of sons by birth or adoption, (for to these the contributions are limited), fully conpetent to win for her a literary reputation, of which see may feel justly proud.

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, JANUARY 7, 1848.

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THE ELECTIONS.

The progress of the Elections is now the chiefalmost the sole-object of public interest and expectation. Intelligence has reached us of 34 returns, out of the 84. From an inspection of these returns, compared with the composition of our House of Conservative cause has been strengthened by a gain of one vote, in the auspicious deliverance of Stormont from the toils of the self-styled "Reformers;" whilst we have experienced a more than counterbalancing loss in the defection of Hastings, Peterboro', Norfolk, (under protest) Oxford, (under protest) Dorchester, Grenville, (under protest) Prescott, -so that, as matters stand at present, the comparative strength of the opposing parties may be represented by the following

Ministerial 19 Opposition 15 Majority for Ministers 4

It is wise, we think, to abstain from hazarding any of the Province no success, we fear, has attended the we hope in God that she will do it to the utmost legikindly feeling. Our impracticable fellow-colonists ments. A ray of our ancient constitution still remains gitimate exercise of political influence; not only has all, in the length and breadth of the land, exercise it out the most advantageous method of appropriating every warrantable inducement been held out to them most vigorously, most loyally. The kingdom of heaven whatever sum may be placed in their hands." ples; but, in addition to these justifiable overtures on nity, what shall binder from our approaching one of looked for from England. the part of the Government, it cannot be denied that His vicegerents on earth with similar perseverance, other things have been done to disarm their opposition, until we gain our point-until we compel the malnot of dubious expediency, but highly imprudent and advisers which surround our Queen to recede from the censurable; and likely to prove not a little injurious tyrannous position which they occcupy with regard to to the present Executive, in that part of the Province. the trampled Church. She can continue to shew her We refer particularly to the appointment of Mr. Tur- unabateable indignation at such wickedness until she cotte to the office of Solicitor General for Canada be delivered from this intolerable oppression. If they East. It seems to be the universal conviction that do not petition,—if they do not unmistakeably mark this measure has been adopted very unadvisedly.- their sense of this most objectionable system, by the It has greatly discouraged the loyal portion of the strongest legitimate condemnation which principle can community; whilst it has not hindered the appear- prompt, then indeed will it seem that apathy has beance of the treasonable document set forth by J. L. numbed their faculties, and that they entertain no Papineau; who—with his troublesome faction—is no objection to the present injurious and degrading con-Papineau; who—with his troublesome faction—is no doubt as ready to despise the concessions, as he has been to forget the elemency, of the British Government, and their posterity the clemency of the British Government, and their posterity the clemency of the British Government. been to forget the clemency, of the British Government. and their posterity the anger of a grieved and offended

better Council—one much more likely to co-oper- fulness contained in that climax of reprobation tunity to renew with Lord Elgin the same insufferable demands which compelled the late lamented Lord Metcalfe, to appeal from them to the voice of the country at large. We should be sorry, therefore, to see the present Executive embarrassed by their adver-

More than four years have now elapsed since the memorable 29th November, 1843, when the "Baldwin Cabinet"-with one exception-tendered their resignations. His Excellency-finding their views to be irrecouciable with the prerogatives of Her Majesty's Representative,-was pleased to dispense with their services. Nobly and triumphantly was he sustained in the result of the General Election which followed. The principle for which he contended was this, as we find it substantially embodied in a Despatch to Lord Stanley, at that tine Secretary for the Colonies: that it was compromising the authority of the Sovereign, that Her Representative should be "required to submit himself entirely o his Council; to abandon himself altogether to ther discretion; to have no opinion of his own; to confer the patronage of the Government exclusively on ther partizans; and to proscribe their opponents.

The conditions sought-but vainly-to be extorted from that distinguished man, are destructive of the essential elements of British Supremacy; the Oppomaintain the position assumed by his illustrious predecessor; so that we can breathe only one earnest wish and prayer, that the issue of the Elections may afford him the same warm, enthusiastic, effectual support which the gifted and respected Metcalfe received in 1844.

PROFANITY OF THE FRENCH.

Familiar as we were with the degraded condition of religion and morals in unhappy France, we hardly were prepared for such an exhibition of rampant profanity, as took place very recently in Lyons. It appears that tifying our readers by the introduction of the sweet a performance took place at the Hippodrome, or open air Circus, on a Sunday evening, one part of the announced entertainment being "the Apotheosis of the Emperor Napoleon and Empress Josephine, conducted to the skies by two guardian angels!" What took place is thus narrated in Galignani's Messenger:

"By means of cords and machinery, a car, containing the prototypes of the Emperor and Empress, with their genii, was raised from the area of the Hippodrome to the height of about thirty-five yards. At this moment, the car broke under its superincumbent weight, and the great Emperor, represented by a waiter of a coffeehouse who was remarkable for his supposed resemblance to Napoleon, and who was invested with the well-known three-cornered hat and green uniform, came headlong to the spot from which he had risen, in the terrified sight of upwards of was carried away in a hopeless state. In the meanwhile the Empress Josephine was seen suspended in mid-air by a cord fastened round one of her legs. Whether thus caught accidentally or previously fastened by precaution is not known. She, however, after remaining in this awkward position for about ten minutes, was lowered gently to the earth, and at last stood erect on her feet without any material injury."

hideous burlesque of sacred things could see the Sovereignty of God, protesting against their insensate wickedness in the catastrophe which ensued. But profited, and we fear that a scourge of scorpions will be sent her, before she comes to acknowledge, as a different view of the matter, and calls upon one and all nation, that "the Lord he is God."

ECCLESIASTICAL STATE APPOINTMENTS.

We remember seeing, many years ago, an eloquent old book entitled "The Church's Tears;" and of a truth the Church has from time to time been abundantly supplied, from various quarters, with causes of sorrow and humiliation; but at no time has she greater reason to take up the sad strains of the Psalmist, and address herself to the Shepherd of Israel, than when a nal the London Guardian, calls the attention of the vented our noticing, will be found some in no espect first Lord of the Treasury makes her to pass under the ecclesiastical and literary public to a matter which we inferior to the happiest of those which we have given; harrows of party, and to feel that her neck is under have always considered as one of peculiar importance but the extracts, which have been made, will, we are his hoof. Then must the iron enter most keenly into persuaded, sufficiently warrant our high comhenda- her soul when she beholds a secular functionary-be logue of Theological Authors. The writer proceeds tions of the volume, and also, we trust, be regarded as he Whig or be he Tory-prostitute her offices and to remark:pervert her income to the support of his policy. How heavy the blow! how great the discouragement! Whoever has been in office it has made no difference in many an appointment to bishopricks and livings in the gift of the Prime Minister. The Church is used, whenever he pleases so to use it, as a sop-dish for the party-kennel; a convenient repository of tid bits whence, as occasion requires, might be extracted a reward for one who proves himself a swift runner or a staunch barker in pursuing the party's game; or a present, Wordsworth's Theophilus Anglicanus contains staunch barker in pursuing the party's game; or a present, Wordswords Table and win over stragglers from the bribe, to conciliate and win over stragglers from the —also, Wilberforce's Eucharistica supplies a short list. To opposite pack. Hence a Maltby, a Stanley, and now a Hamden, in the high places of the Church; each of his elbow, it would be invaluable, not only as a guide, but whom has earned for himself the bad distinction which also as economising time, by admitting him at once to the treason to her doctrine or government confers, whilst treason to her doctrine or government confers, whilst neither of them has expressed penitence for his offence or recanted his heretical or schismatical publication. The state perpetrates these appointments, and damages the Church. Had she the management of her own clear and correct classification." the Church. Had she the management of her own affairs, as every sect has of its concerns, could her hedge thus be broken down and her grapes be plucked dent of the Guardian as to the utility of a compilation off? Would the wild boar root her up and devour her? Should we witness so criminal a proceeding as belief that "there are some to whom this undertaking the exaltation to power in the Church of one who held that only a limited number of the books of the Bible ence would readily suggest the most useful and ap-Assembly during the last Session, it appears that the ought to be retained, and that great part of the contents of that number ought to be exscinded; or of a second who was capable of publicly disparaging from the pulpit the high order into which he had been pitchforked, for writing a Whig pamphlet; or of a third who declares that he regards a Socinian with as much complacency and favour as any other zealous follower of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. Had the Church her rights, had convocation her voice, so far from promoting the infidel or the traitor, as they are under existing oppressions, would she of herself be guilty of the suicidal act of retaining such characters "We are sitting," says the writer, "on a barrel of in the ministry, or of fostering in her bosom those who abuse the strength which her warmth has given to der). Such is Popery!" inflict their sting with the greater venom, the more deadly effect.

What the Church will do in present circumstances generous and impartial efforts of the Government to timate extent. She can and ought to lift up her voice bring the French party to a better temper and more in indignant and earnest protest against such appointbeen to forget the clemency, of the British Government.

This unfortunate attempt at conciliation by sacrifice of principle, may possibly do harm to those who have made trial of it. We hope it may not: our Exputive, to be sure, are not faultless; they have errect in this at the term "Altar," as applied to our Communion Table, was not objected to at first, as strenuously as it ought, on the safe principle of "obsta principis," when we now see that the term "Altar," as applied to our Communion Table, was not objected to at first, as strenuously as it ought, on the safe principle of "obsta principis," when we now see that, even after the able judgment and lucid exposition of the first Ecclesiastical Judge in the Empire, in the Cambridge Altar case, persons calling themselves true Churchmen persist in its use.

ate with the honoured and able statesman at the helm my people love to have it so." God grant that Church -than the men who are now covetously eyeing their and nation may take heed to the awakening warning places; and are yearning and labouring for an oppor- conveyed in the question with which he concludes-"AND WHAT WILL YE DO IN THE END THEREOF?"

LORD ASHLEY ON SCRIPTURAL EDUCATION.

At a recent Examination of some Industrial Schools in Edinburgh, Lord Ashley expressed himself in the following sound and unequivocal manner, on the essential importance of making revealed religion the basis of all education. Earnestly do we call the attention of our liberal Canadian theorists, who, providing for the Spelling Book, would allow the Bible to take care of itself, to the matured opinion of one so well qualified to pass an opinion on the matter as is his Lordshin:

"He did hope, in whatever was done by Governmen or private individuals, that they would never depart from the great principle of making revealed religion the beginning, the middle, and the end of all. From the Queen on the throne to the poorest beggar, it was the one thing needful; and much more so to the latter, whose hope was not in this world, but in a better state of existence. What was the Bible? Was it not the palladium of our liberties, and the strength and glory of our institutions? It gave him, therefore, the greatest delight to know the manly resistance which they had lately made to a proposition to exclude the Word of God from these schools. Was it not, he would ask, their glory to look out for the most miserable and forgotten of these children, and to put the Bible into their hands, and tell them that that was their charter and title-deeds, which no man could take from them, to another and a better world? He would impress those sition have not receded from their views; there can who differed from these views with the fact that they be no question as to whether the Earl of Elgin will might make good citizens without making good Christians

The truth is, that education without religion is as precarious as the course of a railway carriage which is devoid of human governance. It may lead to a comparatively desirable result, but the chances are great that it will only act as an auxiliary to the corruption which we all inherit from Adam. Knowledge, we grant, is power, but the union of vital Christianity must determine whether the power is for good or evil.

A friend has kindly favoured us with the following

item of Election intelligence :-"COUNTY OF DURHAM .- The success of Mr. Duggan lough late in the field for this County, in his canvass, is so great as to make his friends very sanguine. Yet no exertion should be spared. Remember, two votes may save a County. The polling is on Monday and Tuesday next. The Townships are—Cartwright, Darlington, Clarke, Cavan, Hope, and Manvers."

BAPTIST LIBERALISM AND THEOLOGY.

In a leading article of the Montreal Register, under date the 9th December last, we lighted upon the following most tolerant dictum. The Editor, after lecturing his Baptist constituents on the importance of sending men to Parliament of sound liberal principles, proceeds to say: "These observations are dictated by an anxiety for the preservation of our rights, and regard Would that the wretched participators in this CIPLES." Here is the same anti-scriptural spirit which sent Charles I. to the block, and deluged England with so much loyal and virtuous blood, as rampant as good cause from being sacrificed, merely by our ever. Solomon defines a pious man as one that fears France has suffered much already, without having been the Lord and the King, and meddles not with those that to support those who advocate "Constitutional Reform, and PROGRESS." If Solomon be in error, then assuredly our Baptist contemporary is right in branding as impious all who run counter to the progression men of the present day, in other words, to those that are given

THEOLOGICAL CATALOGUE.

A Correspondent of that honest and judicious Jour--viz. the necessity existing for a Descriptive Cata-

"The selection of books is a matter of no small difficulty to most persons, especially to young clergymen, who are anxious to dispose to the best advantage what little they can afford to the accumulation of a library. These times of controversy tend, of course, to increase the difficulty. A great benefit would be conferred on such, if some one of matured judgment and extensive research and learning would undertake to publish a Catalogue of Theologica Authors, with a summary of their works, the extent of their circulation, their weight and value as authority e engaged, whether in controversial matters, or simply with a view to the composition of well digested sermons. It would have a further use in assisting the proprietors of

Most cordially do we coincide with the corresponsuch as he indicates; and with him we express our would be one of but little labour, and whose experipropriate method of executing it."

STATE OF IRELAND.

We have been favoured with the perusal of a letter nst received by a Toronto friend from a Clergyman Ireland, which presents a most appalling picture of the condition of that hapless portion of the United Kingdom. Assassination has become so common that the details of each act are hardly dwelt upon, and the country gentlemen were fast leaving the provinces and coming to Dublin as a matter of self-preservation. gunpowder. There is no end to the threats (of mur-

From the same source we learn that the Irish Relief Association for the destitute peasantry, "aware that much distress now exists, and that absolute want is conjectures as to the rest. In the Eastern division we cannot divine. What she can do is obvious, and likely to be experienced in some districts during the ensuing winter, have determined not to dissolve the Association, or to appropriate the balance for the present, but to discontinue the operations for the next seem to be the bitterest of partizans. Not only have to us—the right of petition. Let not that right be a expecting that in that period additional funds may be they been invited, in every reasonable way, to the leto accept a due share in the administration of Provin- suffereth violence; and if we be permitted, nay, com- added that the balance on hand does not exceed cial affairs upon sound, constitutional, British princi- manded to appropriate the King of kings with importu-

Communications.

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

To the Editor of The Church.

Rev. Sir,—Allow me to make a few brief observations on the letter of "C. C. B." and your Editorial explanation, in the last Church. I perfectly coincide in the protest of C. C. B. against

As to your Editorial explanation, I do respectful bject to a reference to Dr. Hook's Church Dictionary as deciding on the propriety of the use or the definition of the term objected to. If I mistake not, you will find the term objected to. of the term objected to. If I mistake not, you will find in that publication other terms and their definitions much more opposed to the principles of the Reformed Chard of England, such as Rood, Screen, Lectern, Sedilia, &c. We have heard of all this Popish trumpery being adopted in the Church of St. Saviour's, at Leeds, and the melancholy effects which followed, It is too late now is say, What's in a name? The name designates the thing and is often used that the latter may follow from the former. So the Romanists adopt the term "Catholic" I should also wish to know the object of the Publisher of the Churchman's Almanac in attaching "Invention of

of the Churchman's Almanac in attaching "Invention the Cross," "Holy Cross," "Corpus Christi," and seven Saints' names, of whom we know little or nothing, to par ticular days, as it cannot be for the same reason they are retained in the Calendar attached to the Book of Commo

If by "Sacred Vestments," in Dr. Hook's definition, by meant the Church of England's "decent" Surplice, I sha merely remark, that if I was about to replace mine by new one, I should think it no desecration in having it converted into a shirt for some poor man.

I offer these few brief remarks, in the hope that the

Church will admit discussion on controverted subjects, tempered by moderation and good feeling, as otherwise it can be looked upon in no other light than the organ of a Dec. 20, 1847. M. A. PRESBYTER.

[As our correspondent objects to Dr. Hook as authority for the definition of the word Sacristan, we have taken the trouble to consult Dr. Johnson's English Dictionary, quarto edition, published by Mr. Tegg, London, in 1840. We there find as follows: SEXTON, corrupted from Sacristan. An under officer of the Church, whose business it is to dig graves.

SACRISTAN—He that has the care of the utensils or moveable These definitions confirm the accuracy of the one given by the Vicar of Leeds, in his Church Dictionary, fifth edition 1846.]—ED. CH.

To the Editor of The Church. Streetsville, 3rd Jan., 1848.

Dear Sir,—As many readers of The Church may not be aware of the circumstances under which Mr. George Wright has been requested to come forward as a Candidate for the 2nd has been requested to come forward as a Candidate for the ame Riding of York, and as some of his opponents have very un-fairly charged his friends with bringing him forward at this juncture to divide the Conservative interest, I take the liberty stating the principal facts connected with the matter as briefly as possible, that so serious a charge may be refuted, and the subject be placed before the public in its true light. These are the facts. After several well-meant but ineffectual attempts had been made to effect an arrangement, by which either Colthe facts. After several well-meant but ineffectual had been made to effect an arrangement by which either Col. Wm. Thompson or George Duggan, Jr. Esq., should quit be field, it became the settled opinion of a large body of Conservatives, that the only alternative left was to bring forward and the settled opinion of the conservations of the conservations of the conservations of the conservation of the c support another person, who had not been so unfortunate as have so many personal opponents as either Col. Thompson Mr. Duggan, and who could unite the great majority of the interest in his favour. Mr. George Wright was considered an a person; and occordingly, Mr. Duggan having withdrawn, requisition was at once set on foot, and in two days there we requisition was at once set on foot, and in two days there sent in the names of 200 cm. sent in the names of 232 freeholders appended to it, calling Mr. Wright to come forward as a candidate. I bave also the Mr. Wright to come forward as a candidate. I have also most creditable authority for stating, that the names of his friends in Caledon, Albion, and the West of Chinganeous, were not received in time to be added to the list, and that this number would be at least 100 more, making a total of nearly 350 names. None but Freeholders were allowed to sign the requisition. We have never polled more than 1300 votes in this Riding; and the apathy which has been created by so many divisions amongst us, it is believed will have the effect of greatdivisions amongst us, it is believed, will have the effect of greatly reducing the number to be polled at the ensuing election.

Under these girgumes are a party which has been created by so live in the peris, in my poor opinion, the most popular man; and as numbers is to be the test, this fact points out Mr. Wright as the most likely to be appeared. most likely to be successful, and consequently the man around whom every true Conservative should rally, and prevent of ious. In the above I have merely stated what I know

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

I am, with very great respect,

CANADA.

Your's truly,

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

give offence to any one who may read it.

THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO The Church Society's House. The Society met on Wednesday, 1st Dec'r., 1847. After the usual prayers, the minutes of the last meeting

The Treasurer laid a statement of his accounts upo the table, shewing a balance of £681 11s. 4d. The receipts during the past month have been: Widows and Orphans' Fund, Collection 5th

year ission returned by B. U. C..... Mission Fund Collections
Rents—Church Society Lands for general

purposes.... Nottawasaga Endowment.... -Trinity Church, Toronto

The payments during the same period have been: Accounts as per Audit (3rd Nov'r., 1847) £ 37 18 Clarke Parsonage (Grant to Rev. T. S.

Stock at 1 per cent. discount Ditto. 5 shares ditto..... £260 15 10 The Standing Committee recommended the payme

of the following accounts:-Diocesan Press-Stationary and Printing ... Stock for Depository..... Printing and parchments

2500 copies of Report..... Books for Depository Insurance on Stock in Depository ...

City Taxes on Society's House

Messenger's Wages ...

His Lordship the Bishop of the Diocese having announced to the Society that he has been enabled to appoint the following gentlemen as Travelling Missionaries, the Standing Committee recommended that a grant of £25. Standing per annum, be made to each of these gentlemen, the payment to commence from the date of their respective appointments. The Rev. N. Watkins, Johnstown District, 16th Sept.

The Rev. D. Murphy, Victoria District, 29th Sept. The Rev. R. G. Cox, Prince Edward District, Nov. 1

It was recommended, that one quarter's salary (£2) sterling) be granted to the Rev. H. Brent, for Missi services in the Newcastle, Colborne and Home Districts It was ordered, that the sum of £6 currency be grad to the Rev. F. A. O'Meara, LL.D., to defray travell

to the Rev. F. A. O'Meara, LL.D., to defray traveling expences incurred in visiting the Indians and white people at the Sault St. Marie.

The Minutes of the Land Committee were read and approved, and on their recommendation it was agreed.

That the thanks of the Society be given to Dr. Francist of the Society begins to Dr. Francist in the first range north of the Longwoods Road, in Mossicontaining 10-fc acres, to The Church Society of the

containing 10 to acres, to The Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, in trust for the site of a Church and for the endowment the containing 10 to the site of a Church and for the endowment thereof.

That the thanks of the Society be given to his Lordship.

That the thanks of the Society be given to his Lord Nothe Bishop of Toronto, for his donation of town lot City 2, in block No. 2, west side of James Street, in the of Hamilton, containing 26½ perches, to The Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, in trust for the endowment of Christ's Chnrch, Hamilton.

W. H. RIPLEY, Secretary.

DIOCESE OF QUEBEC. FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT

DEPOSITORY. The Depository is, for the present, at the office of the Society, No 57, Champ-de-Mars Street, Montreal, under the direction of the Assistant Secretary. There is a good assortment of Common Prayer Books, and a large number of Tracts. The miscellaneous books now on hand are chiefly designed for specimens.

OF THE INCORPORATED CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF QUEBEC. (Continued from our last.)