The Incorporated Society for the Propagation of the The Incorporated Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts have founded two exhibitions of 20%, per annum each, in the University of Durham, for theological students who intended devoiing themselves to widely and strongly,—that it animates, in short, the the service of the Church in the colonies.

The Earl of Dartmouth has given to the parish Church of All Saints, West Bromwich. a beautiful new organ.

His Lordship has also erected and fitted up an infant school in the above parish, free of rent, a most commodi-ous building, capable of accomodating 200 children, which was opened for the first time on the first of this

The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have been pleased, upon the application of the Rev. J. Killpack, the incumbent of the district of St. James, to grant the munificent sum of £4000 towards the erection of a church in that district (Morice Town.) The manorial authorities have also expressed their willingness to make a free grant of the land. The service is now being performed in a room licensed for the purpose.—Devenport Telegraph.

PEMBROKE DOCK CHURCH.—The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have subscribed £500 towards the erection of the new church at Pembroke Dock; the Ecclesiastical Commissioners having endowed it and its environs as a separate district. Towards the same fund the Church Building Commissioners have subscribed £400, and the Incorporated Society for Building Church £450.

MUNIFICENT DONATION.—At the recent meeting of the chifield Church Building Society the Lord Bishop of Lichfield Church Building Society the Lord Bishop of the diocese subscribed the munificent sum of £1000.—
Earl Talbot, the Earl of Harrowby, Lord Ward, and J. Sandars, Esq., also gave large donations.

Sum of £100 to the fund raised for the purpose of erecting a new church at Radipole, near Weymouth.

OXFORD, FEB. 20.—PROFESSOR OF EXEGETICAL THEO-LOGY.—The heads of houses have elected Dr. Hawkins, Provost of Oriel College, to the new Professorship of Exegetical Theology, founded by Dr. Ireland, late Dean of Westminster. Three other gentiemen had announced themselves of candinates, viz., the Rev. R. Scott, Fellow of Balliol college, the Rev. A. P. Stanley, Fellow and Tutor of University college, and the Rev. W. Jacobson, Vice-Principal of Magdalen hall and Public Orator.

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, APRIL 23, 1847.

CONTENTS OF THE OUTSIDE. First Page.

Poetry—Naaman's Servant.
Circumstances in the Life and Character of Archbishop Laud.
The Pacha of Egypt.
Friar Rochetaillade at the Court of Rome.
The Barons of England.
A Dialogue between the Body and the Spirit.

The Pious Bishop Horne.
Christ Exhibited in the Holy Communion.
This World and Heaven.
Ecclesiastical Intelligence.
Fourth Page.
The Rector's Visits; or Storie on the Lord's Prayer.
The English Yeomen.
Justice.

THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO will hold his

The Clergy are requested to meet in full black

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Church Society of this Diocese will be held at Toronto, on Wednesday, the second of June next. There will be Prayers, preparatory to the business of the day, in the Cathedral Church of St. James, at 1 o'clock, P.M.

His Lordship the Bishop of Toronto will take the W. H. RIPLEY, Scoretary. Chair at 2 o'clock.

The Annual Meeting of the Managing Committee of the Diocesan Press will be held at the Dissent. Church Society's Rooms, Toronto, on Friday, the 4th June next, at 10 o'clock, A.M.

or rotomo, in the unierem unirches of this CITY during the month of May next.

May 2nd, Trinity Church 11 A.M " St. Paul's 3 P.M. " 9th, Rogation Sunday, 11 а.м. St George's " 16th the Cathedral 3 P.M.

We have adduced from New Brunswick papers from time to time, during the last few years, enough to shew that nothing appeared to be looked forward to with more interest and earnestness by the inhabitants of that the Christianity, of which it is an attribute and that Province than the appointment of a Bishop ._ an appendage, will fail. The upright and the religious And we could understand and appreciate the spring and motive of such a feeling. A State without religion, as to every high and hopeful interest, is really in cates should assume the title of Loyalist, or the equally a condition of barrenness: there may be a look of cheap designation of Conservative. greatness, a show of prosperity about it, but it is deluaive and hollow, -a growth without freshness or health. a glare and glitter without vitality or warmth. In a State, too, to ensure its real advancement and happiness, we must have religion not as an intrinsic and adventitious, but as an incorporated thing; it is not to hang loosely on, but must be combined and interwoven with the elements of our national polity. It is not enough that we have there a flickering of the Gosthink was in the chair? Old Edgeworth. The noblepel light -- an ebullition of its warmth -- a burst of its man who was to have presided was taken ill: they were holy influence; it must pervade, and be transfused at a loss and picked up this old sinner in the street, and through all,—brightening, and beautifying, and sanc-tifying our entire social and political state. And this impression and conviction is neither new nor sudden; through all, -brightening, and beautifying, and sancit is ancient and hereditary. The world has never been without religion in some form or aspect; and the principles, and all that was good in us!! I am afraid we been without religion in some form or aspect; and the world has ever embraced and acted upon, what the lieve, take such large strides towards atheism as this Divine wisdom has sanctioned and we may add re- poor man. vealed, the necessity of consolidating and perpetuating religion by rendering it a national and established similar liberties every day with solemn and sacred

We have had, from time immemorial, the development of this conviction in our parent land; and it business as almost wholly to exclude inquiry into were strange if her children, in this high and holy con-cernment, were not animated by the faith and piety of vince to speak evil of Bishops, assail the Clergy, and their fathers. They will scarcely profess themselves endeavour to throw discredit upon their doctrine and wiser than the generations that are past, and must be teaching, we shall very often discover that the ordinaunwilling to reject as useless what time has so much ry conduct of such persons exhibits about as much of hallowed, and what the experience of ages attests to practical religion as the individual who is here combe pre-eminent in value. The National Church of plained of by the excellent Mrs. More. We have alour father-land must, therefore, be dear to every ways more hope of a careless or evil-living Christian Colony of the Empire: there may, here and there, be who is quiet, than of one who is presumptuous and dissent from the conviction of its scriptural authority obtrusive; because this very quiet bespeaks an inand practical necessity; but the bulk of the population ward dissatisfaction with his course, and in this case will look towards it and yearn for it as the sanctifier we may, with God's blessing, count on a reformation and the security of their temporal blessings.

opinions and efforts of a few agitators and their imme- combines with a reckless and inconsistent course of diate adherents, must be the feelings and wishes of life a disposition to meddle with the intricacies of our Colonies generally, we have had, as we have said, Christian doctrine and to asperse and injure the autestimony in abundance that they were neither cold thorized conductors of ecclesiastical affairs. nor sluggish ones in New Brunswick; and with such While upon this subject, we may ground a word of Sexton's Do. immpressions, nothing could be more natural than the admonition, drawn from this remark of Hannah More, desire so frequently expressed for the appointment of to those amongst Dissenting bodies who appear to a Bishop specially for that Province. The Church in make it a part of their plan to place in the Chair some any country wants an essential, a conservative element individual who bears the name of Churchman. It no without the Episcopacy; its practical working must doubt often happens that the individual thus selected

portion of its organization is absent. Great, then, were the exertions of the Churchmen notions of the duty of fealty and devotion to the of New Brunswick to secure this important boon, Church; for correct impressions upon this point must the appointment of a Bishop; and it only required at once forbid amalgamation, in any form, with those some public and visible manifestation of that strong who are virtually, if not professedly its opponents. desire, to waken up the energies of the generous and We are bound, however, to remark that they do religious at home. Without much cost, as we believe, not, upon such occasions, appear to be in any high to the Province, but from funds almost entirely pro- degree influenced by the question of personal worth vided by wealthy Churchmen at home, the Bishoprick or individual piety, but to make selection of their of Fredericton was accordingly endowed, and a pre- chairman merely from the religious designation he late of distinguished ability and learning was appointed bears, and the local position he happens to hold.

The Lord Bishop of Worcester has convened a special meeting of the members, friends, and supporters of the worcester Diocesan Board of Education, to be holden at that noble Province, we heard the voice of congratutive that noble Province, we heard the voice of congratutive their consistency and violate their duty. It betrays Worcester Diocesan Board of Education, to be house at that noble Province, we heard the voice of congratulation upon his arrival: there appeared, indeed, to be a consciousness of the weakness of their cause, and the noble Province, we heard the voice of congratulation upon his arrival: there appeared, indeed, to be a consciousness of the weakness of their cause, and the need of extraneous and adventitious help: it looks an universal feeling and expression of satisfaction that mobile Province, we heard the voice of congratulation upon his arrival: their consistency and violate their duty. It betrays a consciousness of the weakness of the weakness of the need of extraneous and adventitious help: it looks as if they must borrow, in some indirect and reflected amongst them.

we are even more sure that it was well deserved: we their own isolated enterprises. great body of Churchmen in the sister Province. We spirit of faction, by fostering a degeneracy of principle feeling, were not the spirit of antagonism to Bishop partial and temporary schism. We confess that we Medley so rudely and unkindly developed in a paper called the Loyalist, published at Saint John, in that Province. There seems in that print a systematized dignified with the name of system, -to the acts and views of the prelate whom once, if we recollect aright, it lauded and welcomed. We have, it is true, no means of knowing the position of that journal in public opinion upon the spot, or whether it is the representative of any numerous or influential party there, or not; but we should think, from internal evidence, that it is without an extensive or stable hold upon the sympathies of the right-minded of the population of New Brunswick: at least, we much misapprehend the temper and spirit of the loyal people of that Province, if the articles in the Loyalist which have a reference to Bishop Medley can be acceptable to any but the few who, in all countries, may be found to have discarded the high tone of loyal and conservative and religious principle for the maintenance of a narrow and selfish party-spirit.

Its abuse of Bishop Medley may, therefore, pass in that Province even for less than it would be rated at here, - and that is low enough. Nor does it augment our confidence in its pretensions, that it assumes the name of Loyalist, and professes to be an upholder of the integrity and interests of the Church. While a man is intriguing against and striving to undermine you, it may serve his purpose to profess himself to be your friend; and what is done in private matters may be looked for in things of public concern. We live in times, we may say emphatically, which will not suffer us to be deceived by the emptiness of mere profession; and we have been taught by the best of all lessons, those of experience, that the cant of Conservatism and the boast of Churchmanship can be employed in quarters where we have by no means unquestionable proof of soundness in political principle or genuineness in religious belief. We have long been weary of such cant, and are more than weary of it when an honoured name and profession are assumed as a justification for wanton insult and gratuitous injury. The hollowness of such cant has, we repeat, been too bitterly taught us by experience. This has most painfully obtruded upon us the fact, that very many are Conservatives only so long as their plans of aggrandizement or their The Lord Bishop of Toronto will hold his Triennial Visitation of the Clergy of the Diocese, in the Cathedral Church, at Toronto, on Thursday, the third of June next. Divine Service will commence at 11 o'clock, a.m. Only so long as their plans of aggrandizement of ples of their profession are. We have lived long enough to know that loyalty with too many is a habit or a whim, rather than a principle; and that religion is a question of fashion and opinion rather than of solemn and humbling duty to God. And our years and experience are sufficiently mature to have learned saved a large amount of fatigue if the charitable contributhat the inconsistencies and impertinencies of many mock Conservatives have estranged from the ranks of order and the path of public duty not a few weakminded but well-meaning individuals; while, unhappily, we also know too well that the carelessness and profligacy of many so-called Churchmen have more than any thing else served to thicken the ranks of

The world, then, will judge whether such men as Bishop Medley are wrong, and such journals as the Loyalist are right, when the former happens to be vili
and to the more the present to reason upon; if they must be garrulous,—the accompaniment of imbedility in youth not less than of infirmity

which sometime were disobedient, when once the longto St. In Bishop as to the excellent clergyman by whose
softeness of God waited in the days of Noah, while the
The passage is certainly one of striking interest and importance, as well as of some real difficulty. I think, it is pastor are neither the easiest nor the best remunerated.

It is not an endowed chusches a companity of the city, and it may well be believed, that the duties of its pastor are neither the easiest nor the best remunerated. ment of imbecility in youth not less than of infirmity in age,-let them throw out their little treasure of thought upon topics less sacred than religion, less the generality of the expositors, that the spirits preached grave than the government of the Church.

We can feel for such weakness; but more for the insolence which prompts it, than for the injury it can inflict. If the vilifiers of an earnest and single-hearted Bishop cannot be moved to self-respect and self-control, it does not follow that the Episcopacy will cease, -that the Apostolic Succession will be broken,-or will have a regard for truth and stable principle, though the calumniators of its ablest and most exalted advo-

The remarks we have just made have brought to our mind a passage in the letters of the late Mrs. Hannah More to the celebrated Mr. Wilberforce, which we recently observed in the pages of our valuable contemporary the Calendar :-

told him he must go in and speak. 'What must I say? Sacred Book, as that from which we first received our

A very similar description of people are taking subjects; and when we find individuals devoted to secular pursuits, -so steeped indeed in the world's sooner or later. The chances of such improvement While such, -putting out of the question the are, unhappily, much weaker in the case of one who

be imperfect and defective, where so constituent a is a man of personal worth and perhaps of unquestionable piety, though doubtless with most mistaken

The Lord Bishop of Worcester has convened a special charge with a more ardent welcome and with better part of those who thus, as it were, set a trap for easyway, the influences of the Church from which they We are very sure that this feeling was sincere, and have separated, to give strength and importance to

This is not complimentary to them; nor is it more so, to build up the strength of party or promote the should not be disposed to hint at an exception to this and throwing out temptations to the sin of at least have no little horror of that species of spiritual bigamy which includes a profession of equal love and equal devotion to two rival and antagonistic forms of opposition,—if any thing in its ill-assorted pages can | Christianity: it is as contrary to the laws of nature as to the rules of morals; and the effect of its indulgence must be to weaken and destroy the very foundation of faith,-to render religion, not an abiding and immutable principle, but a matter of feeling, excitement and caprice.

> Mr. W. H. Smith, the compiler of the Canadian Gazeteer, who is now treelling in the Western part of the Province, is empowered to receive the names of new Subscribers to this paper.

> Our Collector, Mr. Thos. Ryall, who is now on his Eastern Tour, will in a very short time visit Cana-

Communications.

To the Editor of the Church.

Sir,-I beg to forward for insertion in your valuable paper, the accompanying brief account of the Offertory Collections at Trinity Church, Toronto, for the past year ending Easter Monday, 1847.

Total for the year £244 11 This large sum has been gathered from a congregation consisting, to a considerable extent, of labourers and me-chanics, and may certainly be adduced as a proof that the blessing of Almighty God descends upon all such exer-tions as are made in strict obedience to the Church, and be thrown on our own resources, and whenever this hap pens, each priest or deacon, as he may be, in his parish expenses were paid in Apostolic times, and from the ear-Christians we must draw our practice in these days .channel to be properly apportioned as the necessities the Church may require.

W. H. R.

To the Editor of The Church.

Portneuf, 13th April, 1847. Rev. and dear Sir,-I feel encouraged, by the kind

its elucidation, there is no necessity for assuming, with to on that occasion were departed spirits. It is this of the exposition, rather more than the obscurity of of the exposition, rather more than the obscurity of the sacred text, which appears to have caused the difficulty. In Isaiah we find the same phrase applied to living souls: "I will not contend for ever, neither will I be always wroth: for the spirit should fail before me, and the souls which I have made."-Isaiah lvii. 16. The word translated spirit, ruach, I believe never occurs in the plural therefore it seems the word souls, nismoth, is added to define its meaning. May not this passage also refer to Genesis vi. 3, "My spirit, ruachi, shall not always strive with mon, for that he also is flesh: yet his days shall be

an hundred and twenty years.

The spirits in prison appear to signify all those who then lay under the sentence of destruction by the waters of the flood. Therefore, as the whole world was included in this sad predicament, they might well be said to remain εν φυλακη, in a ward from whence escape was impossible, otherwise than by Divine interposition. I can hardly conceive it probable that the ark, which is immediately afterwards spoken of as the type or symbol of the Church, should here be termed a prison, a hold of criminals, of unclear, impure, disobedient, and rebellious spirits.—
Whereas it is said, "Noah found grace in the eyes of the Lord; and Noah was a just more and perfect in his Lord; and Noah was a just man and perfect in his gene-

rations, and Noah walked with God."-Genesis vi. 8, 9. Again, it appears to me that the expositor has not given its due share of consideration to the phrase παρασκευαζο μενης κιδωτε, while the ark was in preparation. It ap ears, I think sufficiently from the context, that the preach ng there spoken of refers to this period, "the limited ing there spoken of refers to this period, the limited space of an hundred and twenty years," and to the congregation of the ungodly then dwelling upon the earth.—In like manner was Jonah sent to preach to the people of Nineveh, (Jonah iii. 2), who also had a period allotted them for repentance and turning to God. To this long-suffering and unwillingness of the Almighty to proceed to extremities with any people, until after timely warning and opportunity to return had been offered them, the appears chiefly to direct the attention of the

Church in his day.
It is with much diffidence that I venture to offer these few crude and hasty observations. The subject, as you justly observe, is one which comes to us with unusual ce at the present season. We ourselves, if the sign of the times do not deceive us, being preached to in a nilar sense as to those whose example is held forth in the sacred pages for our warning and instruction.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CANADA.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, TORONTO. A Vestry Meeting was holden on Easter Monday, the 5th instant. The following is an abstract of the Cash Account for the past year:-

ST, PAUL'S CHURCH IN ACCOUNT WITH THE CHURCH-March 31, 1847. WARDENS. To Balance due Churchwardens......£56 10 Minister' Salary 18 15 By Pew Rents Available..... £62 10 4 Balance due to the Churchwardens From the whole amount of Pew Rents above mentioned, there should be deducted, as

tion, were given to the Churchwardens for their past services; to Robert Williamson, Esq., for his gift of the

But supposing the best concerning the persons thus could any one have entered upon this great and solemn selected,—it indicates no very lofty feeling on the walk from Yonge Street to the Church.

It was Resolved,—I hat a Pention be presented to the City Corporation, praying them to construct a Plank Side-desire.

St. M It was Resolved,—That a Petition be presented to the

THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

Collections made in the several Churches, Chapels, and Missionary Stations throughout the Diocese of To-ronto, to be applied to the fund for the support of Students in Theology. Previously announced, in No. 112, amount, 254 6
Bytown per Rev S. S.

-per Rev. V. P. Mayerhoffer..... T. W. BIRCHALL, The Treasurer has also received the following: phans' Fund, per Rev. S. S. Strong 6 10 collect. on behalf of the Mission Fund per ditto 5 10 Thornhill Parochial Association, per Rev. D. E. Blake..... eccumseth and West Gwillimbury Parochial Association, per Richard Gaviller, Esq. ... Barrie Parochial Association... £16 16 3 ditto West Medonte & Flos ditto Coldwater ditto 1 18 10 Penetanguishene ditto

-per Fred, O'Brien, Esq..... Collection No. 2 School House, Vespra on behalf of the Widows and Orphans' Fund 0 7 91 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.

£33 0 0

RELIEF FOR IRELAND AND THE HIGHLANDS OF SCOTLAND.

SPECIAL COLLECTIONS made in the Churches on Good Friday, 1847, to be transmitted to Ireland and Scotland for the benefit of the sufferers by Famine in accordance with the, Pastoral Letter of the Lord Bishop of the Diocese—date

eviously announced 56 collections, amount ... £383 18 11} . Peter's Church, Credit, per Rev. J. Magrath ... 2 St. George's Ch. Kingston, per Ven. Archdeacon Military Service, Kingston, per Rev. T. H. M. St. Mark's Ch., Barrifield, per Rev. Wm. Greig St. Mary Magdalene's, Picton, per Ch. Warden Binbrook and Saltfleet per Rev. J. L. Alexander

St. Peter's Ch., Brockville,* per Churchwarden Richmond, per Rev. J. Flood .. 73 Collections T. W. BIRCHALL,

Treasurer Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto. 22nd April, 1847. * Subscriptions to the amount of about £600, had previously been raised in Brockville.

DIOCESE OF QUEBEC.

We are pleased to learn that the Lord Bishop of the Diocese has expressed his intention of contributing the notice taken of some former communications, to hazard a few remarks upon the commentary which appeared in the last Church, April 1, on 1 Peter iii., 19, 20, "By which also he went and preached unto the spirits in prison; to St. Thomas's Church is an appropriation as creditable It is not an endowed church, as churches erected by private individuals usually are, nor are the circumstances onnected with its erection such as would give any par ticular interest to its history, progress, and success; but to make up for these deficiencies, it possesses a pastor whose disinterested devotion, piety, and talents have won for him a very high reputation, and secured the love and respect of a large congregation. But for the Rev. Mr. Bancroft, St. Thomas's Church would be of little use to the community, whilst, with him, it has become an im portant means of influencing the moral and religious education of a large district. For these reasons, we portion of the Clergy Reserve Fund, and feel that he could not have made a better use of the money.—Herald.

Christ's Church, Moulinette, in Vestry Meeting assembled on Easter Tuesday, desire to offer to Mrs. Mountain, of Cornwall, their most respectful thanks, for her very kind and handsome present of a full set of plate, for the Office of the Holy Communion, to said Church. Moulinette, Easter, 1847.

NOVA SCOTIA.

CONSECRATION OF ST. PETER'S CHAPEL, ST. MARGARET'S (From the Halifax Times.)

This little chapel was solomnly dedicated to God in the presence of three hundred persons on the 4th March, by the Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia. The people of this part of St. Margaret's Bay, having many other call upon their limited resources, had not completed this building without a good deal of exertion, in which they were greatly assisted from various sources, through their minster; and they had long expected the happy occasion of witnessing its consecration to sacred uses. The services were rendered still more interesting by the dedication of two infants in Baptism (the Bishop officiating), and by the renewal of the same baptismal dedication of eighteen persons in the scriptural and apostolic rite of Confirma-ion, as well as by the most edifying discourse of the venerable prelate, from the words of Ecclesiastes:—thy foot when thou goest into the house of God." thy foot when thou goest into the house of God. After giving the ancient origin and scriptural analogy of the expression "keep thy foot," his Lordship proceeded to shew its applicability at all times, beautifully blending the spirit of the Gospel dispensation with that of Moses, and shewing the necessity of better observing the ordinances and rubrics of the Church, which, if we take the trouble to examine, can all be amply proved by Scripture. with their beneficial effects upon our hearts, when rightly used, and more particularly dwelling upon the duty of every worshipper's responding aloud, thus taking an active part in the service of God, in imitation of the primitive Christians, as also by the propriety of kneeling in prayer, and of standing while praising God. The earnestness with which his Lordship put his hear-

ers on their guard against the two opposite errors of depending too much upon mere forms in the one, and of thinking too little of them in the other, pointing out Christ, throughout, as the only refuge, and the chief aim and object of all Christian ordinances, was, it is hoped, sufficient to reconcile all present who were unprejudiced, to every word which fell from his Lordship's lips.

The people of this settlement were the more thankful for their Bishop's visit when they understood that he was an invalid, and that his great zeal in his Master's work an invalid, and that his great zear in his Master's work had led him even to break the injunctions of his medical adviser, by exposing himself to a long and cold drive, thus reminding the inhabitants of this once distant part of his own parish, of the many times he had come to visit them as rector of St. Paul's, when no other seemed to care for their souls; and when the difficulties of travelling &c. were very different from what they now are between Halifax and this Bay. May they not soon forget the appeals made to their hearts on this occasion.—
Though many had to walk in the snow 10 and 12 miles, and it was nearly 3 o'clock, P.M., before the services were over, yet they declared they did not find the time long, so interested were they in the solemn proceedings of the

day.

This chapel, it is right to acknowledge, has been built

"Sociation for the Propaga-The same Churchwardens were re-elected for the same Churchwardens, in behalf of the Congregation of the Gospel and "for Promoting Christian Know-ledge," the "Diocesan Church Society of Nova Scotia," the "Diocesan Church Scotia," the "Diocesan Church Society of Nova Scotia," the "Diocesan Church Scot and the Missionary's friends in this Province, and in Jersey, his native place.

Tablets on either side of the Communion Table in the Chancel; and to the Choir, for their very earnest and successful exertions in that department of the Church is feared that they will require much more help from dis-

St. Margaret's Bay, March 15th, 1847.

UNITED STATES.

DIED .- On the morning of Easter Day, April 4th, 1847, in full hope of the resurrection of the Just, Mary G. Hobart, relict of the late Right Rev. John Henry Hobart, D.D., Bishop of the Diocese of New York.

Mary Goodin Hobart was the youngest child of the Rev. Dr. Chandler of Elizabethtown, New Jersey. Her father was one or the most prominent among the clergy of the Church of England, under the Colonial Govern-ment. But he was not only an accomplished scholar and an eminent divine, as his degree of Doctor of Divinity from the University of Oxford would abundantly testify, but he was especially distinguished by his writings and labours in favour of the establishment of the Episcopate in the Provinces of British America. It is inconceivable to us at the present day, how all the efforts in behalf of a measure of such sound policy in reference to the State, and of such vital importance to the interests of the Church, should have been so frequently and earnestly made, and yet have been utterly unavailing till the Nation itself was dismembered from the Mother country forever. Upon the breaking out of the revolutionary war, Dr. Chandler was also, in common with most of his brethren, not only shaken in his loyalty to the King, but exceedingly active in his exertious to check the progress of what he conscientiously considered an unnatural and wicked rebellion. He was therefore peculiarly obnoxious to its advocates who took a different view of the matter, and was compelled to seek for safety in flight from his country. He remained ten years in England, and did not return until all anger and violence had subsided, and the peaceful pursuits of life were once more restored.

His family during this long absence continued at the Parsonage, with a greater freedom from molestation and annoyance than was common in a border town which was alternately in the hands of the Americans and the British; for they were protected by the latter in consequence of his fidelity and the employment of his only son in the Royal service, and they were treated with kindness and indulgence by the former, from the respect and esteem in which both he and they were universally held. Still in times like these, of outrage, violence, and blood, they were subjected to constant anxiety and alarm, not knowing whether this peaceful temper towards them would

always be preserved.

Mary Goodwin Chandler was born in 1774, just before the revolution commenced. Her early childhood was spent amidst these troubles and trials; in addition to which, she was threatened with consumption, which brought her near to the grave. Whether she was old enought her near to the grave. Whether she was old enough to be sensible of these evils, and to turn them to a good account, is uncertain; but yet from her well regulated affections, and well-balanced mind, it is not unreasonable to suppose, that she may have profited by her early discipline, and been the better prepared for the discharge of those duties which in after life she so faithfully fulfilled. She grew up in favour, as it appears, both with God and man. No one ever spoke of her who knew her in results but with admixture and respect. She seems to in youth, but with admiration and respect. She seems to have united with humble and unaffected piety a quiet cheerfulness of spirit, which led her to serve the Lord with a perfect heart and willing mind, and to use the

with a perfect heart and willing mind, and to use the world without abusing it.

Her character, disposition, and habits were all fully formed and established when her acquaintance commenced with Mr. Hobart, and they were such as to furnish a sure presage of the comfort and happiness which he actually enjoyed with her, as long as his useful life was spared. After their marriage in 1800, they were could for a short time at Homester and in which humble settled for a short time at Hempstead, in which humble situation, from her love of the country, she would doubtess have been content to remain for the rest of her days. But when in the course of God's providence their residence was changed from a peaceful village to a bu city, she cheerfully accommodated herself to the duties and relations of another sphere, and was equally successful in winning the regards of all who knew her.

It was only a few years after, when the writer of this notice became acquainted with her. In the gentleness of her manners, the sweetness of her disposition, the placid benignity of her countenance, the simplicity of her character, and her unostentatious piety, she seemed to him one of the loveliest among women; and now, after a close intimacy of more than forty years, he has found no reason to change his opinion, but rather to regard her with

increasing respect and love.

Though fond of quiet and retirement, the circumstances into which she was thrown after Mr. Hobart's removal to the city, and more especially after his elevation to the Episcopate, but seldom permitted her to enjoy it. In the earlier part of her husband's ministry in New York, he exercised a plain but most abundant hospitality, and when he became Bishop, this hospitality was exercised with greater elegance and almost without limit. It was deemed sential to his station, his influence, and the many civiliessential to his station, his innuence, and the many civil-ties he received from others. The extent of it could not have been borne, even with his ample income, but for the prudence, the supervision, and management of his admi-rable companion. And still, though it was to her in a great measure a perfect sacrifice of her personal comfort.

thought in her mind seems to have been, under every per's to Mr. Barwick's were completely destroyed, and the h changing circumstance-what is my duty?-and then to discharge it. She adorned the prosperity with which God had uninterruptedly blessed her, for a season but seldom known in the constant mutation of human this season but seldom the but had uninterruptedly blessed her, for a season but seldom the but had been season but seldom the constant mutation of human this season but seldom the but had been season but seldom the season but seldom the but had been season but seldom the season but sel known in the constant mutation of human things, and she adorned adversity still more signally by the meekness, the patience, and submission which she has shown under some of the severest bereavements and trials, with which in this vale of misery and tears we can be afflicted.

In the various relations of life she has fulfilled her obligations, with as much scrupulousness and fidelity, as is at all consistent with the imperfection of our nature. her affections ran out strongly towards those full of good-will towards others, and her tongue was the A CARD.—The Rector, Churchwardens, and Vestry of law of kindness. With fixed opinions and decided views on most points, she indulged in no harshness of thought nor bitterness of expression towards those who differed from her. Love she regarded as the fulfilling of the law. and the Church as the embodiment of truth; endeavour ing to exercise the one with the assistance of God's grace, and to follow the teaching of the other with the lowliness and simplicity of a child, knowing that the meek He will guide with judgment, and the merciful He will crown with glory.—N. Y. Churchman.

JERSEY SHIP .- This vessel was cleared from Newark, New Jersey, on the 31st of March, for Cork. She has a cargo of provisions and clothing, "amounting to the nett value of 10,357,31 dollars," and is consigned to the "Secretaries of the Central Committee of Friends, Dub-lin," for the relief of the destitute of Ireland and Scotland.

She was not large enough to carry all that was contributed, and another "Jersey Ship" is to be chartered—probably has been—to take the remainder. There is not enough to fill another vessel, and the Committee ask further contributions .- Banner of the Cross.

Colonial.

Montreal, 10th April, 1847. His Excellency has been pleased to make the following

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

appointments, viz—
Israel W. Powell, William Salmon, Duncan Campbell, W. Wilson, and C. W. Coverton, Esq., to be Associate Mem-M. Wilson, and C. W. Obretton, 229, bers of the Board of Trustees, for superintending the Grammar Schools in the District of Talbot.

THE EMIGRANT SETTLEMENT ASSOCIATION. At the General Meeting of the Emigrant Setlement Society, held athe Court House, Toronto, on Tuesday the 20th of April, the following prospectus setting forth the objects of the Society

The objects of this Association are, Firstly, To put emigrants, on their arrival in this city, in the way of procuring steady employment, without delay, at fair yearly wages, and of settling themselves in the interior of the country; and, for such purpose, to organize a Committee, and to open an office at Toronto, where emigrants of every class may, immediately upon their arrival, receive accurate and useful information to guide them in making the most beneficial arrangements for their speedy settlement in the surrounding country, according to their respective conditions and avocations. As the Society merely emplate affording advice, emigrants must not expect pe-

condly, To keep a Registry of Lands, of which a list may be transmitted to the Secretary of the Association, by persons wishing to sell or let the same either on shares or for a money

The zealous co-operation of all classes of the community is earnestly solicited in furthering the objects of the Association, for, by its complete organization, each class, while contributing independence in this fertile Province, will, at the same time, be velopment of the vast resources of the country, and in increasing

tual manner, a knowledge of the mode of farming in the country. cumstances we must attribute their safety. The burned but The Association will, in like manner, aid in procuring a sup-ply of labourers for mechanics and persons engaged in the con-

struction of roads and other works.

In order to conduct the affairs of the Association some expense must necessarily be immediately incurred, and, with the view of raising a fund for this purpose, it is proposed that every Annual Subscriber of 5s. shall be a Member of the Association.

On a former occasion, when we censured the Hook and Law der Company for the want of order and discipline, we ware told by Captain Wetenball that the company was not organized. Some four months have clapsed since that period, but they give

The Board of Management shall consist of the Comm dready named, who shall elect from their own body a President and four Vice-President and four Vice-Presidents, and appoint a Secretary. The Meeting then adjourned to Saturday the 24th inst. to meet at the same place a 3 o'clock, when it is hoped there be a large attendance of the Committee.

FINANCIAL POSITION OF TORONTO IN 1847. (From the Report of the Committee of the Corporation on

To the Worshipful the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty the City of Toronto, in Common Council assembled. The Standing Committee on Finance and Assessment ctfully submit their annual statement of the financial affair f the City as follows, viz:

1st-Statement of the liabilities for the year, on account of the public debt of the City, comprising City Debentures and Corporation Notes, which are either now due, or will be come due and payable, during the year :-City Debentures, from No. 97 to No. 104, both

Balance of Corporation Notes issued from 1837 to 1845, both years inclusive, not yet pre-

sented for payment £15950 0 2nd-Statement of the estimated Expenditure for the current

Balance of Salaries for 1846, not yet called for £ 450 0 325 0 Sundry accounts due ... Estimate for printing and stationery..... cleaning and repairing streets.....incidental police expenditure..... Fire Department: ordinary expenditure... £225 0 0

cost for lighting the ount payable to the Home

Interest on City Debentures and City Notes

Salaries and per ceatages for the year...... Amount of Assessment for Common Schools 2420 0 Ward appropriations for repairing planking &c ous expenditure ..

£13050 0 3rd-Statement of the estimated Receipts to the current

1080 0 0

36 19

year, viz: Balance due of taxes for 1846 £ 814 3 11 Deduct probable losses...... 175 3 11 Assessed taxes for 1847, at 1s.

1½d. in the pound...... £6400 0 0 School tax...... 550 0 0 Deduct probable losses...... Rent due on city property......

Fines at Police and Mayor's Court. Cash on hand in Bank £713 15 Deduct School money 676 16 0

£13300 0 DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—On Sunday morning at twenty minutes before two the awful sound of the fire bell roused on sening attractions. sleeping citizens—being the third Sunday morning successively on which the appalling visitation of fire has occurred. work shop of Mr. Piper, and a stable belonging to Mr. Green, the gunsmith was discovered to be on fire.—Before any assistance could be had it spread rapidly among the wooden outhouses and buildings in the rear of Messrs. Ridout, Lepper, Lawson, Glasco, Nordheimer and Barwick, as far east as Mr. Patterson's Ironmongery store, there it was stayed, and it is very remarkable that this is the fourth time that the line in this very remarkable that this is the fourth time that the fire in this

situation has been arrested at this spot. The Engines were speedily brought up and did good service. We underel three hydrants were open, and from those and the carters a to-lerable supply of water was had—nevertheless the complaint is that if there had be the complaint is that if there had been a proper head of water in the Tank the flow of water would have been as much as could have been

reat measure a perfect sacrifice of her personal comfort.

In all the situations indeed in which she has been laced, there has been a most remarkable illustration of and that of Mr. Cooper, which were in a stable close to Mr. Christian toward and that of Mr. Cooper, which were in a stable close to Mr. temper and Christian principles. The simple Green's. The rear buildings of all the houses from M ses themselves severely injured; had the wind been at but had a wooden eave trough—this took fire and the free crept up from this between the tin and the plaster, and could not be not at wail the

not be got at until the latter gave way.

We believe that Messrs. Ridout and Lepper sustainer haves little, if any loss. Messrs. Glasco and Nordheimer have ed severely, the former not being insured at all. Much difference of opinion has arisen as to where or how this awful confisence of opinion has arisen as to where or how this awful confisence of opinion has arisen as to where or how this awful confisence of opinion has arisen as to where or how this awful confisence of opinion has arisen as to where or how this awful confisence of opinion has arisen as to where or how this awful confisence of the confisenc gration commenced. One of the persons who saw it at the back, at the earliest, declares that then the North-east corner of Mr. Piner's week al. of Mr. Piper's work-shop was extensively burning, and Mr. Green's stable was only beginning to take fire. Others say that it commenced in the latter. There is an impression bowever that it must have commenced outside in the narrow pas sage between the two buildings.

We are told that Mr. Green on the first alarm proce

remove some gunpowder which was in his work-shop, and the dress themselves that then, access to the stable was impost The Fire Companies were, as usual, indefatigable in every particular; and among them Mr. HARBIS'S "Paul Pry" deserves to be most honourably mentioned. At one time there was a most distressing delay to the carters, owing to some want of management; but this lasted only a few minutes. No lives were lost; but were lost; but we hear that one man was severely cut by an

axe, and two or three accidents of a less serious nature occurred.—Patriot 28th April. Messrs, Ridout Brothers & Co. have presented the Fire Department with a handsome donation of ten pounds, in acknowledgement of the exertions made to save their property during the fire. It affords us pleasure to announce the fact, and to publish the following correspondence relating to it:

Toronto, 19th April, 1847.

Sir,—We beg leave to enclose a check for ten pounds, which sum we desire to have the pleasure of transmitting, through your to the relief fund of the Fire Department of this city, in accordance knowledgement of the safety afforded to our premises at the fire of yesterday morning; and we cannot omit this opport of expressing our sense of obligation to the members of department for their ever ready, earnest, and skilful labours upon such occasions.

Yery respectfully, your obedient servants, RIDOUT, BROTHERS, & Co. JAMES ARMSTRONG, ESO.

Chief Engineer, &c. &c. &c. Toronto, April 20, 1847. To Messis. RIDOUT BROTHERS: cation of 19th instant, enclosing the handsome donation of £10 to the "Firemen's Benevolent Fund;" and in reply tender you the thanks of a body of men who are always ready to aid their fellow citizens in the "trying has a lways ready to aid their

the thanks of a body of men who are always ready to aid the fellow citizens in the "trying hour." Depending, as they are, on the generosity of the community at large for the support of I remain, Gentlemen, your obedient servant, JAMES ARMSTRONG.
Chief Engineer, Toronto Fire Department

Fire.—About 11 o'clock on Wednesday night last a fire broke out in a frame house in King Street, occupied by Mr. E. McGivern, and in a short time, that and the two buildings from either of the houses, and the loss to the sufferers, especially to Mr. McGivern was very great. The whole of his stock it trade, which we believe was the largest in Hamilton, together with his tools, books of account, notes, &c., were entirely destroyed. The flames spread so rapidly, that his apprentices who slept in the house had to make their escape without their clothing. He weekly in the house had to make their escape without their the settlement of their fellow-countrymen in comfort and lependence in this fertile Province, will, at the same time, be ling in the extension of every branch of industry,—in the de-lopment of the vast resources of the country, and in increasing the exertions of the citizens; but we believe that his liquors &c. which were in the cellar, were totally con The Association will receive applications for labourers from farmers throughout the surrounding country, and will assist the parties in making contracts to their mutual advantage, thereby enabling the farmer, by a supply of labour, to extend his operations, and the labourer to acquire, in the most speedy and effectual manner, a knowledge of the mode of farming in the country.

The Association will receive applications for labourers from Mr. Hill's loss was but trifling, as most of his furniture, and all his watches and tools were saved. He was ensured in the Mutual to the amount of £100. The adjoining stone and brick buildings were several times in great danger, but forth the property of the mode of farming in the country.

The Association will, in like manner, aid in procuring a suply of labourers for mechanics and persons engaged in the contruction of roads and other works.

The information which the Association will have it in its
ower to afford, cannot fail to be of the utmost value to the power to afford, cannot fail to be of the utmost value to the of the Fire Companies, but we really could not pass over the bungling and confusion at the late fire without note or com-