made them but little worth; it would have so taken thepith and strength out of all he urges, as would have left it the mere mummy of an argument. Had he replied in the negative,—the Church can not err,—it would have given sach a Popish flavour to what he had to offer that no Protestant could have been cheated into swallowing it.
Decidedly as this writer declares in favour of Authori-

ty, and disposed as he appears to give private judgment a very inferior office indeed, yet a "still small voice" within, a consciousness of its justice, forbids him seeking to extinguish it altogether. He cautiously admits that the "Catholic principle of Authority encourages us to make deep though humble inquiries. While the Church speaks her messages as from the mouth of Christ, she yet lays open her whole areana to those who are desirous of searching with meckness and Godly fear." The concession is a trifling boon if we assent to all he claims for sion is a trifling boon, if we assent to all he claims for Authority. He assumes the very point of which an inquirer demands proof. If the Church speaks her messages as from the mouth of Christ, it is only while she speaks according to the Scriptures. And in this question surely, if in any, the emphatic denunciation of St. Paul conclusively applies, "But though we, or an angel from heaven, preach any other gospel unto you than that which we have preached unto you let him he accurred."

have preached unto you, let him be accursed."

I should not have thus trespassed upon your space, but from a conviction that such arguments and reasoning as this writer adopts are both erroneous in themselves, and extremely injurious to the interests of the Church of England and the sacred truths which she desires to main-Arguments that fight on either side, for Popery or Protestantism, or indeed for any creed that will condescend to employ them,—texts and promises that cannot be restricted to, and were not made to, any National Church,—claims that common sense instinctively revolts against,—reasoning that would be just as conclusive against the Reformation as for the principles of our Reformed Church, deserve to be viewed with suspicion: they ill serve the cause of our Church, which has safer ground to stand upon; they are not what she puts forward in her own formal declarations of her faith; they are far other than the arguments which the great divines, the able champions of the Church, have wielded so effectually in H. C. C.

THE NEW ROMISH CATHEDRAL, TORONTO.

To the Editor of The Church. Sir,-The following printed advertisement lately fell in my way, and thinking that some of my brother-Church-men may also have met with it, I have considered that it might be useful to make one or two remarks upon it, and to point out the incorrectness of its wording:

"ST. MICHAEL'S CATHEDRAL LOAN FUND .- Although it is expected that every Catholic in the Diocese of Toronto will contribute to the building of the Cathedral of St. Michael, in the City of Toronto, it is, however, scarcely to be supposed that a sufficient sum could be speedily realized by that means for the

purpose intended.

"We, the undersigned, having been, therefore, named by the Committee, and duly authorized by his Lordship the Bishop of Toronto, to contract a loan of five thousand pounds, for the those who are willing to co-operate in the good work, any sum or sums of money, not less than ten pounds, nor more in the whole than five thousand pounds, for which we will give our promissory notes, or bonds, payable three years after date, with interest half-yearly, at the rate of six per cent. per annum.— We also bind ourselves to all persons lending any sum less than twenty-five pounds, to return their money at any time within twenty-nee podnes, to return the month's active which the three years, upon receiving one month's notice to that effect. All monies thus loaned will be forthwith deposited in the Bank of Upper Canada, to be applied exclusively to the completion of

"A sum of three thousand five hundred pounds has already been expended on the building, which is now twenty-four feet above the foundation, and will be ready early next spring to be covered in, should we be successful in raising sufficient means

to effect this purpose.
"The ground on which the Cathedral stands is unincumbered, "The ground on which the Cathedral stands is unincumbered, and is considered one of the most valuable sites in the city.—
His Lordship the Bishop of Toronto has given ample security to the undersigned upon the property; and has also determined to call upon all the Catholics of this Diocese to contribute towards the erection of the Cathedral, which will greatly facili-

tate our progress.

"The savings of prudence and economy can thus be profitably employed in a most secure investment, to which, let us add the reflection, that in loaning to the Church, we are advancing the honour and glory of God, in the crection of a temple dedicated to His worship. We consider this a fitting occasion to request our Catholic brethren who have subscribed, to renew their our Catholic brethren who have subscribed, to renew their efforts to pay up their subscription; and also to those who have not yet subscribed, to come forward cheerfully and promptly to aid in the good work. aid in the good work.

k. (Signed) J. J. Hay, Archd'n. J. ELMSLEY. S. G. LYNN.

On this document I beg, for the present, to remark—

1. It is certain that very few Catholics of the Diocese of Toronto will subscribe to the building called "St. Michael's Cathedral."

Others will soon be added to the claimants upon it, so that, with what may be considered an established demand to so great an extent as this, it becomes necessary to lose no time in endeavouring to replenish that Fund.

I need not dwell upon the

tolic Church which is planted in the nation or empire of which he is a citizen.

and even impossible, to insure an adequate supply of Candidates for the sacred Ministry, in the present state

The Romanists in England, Ireland, and Scotland, left the Catholic Church (as far as Christian men, of themselves, can do so) in the year of our Lord 1569, and set (and never rightfully had any) in the islands of Great Bri-

tain and Ireland, or in any of the possessions of England.

Since that date (1569) the Romanists, in England, Ireland, and Scotland, and consequently their descendants and partizans in Canada, and the other British dependental and the other British dependental and partizans in Canada, and the other British dependental and the other B cies, have ceased to be Catholics.

They are a sect of dissenters, who have left (as far as they are able to do so) the one ancient branch of the Catholic Church, to which, as British Christians, they

owe an inalienable allegiance. They have done what the Presbyterians, Independents, and Wesleyans have done. They have left the Church at the bidding of a man: the Romanists at the bidding of a foreign bishop; the Presbyterians, Independents, and Wesleyans, under the persuasion of native priests. (Knox, Brown, and Wesley, were all, I think, priests of the British branch of the from the Catholic Church,-for, I believe, the branch of from the Catholic Church,—for, I believe, the Church to which they are immediately subject, has the Church to which they are immediately subject, has the Church to which they are immediately subject, has the Church to which they are immediately subject, has the Church to which they are immediately subject, has the Church to which they are immediately subject, has the Church to which they are immediately subject, has the Church to which they are immediately subject, has the Church to which they are immediately subject, has the Church to which they are immediately subject, has the Church to which they are immediately subject, has the Church to which they are immediately subject, has the Church to which they are immediately subject, has the Church to which they are immediately subject, has the Church to which they are immediately subject, has the church to which they are immediately subject, has the church to which they are immediately subject, has the church to which they are immediately subject, has the church to which they are immediately subject, has the church to be a subject to the church fully lift up their heel.

For the instruction of these persons again, I add the topic, strongly and decidedly, and in a continuous train following explanation:—His Lordship the Bishop of Toronto is the Right Reverend Dr. Strachan. The Right Rev. Dr. Strachan was canonically consecrated to the See of Toronto in 1839, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, Metropolitan of the Province in which Canada is. If any person calls himself the Bishop of Toronto, without a qualifying prefix, and it should appear that this person was not consecrated by the Archbishop and Metropolitan of the Province in which Canada canonically is, nor by a province in which Canada canonically is, nor by a Rishop or Rishop having the authority and consent of Correspondent, has no intention of compromising the Bishop or Bishops having the authority and consent of the said Archbishop and Metropolitan to consecrate him, that person is not unqualifiedly the Bishop of Toronto, but, as far as this assumed title is concerned, he is a schismatical intruder, liable by the Canons of the Catholic Church to be deposed. See the xxxvth of the Apostolical Canons: "Let not a bishop dare to ordain beyond his own limits in cities and places not subject to him. But if he be convicted of doing so without the consent of those persons who have authority over such cities and places, let him be deposed, and those also whom he has ordained.' (Hammond's Canons of the [Catholie] Church, p. 194, New York Ed.) Again, read the vith Canon of the Council of Nice, juxta finem, "This is clearly to be understood, that if any one be made a Bishop without the consent of the Metropolitan, the great Synod declares that he shall not be a Bishop."—(p. 34.) Again, read the viiith Canon of the Council of Ephesus: "We declare that they who preside over the holy Churches which are in Cyprus shall preserve, without gainsaying or opposition, their right of performing by themselves the ordinations of the most religious bishops, according to the Canons of the Holy Fathers and the against a control of the control of the Holy Fathers and the ancient custom. The same rule shall be observed in all the other Dioceses and in the Provinces everywhere, so that none of the most religious Bishops from the beginning been under the hand of himself or his written, we doubt not, in the temper of Churchmen;

rence to the Archbishop and Metropolitan of the Ecclesiastical Province of which, as a Christian and a British subject, he is a spiritual citizen. He was consecrated, I take for granted, at the nominal direction of a foreign

The authority of the Children and a British main subject of discussion. bishop resident in Italy, who has no valid jurisdiction C. C. to be "the weight of her testimony and deci-

Christians would describe as glaringly schismatical; and primitive Christians would have strong scruples of conscience as to the validity and efficacy of the official acts attempted to be performed towards themselves by a per-

The province of the Bishop of Rome,—in other words, the Church of Rome,—does not extend to Canada, nor to any of the Colonies within the jurisdiction of the British Hence no authority to consecrate or ordain, derived from that Italian source, is valid or canonical in these Dioceses. During the period to which Protestant Catholics appeal in their disputes with Romanists, the Roman Church never pretended to embrace the British Islands within its limits. For six hundred years after the time of our Lord's founding the Catholic Church, the Bishop of Rome laid no claim to jurisdiction over the British Isles; and yet it is historically true that there was a branch of the Catholic Church there, during all that time, planted there in the Apostolic days, and, it is believed, by Apostolic hands.

The proper Province of the Bishop of Rome (Romanists must often be called upon to recollect) is that which he ossessed before he began to grasp at universal dominion and which the Catholic Canons allow him. (Vide the vith Canon of the Council of Nice, near the beginning, p. 34, in Hammond.) That Province embraced what are called the Suburbicarian Districts, i.e., Middle and Southern Italy, Sicily, Sardinia and Corsica. These districts alone constitute the Church of Rome. Within these limits, the Bishop of Rome is his own master, subject in-deed, like all orderly Catholic Bishops, to Holy Scripture and the Canons of the Catholic Church. Beyond these limits, if he and his agents assume titles or perform acts in Dioceses or Provinces whose legal Bishops or Archpishops object and protest against their interference, he and they are then very far from being, in the Theological sense of the term, Catholic; they are plainly and manifestly in those dioceses and provinces, schismatics. But this is what the Bishop of Rome and his agents persist in doing, within all the Canonical Dioceses and Provinces of the British Church, notwithstanding her loud affirmaion, now for three hundred years, that no foreign prince, person, prelate, state, or potentate, either hath, or ought to have, any jurisdiction, power, superiority, pre-emi-nence, or authority, ecclesiastical or spiritual, within this

Such documents as the one I have been commenting on, Mr. Editor, will have the good effect of drawing the attention of the members of the Church in these Dioceses, more earnestly, to the schismatical character of Romanism. The manifest fact, that it is, in the dioceses of the British Church, a schismatical system, will be a sufficient reason for a plain-judging, sober-minded man, at any moment, to give, why he must have nothing at all to do with it. This fact, at the very outset, removes all necessity for entering upon the tangled net-work of its false doctrines. If a system be schismatical, there is, with well-informed nen, no need of any parley with it,-not even if its doctrine should be angel

Your's, Mr. Editor, very faithfully,

## THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, JANUARY 15, 1847.

CONTENTS OF THE OUTSIDE. Branch of Christ's Visible Church.
Communications.
Fourth Page.
Poetry.—The Blind Girl.
A Story for Boys. Communion in the United States.

The Anglican Branch of the Catholic Church.

The Church of England a true | Account of a Jewish Wedding.

CIRCULAR LETTER TO HIS CLERGY BY THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO.

Toronto, 30th December, 1846. Reverend Brethren,-With the desire of applying one of our annual Collections, not specifically appropriated by the Constitution of The Church Society, to what I by the Constitution of The Church Society, to what I consider, in the present circumstances of the Diocese, a most important object, I have resolved upon recommending that the next Collection shall be made in behalf of the fund for assisting Students in Divinity.

Our Diocesan Theological College is in a very satis-

factory and flourishing condition, both as to the number pursuing their studies there, for the sacred Ministry, and

At present out of twelve Students enrolled in the Institution, four are receiving liberal assistance from the Fund which was raised for that purpose last winter, and others will soon be added to the claimants upon it, so

e is solicited; be may understand me, I will give for their information the cause nothing can be more obvious, than our need of additional labourers, while experience has fully proved, A Catholic is a Christian who does not forsake the communion of the one branch of the Catholic and Apos-

I therefore earnestly commend this good work to your zealous exertions, and, if brought home, -as I am persuaup in these realms a new society, professing to hold com-munion with a foreign bishop, who has no jurisdiction and understandings of your several congregations, that it really is, as it professes to be, for the glory of God, they will not fail to answer, as it becomes those who must one day give an account.

I beg to name Septuagesima Sunday, that is Sunday

several Parishes and Stations. I remain, my Reverend Brethren. Your affectionate Servant in Christ,

JOHN TORONTO.

Circumstances, over which we have had no control, have occasioned the postponement of the Communication of H. C. C., which now appears upon our first page. Our Correspondent is evidently a close and I said above, that they have left the Church careful reasoner, and his thoughts are generally ar-"as far as they are able to do so,"—because, perhaps, none of the sects (Romanists included) are wholly cut off minds are not cast into the same mould and there fore, it cannot be expected that all should be attracted by the same features of the truth. Two individuals, happily, the door for their return and reconciliation still both of them entertaining sound and correct opinions, stands open; and much blessing still perhaps flows out upon them from the Church, against which they unduting different lights; and although this diversity may very well exist without the maintenance of error on 2. The persons signing the above document are not duly authorized by his Lordship, the Bishop of Toronto, to contract a loan, however sincerely they may think so, views, and to describe his own feelings, on a given of argument, it is then very possible that an appearance of contradiction may arise, which will induce the belief that one or other must be wholly wrong.

from us to express the confidence we feel in the ability and prudence with which the Church Times has been hitherto conducted. Its editorial department has supplied us, more than once, with selections of a very useful tendency; and altogether we cannot refrain from saying that it is a publication of excellent pro-

H. C. C. does not profess to countenance that licentious exercise of private judgment which will submit to no restraint, and condescend to accept no counsel; neither does the Church Times argue for the existence of an infallible judge in controversy; and we do not see that we are at all more bound to suspect a Romanizing tendency in the one case, than we are to impute a preshall invade any other Province which has not hitherto dilection for the sect-spirit in the other. Both have The person who has, I suppose, allowed himself, in the above advertisement, to be called, incorrectly,—perhaps inadvertently,—the Bishop of Toronto, without a qualifying prefix, was consecrated, I believe, without any reference to the Arabbisheau and the same in the temper of Churchmen; only the line of argument pursued by both is not the same; or rather the particular truth sought to be established is different: with one, it is the right of the mind to inquire for itself; with the other, it is the mind to inquire for itself; with the other, it is the duty of receiving advice and aid, which forms the "Remember that the branch of the Church in this duty of receiving advice and aid, which forms the

The authority of the Church is well defined by H. within the British Empire, nor over persons not Italians.

For, according to primitive usage, the civil boundaries of nations and provinces determine their ecclesiastical boundaries in respect to spiritual jurisdiction. He was consecrated to the See of Toronto, moreover, when that See employed: her decision is most useful in settling those was not vacant; but recently and openly filled by a legally and canonically appointed prelate of the Catholic Church. Hence, by the Canons of the Holy Œcumenical Councils above cited, (whose decrees all Catholics re-

ceive), such a person stands in a position which primitive itself to different individuals with different meanings; here private judgment is at fault; for if men will follow no guide but their own discernment, and the discernment of one is opposed in its results to the same faculty in another, it is impossible that there should be any agreement. The Church here interferes, and strives to ensure unity, by delivering her opinion upon the matter in dispute. The decision of any particutes the matter in dispute. The decision of any particutes are all the discrete days, but whose grief is therefore acceptable whose grief is therefore noiseless, the pain of its recital will never reach our care. She suffers grief, but she complains not; she exchanges wealth for poverty, but she tells not of it. It may be that sadness clouds her smile, and a sigh, but one so gentle, may fill up the pause in her heart's vain throbound the elementary principles which are usually employed to develope the opening minds of childhood, are carefully the matter in dispute. low no guide but their own discernment, and the dislar Church must coincide with the judgment of the Church Universal; otherwise, if it oppose the general voice of Christians in the early and pure ages of Christianity, -as the Church of Rome does in the corruptions which have grown upon that uncatholic communion, -our submission to it cannot be exacted. But where the Church Universal has recorded its conclusions, and laid down its interpretation of the Holy Scriptures, so positively that there can be no further obscurity or doubt, -in the Canons of General Councils and the writings of large numbers of primitive divines; a decision of this kind cannot be set aside. we conceive, without the commission of a very grave offence. It is authority, beyond question; for if it were not authority the neglect of it would be no sin.

The Spirit, indeed, will lead us into all truth, but the grace of God does not dispense with the ordinary means of human information, any more than it can be said to change entirely the complexion of a man's understanding in order to produce conviction. It directs us to those sources of knowledge which may be accounted secure, and it augments the power which they are intended to exert. In the management of our temporal concerns we do not hesitate to apply for guidance and advice to those in whose judgment we are willing to confide; and why the same principle should be excluded from spiritual matters, which are much more important, it would be hard to explain .-The divisions of the Christian world infallibly demonunanimity obtains amongst communities called Chris- by any considerable majority of our readers. We ment,"-completely satisfies us that the Spirit of God, it upon the commencement of another volume. to whose inspiration the most contradictory interpretations of Scripture are indifferently ascribed, cannot be the cause of such confusion, but refers us undoubtedly to some authoritative standard of God's own appointment, even the voice of the Catholic Church. say, "of God's own appointment," because the Church has been constituted by divine commission, "a keeper and a witness of Holy Writ,"-to defend and to expound the mysteries of Scripture: for neither the history of the Jewish nor that of the Christian Church, contains any example of the communication of a revelation without a visible Church to whose charge it was to be confided; and the natural inference from this fact is, that the declarations of God's will, and the interpretation of the Church universal, have been bound together by God himself, the Author of both, in close and necessary and inseparable alliance. To this Church the Spirit of God will lead us: it is impossible that it should estrange us from it.

We are much indebted to the kindness of the friend who has sent us the January number of the Literary Garland. This publication, which has now reached its tenth volume, has always, we believe, been conducted with a very creditable ability: the present number, started with a New Year, exhibits evidently a freshness of energy as well as a tone in better adaptation to high moral and religious obligations than the generality of the magazines of light reading. We have one proof of this in the Review of the Sermon, lately noticed by ourselves, which was preached by the Rev. W. A. Adamson, of Montreal, in aid of the funds

The Wilden of the Church at Brantford, per Rev. J. C. Usher, tation to high moral and religious obligations than the for the Widows and Orphans of the Clergy. From Christ's Ch., Amherstburgh, per Ch'wdu. this review we have much satisfaction in pu the following extract:-

"This little tract is as forcibly written as the title is happily chosen. The text, which is taken from the first chapter Ruth, 8th verse: "The Lord deal kindly with you, as ye have dealt with the dead and with me," speaks our souls of bereavement and sorrow, of gratitude and kindness; and while our hearts cannot refuse to sympathize with the suffering of the widowed Naomi, these feelings merge into admiration, as we contemplate the heroic devotedness of the faithful Ruth. The distresses of the widowed mother-in-law have many parallels, were they only sought for in those abodes of sorrow and want, which mankind take too much pains to avoid. But where shall we, in these cold-hearted days, meet with a second Ruth? Where shall we find one, whose own distress could be lost sight of, that another's woes might be mitigated—who could face want and destitution rather than violate her love; who could expose herself to penury, ra-ther than dishonour her husband's memory, by deserting her who gave that husband being? Duty to the dead, and love for the living, prompted the prayer—

"' Entreat me not to leave thee.' "We remember as children that the sufferings of Naomi, and the self-sacrifice of Ruth, made our young hearts seat more quickly, and caused the tears to rise unbidden to our eyes; nor are we ashamed to confess before a cynical public, that our manhood is not proof against that which the world in its coldness has learned to call weakness, for we can still weep over the misfortunes of Naomi, and the devotedness of Ruth.

"We do not know whether the beautiful stanzas by Swain were present to the mind of the writer when he said that 'the gloomy crape of the widow, and the mourning garb of the orphan, in language more eloquent than words, speak to the soul of the existence, aye, and of the departure of better days;' there is so much of nature in the passage,—of truth laden with experience, of experience encrusted with sorrow,-that we cannot withhold t from our readers:-

'Twas said she had known better days; Sad words—how old on earth!
The voice which fortune here obeys 1s but of fickle birth! How oft we mark some faded dress, Where decent pride betrays Still mournfully, 'mid all distress, An air of better days! Ah! poverty hath many a shape

The little hat whose scanty crape Turns pale the widow's cheek! They touch me most who fain would hide Their fall from fortune's ways; I can respect—nay love, their pride. Who have known better days!

When we our trifling cares reveal, Cares which too oft we seek. Could we but feel what others feel, Our lips would shame to speak!

To see the morn, but not the means-How dread that morning's rays!

Alas! they bear life's hardest scenes, Who have known better days.

"The judgments of the Almighty upon us may perhaps be forgotten in the business of life: the occupa of the world will banish disquieting thoughts, for the luties which custom has devolved upon man, exclude ment. God help the widow! especially her who has seen better days, for man, having appropriated to himself every description of profitable industry, has left to woman, nothing real but her misery, no absorbing occupation, but to gaze without interruption upon the view of her

own unhappiness. The sermon was preached in behalf of the Widows' and Orphans' Fund of the Church Society, and the claims of the families of deceased clergymen are eloquently en-Province, is, in a pecuniary point of view, poor and needy. Its Ministers, who are mostly missionaries, have no hope of preferment, and are without the ability to make any provision for their families; in labouring in the forests, they are content if their daily wants are supplied, and they are happy to toil on, till God shall call them to their reward. But to whom, then, shall they entrust the care of their families, if the Church refuses to provide for their support. Oh! friends, mitigate by your bounty the only bitterness which attends their dissolution, enable the Church to fulfil her duty by accepting the trust, and thus

the contributions of men, for it is made in behalf of wo-men who have seen better days, but whose grief is there-

All smiles, as unknowing A sigh or a tear! Ah! little we think
Whom the light laugh beguiles,
That hearts which are breaking Hide sorrow 'neath smiles.

And why is it that she thus cloaks her grief? The answer is plain-Because she has known better days.' From this striking passage, we turn to another

which, in some degree, concerns ourselves:-"Since writing the above we have been favoured with a perusal of the Sermon of the Bishop of Moutreal, which was preached for the same object, and which is published in the Church Newspaper of the 12th December. This discourse, like that of Mr. Adamson, presses upon us the importance of duties fearfully neglected; and, recommending it to the careful attention and serious consider-ation of our readers, we cannot forbear suggesting at the same time, a thought connected with the channel through which it is published. We cannot but think that the circulating of that valuable public journal, the Church Newspaper, would be greatly increased; and the principles it inculcates proportionately extended, did it come to us in the form of a periodical instead of that of a newspaper, or even if printed in such a shape as to be conveniently preserved and treasured by its readers. It might, we think, fulfil all the purposes of a newspaper, but yet assume the form of a magazine. By this means subscribers would secure, at the end of the year, a valuable addition to their library, in the possession of a handsome imperial octavo

We are much obliged to the conductors of the Literary Garland for this kindly notice, and not less for strate that the just interpretation of Scripture is very the suggestion which they have been so good as to far from depending upon intuitive perception of its offer for the more certain perpetuation of the principles various truths; for if there existed any such universal and the instruction which it is the care of this journal apprehension of religious doctrine, it would shew itself to promulgate. We have already given the subject in the uniform prevalence of exactly the same persua- some consideration; and most certainly, apart from sions, and mankind, by consequence, would think the any bias or impression of our own, we should feel same things. But it is manifest that nothing like this bound to act upon that arrangement if it were desired tian. All the diversity of sentiment, even on points shall endeavour, however, to ascertain this fact; and confessedly essential to the Christian system and eco- if it be discovered that the high moral and ecclesiastinomy,-arising as it does from the indefinite and pre- cal benefits of this journal will be better advanced by sumptuous exercise of what is called "private judg- the proposed change, we may feel it advisable to adopt

> Our worthy fellow-townsman, Mr. HELLIWELL, has our hearty sympathy in the calamity he has experienced from the destruction of his property by fire. The particulars of this distressing event have been taken from the Herald, and will be found in a succeeding column. The entire loss, however, has been underrated in that account: inclusive of the grain consumed, it was probably not less than £8,000.

## Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CANADA.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO. THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO. COLLECTIONS

Made in the several Churches, Chapels, and Missionary Stations throughout the Diocese, for the fund for the support of the Widows and Orphans of the Clergy

Previously announced, in No. 116, amount, 305 6 Trinity Church, Streetsville, ... £0 13 4½ St. Stephen's Church, Hornby, 0 17 0 St. Paul's Church, Norval..... 0 14 8 Stone Chapel, Sydenham..... 0 17 Hurontario-Church ...... 0
—per Rev. J. Macgeorge ...... 1 15 0

127 Collecti

T. W. BIRCHALL, 14th Jan., 1846. The Treasurer has also received from W. Hutchins aughan, the sum of 5s. as a donation to the Widows' and

From Edmund Seagar, Vaughan, (per R. C. Gapper, Eaq.,) the sum of £12. 10s. to be applied to the Missionary Fund, being a thank-offering to Almighty God on receipt of an unexpected Legacy.

From the Amherstburg Parochial Association (per J. A. Noble, Esq.,) the sum of £2.

From the Rev. H. Scadding, a Life Subscription, £12

Fig. The Treasurer particularly requests that all letters for him may be addressed—To the Treasurer of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, TORONTO.

CHURCH AT ORILLIA. (From a Correspondent.)

On Christmas Day I attended Service in the Church at Orillia, and heard an excellent practical Sermon from the Rev. J. McIntyre. The sacred edifice was very neatly decorated with evergreens,-emblematic of the neverfading hope of the Christian. There were many Indians among the Congregation, and after service I observed upwards of thirty of them among the other communicants. I was much gratified by observing their attentive

To the Editor of the Weekly Review.

Toronto, 4th January, 1847. SIR,—Being present at St. Paul's Church, Yorkville, Toronto, on Christmas day, permit me through the me-dium of your columns, to make a few remarks regarding the performance of the choir on that occasion; our city newspapers being too much occupied with private theatricals and such-like important occurrences, to devote any attention to such trifles as sacred music.

Our accomplished townsman J. P. Clarke was conduc-

tor, and the arrangements did infinite credit to his taste and skill. The Te Deum was beautifully executed, the voices were completely blended and spoke together, which constitutes, in my opinion, the great charm of chanting. I was no less pleased with the anthem "Hark the herald angels sing," into which much life and vigour was infused. The minor (which by the way is the most difficult) part was well taken up by the different parts, and creditably sustained throughout.

I really was not prepared for what followed, viz: an Anthem composed for the occasion, the words by the Rev. R. J. Macgeorge, and the music by Dr. Clarke. It was certainly a soul-stirring composition, and was admirably given by the Choir. The chorus which was bold and striking, was followed by a Quartette, distinguished by its sweetness and complete adaptation to the words

" Seek not for the Kiny of Kings, &c." This was succeeded by a minor duett and trio, "May we be like Thee, dear Lord,"

which told effectively, the strains were so mournful and tender. Every heart seemed to feel the force of the com-bined words and music, more especially at the passage, "Trace thy footsteps prayerfully, "From Bethlehem to Calvary."

The Anthem closed with a repetition of the opening I may add that the clergyman's sermon was excellent and appropriate. I remain,
A TORONTO SUBSCRIBER.

DIOCESE OF QUEBEC. THE NATIONAL SCHOOL, BONSECOURS STREET.

To the Editor of the Morning Courier.

Sir,—I had the pleasure of attending, on Tuesday last, his truly benevolent and charitable Institution.

It was the day of the Commencement Term for the New Year, and I have seldom, if ever, witnessed a more joyful and happy assemblage. The children, numbering about two hundred and fifty, of both sexes, were generously entertained by a number of their kind friends, the ladies, in a most bountiful repast. du Thé et des Patisseries. It was delightful to see the happy and smiling faces of the little beneficiaries, as they contemplated the salvers loaded with cakes and buns, or quaffed from their ready cups the proffered and grateful beverege. A number of ladies from the Congregation of Christ Church were in by sustaining the living, you will deal 'kindly with the attendance, and their engaging manners to the children, their anxiety to give pleasure and afford comfort to the

"The appeal ought to reach the heart and influence votaries, of this "Fète d'Enfants," imparted additional interest to the graceful picture.

This nursery of piety and christlan education is (as I exit is thisely of picty and christian education is (as 1
never execute exec develope the opening minds of childhood, are carefully dispensed by competent and faithful teachers. Its doors are freely open to the children of such parents as are unable through poverty or misfortune to afford them proper instruction, without reference to any creed or sectional order of Christianity; and to those who may be destitute of comfortable glathing and other progressive the hand of of comfortable clothing and other necessaries, the hand of charity is there ready to supply that which is most needful for the body as well as the mind. I was happy to learn, that in connection with the daily

exercises of this Academy, a Sunday school was in successful operation, where the stated reading of the Sacred Scriptures, and religious instruction through the excellent Catechism of the Church, formed the chief study of the children. What a noble work of charity, Sir, is here presented to the citizens of Montreal for their patronage and zealous co-operation.

The father of every family in affluence should remem-

ber and generously contribute to this benevolent Association, trembling with apprehension yet cheered with hope, that possibly through the reverses of fortune, or the "chances of this mortal life," those whom they now love—may find there a safe and happy Asylum, from ignorance from wretchedness and from orime

rance, from wretchedness, and from crime.

I listened with interest and with pleasure, to an excellent valedictory address, made to the children, by the very worthy and esteemed Assistant Minister of Christ Church, who was present on this interesting occasion.

Respectfully yours,

UNITED STATES. MASSACRE OF THE NESTORIAN CHRISTIANS.

(From the Philadelphia Inquirer.) We learn, says the New York Courier, through the orrespondence of the London Morning Chronicle from constantinople, that another terrible massacre has ocurred among the Nestorians. In his letter bearing date Nov. 7, he says that the fact of such an event having occurred was known at Constantinople, but great pains were taken to conceal the particulars. In his letter of the 9th. he gives further details. About a month before, Beder Khan Bey, knowing that the efforts of the Turkish Government to thwart his designs must prove futile, collected various detachments of troops under the command of the Beys of Haikarai and Bevari, and himself taking command of a large body of Kurds, marched into the country of the Nestorians. Knowing that he would meet with no resistance, he divided his force into small bands, and sent them in various directions to fall on the defenceless Nes-torian villages. Of the result of this expedition, the cor-

respondent gives the following details:
"Thirty-six of these villages, at the least, have been thus made the scenes of the most harrowing wholesale murders. To speak of their having been sacked, plundered and burnt to the ground, would be to draw attention to an incident of small importance in the face of the greater horrors which these bloody barbarians committed. Men, women, and children crying for mercy; the women and children, in the agonies of terror, were put to death by every species of torture which cruelty could invent .-Happy were those who were shot, or who fell by the sword, who had not their bowels ripped out of them while living, or who were not impaled amidst the shouts and laughter of the murderers. Two of the Bishops of the Nestorians, if not more, were impaled, and several of the priests. What impaling is, I suppose your readers to understand. But that was not the worst torture that was inflicted. Children were torn from their mothers, some from their mothers' breasts, and in presence of their mothers, who were obliged, screeching, to look on, put in the most shocking manner to death. The mothers afterwards were sacrificed.

pen refuses to record more of these atrocities The pen refuses to record more of these atrocities, though I might go on, and allude to abominations of cruelty, and worse than cruelty, which call for a retribution as nearly equal to their bestial ruthlessness in severity as can be inflicted. Three thousand of the Nestorians have perished in this massacre, on the lowest calculation. This most extensive slaughter took place at a large village, or township, called Bias, where Beder Khan Bey was himself present. Here the two Bishops were impaled, and self present. Here the two Bishops were impaled, and from this place were sent the three hundred heads (pickled) to the Pacha of Moussoul, with the insulting message, that if the Porte presumed to molest the sender, he would send to Constantinople, instead of Nestorian, Turkish heads enough to make a pyramid.

Whilst these things were happening, a council, over which the Nestorian Patriarch, who has escaped from Moussoul, presided, was held at a town called, if I recollect aright, Artchy, one of the principal Nestorian settlements. Here it was determined that as resistance was vain, the whole people of the Nestorians should emigrate, without an hour's delay, into Persia, where a numerous body of their countrymen are settled on the banks of the

The execution of this design was, however, difficult, perilous and disastrous. The fugitives were obliged to leave behind them all their property; most of them crossed the mountains in straggling, frightened, wretched bands. But one corps of emigrants, stronger than the others, commanded, I am told, by the patriarch, was attacked on their passage, by the soldiers of Beder Khan Bey. After an obstinate conflict, in which many fell on both sides, the Nestorians gained the victory.

But the whole mountain district of Kurdistan, on the Turkish side, is at this moment filled with the houseless,

famished wanderers, hiding themselves in dens and caves der all the worst circumstances and guises of misery from their pursuers. Beder Khan Bey swore, before he started on his expedition, with all the solemnities of his creed, before two Imaums, that he would exterminate the whole Nestorian people; and all of them who have not strength to reach Persia, will certainly experience the full realization of this oath."

The Constantinople correspondent of the London Herald gives further particulars of this calamity, the leading facts of which there is no room to doubt.—The Herald's account is as follows:—
"Advices of the 15th of October have just reached us,

stating that Beder Khan Bey had attacked the Nestorian Christians of Bias, and had put to the sword some 200 of those whom he had taken prisoners. He then sent Mahmoud Khan (one of his satellites) with the heads of his prisoners, as a token of defiance, to Tayar Pacha of Moussoul, who was advancing against him with 12,000 demeanor and the reverence with which they received the sacred elements.

Moussoul, who was advancing against him with 12,000 men, and was encamped at "Elkosh" about 36 miles from Moussoul. The embassy, fearing to approach the town, loaded ten mules with his horrid trophies, and drove them into the town with a letter couched in language of

The Nestorians, under the head of a mountain bishop, Mar Johanna, (who is supposed to be a Russian agent, having been at Tiflis,) fearing the consequences of the effects of this disaster, fled to the mountains of Djeb el Tak. They were preparing to cross the frontier, to take refuge among the Persians of Ormian, where the Nestorians already number 35,000, subjects to Persia.

It is further said that Mar Sharmoun, the former Notice to the produce of their labour in the markets of the Mother country, to pay a tax for the protection and benefit of any class of their-tellow subjects, whether British and Colonial shipown torian patriarch, head fellows.

Again, the public Country and the markets of the Mother country, to pay a tax for the protection for their labour in the markets of the Mother country, to pay a tax for the protection for their labour in the markets of the Mother country, to pay a tax for the protection and benefit of any class of their labour in the markets of the Mother country, to pay a tax for the protection and benefit of any class of their labour in the markets of the Mother country, to pay a tax for the protection and benefit of any class of their-tellow subjects, whether British and Colonial shipown to the protection for their labour in the markets of the Mother country.

It is further said that Mar Sharmoud, the total Corrian patriarch, had fallen into the hands of the Kurdes."

The letter of which this is an extract is dated at Con-The letter of which this is an extract is dated at constantinople, Nov. 4th. Under the date of Nov. 7th, the writer confirms the intelligence, and gives further details. He says that Beder Khan was elated with his success over the Turkish hordes, and gave vent to his vindictive spirit in the most barbarous manner.

## Colonial.

We learn from the Quebec Mercury, that on New Year's Eve, the English Cathedral of that city was entered by thieves about midnight, while the ringers were chiming the old year out and the new one in. The only booty carried away was some clerical vestments belonging to the Rev. G. Cowell .-The thieves must have been disturbed in their unholy task, as the altar cloth and pulpit hangings were found bundled together ready for carrying off. The press in which the collection plates were usually kept, was forced open. Luckily they had been removed to the safe immediately after the robbery of last week. A reward of £20 is offered for the discovery of the ruffians.—

FIRE. - We have much sorrow in announcing the total destruction Sunday night last by fire, of Messrs. Helliwell's brew-ery on the Don, together with the Distillery, Grist Mill and all their valuable contents, as also the dwelling house and outouildings. The fire broke out about half past ten o'clock at night, and was so powerful in its ravages as speedily to reduce the whole establishment to ashes. The loss we have heard estimated at from five to six thousand pounds, of which, we believe, only one thousand was insured in the Mutual.—Her ald. TORONTO BUILDING SOCIETY .- Another sale meeting was held on Monday evening last, when £500 were disposed of at

the following increased rates of premium :-" 39,..... 40 " 197,..... 41 196,....

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS .- The following statem sents the position of all the Candidates at the Municipal Elec-tions for this City, on Tuesday last. Those who have best elected Aldermen and Councilmen are marked thus (\*):

ST. JAMES' WARD. Aldermen-John Bell ..... John Armstrong ..... T. J. O'Neill Thomas Storm..... W. Henderson ..... Richard Oates ...... ST. PATRICK'S WARD. Aldermen-G. T. Denison, Junr ...... Councilmen-John Carr..... Jonathan Dunn ..... ST. ANDREW'S WARD Aldermen-George Duggan, Junr .... Councilmen-Samuel Shaw ..... John Stevenson ...... ST. GEORGE'S WARD Alderman-George Gurnett ..... Councilmen—John Craig
E. F. Whittemore ST. LAWRENCE WARD. Alderman-J. H. Hagarty ..... Councilman-Samuel Platt...... 117 \* ST. DAVID'S WARD. Aldermen-Dr. Workman ...... J. E. Small 63 Councilmen—W. Davis 119 Samuel Mitchell ...... 80

On Thursday, the 15th instant, the Corporation elect met at the City Hall, for the purpose of choosing the Mayor for the ensuing year, when W. H. Boulton, Esq., was again re-elected by a majority of one. by a majority of one.

Yeas.—Beard, Bell, Boulton, Cameron, Craig, Gurneth Hagarty, Hamilton, Ritchie, Storm, Trotter, Wakefield. Nays.—Armstrong, Beatty, Carr, Davis, Denison, Dugoth Platt, G., Platt, S., Preston, Shaw, Workman. TORONTO BOARD OF TRADE .- The Annual Meeting of the

Toronto Board of Trade was held on Monday even when the usual Office-Bearers were elected, and a Report pre-We observe that the passage of the short Imperial Statute

respecting the differential duties is complacently assumed by the Board as being a fit and proper answer to their remarkable memorial to Her Majesty. It is well—it shows that they also begin to think that the less that is said about that imperiural per the better. The greater part of the Report is, however, occupied with matter more appropriate, and which will be read with interest.

We give them every credit for their exertions in local affairs,

congratulate them upon the measure of success which has at-ended their efforts, and wish them still further prosperity here Owing to the press of other matter, we have been compelled to leave out the Report of the Board of Trade of this city, which had been prepared for this publication.

The following gentlemen were elected by ballot, Office-Best ers for the year 1847.

ers for the year 1847:-

President—Geo. P. Ridout, Esq., Vice-President—J. Mulholland, Esq.,

Vice-President—J. Mulholland, Esq.,
Secretary and Treasurer—Henry Rowsell, Esq.
Council—Peter Paterson, John McMurich, W. L.
Jas. Mitchell, Wm. McMaster, John Shaw, R. H. Brett, T. J.
O'Neill, E. F. Whitmore, Jas. Lesslie, Wm. Henderson, Sa-

Court of Arbitration-Wm. M. Gorrie, Wm. Hend Andrew Hamilton, David Paterson, J. D. Ridout, Jas. Foster, Peter Freeland, M. J. O'Brien, Thos. Clarkson, George Michie, Mulcolm Gilleania, R. J. T. Malcolm Gillespie, R. J. Tyner.

Auditors—Francis Lewis, T. D. Harris, Wm. M. Gorrie.

Extracts from the Report of the Board of Trade. POTATO DISEASE. - Early in January last, a letter was received from the Civil Secretary of his Excellency the Governor General, asking replies to several questions respecting the disease in potatoes, which the Council were only able to give in general terms; but, since that time, statements have been sought by your Council relative to agricultural productions and the progress of domestic manufactures in this age tion of the the progress of domestic manufactures in this section of the Province, and the replies obtained from various parts of the a subsequent part of the report. If the plan now introduced by properly followed up, your council have no doubt it will be means of affording information equally useful to the farmer, the nanufacturer, the merchant, and the legislator.

Post Office Reform.—The Memorial of the Board to the POST- OFFICE REFORM.—The Memorial of the Board to live Legislature, for the purpose of inducing it to institute such in quiry and to adopt such proceedings in relation to Post-office reform, as would a considerable before the proceedings of the control of the c the wishes of the Parliament and people of Canada, in relation

NAVIGATION LAWS .- By the operation of the British Corn Law Act of last summer, the Canadian farmer was at once the prived of the greater part of the protection his produce had received over foreign, in the supply of the British Markets; the the small advantage which remained to him was to cease at the end of three years, but may be removed at an earlier date. The this state of affairs the attention of your Council was directed to get the comparer and against the set the s to get the commerce and agriculture of the country, I from the burthens imposed on them by Imperial Statutes, the former trade between the Mother country and the Colony that done based on mutual protections, when one of them abandoned the principle, the other, in common fairness, should not be required to the control of the cont doned the principle, the other, in common fairness, should be required to continue it. And accordingly a memorial the Queen was prepared, and forwarded to the proper quarter. praying that her Majesty would be pleased to recommend to Parliament the repeal of the Navigation Laws of the United Kingdom, so far as they related to the river St. Lawrence, and also, such alterations in the present Imperial Custom's Tariff, as would render the trade of this Province with the Mother country, one of fair reciprocity. To this memorial your council have not had a direct reply, but an answer it is conceived may be found in the Act of the British Parliament passed new may be found in the Act of the British Parliament passed near the close of its Session, which confers on the Provincial Legistature, the power of dealing as it may think proper, with the Imperial Acts, that impose differential duties of customs within the Province, which it is the Province, which it is hoped will be duly appreciated, and that the Legislature will presently avail itself of the power to relieve the commerce of the country from this class of duties.
But your Council observed with deep regret, that when the bill was before the House of Commons, her Majesty's ministers were reported to be a catalogical to the country of the country town, loaded ten mules with his horrid trophies, and drove them into the town with a letter couched in language of the strongest abuse. On the 7th of October, Tayer Pacha marched against them, and unfortunately took as guides, spies of Beder Khan Bey, who conducted the Turkish army to the valley of Koshmerek, the heights being occupied by the Kurdish rebels.

On the morning of the 8th, the Kurds rushed down from the mountains, and falling on the Turking army unexpectedly, threw them into the greatest disorder and confusion. Tayer Pacha, however, rallied his men, and a severe engagement took place, the consequences of which are not precisely known. It is said, however, that the Turkish army has been worsted, leaving 700 killed on the field of battle. It is likewise rumoured that 3000 prisoners have fallen into the hands of Beder Khan.

The Nestorians, under the head of a mountain bishop, Mar Johanna, (who is supposed to be a Russian agent, baying been at Tiflio Action of the strongest abuse.

On the field of battle. It is likewise rumoured that 3000 prisoners have fallen into the hands of Beder Khan.

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The Nestorians, under the head of a mountain bishop, Mar Johanna, (who is supposed to be a Russian agent, baying been at Tiflio Action of the strongest abuse of the Mother countil the strongest abuse of the feet of which, as the Board is aware, is to confine the carrying trade of the Province, to and from Laws, a part of the effect of which, as the Board is aware, is to confine the carrying trade of the Province, to and from province of freight charges between Montreal and Liverpool at the carrying trade of the Province as much as those for similar services freight charges between Montreal and Liverpool at the carrying trade of free carryi were reported to have stated, it was not their intention to pro

> great outlay of borrowed money, in order to afford accomodation to the increasing commerce of the country, and to draw, by way of the St. Lawrence, a portion of the carrying trade of the Western United States. The latter advantage is, probably leading and with these laws continued, and protective duties way of the St. Lawrence, a portion of the carrying trade of Western United States. The latter advantage is, probably now lost, and with these laws continued, and protective duties in the Mother country, and in the Province abolished, 3 years hence, possibly two thirds of the whole import and export trade of Western Canada, will pass through the State of New York, and, the amount of debt incurred in constructing the public Canals will be, in consequence, so much capital lost to Canada.

HARBOUR ACCOUNT. The harbour account with the Go vernment, the interest being calculated on the annual me amount of tolls, as well as on the loans, will stand thus at pre Amount of Loan to Harbour in 1833, ...... £2,000 0
" " 1837-8, ....... 2,500 0 Interest to 31st December, 1846 ...... 2,911 12

Less: Net amount of Harbour Dues collected in 7 years ending 31st December,......1843, £2,564 18 3 590 12 9 729 5 0 " " ……..1844, .1846. 883 6 0

Interest from the 31st December, on the net amount of tolls collected in each year to the 31st Dec.,.....1846, 576 3 3 5,344 5

Balance due by the Harbour to the Government, 31st December, ..... 1846, £2,067 7

MARKHAM.—We have inserted, in another column, a comunication signed "N," the writer of which complains, that the application of the term "Markham Gang" to the nest of villains which lately infested the country, was not justified by the cir cumstances of the case, and has been alike injurious to the feel ings and interests of the inhabitants of the township of Mark