WHOLE NUMBER, DCLIV

### Original Poetry.

THE ANGLO-CANADIAN DYING AT "HOME." BY THE REV. W. STEWART DARLING

God of the lonely hearted;
Oh! let thy blessed smile dispel the gloom
That gathers o'er my faint and weary soul
In this dark hour. The waves of grief, sin-crested,
Roll wildly round me—and my failing faith
Can scarce distinguish with her tear-dimm'd eye
The Savionr's shadowy form upon the waters
Walking, as once of old He walked upon
The storm-tossed billows of Gennesaret.
I wauld resign me to Thy holy will,
And bow my very soul beneath Thy rod.
But pardon—ir my frail and human heart
Quivers and writhes—as Thought, with anxious face,
And Memory, with her wild yet dreamy eyes,
Are rending, one by one, its bleeding life-strings,
—I die—a stranger in my Fatherland—
A hireling hand doth bathe my burning brow—And the low voices that around me whisper,
Tho' tuned by kindness, yet are breathing not
That music sweetest to the dying ear;
Words, that are but the faint and sobbing echoes
Of the true heart's deep love—

My native land!

Home of my fathers! Glorious sepulchre.
Wherein their undistinguishest dust doth mingre
With that of thousands of' the mighty dead;
Long years have past since last I left thy strand,
Since thy white cliffs sank in the dark blue sea,
And seemed to carry with them to its depths
My sorrowing heart.—Even as the waves fled past
I could have fancied that there errand was
To cast themselves in homage at thy feet.
As mistress of their loving featty.
How of since then have yearnings strong and deep
To visit thee, uprisen within my heart;
How have I longed to tread thine ancient shore,
Which to my fancy's vision-tranoed eye
Seemed populous with spirit-shapes of God,
Who, glory-clad, and on their phantom brows
Wearing the lustrosis crown that Fashes of God,
Who, glory-clad, and on their phantom brows
Wearing the lustrosis crown that Fashes of God,
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Who, glory-clad, and on their phantom brows
Wearing the lustrosis crown that Fashes of God,
Who, glory-clad, and on their phantom
Did, for have target and the search And RISS INS OPEN DOES DE DECOMPANDO AND RESERVE TO See her look so grave and mark the tear
That trembles on her eyelid, —Little reck they
Of the sad tidings they so soon will hear.
Turning their sadness to despair, and telling
That they are numbered midst the mournful ranks
Of the lone widows and the fatherless—
Oh God! who know'st our frame and who rememb'rest
That we are dust,—sustain me in this hour
Of mortal agony—Oh Blessed Saviour!
Who wept o'er Lazarus' grave and who canst still
The speechless anguish of a bursting heart
Deal gently with thy servant. I repine not
But yet the fountain of my hearts deep sorrow
Will overflow my eyes when I remember
The lov'd ones whom I ne'er shall see again
On this side heaven. Oh can it, must it be
That thus we part, without even one farewell
Or one last fond embrace ?—'Tis even so,
I shall be mouldering 'midst the silent dead
While they are hoping for my swift return—
Never again shall I hehold the faces
Whose likeness is engraven on my heart
Ne'er shall my wife or children's eyes of love
Beam on me more, nor on my histening ear
The' music of their voices break again—
Yes!—I must die alone!—And yet my heart
Is faithless thus to think—For Saviour Thou
Hast promised to be with us. I would bid
Those earth-born thoughts away and turn to
Oh help me to believe that love and wisdom
Prompt every trial I am called to bear
Help me to think of "home"—that home eternal
Bought by thy precious blood, where sin and sorrow.
Shall never enter. And where "farewell words
Shall be unknown'"—Oh teach my faith's din eye.
To look upon its bright unfading fields
Whose verdure gleameth in Thy glorious beams
Oh Sun of Righteousness—And let some echo
Of its unceasing symphonies of joy.
Fall on mine ear, and drown the sobbing moan
That rises from my riven and bleeding heart—
Bid all the memories of earth give place,
To thoughts of heaven and Thee. But ere they fade
Let me Oh Healer of the broken hearted
Seek that thy richest blessings may be shed
On those I leave behind; And grant that they

VE.

Day	Date.			1st Lesson		2nd Lesson		
F	Jan.	20,	2nd Sund. AFT. EPIPHANT.	{М, Е,	Isaiah		Matt. 1 Con.	
M	"	21,			Gen.	40,		19.
T	in.	22,		{М, Е,			Matt. I. Cor.	
W	1007	23,		{ M, E,	**	44,	Matt. 1 Cor.	21.
T	out a	24,	***************************************	{ M, E,				
F	"	25.	Conversion of St. Paul.	{ M, E,	Wisdon	m 5,	Acts	22 26.
S		26,		{ M E,	Gen.		Matt.	
F	1 "	27,	SEPTUAGESIMA SUNDAY.	{ M, E,	"	1 2	Matt.	24.

# SECOND SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY.

(By Geo. Tyler Townsend, M. A.) THE EPISTLE.—Romans xii. 6-16.—One of the

ost common comparisons, in the epistles of the New Pestament, is that made by the apostle between the embers of the mystical body of Christ's Church, and he members of the natural body of the human frame. f his Church, according to the different measures of of all men is Gop. - Clement Alexand. grace and favour given unto them. The various memers of the body exercise their respective offices, not ers of the body exercise their respective offices, not it the will, nor for the benefit of themselves, but for before any one was punished for a capital crime, proclahe good of the whole body. So each member of the mation was made before the prisoner: "If any church is called upon to exercise the gift entrusted to speak anything concerning his innocence, let him come and declare it." No proclamation was made for any person to bear witness. and benefit of the Church in general. The individual member or limb is useless when separated from the attestation to it. This therefore, was one remarkable inbody, so each individual member separating from the stance of hardship and injustice, among others predicted hurch, into which he has been engrafted at baptism, is in danger of being cut off as uselsss. St. Paul lere probably alludes to those persons who had been idmitted to some holy office in the Church; whether hat of prophesying or expounding the Holy Scriptures, or that of administering or assisting as a deacon in the Priest, upon the people, the great duties of religion. Lessons, vol. i. p. 354.

The gifts entrusted to the various members of the Church are to be used for the edification of the whole body. Christ, as related in the Gospel of the day, turned water into wine, and thus, while He manifested forth his glory, ministered at the same time to the necessities of others. This epistle tends to teach the same lesson, and to exhort us, whatever be our gifts, to use them, in imitation of Christ, for the use and ral and universal application.

FIRST MORNING LESSON .- Isaiah li .- The whole series of these beautiful and sublime prophecies, abounds with subjects of encouragement and consolation to the Church in all ages, countries, and circumstances. The prophet has more immediately present to his mind the first destruction of the Jews. He provides the sons of the captivity with sources of consolation in their afflictions, and is enabled at the same time, under the influence of the Spirit of inspiration, to speak of those promises which afford to the believer comfort in all ages. While the prophet sneaks of the anunuant proofs of the power and goodness of God in delivering their fathers from the land of bondage, and persuades them to believe that the arm of the Lord will again awake and put on strength in behalf of his oppressed and persecuted people; he is enabled to use that language which may incite hope in the Christian believer of his own deliverance, through the power of God, from the spiritual enemies of his salvation.-While he relates the peopling of Judæa, after it had lain waste during the captivity, the restoring of her waste places, and describes the joy of those who returnto their own land; so powerful and impressive is the language us, that none can avoid looking for some yet future and more complete restoration, when truth and justice shall overspread the face of the world, and when those who are ransomed from sin, sorrow and death, shall overspread the face of the world, and ascend amid the gratulations of angels to partake of the inheritance of their reward. The prophet, in the latter verses of the chapter, bewails the miseries of Jerusalem. The bold image of the cup of God's wrath, -often employed by the sacred writers, is no where introduced with greater force and sublimity than in this passage. Jerusalem is represented in person as staggering under the anger of God, destitute of that assistance which she might expect from her own children; not one of them being able to support or lead her .-Abject and amazed, they lie at the head of every street overwhelmed with the greatness of their distress: like the oryx entangled in a net, in vain struggling to rend it, and to extricate itself. The chapter concludes with promises of mercy, and with a declaration that God will have pity upon Jerusalem, and will cause those who have taineth all things necessary to salvation," we do not down of the body was the mode shewing vassalage and portions of Scripture would be utterly unintelligible salvation to Him, and His righteousness it sustained our predecessors had it, and we derive our succession allegiance in eastern countries, and none but a tempo- without a knowledge of contemporaneous history. Him" (Is. lix.). ral soverign could require such proofs of superiority. These records also afford many incidental but powertory of this wonderful and beloved people. As they Bible has its internal evidences which are many and this Divine Redeemer and His redemption was made error and innovation. e up from Egypt, their silver and their gold with strong. But these ca do return, the riches of the earth will again centre in certain portions of Scripture. this blessed period!!

ter appears rather to be a declaration of past history, than a record of future and far distant events. It has be seen that valuable as the internal evidence by preaching repentance. He taught the great truth of articles most notoriously violates, and obliges her been called the passion of Isaiah, as it predicts the person, offices, humiliation, and sufferings of Christ, in all parts the same which God gave to man. For person, offices, humiliation, and sufferings of Christ, in all parts the same which God gave to man. For the Son of God came not to save His people in but from to daub with untempered mortar. the end of his death, and the blessings resulting from proof of this we must look elsewhere. the end of his death, and the blessings resulting from the punishing it to mankind. The wondrous mystery of a divine to mankind. The wondrous mystery of a divine to mankind. The wondrous mystery of a divine to mankind to atonement is proclaimed by the voice of inspiration, at the services is dearly on the Bible is the Lord's Nativity. "The redeemer shall come to Zion. while more than human eloquence describes the patience and suffering, the innocence and sorrows, the production of this age. It was in existence in the and unto them that turn from transgression in Jacob, tience and suffering, the innearted sorrows, the perfection and chastisement of the holy, oppressed, age before us. There is no difficulty in proving that saith the Lord" (Is. lix.). So ends the volume of the invention of the art of Old Testament with the words of the perfection and efficiency age before us. There is no difficulty in proving that saith the Lord" (Is. lix.). So ends the volume of the invention of the art of Old Testament with the words of the perfection and efficiency age before us. The results of the literature of the literature of the literature of the perfection and efficiency age before us. The results age before u perfection and chastisement of the holy, oppressed, and afflicted victim. The prophet had spoken in the preceding chapter of the future restoration of the Jews printing. Nor is it difficult to show that the Bible preceding chapter of the future restoration of the Jews being America is the same which is used that Liturgy at present, he would, when consecrated, is deeply independent to the Minds of the Liturgy at present, he would, when consecrated, is deeply independent to the Minds of the Liturgy at present, he would, when consecrated, is deeply independent to the Minds of the Liturgy at present, he would, when consecrated, is deeply independent to the Minds of the Liturgy at present, he would, when consecrated, is deeply independent to the Minds of the Liturgy at present, he would, when consecrated, is deeply independent to the Minds of the Liturgy at present, he would, when consecrated, is deeply independent to the Minds of the Liturgy at present, he would, when consecrated, is deeply independent to the Minds of the Liturgy at present, he would, when consecrated, is deeply independent to the Minds of the Liturgy at present, he would, when consecrated, is deeply independent to the Minds of the Liturgy at present, he would, when consecrated, is deeply independent to the Liturgy at present, he would, when consecrated, is deeply independent to the Minds of the Liturgy at present, he would, when consecrated, is deeply independent to the Minds of the Liturgy at present, he would, when consecrated, is deeply independent to the Minds of the Liturgy at present, he would, when consecrated, is deeply independent to the Minds of the Liturgy at present, he would, when consecrated, is deeply independent to the Liturgy at present, he would, when consecrated, is deeply independent to the Minds of the Liturgy at present, he would at the Liturgy at p to their own land, on their conversion to Christianity. which we have in America is the same which is used righteousness arise with healing in His wings." The words of this chapter are supposed to be a con- in England, for we can compare copies. It is easy fession in the mouth of the repenting Jews, coming also by the same method to prove that the Bible used over, in the later ages of the world, to the faith of the in this age is the same which was used ages before us crucified Redeemer. As in the bondage of Egypt. the up to the time when the book was first printed. Bepeople themselves besought the Lord for a deliverer, fore the invention of the art of printing the sacred reere Moses was raised up to be their leader; and as cord was preserved by manuscripts; and as Christians under the tyrannies and oppressions with which they were to be found in every quarter of the known world, were afflicted in the time of the Judges, every delive- so copies of the Bible, though not so numerous as in rance was effected in answer to the prayers and sup- our days, existed in every part of the earth. Was the plications of the people made unto the Lord! so also accuracy of any one copy questioned, it was easy to the Lord in prayer and supplication, and will mourn frequently made, and thus the Bible, though tranof his people as to recall, restore, and bless them.

While no language could be better adapted to the Jewish penitents, this portion of the prophecies of Isaiah will be always to the Christian believer a subject of thankfulness, meditation, and wonder. This beautiful chapter will ever be valued as the epitome of the Holy Scriptures, the anticipator of the narratives of the four gospels, and the brief but perfect developement of the whole office of Christ, as the Mediator and Insercessor, the Prophet, the Priest, and the King of the universal Church; from his assumption of the human nature, to the day when He shall see of the salvation of those who believe in Him, when the pleasure of the Lord shall have prospered in his hand.\*

Believe, O man, in Him who is man and Gon; be-As in the one there are many members which have not lieve, O man, in Him who suffered, and is worshipped he same office, so in the other there are offices and the living Gon; believe, ye that are enslaved, in Him nctions wherein Christ hath set the several members that was dead; all ye men believe in Him, who only

> son to bear witness to the innocence and character of Je by the prophet, which our Saviour underwent in his trial and suffering. - Bp. Lowth. Ver. 9. "And his grave was appointed with two wicked

But with the rich man was his tomb," The plural of the first verse opposed to the singular of the

second .- Bp. Lowth.

THE CALENDAR. (From Wheatley.)

OF THE ROMISH SAINTS-DAYS AND HOLY-DAYS IN GENERAL.

January 21,-Agnes, Roman virgin and martyr. Agnes, a young Roman lady of a noble family, sufbenefit of others. The other precepts of the apostle the emperor Diocletian, A. D. 306. She was by the contained in this passage of Scripture, admit of a gene- wicked cruelty of the judge condemned to be debauched in a public stew before her execution; but was miracu-

or fourteen years old. About eight days after her execution, her parents was Epi-opal? St. Agnes's altar, (as they call it,) and from thence the times. pasture about the city, till the time of sheep-shearing and consecrated every year by the pope himself, for the three orders of the ministry. palls which he used to send to every archbishop; and which till they have purchased at a most extravagant price, they cannot exercise any metropolitical juris-

January 22, - Vincent, a deacon of Spain and martyr Vincent, a deacon of the church in Spain, was born at Oscard, now Huezza, a town in Arragon. He was instructed in divinity by Valerius, bishop of Saragossa; martyrdom in the Diocletian persecution about the year 303, being laid all along upon burning coals, and,

### THE BIBLE AND EPISCOPACY. (From the Gospel Messenger.)

In assenting to the truth that " Holy Scripture con-

them, so also will they probably return to their own not been interpolated,—they cannot show that portions aid of their loans and their negociations. When they learned men have had doubts upon the authenticity of wouldest come down!" (Is. lxiv. 1.)

in the latter days, the Jews will themselves turn unto compare it with other copies. Such comparisons were over their crime of crucifying the Lord of glory, even scribed by different hands and extensively circulated, as a mother mourns over the loss of her firstborn son. was preserved beyond the possibility of corruption or They will confess their own impenitences, and the interpolation. The Christian from Africa would find crimes of their ancestors, before Jehovah is so mindful | Christians of the remote parts of Europe or Asia using the same Seriptures which he used in his own country. Thus there is no difficulty in tracing the identical Biblewhich we have up a very early age.

But the ground on which the different portions of the New Testament are received as inspired, is that they are proved to have been acknowledged as such in or immediately after the times when their writers lived, This proof is found in the writings of the early Christian Fathers. By these it can be shown that in the first centuries-when fraud could and would have been detected-the books of the New Testament were received and acknowledged as authentic. Copies were compared, catalogues made, forged books rejected, and portions as to which doubts existed were shown to be genuine; and thus the authenticity of the New Testament was established by proofs more numerous than can be brought in favour of any other book.

The reader will find this argument drawn out at length in almost any treatise on the evidences of Christianity. He will find how much stress is laid upon the writings of the early Christian Fathers. Nay, if he will take up any commentary upon the New Testament he will find the author bringing in proof of the genuineness of each book, the testimony of these writers .-Their witness is indispensable. Without it we could never be satisfied that what we call the New Testament is the identical book which was given to man as such. With it the proof is satisfactory-so satisfactory that professed Christians of whatever name have been unanimous in yielding it their assent.

Now if this argument be conclusive in favor of the Scriptures, ought it not to be received as conclusive in favor of Episcopacy? Let us try it.

A very large proportion of what is called the Chris-The reading of this beautiful chapter is supposed to istry, Bishops, Presbyters and Deacons. This mode or that of exhorting or impressing, in the office of large for the content of the of church government is not the invention of this age.

No one doubts that it existed centuries ago At the time of the Reformation it was almost if not quite has thought likely to render service to the Church.

Indicate the character, but on account of the fostering encouragement has done good service to the Church, in setting forth, he has ever extended to institutions and men whom he has thought likely to render service to the Church.

\* Historical notices of Missions in America, pp. 150 161.

whatever part of the earth Christians were found, there | being recorded :were to be found these three orders. This can be

tinued watching all night, it is reported that there for Epre acy from the writings of the early Christian these queries I am requested to forward to you. I of his bravery and steadfastness, it is related that, on appeared unto them a vision of among whom they from the same source in tayour of the genuineness and "When I resided in London, which I remain and appeared unto them a vision of the same source in tayour of the genuineness and "When I resided in London, which I remain a source in tayour of the genuineness and "When I resided in London, which I remain a source in tayour of the genuineness and "When I resided in London, which I remain a source in tayour of the genuineness and "When I resided in London, which I remain a source in tayour of the genuineness and "When I resided in London, which I remain a source in tayour of the genuineness and "When I resided in London, which I remain a source in tayour of the genuineness and "When I resided in London, which I remain a source in tayour of the genuineness and "When I resided in London, which I remain a source in the same source in saw their own daughter appareled after the same man- authenticity of the New Testament. If it be said that teen years ago, I personally knew Bishop Gordon, but sufrectionary audience, that "as Shadrach, Meshach

### IMMANUEL. (From a Companion to the Sunday Services.)

kind ever since Adam was for his sin banished from subscription, in the year 1744. This was reprinted paradise. All nature felt the bruise of Adam's fall; in 12mo., in London with a form of morning and but, by reason of an impediment in his speech, never after sin brought death into the world. The best of 1748, but without the name of any printer or pubtook upon him the office of preaching. He suffered to Mr. Boucher, "is very much in Bishop Seabury's after his body was broiled there, thrown upon heaps of after his body was broiled there, thrown upon heaps of never yet been able to get any intelligence, except Church in America has been a subject of our prayers

> chapter of the prophet Isaiah which is appointed by land besides Bishop Price and my un-worthy self. the Calendar of Daily Lessons to be read on the morn- "To the other query, viz., 'whether Dr. Seabury

annot prove that this book has in paradise, when it was said, "The seed of the wo- "The paper says that Dr. Seabury is 'independent,

the Son of God came not to save His people in but from their sins, to deliver them not only from the punishtheir sins, to deliver them not only from the punishBut the paper further says, 'From a review of the grateful sense of our obligation to her is in all our hearts:

# BISHOPS. (From the Colonial Church Chronicle)

ten an account of that event.

which attended this negociation, he began to turn his lay power, or mere civil establishment whatever. eyes to Scotland for the desired boon. The appli- "Those powers, taken in the gross, now are, and appears, from some existing letters,\* that a similar ap- ful civil power. cation was made at the same time to the represen- "I beg pardon for troubling you with so long a let-

strongly attached to their tenets.

only one in the correspondence which relates to the Christ.

A very large proportion of what is called the Christon world acknowledge the three orders of the minoffering a tribute of respect to him who bears it, not merely on account of the unswerving consistency of his

"Shrewsbury, August 30th, 1784.

earliest Christian antiquity. And as to the testimony Bishop Price, of Manchester, enclosing a paper writ- he exerted himself to procure the extension of the of the early writers, we may take the quotations from ten by the Rev. Jonathan Boucher, of which the fol- Episcopate to his native land and adopted Church the Fathers which almost all writers on the evidences lowing is an abridged copy: 'Mr. Price is requested to (for he had been brought up as a Dissenter); and that, fered martyrdomin the tenth general persecution under of Christianity have given, and side by side with them consult Mr. Cartwright whether the Rev Dr. Seabury after himself declining an elevation to the Episcopate we can place quotations from the same Fathers in can be consecrated by any non-juring Bishop. With in Canada, he had the satisfaction of seeing the Church proof of Episcopacy. If these witnesses are worthy respect to temporals, Dr. Seabury is, and expects to established in its integrity there as well as in the of belief in one instance are they not to be relied upon remain, independent of any control from any State. United States. lously preserved by lightning and thunder from heaven. in the other? If we believe that the books of the But if there be any requisitions of a spiritual nature which She underwent her persecution with wonderful readiNew Testament were in existence in the first, second
Dr. Seabury, as a conscientious member of the Church whom Bishop Cartwright maintained constant corresness, and though the executioneer backed and hewed and third centuries and were received by the Church of England, cannot comply with, Mr. Cartwright is pondence, was one of a no less distinguished and noble her body most unmercifully with the sword, yet she as inspired, because the writers of those times tell us requested to inform his friend whether he knows of character. The Rev. Jonathan Boucher, like Dr. bore it with incredible constancy, singing hymns all so, is it honest to place no reliance upon their testi- any non-juring Bishop or Bishops, of the late Bishop Chandler, had ministered to a congregation in North the time, though she was then no more than thirteen mony when they tell us also that the form of Church Gordon's principles, and where they reside. From a America, during the eventful period of the war of ingovernment at the same time existing and received review of the Liturgy at Mr. Price's, it does not ap- dependence. Like Dr. Chandler too, he was true and pear that any thing will be required which Dr. Sea- loyal to the mother country and to his lawful sovereign, going to lament and pray at her tomb, where they con- It will be seen that objections against the argument bury may not very safely assent to.' The answer to and laboured to repress the rebellion. As an instance

ner, and a lamb standing by her as white as snow; their writings are interpolated, so that no reliance can had no particular intimacy with him, as he was a gen-(which is the reason why the painters picture her with be placed upon them, of what value is their testimony tleman of great reserve; but I was upon the most in- king had set up, so would not he, the image which the a lamb by her side.) Ever after which time the Ro- in favour of the New Testament? If it be said that timate footing of friendship with one of his Presbyters, people had set up; but as long as he had breath to man ladies went every year (as they still do) to offer they were ignorant or superstitious men, this objection the Rev. James Falconer, brother of the Most Rev. utter it, he would, with Zadok the priest, and Nathan and present her on this day the two best and purest is of equal weight against the Scriptures : for their tes- William Falconer, many years Primate of Scotland, the prophet, proclaim, God save the King. white lambs they could procure. These they offer at timony in each case is to a fact which existed in their now lately deceased. From him I was well informed of Bishop Gordon's principles and practices in Church ardent, and indeed bore the most prominent part in pope gives orders to have them put into the choicest The opponents of Episcopacy then should be preparedeither to acknowledge that the historical evidence of the Scotch clergy, and from them learned that the America. Bishop Seabury, it is well known, received come; at which season they are clipt, and the wool is for the canon of the New Testament, is of no weight principles of most of them were consonant to those consecration at the hands of the Scotch Bishops, so hallowed, whereof a fine white cloth is spun and woven, or they must receive the same evidence in favour of of the primitive Catholic Church, which some of them that this negociation with Bishop Cartwright came to evinced by several small tracts published, or at least nothing. In truth, there were one or two circumprinted at different times; and particularly by an edi- stances which, although not invalidating Bishop Carttion of the ancient Liturgy of St James, which was wright's commission, yet rendered it wiser that the translated into English, and with proper rubrics, &c., succession should be sought from the Bishops in prepared for use by the late Bishop Rattraye, and Scotland. The coming of Christ, has been the desire of man- printed in quarto for James Bettersham, London, by the whole creation lay groaning and travailing in pain evening prayer, and a penitential office added to it, affection he felt for the new Bishop and the American selves for redemption (Rom. viii.). Miserable crea-sham. Since I left London, I have often inquired work, and therefore I shall be very glad to hear good tures desired a merciful deliverance; but justice stood after the state of the Church in Scotland, but have made to it, before mercy could take place. The whole that there were a few licensed chapels, served by for many years; and I sincerely rejoice that God has creation could not make atonement to infinite justice, clergy commonly ordained by the Bishop of Carlisle. for created things could not make atonement to their So that, after this long preface, my answer to this Seabury seems to be, under such promising circum query must briefly be, that I do not know whether We may see our desperate case set forth in that there be one orthodox Bishop left in Scotland or Eng-

afflicted her, to kneel down, at some future time, in debar ourselves of the privilege of consulting other ing of the day before Christmas. "The Lord saw it, can be consecrated by any non-juring Bishop,' I think and good wishes are consecrated by any non-juring Bishop,' I think the dust before her. This is one of those numerous books in order to understand portions of the sacred and it displeased Him that there was no judgment. we cannot properly, and ought not immediately to repassages which seem to speak of the restoration of volume. Thus, much light is thrown upon the con-Jerusalem as a temporal kingdom. This bowing tents of the Bible by profane writers. In fact many there was no intercessor; therefore His arm brought character of non-juring Bishops, though undoubtedly through the hands of those who acknowledged it .-That righteousness and peace might embrace, that But we assume and acknowledge only the character Jerusalem will at some future day be restored to ful arguments for its truth. And it is to be feared infinite justice and infinite mercy might be reconciled, or title of Bishops of the Orthodox British Church, or a high rank among the nations of the earth, and that many who hoast of adhering to the Bible and the the Lord Himself took upon him our nature; He bewill exercise lordship and the rights of vassalage over Bible alone little think how much they are indebted to came Immunuel, that is, God with us, God and man in now reduced to a small remnant; but yet such as, I the peoples, to whom she was obedient in the days of other sources, for a clear understanding of its contents. one person; man to suffer, and God to satisfy, and to trust in God, will so preserve the sacred depositum, her humiliation. The review of the past deliverances But we are mainly indebted to other sources for make that suffering of such worth that it could atone that it will again revive and flourish when men have of Israel, is probably the best guide to the future his-

in paradise, when it was said, "The seed of the woman shall bruise the expent's head; and from that
in rempores, of any control from any State." Had it
pondence between the Secretary and the Bishop and land, enriched by the spoils and wealth of the people of it have not been omitted—in short, they cannot furamong whom they have lived as strangers. The Jews nish satisfactory proof that the book which we call the desire of all the faithful. The words of Isaiah spirituals, it would have spoken our sentiments, and living on the one hand, a valuable testimous to the use. are already the bankers of the world. No nation could long continue without insolvency, if they refused the said, "O their loans and their negociations. When they learned men have had doubts upon the authenticity of would have spoken our sentiments, and taining on the one hand, a valuable testimous to the use-there would have spoken our sentiments, and taining on the one hand, a valuable testimous to the use-there would have been great probability of a perfect union with us. I may submit to the civil State under simple and prudent principles on which the operations of which I live in temporals, but in spirituals I acknow- the Society are conducted. At length, through the tender mercy of our God, ledge no allegiance or obedience to any State, but acthe Holy Land. May God hasten the approach of Most persons are familiar with the fact that even the Dayspring from on high visited this dark world. cording to the laws of the Church Catholic in the Luther at one time doubted the inspiration of some The welcome messenger sent before the Lamb of God, three first centuries, and such as are consonent thereto, First Evening Lesson.—Isaiah liii.—This chap.

Portions of the Bible, and actually pronounced the prepared His way, and gave knowledge of salvation to which I am persuaded the Established Church (and Epistle of St. James "an Epistle of straw." It will His people by the remission of their sins. He did this that I call the Church of England,) in a great variety only as a devoted son of the Church, and the intelligent

control but that of the laws, customs and usages of exertions and at her cost; and still many of the BISHOP SEABURY AND THE NON-JURING will engage to so conform himself, in all his ecclesiasWe rejoice with exceeding joy in the wide-spreading with exceeding joy in the wide-spreading joy in the widetical functions, nothing more ought to be required of him by any consecrator. We have no Trent Creeds, every land, and whose missions are filling the whole earth every land, and whose missions are filling the whole earth every land, and whose missions are filling the whole earth every land, and whose missions are filling the whole earth no Thirty-Nine Articles, no nice metaphysical defini- with the knowledge of the glory of God; and although Sir:—In your last number, a very interesting actions of doubtful speculations. In these matters we this expanding sphere may possibly lessen our own claim, and reduce the bounty we have hitherto received, we count appeared of the removal of the honored remains think and let think. The questions in our Ordinal or praise God that it daily adds to the Church saved of Bishop Seabury, the first Episcopal father of the Office of Consecration bind not the conscience, or an American Church. As every thing relating to the honest, intelligent Christian with any un-Orthodox or our Lord. American Church. As every thing relating to the history of this revered man will be valuable, I think it history of this revered man will be valuable, I think it him an obligation to study and observe the doctrine, him an obligation to study and observe the doctrine, affection to the venerable Society, and to assure her of affection to the venerable Society, and to assure her of the Primitive a circumstance connected with his application in this government, worship and discipline of the Primitive country for a continuation of the Episcopal succession which has escaped the researches of all who have writwhich now prevails, render the more necessary. And Church, may preserve her to be its honoured instru It is well known that Dr. Seabury came to England it is only by reverting to first and Catholic principles, herself a reflex and repeated glory.

At the same time we are desirous of tendering to with the view of obtaining his consecration, in 1783, that the genuine purity of our most holy faith, the having been elected Bishop by the clergy of Connec- comely Catholic practice of public Christian worship, yourself our affectionate regard, and while we appreciate ticut. The difficulties he met with, on his applica- the exercise of wholesome spiritual discipline, and the tion to the Archbishop of York, and afterwards the unity of the Church and priesthood, can ever be reall. Wearied at length by the uncertainty and delay I think it never will be restored to its purity by any this sincere expression of our love for the Society for the

cation was made in this quarter chiefly through the always were, rather inimical to the purity of religion; medium of Dr. Berkeley and Mr. Elphinston. But it though true religion is itself the best support of law-

riod, of the remnant of that distinguished body of world, I shall think it the happiest event of my life. ately on my return to the mother-country. This letter, though, at Mr. Boucher's request, it be Of this body there existed at the time two Bish- superscribed to yon, is meant for the Rev. Dr. Seaops: Mr. Price, of Manchester, and Mr. Cartwright, bury's consideration, to whom I beg leave to present of Shrewsbury. The former appears to have been a my faithful and affectionate respects. Though I am man of no particular distinction and, owing to the de- at a great distance from, and cannot conveniently have cline of his party and of his fortunes, was following a personal consultation with, Bishop Price, yet I bethe trade of a grocer in the above named town. The lieve his general sentiments and principles upon these latter, likewise, was engaged in secular employment subjects are in perfect unison with my own. May and the claims which are daily made from younger and that of an apothecary, in Shrewsbury, but his letters our heavenly Father vouchsafe to give us pure hearts more destitute settlements, must lead, as you anticipate, show that he was a man well versed in theology, thor- and watchful minds, the knowledge of His truths, and to a reduction in the grants which have hitherto oughly acquainted with the writings of the non-juring obedience to His will in this life, and in the kingdom livines-Hicks, J. Collier, Leslie. Brett, &c., and of His dear Son, in the world to come, everlasting life.

and valuable "Missions of the Church of England," cred obligation of using the strictest economy in its distribution; and, if the Society is in a manner bound to con-

universal. For centuries previous to that event in circumstance of this application, but I think it worth in full proportions, the character of this noble minded man. It is enough to say here, that, driven, almost starved, out of America, for his royal adhesion to the shown to have been universally the case up to the REV. SIR: -Yesterday I received a letter from mother country, he was at this time in England, where

The other person mentioned in this letter, and with

It is needless to say, that Mr. Boucher was very

But, although not invited to confer the sacred charge and office upon Bishop Seabury, it is interesting to observe in Cartwright's letters the deep concern and tidings of him." "The planting of an Episcopa so far heard us as to send forth such a man as Bishop stances." Having mentioned Bishop Seabury and Dr. Chandler, he writes to Mr. Boucher in 1787, " shall be exceedingly obliged to you to furnish me with all the intelligence you can concerning those excellent

Thinking that these circumstances deserve being recorded, I beg to place this account of them at your

# Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

ARCHEOLOGUS.

ENGLAND.

disposal; and remain, Sir, &c.,

SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL IN FOREIGN PARTS.

79, Pall Mall, Dec. 8, 1849.

" To the Rev. Ernest Hawkins, B.D. Secretary S.P.G.F.P.

"Rev. Sir. - We are fully aware that we do not meet you in an official capacity, but we cannot forego the plea-

the Primitive Catholic Church. And provided he and for some time, at least, must be dependants on her

" As pastors of the Church of England in Nova Scotia. our earnest prayers for her continued success-prayers

the object for which you have undertaken this visit, we pray that He in whose service you are so prominently engaged may conduct you in safety to the home Archbishop of Canterbury, are in the recollection of covered. For as the Church was not first planted, so fathers, and the scene of your labours, carrying with you

Propagation of the Gospel in Poreign Parts. We are, " Your affectionate brethren in Christ." [Signed by the Bishop and Clergy.]

" Rectory, St. Paul's, Halifax, Oct. 25th, 1849.

"I beg pardon for troubling you with so long a lettatives of the non-juring Bishops in England—a circumstance of some interest in itself, and particularly so as throwing light upon the condition, at that pediate of the non-juring Bishops in England—a circumstance of some interest in itself, and particularly so as throwing light upon the condition, at that pediate of the non-juring Bishops in England—a circumstance of some interest in itself, and particularly so as throwing light upon the condition, at that pediate of the non-juring Bishops in England—a circumstance of some interest in itself, and particularly so as throwing light upon the condition, at that pediate of the non-juring Bishops in England—a circumstance of some interest in itself, and particularly so as throwing light upon the condition, at that pediate of the non-juring Bishops in England—a circumstance of some interest in itself, and particularly so as throwing light upon the condition, at that pediate of the non-juring Bishops in England—a circumstance of some interest in itself, and particularly so as throwing light upon the condition, at that pediate of the non-juring Bishops in England—a circumstance of some interest in itself, and particularly so as throwing light upon the condition, at that pediate of the non-juring Bishops in England—a circumstance of some interest in itself, and particularly so as throwing light upon the condition, at that pediate of the non-juring Bishops in England—a circumstance of some interest in itself, and particularly so as throwing light upon the condition, at the non-juring Bishops in England—a circumstance of some interest in itself, and particularly so as throwing light upon the condition at the non-juring Bishops in England—a circumstance of some interest in itself, and particularly so as throwing light upon the condition at the non-juring Bishops in England—a circumstance of some interest in itself, and particularly so as throwing light upon the condition at the non-juring Bishops in England—a circumstance o

"The terms in which you have referred to the past abundant or more fruitful than at the present day - The rapid growth of our colonial empire demands a proportionate effort on the part of a Society which was incorporated for the very purpose of planting and fostering the Church in the dependencies of the British Crown. This constantly widening sphere of the Society's operations

made to the older missions of this as well as other dio

"I am. reverend Sir, your and Dr. Seabury's very aid as they become more equal to the maintenance of The following letter from Bishop Cartwright is the faithful servant, in one common Lord and Saviour Jesus their own clergy, is the principle on which this Society acts; and I need hardly remind you, that whatever it may acts; and I need hardly remind you, that whatever it may be soon forgotten; and Mr. Hawkins, in his interesting of the poor. This circumstance alone will show the sa

id so be free to extend its assistance to poorer populaons, and townships more recently settled.

"But I have extended my observations further than I nded, and will now therefore conclude them with the neere expression of my thanks for the kind manner in which you have so ken of myself, and with the assurance which you have so ken of mysel, and win the assurance of the deep interest which I shall continue to feel in the welfare and progress of the Colonial Church.

"I am, my Lord and Rev. Brethren,

"Your faithful and obedient Servant,

"Ennest Hawkins.

The Lord Bishop, the Ven. Archdeacon Willis, and

Clergy of Nova Scotia." The following circular has been addressed to the Trearers and Secretaries of the several district Associations:
"Dear Sir,—You are aware that the Society requires Accounts to be closed on the 31st day of December each year, and audited within one month from that me'; and I am now directed to request that you will have he goodness to send, with as little delay as possible, any emittance which remains to be made from your district ir association for the year ending the 31st December, 1849, ir for the local year, should that terminate at an earlier date; and that the lists of subscribers arranged parochially, to agree with the remittances.) and of the officers of the district or association, may be sent at the same time. Since, however, in some particular cases, it may be impossible to get in all the subscriptions till the end of the year, the Treasurer's books will be kept open, for admitting the accounts of the year ending the 31st December, 1849, one week beyond that period, when they must necessarily be closed for the audit. The accounts and lists will, im-mediately after the audit, he printed for circulation; but to insure their insertion in the diocesan lists, they must be transmitted by the above date. It is recommended that monies belonging to the year 1850 should not be remitted until after the audit. Remittances may be made by cheque London banker, payable to Rev. Der John Russen. If payment be made through a country banker, a letter of advice addressed to the office is required.

"Although the Report for the year contains an unusually large mass of intelligence respecting the several missions of the Society, I may be allowed, perhaps, to invite your attention to a few principal facts, which will serve to show that the Society has not been inactive during the last twelve months, Within that period the under-mentioned missionaries, candidates for Hojy Orders, and schoolmasters, having been examined and approved by the Board of Examiners appointed by the two Archbishop's and the Bishop of London, according to the provisions of Bye-law XVIII, have been sent to their several spheres

of duty:—
"For the Diocese of Toronto.—The Rev. W. B. Lauder;
the Rev. J. T. Lewis; the Rev. W E. Shawe; and the
Rev. A. H. R. Mulholland.
"For the Diocese of Quebec.—The Rev. Gilbert Percy;

the Rev. C. H. Stewart; and Mr. A. D. Lockhart,
"For the Diocese of Newfoundland.—Mr. Thomas Bo-"For the Diocese of Calcutta. - The Rev. William Kay,

Principal of Bishop's College.

"For the Diocese of Madras.—The Rev. H. C. Huxtable; Mr. W. S. Wright, Master of the Vespery School; Mr. Peter Jarbo; Mr J. H. Kearns; and Mr. B. Holden.

"For the Diocese of Newcastle.—Mr. James Black wood".

"For the Diocese of Adelaide.—The Rev. E. Bayfield"; the Rev. John Watson"; Mr. William Wood"; and Mr.

"For the Diocese of Cape Town. - The Rev John May-ard; the Rev. E. Pain; and the Rev. F. Carlyon. probably aware that, early in the present ear, the Society, taking into consideration the ount of emigration, and the want of all provision for the religious instruction of the poorer emigrants, opened Special Fund, for the purpose of securing the services of schoolmasters on board such ships as were bound for the ports of Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of

those of them who are ordained have, with one exception, been gnaranteed a moderate stipend for two years;—
"For the Diocese of Cape Town.—Mr. T. B. Sykes;
Mr. George Fisk; and Thomas V. Palmer.
"For the Diocese of Sydncy.—The Rev. J. Barnier.
"For the Diocese of Melbourne.—The Rev. William Singleton; the Rev. James Sullivan; and Mr. William "For the Diocese of Adelaide.-Mr. John Martin, and

Mr. James Houghton.
"For the Diocese of New Zealand.—Mr. E. H. Heygrant ships have, during the past s

with chaplains or religious instructors.

"It is due to the Colonial Land and Emigration Comanner, seconded the views of the Society, by granting a free passage to the persons whom it has been enabled to

The zeal and exertions of the Bishop of Newfoundland have been rewarded by the high privilege of establishing the first Mission in communion with the Church of Eng-land on the icy shores of Labrador; and the Rev. Alger-non Gifford, a clergyman sent out by the Society last

year, has been appointed, by the Bishop, to that post.
"There seems no reason to doubt that the general income of the Society will be found to equal the average of preceding years; and you may rely on every effort being used to make the funds go as far as possible, by strictly proportioning the missionary stipends to the necessities of the several missions; and, by so doing, to elicit, as effectually as possible, the resources of the local congregations.
"I need hardly inform you that the fullest and most authentic information respecting the condition and progress both of the "Church in the Colonies," and of our 'issions to the Heathen," will be found in the two series of publications which have been issued under those titles;

and you would confer an essential service on the Society ntributing to give them an increased circulation. I cannot conclude without an expression of thanks, art of the Society, for your past services; and an earnest prayer that we all, who are associated in the serforth His glory, and set forward the salvation of all men.

"I am, dear Sir, yours very truly,"

"ERNEST HAWKINS," \* Appointed to act as religious instruct

SUNDAY CHURCH SERVICES IN THE CITY. Rev. H. J. Grasett, M. A. Rect r. 11 o'c. 31 o'c. Rev J. G. D. McKenzie, B. A., Incum 11 " 4 Rev. R. Mitchele, A. B., Incumbent. 11 St. George's . . Rev. Stephen Lett, LL.D., Incumbent 11

The Morning Service is for the combined congregations of St. ames's Church and the Church of the Holy Trinity. The congregation of St. James's Church meet at the Church of the Holy Trinity. In this Church the seats are all free and unappropriated. The Holy Communion is administered on the first Sunday in very month at St. James's and St. Paul's; third Sunday, Trinity hurch, King Street; and last Sunday, St. George's Church.

Holy Trinity ... { Rev. H. Scadding, M. A., Incum } 11 " 61 "

# THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, JANUARY 17, 1850.

For table of contents, see corner of next Page.

The Lord Bishop of Toronto, in conformity with Article XIX. of the constitution of the ( h erch Society of the Diocese of Toronto, has appointed Quinquagesima Sunday, the 10th day of February next, for the third of the four Sermons to be preached annually in the several Churches, Chapels, and Stations, in this Diocese, in aid of the funds of the Society; and will recommend to the Society that the proceeds of the collections to be made shall be appropriated to

THE UNITED STATES AND CHRISTIANITY. has thought fit to animadvert in no measured terms, upon the remarks which appeared in a recent number of our journal, upon the treaty between the United States of America, and Tripoli. As the question at his elaborate and lawyer-like special pleading, so far simply rejoin to the Banner's remarks that, granting deem it proper to extract our contemporary's obser-

vations, before making any comment upon them. After some prefatory matter, betraying, we are sorry to say, a slight infirmity of temper, the Banner uotes our article, and then proceeds to comment hereon in manner following :-

"The truth is, this article contains such a confused and tormy mob of errors, misrepresentations and fallacies, that we hardly know how to answer them in any order.

facts? The treaty referred to, and very incorrectly quoted, is an obsolete one, so entirely forgotten in this country, that we doubt whether one in a hundred thousand of our citizens poken, well informed on such subjects, have acknowledged, heir ignorance of it. We find it thus described in vol. 2d. p. 380, of the Diplomacy of the United States, by Theolore Lyman, Jr. "In November, 1796, a treaty of frienddore Lyman, Jr. "In November, 1130, a treaty of triendship was made by Joel Barlow with Tripoli, under the auship was made by Joel Barlow with Tripoli, under the auship was made by Joel Barlow with Tripoli, under the auship was made by Joel Barlow with Tripoli, under the auship was made by Joel Barlow with Tripoli, under the auship was made by Joel Barlow with Tripoli, under the auship was made by Joel Barlow with Tripoli, under the auship was the court of Lisbon, 'It is signed on the part of the United States at the court of Lisbon, 'It is signed on the part of the United States, only by Joel Barlow, the Agent Plenipotentiary unchanged. If the Government of the United States, only by Joel Barlow, the Agent Plenipotentiary in would as a matter to the court of Lisbon, 'It is signed on the part of the United States, only by Joel Barlow, the Agent Plenipotentiary unchanged. If the Government of the United States, only by Joel Barlow, the Agent Plenipotentiary unchanged. If the Government of the United States, only by Joel Barlow, the Agent Plenipotentiary unchanged. If the Government of the United States at the court of Lisbon, 'It is signed on the part of the United States, and Mr. Isaac Buchanan, late M. P. for Toronto, are requested to absolute necessity should have an antagonism to the States of America is not, in any sense, founded on the Christianity, it would as a matter really recognized Christianity, it would as a matter to be working men of the Brish at the court of Argyle, Mr. Adetely the Congregation we could perceive many from the neighbourness of Glandford, Oneida, and Onondago. The Essays are required to be given in to the Judges on the 1st January, 1851.

In alluding to the "idolatry of cheapness" which characterizes the present day, the Colonist's correspondent, referring to a matter to which we have allowed portions are to be working men of the United States. His Grace the Duke of Argyle, Mr. Adetely the Congregation we could perceive many for waships of Glandford, Oneida, and Onondago. The Essay hostility against any Mahometan nation, it is declared by the parties, that no pretext, arising from religious opinions

Our readers will please note the difference between the treaty itself and the pretended quotation. We will say nothing in reference to such peculiar quotations. Mr. Barlow's object seems only to have been to show that there was nohing in the Constitution of our government which preven-ed us from making a treaty of good faith with Mussulmen. He expressed this too strongly, but it must be remembered that he addressed himself, not to the sharp apprehension of The *Church*, but to the more obtuse understanding of the

laws, religion, or tranquillity of Mussulmen, &c., stipulation is made that they shall not go to war about their reigious differences, and provision is made that 'the consuls and agents of both nations respectively, shall have liberty to liberately disclaimed,—we fear that but one logical of this article is, that the American government had not that character of enmity,' &c., which made it necessary to engage in a crusade against Mussulmen on account of their faith. And, doubtless, this was all Mr. Barlow meant to He merely intended to say that we had no estabished form of religion. That we were not like the powers of Europe, committed to the support of any peculiar form of Christianity, and therefore disqualified, by previous pobligations, to enter into any treaty with Mussulmen.— ology! obligations, to enter into any treaty with Mussalmen.—And certainly the express omission of the assertion that our government was not 'founded on the Christian religion,' seems intended to correct any such misapprehension. So that from this amendment we may gather a positive proof that Christianity is solemnly recognized by our government.

"On this head we conclude, in the first place, that this checket treaty if it meant all. The Church declared.

bosolete treaty, if it meant all The Church declares, broken and annulled half a century ago, would prove nothing against our present national character. While taken in ection with the formal amendment of its objectionable article, it becomes a convincing proof that the American government does solemnly claim for itself the character of

Christian power.

"Need we adduce other arguments to prove this? We

"I. In the first place, then, our general Government recognizes its dependence upon God, the Father of our Lord Jesus Christ. In every Message of our Chief Magistrate, this dependence is declared most solemnly. During the late visitation of pestilence, our President, of his own accord, recommended a day of fasting and prayer to Almighty God. And the earnest petitions of thousands in England, could not obtain from their government a similar recognition of the Divine Sovereignty. The English papers then loudly praised our Christianity, at the same time declaring tha we set an example to them—and now, because of an old and obsolete treaty, we are 'a nation without God!' Again, Good Hope. The total sum collected under the Special Fund amounts, up the present time in donations, to £1500.

"In addition to those whose names are marked with an order of the companion of th "In addition to those whose names are marked with an asterisk, the following Clergymen, catechists, and school-masters have received allowances from the fund; and those of them who are ordained have, with one exception, been guaranteed a moderate stipend for two years;—
"For the Diocese of Cape Town—Mr. T. B. Sykes;"

11. Our state governments all recognise Christianity by official acts. The State Legislatures, for the most part, have Christian chaplains. Their Governors, for the most part appoint an annual Thanksgiving day to Almighty God, owning His supreme rule on earth. Not long ago, the Governor of South Carolina officially recommended all to offer up their prayers and thanksgivings through Jesus Christ our Lord. At this the Jews took umbrage, and made a protest. The Governor answered them and defended his expression on the ground that our government was a Chris-

"III. Christianity has been recognized by judicial decision, to be part of the Common Law of the land. Judgments Duncan of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, says: Christianity is, and always has been, a part of the Common Law of Pennsylvania.' And, (in Johnson, viii. 390,) we find a case, in which Chief Justice Kent presided, where by words or writings.' We wish we had room to give in full the noble opinion of Chief Justice Kent, by which he sustains the judgment in this case, based on the principle that Christianity is protected by the law of this country. This is shown by the statute against the violation of the

Lord's day, and the act concerning oaths, &c. "IV. The great mass of our people profess and call themselves Christians." Unworthy many may be of the name, but have they no such exceptions in Canada? The idea that the people of Canada have such religious superiority, is a joke which would be spoiled by any serious reply!
'Sam Slick' would enjoy this. We would like much
to know what proportion of the inhabitants of these provinces are sheltered under the Establishment? And yet for all, we are a 'nation without a God,' and our Godly neighbours are afraid that we may make them also Atheists. rious and so you do not write with your usual rational sobriety! Let us here assure you that while we thus condemn your want of reason, we agree with you in the con-clusion to which it would lead. We do not consider you Atheists, but we consider annexation would be so unequal a match, that we hope, for our country's good, its consummation may be long deferred. We cannot but think what a time there would be at Washington, if your Parliament

we had seen no cause to make this response. But you mistake entirely the spirit and feeling of Churchmen here. We are American Churchmen, and we desire no change in the relations of Church and State. If the State was to offer We want no such millstone hanged about our necks. We have seen too much of the sad consequences resulting from such a union, Filial sorrow has often oppressed us, when we have beheld your noble Church, ruled by crooked State policy—its laws enacted by its bifterest adversaries—its Bishops appointed by party influence—and their high offices degraded to the low use of party spoils. You assert, in fact, the monstrous proposition, that a State without an

vere added to our present Congress.

"We hold that a Church ruled by a State composed of Jews, Infidels, and all kinds of so-called Christians, is a Church ruled by the god of this world. The Church in this land, though not allied to the State, is identified with our national character and institutions, and no complia to her at the expense of these will ever be acceptable to her. We owe much indeed to the State, which while it protects us in the enjoyment of all our rights, never interferes with our enjoyment of them. The prosperity with which God has blessed our Church in this land, proves that she can flourish under a Republic, and that standing on the Eternal Rock, she needs not the feebler arm of the State to support We deeply regret that in your effort to excite an unjust hostility to our country, among your own people, you have at the same time, used arguments which may arouse, ong our people here, prejudices against the Church of love. If these are the strongest arguments you can bring against annexation, we fear you have a hopeless cause

the Fund for assisting Students in Divinity. circumstances imperatively called for such a course, be correctly characterised as Christian. once craven and sinful.

dispute, rather strengthens it, than otherwise.

As regards the treaty of 1796, our contemporary will bear in mind that we did not profess to quote directly from that document, but gave our information genuine words of the treaty, however, are quite as strong as those upon which we founded our strictures.

They thus run: The Government of the United They thus run to the three best essays on the treaty, however, are quite as strong as those upon which we founded our strictures. The Government of the United They thus run: The Government of the United They did not approach neared the immense dept which disfigure them, as black stumps do a pasture field, contain much practical good sense, offers prizes will long be remembered by all who took a part in them. Our worthy pastor, the Rev. Bold C. Hill, having been the immense debt which we owe to Africa. (Hear, hear.)

They thus run: The Government of the United In England, that such stability should be given to it as might enable as to repay in some degree the immense debt which we owe to Africa. (Hear, hear.)

January instant. and the interesting services of that day will long be remembered by all who took a part in them. Our worthy pastor, the Rev. Bold C. Hill, having been the immense debt which we owe to Africa. (Hear, hear.)

January instant. and the interesting services of that day will long be remembered by all who took a part in them. Our worthy pastor, the Rev. Bold C. Hill, having been the immense of the land. They did not find Sir J. Frankling.

January instant. and the interesting services of that day will long be remembered by all who took a part in them. Our worthy pastor, the Rev. Bold C. Hill, having been the land. They did not find Sir J. Frankling.

January instant. And the interesting services of that day will be a strong and the country of the land. They did not find Sir J. Frankling.

January instant. And the interesting services of that day will be a strong and the country of the land. They did not find Sir J. Frankling.

Januar

of our mother tongue!

our mother tongue!
The treaty as "amended" in 1805, leaves matters, to all intents and purposes, in their original un- of Free Trade." a people, who, by exalting the Crescent over the

shall ever produce an interruption of the harmony existing Cross, gave Christ's glory to another. We do not mean to insinuate that our Republican neighbors are bound to institute a crusade against the moral enmity, without a physical expression of it. And the simple fact that Immanuel was constitutionally owned by the United States Government, as the divine potentate who had received for His inheritance all people, Mahometans not excluded, would have been a virtual expression of entuity against the dupes of the 1805 a new treaty was formed. In this the objectionable article was amended thus: 'As the government of the United States has in itself, as the many and the united States has in itself, as the states are the united States has in itself, as the many and the united States has in itself, as the government of the United States has in itself, as the government of the United States has in itself, as the government of the United States has in itself, as the government of the United States has in itself, as the government of the United States has in itself, as the government of the United States has in itself, as the government of the United States has in itself, as the government of the United States has in itself, as the government of the United States have in itself, as the government of the United States have in itself, as the government of the United States have in itself, as the government of the United States have in itself, as the government of the United States have in itself, as the government of the United States have in itself, as the government of the United States have in itself, as the government of the United States have in itself, as the government of the United States have in itself, as the government of the United States have in itself, as the government of the United States have in itself, as the government of the United States have in itself, as the government of the United States have in itself, as the government of the United States have in itself, as the government of the United States have in itself, as the government of the United States have in itself, as the government of the United States have in itself, as the government of the United States have in itself, as the government of the United States have in itself, as the government of the United States have in itself, as the government of the United States have a state of the which God, in the world's infancy, put between the seed of the woman, and the seed of the democratic serpent! This antagonism, however, our Republican friends, having "as a Nation," solemnly and de-

The "amendment for the objectionable article does not infer the abandonment of the position which it asserted. It proves nothing more than that the administrators of the American government were to a certain extent ashamed of the moral ignominy of. their situation, and strove to shroud their spiritual ology!

Our contemporary signally fails in his attempt to country "recognizes its dependence upon God the Father of our Lord Jesus Christ." The President une God has been prohibited within the now unhalmay occasionally make such a recognition in his Messages, and proclamations, but there is nothing in the Declaration of Independence, or the other constitutions of the Republic, to render such a course of ac- picable pride gratified at the cost of a divorcement of tion imperative. It is purely an optional matter with

The Banner observes that "during the late visican hardly think that even the author of this slanderous article doubts it. If he does, it is either because he is grossly ignorant, or blinded by prejudice. Let us then this was a devout and becoming act, but then it was only the individual and voluntary act of the Chief Magistrate for the time being. And had General Taylor might have been without prejudice to his occupancy of the Presidential chair-our Philadelphian contemexpression Almighty God, could imply the most distant Christ?

Equally abortive is the Banner's attempt to prove in the rudiments of history. ex- to prevent these Legislatures from declaring that the tutional protests against the interference of any foreign voice of prayer shall no longer be heard in their Halls? Prelate with her faith or government. Would any distinctly recognized principle be violated As the Rev. T. Smith well observes, "the supre-

should the majority of the respective bodies be tainted

whose diabolical mission it was to inculcate that the conceded to Him by a follower of Socious!

of orthodox believers in Jesus, by prohibiting such from a sword, and retain the same sword polished." "Had you not concluded your violent political article with that appeal to us in particular, as brother Churchmen, with that appeal to us in particular, as brother Churchmen, to recognize and acknowledge Him Nationally, as ble possibility can be new either to the Pioneer or the "VERY GOD, OF VERY GOD."

We would also remind the Banner that the comour neighbours, at their revolt, did not entirely forfeit this head, may be altered and abrogated to-morrow, and it is only wonderful, that opposed as it is to the genius of the Constitution of the United States, it has

been suffered to exist for so long a period. With heartfelt satisfaction we admit, that in the adjoining Republic, "many profess and call them-selves Christians." Nay, more, we cordially confess, what we have on so many occasions affirmed, that a purer, more energetic, or more healthy branch of the Great Shepherd's Fold, than the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, cannot be found. But is the Banner's cause benefitted by this concession? Alas! not a tittle!

Why, there were Saints in "Cæsar's household," but this interesting fact did not constitute Cæsar a Christian Prince, -nor did it free the Romans from the damning stigma of being AS A NATION contemners and deniers of the One and Triune God!

The Banner, addressing us, says: "You assert in our contemporary's positions at any great length .- | fact the monstrous proposition that a State without an The question in debate, is one which we can honestly established Church, is a nation without God !" Our say, it gives us no pleasure to dwell upon. For the contemporary is perfectly correct. We do deliberately sake of old associations, and of the fair Church assert the proposition, "monstrous" as it may appear planted in their midst, we love the people of Repub- in his eyes, that without a distinct legislative acknowlican America; and were it not that our own peculiar ledgement of the truth as it is in Jesus, no nation can

we should never have entered upon the subject .- Our contemporary concludes by drawing a darkly When, however, the unhallowed slogan of treason is coloured picture of the present position of the Angli-Our esteemed brother the Banner of the Cross, echoing through our forests, a morbid concealment of can establishment, vexed as she is by the reckless aswhat we honestly believe to be the truth, would be at saults of godless politicians. This is a subject demanding more consideration than we can afford to The Banner will bear with us when we affirm that bestow upon it at present. In the meantime we may some is one of no small interest and importance, we from altering the view which we took of the matter in all he advances to be correct, two blacks cannot make

LIBERAL OFFER.

A correspondent of the Colonist, whose letters,

If this terrible declaration does not substantially imply centralizing the manufacturing arts in Great Britain, that "the United States is in no manner a Christian or one of diffusing them through her Colonies offer that "the United States is in no manner a Christian or one of diffusion more likely to be Government," we have yet to learn the true import the greater advantage to the working people of the British Isles; and is such diffusion more likely to be British Isles; and is such diffusion more likely to be altogether. The sermon was one replete with Christian truths and piety—and the affectionate admonition of the control of the diffusion more likely to be altogether. The sermon was one replete with Christian truths and piety—and the affectionate admonition of the control of t attained by a system of colonial protection, or by one

The competitors are to be working men of the Bri-

pondent, reterring to a matter to which we have all ready called attention, says, "the poor girls that stitch the cheap Bibles have to eke out a living by Rahabism,—these modern deliverers of the Jerusalem messengers, have to do as she of Jerusalem did."—

Here is valued attention, says, "the poor girls that only by the unfutored Indian; and yet within the period of Mr. Hill's labours among us, this building is but one among others of those set up for the worship of God in the wide circle of his labours—affording we trust substantial evidence that his labours have not been in value for the country was but a wilderness—mhabited only by the unfutored Indian; and yet within the period of Mr. Hill's labours among us, this building is but one among others of those set up for the worship of God in the wide circle of his labours—affording we trust substantial evidence that his labours have not followers of the false Prophet,—but there may be a Here, the writer's propensity to quit the straight road of plain writing has led him into an expression of opinion contrary to that of the most esteemed commentators. The word translated harlot in our version, would have been more correctly rendered "the keeper of a house of entertainment for travellers."

THE ANGLICAN CHURCHMAN NO DISSENTER.

Two Denominational prints, the Evangelical Pioneer and the Examiner, have attacked at some length the strictures which we lately felt it to be our duty to make upon the infidelizing process to which King's findlere has been subjected, by our reckless mal-Adfor us to reply in detail to the articles in question .-Fools ought not to be answered according to their folly: - and were we to rejoin to these ready panderers to democratic libertinism, in language corresponding to what they employ, we should run a perilous risk of sinking low as their own undignified level.

One thing is abundantly obvious, that both the Pioneer and the Examiner feel the damaging strength demonstrate that the "general government" of his of the case which we brought forward. They do not lowed precincts of the University; -and the sole rejoinder which they can make to the charge is a ribald shout of triumph; that sectarianism has had its des-Christianity from secular learning.

Our contemporaries seek to ameliorate the moral ignominy of their position, by striving to show that dissent is not the cankering and unscriptural thing, which we conscientiously represented it to be. They Almighty God." We agree with our brother that virtually assert that schism is a grace rather than a sin, and that, in point of fact, the Anglican Church itself is a dissenting offshoot of the Romish see.

It is really humbling to find in the nineteenth cenchanced to have been an unconverted Jew-as he tury, public journalists gravely propounding so transparent a fallacy. Their doing so betrays one of two things,-either ignorance the most astounding, or an porary would surely never seek to contend, that the utter disregard of common veracity. With all our charity, we regret that we cannot adopt the former recognition of "God the Father of our Lord Jesus hypothesis, as even a parish school-boy would be soundly castigated, if he perpetrated such a blunder

that the State Governments of his Republic "all re- We assert, without the fear of contradiction, that part, have Christian Chaplains," and heartily do we Such a claim, we grant, was early made, but was pray that this state of things may long continue. - met with an explicit and indignant denial. And But will our contemporary assert that there is any even in the darkest and most degraded epochs of our certainty for such a continuance? Is there any thing Church's history, there were never a-wanting consti-

by such a determination being carried out? We macy of the Bishop of Rome, in England, was a grato this effect have been given in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, (See Sergeant and Rawle's Reports, vol. 2. Again there is no law (so far as we can gather) to the original constitution of the British Church. It dual encroachment and an usurpation, not a part of Ind a case, in which Chief Justice Kent presided, where this truth is laid down on principles which apply to the Common Law of the land. By this it is shown, that Blasphemy against God, and contumelious reproaches, and profune ridicule of Christ, or the Holy Scriptures, are offences punishable at the Common Law, whether uttered is a Christian Chaplain, the unordained teacher, whose disholical mission it was to inculcate that the Let us ask, would an orthodox Church journal, as Church of Rome, or subject lawfully to its authority, whole : Sin no more, lest a worse thing come unto thee. line, or practice."

Why, even a Mussulman priest would assign our Re- new path was struck out, but a return made to the deemer a rank as high, if not higher, than would be original well-defined way. After that cleansing prowhich our contemporary deduces from the "common and apostolic Church (to quote again from Mr. Smith) law of the land," as expounded by the excellent and though purified from error in her doctrine, and relievdistinguished Judge Kent, but still it does not estab- ed from foreign usurpation; -in the same manner as lish his position—That law has only force so far as not a man recovered from a dangerous sickness, or escaped altered by statute, and has proved ineffectual to pre- from prison, remains the same man still, though in a vent the political enormities upon which we have happier condition. The Church in England, which been animadverting. A Nation which permits Uni- was originally an apostolic branch of the Catholic or a propriety which all must have observed, and a spiritarians to act as the religious directors of its Legisla- Universal Church of Christ, having been during some tuality he trusted many felt, points us directly to sin as tors, its Military, and its Marine, cannot claim the centuries unlearned, poor, and persecuted; during distinction of being a Christian people merely from others, rich and outwardly prosperous; during others of the Almighty's displeasure, defying all human calculations of the Almighty all human calculations o the fact that such gross profanity as "contumilous again, corrupt in doctrine and easlaved, became at reproaches, and profane ridicule of Christ or the Holy Scriptures," are offences punishable by the se-Holy Scriptures," are offences punishable by the se- every stage she was the same Church, though under cular power. It is one thing to protect the feelings various circumstances." "We may cleause off the rust

Examiner,—though, following out the Popish theory of reserve in teaching, they find it expedient to conmon law of the United States of America, is the ceal them from their unquestioning and willinglycommon law of England. The power which exists deceived dupes. Romanism and Denominationalism in their code, to punish blasphemy, only proves that are of a verity, twin-sisters; and whilst disagreeing on many points, cordially harmonise in waging an all the blessings which they enjoyed as dutiful subjects unboly war against one of the noblest and most of the British Crown. The common law however, on Scriptural branches of Immanuel's visible fold, which has existed since the blessed days of Pentecostal

So far as the case of the University of King's College is concerned, we repeat that our position remains intervals of candour, spoken of our Book of Common day of thanksgiving are desired the name of the Lord in the Prayer as being, among all uninspired compositions, most holy feast of his own institution. pre-eminent for the beauty of its style, the sublimity At the conclusion of the sermon, the holy communical of its sentiment, and the purity of the doctrines was administered to 180 of the congregation, and the colwhich it inculcates. On this head we refer the lection exceeded £20. Examiner to Robert Hall, and the Pioneer to Adam Clarke

It follows then, as a matter of absolute necessity, that prayer has been banished from our hapless seat of learning, simply and solely to gratify spleen, and

papers, in future, be directed to him at Charleston, near Farmersville.

The Rev. N. Watkins desires that all letters and papers may be directed to him, at Newboro."

# Communication.

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

To the Editor of The Church. EPISCOPAL CHURCH, CALEDONIA. This beautiful little edifice-

"In the first place, as to the treaty itself, what are the STATES IS IN NO MANNER A CHRISTIAN GOVERNMENT. the following subject:—"Whether does a policy of disappointed in the services of a brother Clergyman, auditory it was no disappointment for on no previous occasion have we listened to him with more gratification given cannot fail to have made a lasting impression on all present on this interesting occasion — and they were many-the building was crowded-seats and even the been in vain—for when people thus join together cordially and willingly in forwarding the Christian cause, we trust we may safely infer they are prompted by higher and worthier motives than to gratify worldly vanity or sordid

The building is nest and commodious and reflects much credit on the Contractor and the Building Committee.

A collection was made after service in aid of the funds required to pay off the debt yet due upon the building.

### Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CANADA.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY PAROCHIAL ASSOCIA-TION, IN CONNEXION WITH THE CHURCH SOCIETY

OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO. The members of this Association are herewith presented with a Report of the State of its Funds:—

It will be remembered that at the meeting of the Association, held in the Church, in December, 1848, it was determined to set apart the three-fourth of its income over which, by the constitution of the Church Society, it had control, as the commencement of a fund for the erection of Sunday-School-house. The three-fourths amounted to £15 15s. 7d.

Of this amount, £10 6s. 81d. have been expended in the purchase of benches, chairs, a stove, table, &c., for the use of the School, leaving £5 12s. 10½d. as the sum in hand available towards the erection of a School-house.

Each member of the Association is now invited to pre sent his or her annual subscription to the Church Society for the present year, at the usual Evening Offertory, on Sunday, the 27th January, inst., enclosed, as last year, under a cover, bearing the name of the donor. [This enables the giver's name to be entered in the Society's Annual Report.—Vide Report for the year ending 31st

contributing to the object, who may be prevented from being present on the evening of the 27th, are requested to will, we think, be sufficient to show that the College h enclose their subscriptions to the clergyman of the Church, exercised a sound discretion in confining the choir to who is anxious to realize on this occasion as large a sum as possible; as he is happy to be able to state, that, calcuthe tower, as was at one time recommended in a pu lating on at least as encouraging a response to this appeal as was made last year, he is now on the point of entering into arrangements by which a building of wood, adapted to the purposes of a School, will be immediately erected

near the Church. On the occasion of the great fire of the 7th of April last, the Sunday School of the Holy Trinity was remo cognize Christianity by official acts." We frankly concede that "the State Legislatures, for the most the canonical obedience of the British Church.—

part have Christian Chaplains," and heartily do we such a claim, we grant, was early made, but was bliged to be removed, without having any convenie place in which to assemble. It has therefore become im-

peratively necessary that something should be done in the way of erecting a School-house. THANKSGIVING DAY SERVICES-ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH. On entering St. George's church, we were much struck with the beauty and taste of the Christmas decorationsseveral appropriate sentences and emblems were grace-fully interspersed throughout,—but particularly gratify-ing was it to see the crowded congregation. Morning od.

By these arrangements, not fewer than eighteen emihave been fined and imprisoned for speaking blasphemously

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By the Rev. Dr. Beaven. An anthem, selectpending upon circumstances of secular policy, and nion service by the Rev. Dr. Beaven. An anthem, select with that damnable and cold-blooded heresy. Nay, unless we are the more mistaken, such outrages on pure and undefiled religion have been perpetrated ere now.

England, therefore, having never been a part of the in the temple, and said unto him, Behold thou art made The preacher commenced by stating the general principle that as affliction cometh not forth of the dust neither doth trouble spring out of the ground, so it is both profitable and becoming that in every afflictive dispensation we second person in the Godhead was a mere creature? The Reformation did not build, but correct. No should recognize the hand of an Almighty Father, who, for good, visits the transgressions of his people with a rod, and their sins with scourges; and that, constituted as we are, in our fallen state, pain, sorrow, and trouble, There is some apparent weight in the argument hich our contemporary deduces from the "common and apostolic Church (to quote again from Mr. Smith) as we are, in our later state, path, sorting, and rotately as we are, in our later state, path, sorting, and rotately as we are, in our later state, path, sorting, and rotately as we are, in our later state, path, sorting, and rotately as we are, in our later state, path, sorting, and rotately as we are, in our later state, path, sorting, and rotately as we are, in our later state, path, sorting, and rotately as we are, in our later state, path, sorting, and rotately as we are, in our later state, path, sorting, and rotately as we are, in our later state, path, sorting, and rotately as we are, in our later state, path, sorting, and rotately as we are, in our later state, path, sorting, and rotately as we are, in our later state, path, sorting, and rotately as we are, in our later state, path, sorting, and rotately as we are, in our later state, path, sorting, and rotately as we are, in our later state, path, sorting, and rotately as we are, in our later state, path, sorting, and rotately as we are, in our later state, path, sorting, and rotately as we are, in our later state, path, sorting, and rotately as we are, in our later state, path, sorting as we are, in our later state, path, sorting as we are, in our later state, path, sorting as we are, in our later state, path, sorting as we are, in our later state, path, sorting as we are, in our later state, path, sorting as we are, in our later state, path, sorting as we are, in our later state, path, sorting as we are, in our later state, path, sorting as we are, in our later state, path, sorting as we are, in our later state, path, sorting as we are, in our later state, path, sorting as we are, in our later state, path, sorting as we are, in our later state, path, sorting as we are, in our later state, path, sorting as we are, in our later state, path, sorting as we are, in our later state, path, sorting as we are, in wisdom are instilled into us by affliction; oftentimes, our assembling here to-day proves, God speaks to us in blessings, and preaches to us in mercies; and, on such oc casions, he says to each of us, "Sin no more, lest a worse thing come upon thee." In selecting the narrative contained in the opening verses of the 5th chap. of St. John, for the 2nd lesson, our venerated Bishop, said the preacher, with the cause of the late grievous visitation,—a visitation which shewed itself to be indeed the blasting of the breath tion as to its progress, and all human skill as to its remethe healthy or the weak, the prepared or unprepared,marching from Asia, visiting the Continent of Europe decimating whole cities, not confining its ravages to land, but attacking ships in the midst of the broad only checked by the hand of Him who sent it. Dr. Lett then eloquently enlarged on the numerous sins which called aloud for the avenging hand of Providence:-Sabbath breaking, profanity, profligacy, disrespect to God's ordinance, the multitudes, who sympathise with Corah, Dathan, and Abiram, in their schism, and are guilty of that very crime on account of which the earth pened her mouth and swallowed so many thousands in a iving grave; the formality with which so many worship that God, who is a spirit, and who, like the Jews of old. draw nigh to him with their lips, while their hearts are far from him. He then shewed that God's mercies in sparing us were a loud call to us for gratitude, and that gratitude must show itself in holy obedience and devotion of our lives thus spared to his service. And, continued the Rev. Divine, in order to give you an opportunity of shewing the sincerity of your gratitude, and that it may not only unharmed, but substantially unassailed. No not vent itself merely in empty words, I have announced evangelical dissenter — (we use the word "evan-gelical," in its yulgar sense) — will attempt to affirm that the devotions of the Anglican Liturgy, are devoid either of orthodoxy or earnest warmth. The most distinguished "platform" teachers have, in lucid intervals of example of

(To be continued.)

he would just refer. He had been eight years in the island administer to the morbid vanity of self-magnifying schism!

He had been eight years in the island of St. Christopher; and it would be satisfactory to know that in the church in which he ministered he had been endeavouring to carry out the church according to the directions of the rubric. He had established daily service tween Austria and the Porte. The boundary re The Rev. F. Tremayne desires that all letters and apers, in future, be directed to him at Charleston, from 60 to 70 daily. In the course of the eight years, from having a weekly communion, his communicants had doubled; when he went there he found 200, now he had doubled; when he went there he found 200, now he had doubled; when he went there he found 200, now he had doubled; when he went there he found 200, now he had doubled; when he went there he found 200, now he had doubled; when he went there he found 200, now he had doubled; when he went there he found 200, now he had doubled; when he went there he found 200, now he had doubled; when he went there he found 200, now he had doubled; when he went there he found 200, now he had doubled; when he went there he found 200, now he had doubled; when he went there he found 200, now he had doubled; when he went there he found 200, now he had doubled; when he went there he found 200, now he had doubled; when he went there he found 200, now he had doubled; when he went there he found 200, now he had doubled; when he went there he found 200, now he had doubled; when he went there he found 200, now he had doubled; when he went there he found 200, now he had doubled; when he went there he found 200, now he had doubled; when he went there he found 200, now he had doubled; when he went there he found 200, now he had doubled; when he went there he found 200, now he had doubled; when he went there he found 200, now he had doubled; when he went there he found 200, now he had doubled; when he went there he found 200, now he had doubled; when he went there he found 200, now he had doubled; when he went there he found 200, now he had doubled; when he went there he found 200, now he had doubled; when he went there he found 200, now he had doubled; when he went there he found 200, now he had doubled; when he went there he found 200, now he had doubled; when he went there he found 200, now he had doubled; when he went there he found 200, now he had doubled; when he went there he fou 400. A point that had struck him (Mr. Finder) more representations and the projected loan has been completed.

New York, Jan. 14

New York, Jan. 14

New York, Jan. 14 very remarkable and strong feeling among the coloured persons of the West Indies to return to Africa. On one of the islands there are now no fewer than 700 persons willing to return to the shores of Africa, not to seek or dig for gold as in California, but to carry thither the unsearchable riches of Christ; to go forth under episcopal guidance, the instruments, under God, of conveying to their benighted parents, he might almost say, those blessings which they have derived from the church in the colonial settlements. That feeling appeared to him to be most providentially raised up at this time; and there was a most anxious desire in the West Indies that the feeling should be cultivated in England, that such stability should be be cultivated in England, that such stability should be but on account of ice could not approach net

ENGLAND. JESUS COLLEGE CHAPEL, CAMBRIDGE.

On all Saints day the choir of the chapel of Jesus Col-

On all Saints day the choir of the chapel of Jesus College Cambridge, was reopened, with full choral service, holy communion, and a sermon. The anthem was composed for the occasion by Dr. Walmisley, who presided at the organ. Those who have explored the building will remember a series of fine early English arches of an unusual character, in the triforium of the tower, but concealed from view from below by a flat ceiling above the great pier arches. These disfigurements have now bee all cleared away, and the following works completed:

A north aisle has been built to the choir and north transept on the foundations of one existing during the time of the nunnery, and communicating with the choir by two very fine arches, which were found complete (as were als two on the south side,) embedded in the masonry of the wall. Other arches, communicating with the north tran-sept, were discovered and opened; but have been filled with stone screen work for the sake of strength. choir itself, the east window, a modern one with glass by Willement, has been removed, and a lancet window of three lights and two panels, supposed to be an exact reproduction of the original one, has been substituted for it The side walls have been brought down to their ancie height, and a high pitched roof of trussed rafters of earl character has been raised upon them. This roof is board ed beneath with oak, all cut from the roof which was re moved, and its section forms a semidodecagon. It is di vided into square panels by larger and smaller ribs, the latter having bosses at their intersections. The tympanum formed by the roof above the east window is filled with a fine pentagonal window, and internally with two medal lious, containing floriated crosses. The whole of the roo is varnished, and the ribs and besses decorated with ver is varnished, and the ribs and bosses decorated with ver million and gold; but the portion above the sacrarium still further enriched with sacred devices on the panels it green, vermillion, white, and gold. The aisle roof is bluwith stars in white, and the rafters oak colour, the principals being relieved with vermillion. The choir is furnished with stalls and misereres in the upper row, and seate in the two lower there being a double row of bookboards with standards, the upper ones of very singular and handsome design, surmounted by sitting figures of academical and ecclesiastical personages. The stalls have no canopies, but a rich panelling behind them. The whole arrangement is thought to be almost identical with that of arrangement is thought to be almost identical with that the founder's stall-work, and, indeed, two of the old standards, which had been preserved in the college, well worked in. The floor is of black and red tiles between the stalls, and of black and white marble, mixed with er caustic tiles, in the sacrarium, three black marble ste forming the ascent to the altar. There is a magnifice lectern of brass in the centre of the stalls, and two nobbrass candlesticks upon the altar steps. The Litany design of the diagram of the college, of Elizabethan design. The covering of the altar is of green velve than design. superbly embroidered. The organ, which is placed in north aisle, is a fine instrument of beautiful tone, built the old models by Messrs. Bishop, of London, containing however, two stops of Father Smith's, one of which, a flute is from the old organ in Durham Cathedral. It has two On that occasion, also, the whole of the alms presented will be devoted to the erection of a School-house. Any of the members of the Association, and others desirous of contributing to the object, who was a discontributing to the object. the tower, as was at one time recommended in a pu journal. Mr. Sutton, a member of the College, in addi to munificent donations towards the restoration, has de ted much time in training some choir boys-to their gen ral education, as well as that necessary to qualify them for their peculiar and holy vocation.

### IRELAND.

POPERY AT HOME. MARIOLATRY.—The Vicar Apostolic of the Centra District has published a Pastoral, in which,—after interpreting "The woman clothed with the sun, and the mounder her feet, and on her head a crown of twelve stars." the Apocalypse, to signify "Mary preserved immacul from Satan by the grace of her Son, and defending the who fly to her patronage from that 'seducer of the who world,' who vents his rage against the woman'—he sta that he has received letters from every part of the di breathing one uniform and ardent devotion towards to mystery of Mary's immaculate preservation; and in co sideration of the approach of "the great festival of mystery (Dec. 8.) a festival which our fore fathers in gland were amongst the first to establish in the Weste Church, about which they loved to narrate marvello the flock the benefit of the indulgences in honour of Immaculate Conception "with which the Holy Father graced the district." The Pasteral further announces. fact that "His Holiness has placed the district und especial patronage of the Blessed Virgin conceived wout original sin," as an instalment of a return to the gold time of the grant of th old times," when England was called Mary's Down and exhorts them, "under the protection of that mys of the Immaculate Conception which completes praises," to pray in the language of St. Anselm, inter to this effect — "The world has Apostles, Patrial Prophets, Martyrs, Confessors, and Virgins - go excellent helpers, whom I desire suppliantly to enbut thou, O Lady, art better and higher than all helpers, for thou art the Mistress of these and all the saints, even of the angelie spirits, and not less so kings and mighty ones of the world, of rich and masters and servants, high and low; and what all any of them all. Why canst thou do all this, but beca thou art the Mother of my Saviour, the Queen of heave and earth, and of all the elements.

SALE OF PRIOR PARK, BATH -The Cornwall Gazett announces that the Popish establishment at Prior Par Bath, is virtually broken up, and that the property is the market, although not publicly announced for di the market, although not publicly annnounced for posal, from the wish of the parties to avoid the disc

of such an announcement.

DISMISSAL OF DR. GRATTAN.—It was stated a days since, that a letter had been received by Dr. G. fro. the Irish Government, calling upon him for an explan the "Irish Alliance." Dr. G. complied with the re out as the reasons he assigned for presiding at the m in question were not deemed satisfactory, the Lord Ch cellor has ordered his name "to be removed from amission of the Peace for the county of Kildare, the King's county."

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP CANADA.

New York, Jan. 14, 21 P. M

The Canada reached Halifax yesterday morning Corn Liverpool Markets.—Cotron advanced 4d. had improved, and was quoted at 29s @ 30s for white, and 28s @ 29s for yellow. Wheat was slightly better; best brands American flour, 25s; ordinary, 23s @ 23s 6d at which the market was firm. Money continued plet Consols closed at 964. American securities firm and demand. The bullion in the Bank of England was £1. 000,000, being the largest amount its vaults ever held. Commercial accounts from India satisfactory. England — Parliament will assemble for the despate

f business on the 3rd February.

FRANCE.—The Journal De Havre states on the thority of a private letter from the U. S. that the Cabi of Washington have just admitted the justness of the mand for indemnity made by M. Poussin, and which

the origin of his disputes with Mr. Clayton. Russia. - Russia was making rapid strides towards the AUSTRIA.—A mutiny broke out in one of the Austr

regiments stationed in Comorn, on the 19th ult., threwhich several superior officers were killed by the perated men.

Accounts from Vienna and Berlin to the 22nd nlt. st

that a rebellion on a most formidable scale had broken DIOCESE OF ANTIGUA.—One of the Archdeacons of the West Indies had left him (Mr. Pinder) only that morning, and from him he had gained one or two facts to which ing, and from him he had gained one or two facts to which formed the cordon on the Turkish frontier, so that formed the cordon on the Turkish frontier, so that formed the cordon on the Turkish frontier, so that formed the cordon on the Turkish frontier, so that formed the cordon on the Turkish frontier, so that formed the cordon on the Turkish frontier, so that formed the cordon on the Turkish frontier, so that formed the cordon on the Turkish frontier, so that formed the cordon on the Turkish frontier, so that formed the cordon on the Turkish frontier, so that formed the cordon on the Turkish frontier, so that formed the cordon on the Turkish frontier, so that formed the cordon on the Turkish frontier, so that formed the cordon on the Turkish frontier, so that formed the cordon on the Turkish frontier, so that formed the cordon on the Turkish frontier, so that formed the cordon on the Turkish frontier, so that formed the cordon on the Turkish frontier, so that formed the cordon on the Turkish frontier, so that formed the cordon on the Turkish frontier, so that formed the cordon on the Turkish frontier, so that formed the cordon on the Turkish frontier, so that formed the cordon on the Turkish frontier, so that formed the cordon on the Turkish frontier, so that formed the cordon on the Turkish frontier, so that formed the cordon on the Turkish frontier, so that formed the cordon on the Turkish frontier, so that formed the cordon on the Turkish frontier is the cordon of in Servia, Scalvonia, and the military boundaries are From their brethren in Tu rear is fully secured. they were assured beforehand of a support, whi

The Kingston Morning Journal of 19th Dec. says "by a vessel which arrived yesterday, we have recinformation respecting the invasion of Hayti and the bardment and destruction of the Haytian towns and vilby the Dominican fleet."

### From our English Files.

The Marquis of Westminister has just called together several aged and infirm labourers who have been employed on his estate at Eaton Hall, and pensioned them at from 3s. to 6s. a week each, according to their ability to obtain irther employment.

The first church built in England for the performance of divine worship, according to the rites of the Greek to his assertions. Church, has just been completed, and will shortly be pened in London-wall, Bishopsgate-street, London; —

Cherokee Indian youth, purchased by the clerk, for two blankets, of his parents, who were desirous that he should

to Mr. Richardson, the African traveller, in prosecuting his travels and researches in the great desert of Sahara, Soudon, and the regions of Bornon and the Lake Tshad. Mr. Richardson will be accompanied by Drs. Barth and verweg, Prussian savans, who are charged by Governent to draw up a scientific report.

The Port Natal gives an account of the doings of some ghty hunters :- " In our last we omitted to notice the n of Captain Faddy, Royal Artillery, and his com nions, from the two months' hunting expedition in the terior. From the following catalogue of trophies it will seen that the excursion has been one of no ordinary port, or the amount in substantial value of the game. The list, including a goodly array of no contemptible anonists, is as follows:—137 elephants, 42 buffaloes, 39 nds, 17 rhinoceroses, 1 lion, 8 koodoos, 1 hippopotamus, wild boars, 1 leopard, 2 brindled gnoos, 10 riet bucks, hartbeests, and 1 wolf."

THE POST OFFICE STRUGGLE. - We are glad to find at Churchmen and Dissenters are of one mind on this great question, and that the Lord's day Observance ciety is vigorously working the machinery at its command, and putting the clergy, magistrates, gentry, and merchants and traders of the whole kingdom in possession of important documentary evidence, and at the same time are moving the bishops, peers of the realm, members of parliament, and other influential parties.

The late William Etty died worth £40,000. The whole of his property has gone to another brother at

The French Academy, after discussing the new dictionary of the national tongue during nine years, have not yet completed the letter A.

RIGHT HON. FOX MAULE. - The Perth Courier states hat "Rumour says the above-named Right Hon. gentle-nan is intended eventually to fill the office of Colonial Seretary, should the retirement of Earl Grey be the result f the mismanagement with which that department has

en charged while under the presidency of the noble Earl." BISHOP GOBAT. - We are thankful to refer to the followng extract from a letter from Cairo, dated the 19th of vember last: - " The Bishop, after preaching a most ergetic serm on, and administering the Sacrament, was uch overcome. He was taken ill on the 5th, but better on the 6th. On the 7th he was again much worse, and coninued dangerously ill untill the 14th, when he was pro-nounced out of danger. On the 15th he had been sitting ap for a few hours, and contemplated leaving Egypt as n as possible.'

Not a single person in all the City prisons has fallen a

In one week, at Preston, twenty-one druggists sold 68 bs. 10z. 5\frac{1}{2}drs. of Godfrey's cordial, infants' preservative, yrup of poppies, opium, laudanum, and paregoric. At the Thames Police-office, on Friday, a half-starved

sempstress was charged with pawning three calico shirts. It transpired that the price allowed for making a shirt is only 3d., and but  $8\frac{1}{2}$ d. for three shirts.

The Kent Herald announces the discovery of a Roman phitheatre, nearly two hundred feet in diameter, at

Twenty men have perished at the mouth of the Tyne, by the up-setting of a life-boat. A "vessel had struck upon the Herd Sand, and four-and-twenty mariners put off in a life-boat to aid the crew. On gaining the vessel, off in a life-boat to aid the crew. On gaining the vessel, the boat was made fast to it by a rope at one end only, instead of two ropes as usual; and a heavy sea struck and capsized the boat. Only four of the men were saved.

The Grand Jury, composed almost et tirely of Reformers, found no bill, consequently the Ir spector General has once more been foiled in his attemp to crush an upright, honourable opponent." The Queen has conferred a pension of £100 per annum,

from the Civil List, upon Mr. George Petrie, one of the Honorary Secretaries of the Royal Irish Academy, who so well known for his extensive antiquarian researches. The Morning Chronicle "commissioner" finds that transfer of the Grammar School from Palermo to Galt. rears of age, the average earnings of each of whom is arpence-farthing a day,

Some French publishers, not content with attempting bscribers.—Literary Gazette.

# Colonial.

YORK ASSIZES, -(JANUARY 15, 1850.) Jacob Nell was tried for the murder of his wife and convicted. The Jury recommended the prisoner to mercy. He was then sentenced to be hanged on the 6th of February; the judge promising to lay the recommendation of the jury before the Executive.

THE INDIANS. - We mentioned in our last aat the government had at last agreed to come to terms with the Indians who were so illegally sent down from the Sault Ste. Marie. Last Saturday they paid them ninety pounds for their expenses and compensation for their recent trip. Several parties, on learning that the Executive had refused to listen to their claims, and had left them "to their own resources," came forward most generously to subscribe for their assistance. We are athorized to state that it has been decided to return the mounts to the several individuals who so kindly contrited; and to add that, ill-treated as these Red men have ee by those whose bounden duty it is to protect them m mjury or insult, they entertain the deepest feelings of gratunde towards those who so generously stepped forward to be friend them both in this way and by many ther personal acts of kindness. - Patriot.

We have learnt that a letter has been rerived from a mercautile house in London, asserting sitively that the British Cabinet has decided upon recommending a fixed duty of 5s. per bushel on all foreign wheat, for purposes of revenue. Whether this statement prove true or not, it indicates a change of opinion highly

The Globe denies the fact of Lord Elgin's ecal, and asserts that the only ground we had for stating t, was mere street rumour. Our authority was, a private etter from an officer of high rank in England to an officer Canada.—Patriot.

VALUABLE DONATION .- We learn that Ca-

We regret to learn that Mr. Baldwin has

We regret to learn that Mr. Baldwin has been very much indisposed for a few days past.

Brock District.

MB, HINCKS'S VISIT TO WOODSTOOK.

The Hon. Inspector General, accompanied by Mr Beaty, of Toronto, popularly known as "The Spouting Shoemaker," arrived in Woodstock on Monday last, and immediately after proceeded to Zorra. What reception he met among the dupes of Mr. Geo, Brown's politico-religious sophistry, and Mr. Joseph Leslie's levelling infidelity, we know not; but rumour says that it was cool in the extreme. On Thursday, about two o'clock, P.M., Mr. Hincks met his constituents in the Court House. Woodstock. The Court of Quarter Sessions and the District Court had commenced that day, consequently a large number of persons were present on business, who would not otherwise have been listeners to the honourable gentleman's oration. Tell it not in Toronto—publish it not in the purlieus of Emsley House—that although the weather was propitious, the sleighing excellent, the roads good, the people not busily employed, the Court adjourned, and every means taken to secure a crowd—through the medium of public placards and special messengers; only about 400 persons honoured the Hou, F. Hincks with their presence. The meeting in point of numbers was a conservative? He had rendered himself unworthy of election, and he (Mr. L.) had much pleasure in nominating Mr. Dixon. He was well fitted by integrity and ability to represent London, the was conservative? He had rendered himself unworthy of election, and he (Mr. L.) had much pleasure in nominating Mr. Dixon. He was well fitted by integrity and ability to represent London, the was conservative? He had rendered himself unworthy of election, and he (Mr. L.) had much pleasure in nominating Mr. Dixon. He was sool integrity and ability to represent London, the was conditional to represent London, the said was a private individual, as such he respected him, but would not support him. Mr. Wilson, he said, was moderate in his views, and therefore he would have been described leman was as great a failure as the meeting, Mr. Hincks aboured hard, but it was evidently up-hill work. With all his impudence, he was embarrassed, and notwithstanding his cunning, he produced but very little effect upon the audience. A few of his personal friends gave him an occasional cheer, but many were heartily disgusted with the greater part of his address. He declared at the outset that he came there to give an account of his Par-

the Ministry, or assign a single reason for the course which they pursued since their accession to power. M. Cameron's resignation was several times thrown in his teeth by persons in the room, but he said not a word on the subject. His address was long and unmeaning. He evidently spoke against time for the purpose of preventing his political opponents from any opportunity of replying

At the commencement of the hubbub, Mr. Hincks entered. At the commencement of the hubbub, Mr. Hincks entered, beyond in London-wall, Bishopsgate-street, London; —
The Ship Pandora, recently returned from the northern regions in search of Sir John Franklin, has brought home to Cherokee Indian youth, purchased by the clerk, for two blankets, of his parents, who were desirous that he should have an English education.

Government has determined to afford effectual assistance of Mr. Richardson, the African traveller, in prosecuting the one or the other to do with an assembly which had determined to stifle discussion and suppress truth. Mr. Hincks to his eternal disgrace also arose and forbid the audience to hear anything more from. Mr Vansittart. He did not say so in express words, but he stated his astonishment that Mr. V. would persist in striving to obtain a hearing after the meeting had expressed so much disapprobation, and although he had thought otherwise at first he was now convinced that the people could not pa-tiently listen to the discussion of so irritable a question. This had the desired effect, and Mr. V. was forced to sit down. Before doing so, however, he said "gentlemen, I bow to the wish of your leader, and I am not at all surprised that he should strive to prevent the discussion of this question. He is afraid that I would bring forward some very unpalatable truths." Mr. Charles DeBlaquierre, and Mr. G. Alexander both tried to obtain a hearing in succession, but without effect The latter repeatedly asked for but three minutes to put two questions to Mr. Hincks, Beaty then addressed the meeting, he made a tolerable fair canting stump speech, but entirely void of either argument or interest. He was followed by Mr. Joseph gentleman completely eclipsed Mr. Beaty in his denuncia-tions of Toryism, and his praises of the present Ministry. He declared that all the Tories who had ever been in office had embezzled the public funds, and wound up by tions of Toryism, and his praises of the present Ministry. He declared that all the Tories who had ever been in office had embezzled the public funds, and wound up by requesting the people to exercise patience, and not demand too much from the Ministry. When Mr. Lesslie had concluded, we left the Court House heavily disgusted with too mach from the Ministry. When Mr. Lesslie had concluded, we left the Court House, heartily disgusted with the proceedings of the day. We found also that many of Mr. Hincks friends had followed our example, and not a few of them expressed themselves ashamed of the conduct of their political allies, and dissatisfied with that of their political allies, and dissatisfied with that conduct of their political allies, and dissatisfied with that the conduct of their political allies, and dissatisfied with that conduct of their political allies, and dissatisfied with that the conduct of their political allies, and dissatisfied with that the conduct of their political allies, and dissatisfied with that the conduct of their political allies, and dissatisfied with that the conduct of their political allies, and dissatisfied with that the conduct of their political allies, and dissatisfied with that the conduct of their political allies, and dissatisfied with that the conduct of their political allies, and dissatisfied with that the conduct of their political allies, and dissatisfied with that the conduct of their political allies, and dissatisfied with the conduct of their political allies, and dissatisfied with that the conduct of their political allies, and dissatisfied with the conduct of their political allies, and dissatisfied with that the conduct of their political allies, and dissatisfied with that the conduct of their political allies, and dissatisfied with that the conduct of their political allies, and dissatisfied with that the conduct of their political allies, and dissatisfied with that the conduct of their political allies, and dissatisfied with that the conduct of their political allies, and dissatisfied with that the conduct of the conduc of their representative. Mr. Hincks was heard patiently throughout the whole course of his rambling address, and when he had concluded, J G. Vansittart, Esquire, requested leave to reply, which was granted by the Chairman. B. Vannorman, Esq. This was like gall and wormwood to the Hon. Inspector-General and his out-and out supporters. The former winced visibly under the lash, and the latter very soon evinced a determination to stifle of Mr. Dixon's speech he called for three cheers for the Queen which were given in the most enthusiastic manner. and the latter very soon evinced a determination to stifle discussion, suppress the truth, and prevent Mr. Vanstittart from continuing his address. Mr. V. arrived late, and not having heard the whole of Mr. Hincks' address, he was anable to take up and discuss seriatim, the different subjects introduced by his opponent. This brought him almost immediately to the vexing question of the last Oxford election, and although Mr. Hincks had dwelt for a considerable time on that subject, and had been patiently hard, his friends had the presently meanness trees all heard, his friends had the unmanly meanness to use all their endeavous to prevent Mr, Vanstitart from saying a word in reply. Such a scene now ensued as we have seldom, if ever witnessed. Groans, shouts, cheers, hiss and all manner of discordant sounds rose in one gran mass of confusion. —Abridged from British American.

PROSECUTION EXTRAORDINARY. - Th Woodstock British American of Saturday says:- "We sto the press to announce to our readers that the Hon. Franc Hincks, Her Majesty's Inspector General, instigated h Hincks, Her Majesty's Inspector General, instigated in subordinate in this District to prefer a complaint befor the Grand Jury, at the present Quarter Sessions of th Peace, against J. G. Vansittart, Esq., the late Inspector Licenses, for embezzlement. The bare accouncement the prosecution created an immense excitement, which increased when it became generally known that no causexisted for the action, except the malicious vindictivener

Gore District. The Trustees for Grammar Schools in th Gore District resolved, at their meeting on the 24th ult

FIRE. - About half-past eleven o'clock on Friday night last, the building occupied by Mr. Smith, as a saloon, and lately tenanted as Weeks' Hotel, was discobribe the public to buy books and engravings, by givag to each purchaser tickets in two lotteries now on foot, ave actually brought out a journal in which they offer ratuitous medical attendance and cheap medicines to the unremitting exertions of the firemen, and the snow formately lying on the roofs of the adjacent premises. the unremitting exertions of the firemen, and the snow fortunately lying on the roofs of the adjacent premises, the mischief extended no further. Mr. Kelly, the owner of the property, holds insurance in the Gore, Mutual, and Columbus Co., for £2000, so that his loss is fully covered.

-Journal & Express. SCANDALOUS .- On Wednesday night last some miscreants entered the graveyard of Christ's Church, and opened the grave of Mr. Geo. New, buried there on that day. They broke open the lid of the shell, and afterwards bored three augur holes in the lid of the coffin. Finding the latter filled with water, they abandoned their undertaking, and threw back the earth into the grave .-From the disturbed appearance of the moulds suspicion were aroused, and the friends of the deceased, on exami nation, discovered what we have related. We thou that the age of "body-snatching" had passed away, but it appears that some are yet to be found vile enough to disturb the dead.—Hamilton Journal.

London District.

THE NOMINATION. In accordance with the proclamation issued by the sheriff, the nomination of a fit and proper person to represent London in the Provincial Parliament, took place in front of the court-house on Wednesday last.

Shortly after twelve o'clock the business commenced.

The writ of election was got through with, a division demanded and given in favour of Mr. Wilson. L. Lawrason, Esq., proposed T. C. Dixon, Esq., and H. C R. Becher, Esq., seconded the nomination. Mr. Lawrason was obliged to raise his voice to an unusual pitch, to keep down the Radical gurglings. He was laughed at for his trouble, but what cared he for that? He said the affair was a truly laughable one all through, and no one disputed his word; yet it was not only laughable but very childish in John Wilson to throw up his seat. Nobody asked him to resign. If he wanted to go back again there was no reason for asking the electors to send him, he might have kept his seat. But this would not suit him. He wanted to go in another colour, he had turned his coat and consequently wished to gain both Conservative and Radical influence. By some he had been called a Tory, by others a Radical, but the more sensible had given him the name of "loose fish." Mr. L. wished to know if the nomination of Mr. Wilson by Mr. Mathews and Dr. Anderson, a leading Radical in town did not look rather VALUABLE DONATION.—We learn that Cale by Hopkins, Esq., has presented to the Library of the House of Assembly a full set, of the Journals and Appendices of the Upper Canada Lower House. There are thirty two volumes in the set and from the burning of the Parliamentary Libraries, they are exceedingly rare. A more valuable present could not have been made to the mational Library, and Mr. Hopkins deserves thanks for his liberality. It another set happens to be lying away in some mysterious corner, unused and unvalued, the possessor will have his patriotism sung "nine times a week in auld Nance Tinnock's," by sending them to the care of Mr. Todd.—Globe.

We recoret to learn that Mr. Baldwin has Conservative. Did the men he associated with shew that

eir presence. The meeting in point of numbers was a proper such that the meeting in point of numbers was a proper such that the meeting in point of numbers was a proper such that the meeting in point of numbers was a proper such that the meeting in point of numbers was a proper such that the meeting in point of numbers was a proper such that the meeting in point of numbers was a good man, but not fit to represent London, he was too violent. He did not believe in extreme mea-

outset that he came there to give an account of his Parliamentary conduct, and that he was ready to answer any
questions that might be put to him. Expectation ran high
but disappointment speedily followed. Instead of giving
an account of his Stewardship, he attacked the British
American League. He formed for himself a political man
of straw, and spent an hour in picking the effigy to pieces.

He abused Mr. Gamble, ridiculed the Protectionists, eu- | followed in succession for some time. We fully intended abused Mr. Gamble, redictiled the Protectionists, enissed the Free Traders, and did everything but defend
Ministry, or assign a single reason for the course which
y pursued since their accession to power. M. Caron's resignation was several times thrown in his teeth
out of his "clish-maclaver." There were some important points, however, which he could not shirk. He asked who had turned their coats. The question was speedily answered—John Wilson had. He denied it, he would answered—John Wilson had. He denied it, he would prove that the Conservatives had. He was the same as he had always been. (Laughter.) The Conservatives had advocated rioting and mischief, they were opposed to law and order. They had opposed the Governor because he had sanctioned the Rebellion Losses Bill, which he dared to call a loyal one. (Ironical cheers.) He did not support the principles of that Bill, but the Governor's sanction, because His Excellency had no other course to pursue. (Cheers and hisses.) The Conservatives had not denounced the insults offered to His Excellency in Mondenounced the insults offered to His Excellency in Mon-treal. Not one Conservative had raised his voice against that outrage. Meetings had been held all over the try, and one was held at St. Thomas, where Mr. Ermatinger had declared that they identified themselves with the mob of Montreal. (Cries of "that's false, Mr. Ermatinger did not do so.") He (Mr. Wilson) had not turned his coat—he was still a Conservative. If to support Constitutional Government and oppose Annexation was turning his coat, then the charge was correct. (Cries of "why did you resign?") He had resigned out of respect to the electors. You may laugh, but I tell you such is the case. He had resigned on a great Constitutional question. He was determined to support the Constitution of England.—
The Governor General must be supported in the stand he has made. He had resigned because the Conservatives

opposed Lord Elgin. A bystander asked him, "What about the Clergy Reserves?" He replied, that such as were now vested rights, he would not interfere with; but such as were not, he would wish to be appropriated to educational purposes. His only wish was to represent London satisfactorily to the electors.—(Cries of "Why did you not keep your seat gument or interest. He was followed by Mr. Joseph Leslie, Inspector of Roads for the Home District. This gentleman completely eclipsed Mr. Beaty in his denuncia-Mr. Armstrong was likewise nominated, but did not in condemnation of the Ministry, and was listened to attentively. We are unable to give even the heads of his speech. We may perhaps give it in detail next week.— London Times.

TORONTO MARKETS.

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op	Flour, superfine (in Barrels)	21 9	a	0
cis	Do. fine (in Bags)	19 0	a	20
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NOTICE Midland District Diocesan Church Society. Meetings in connection with the above named Society will be held, D.V., as follows:— Clark's Mills, Tuesday, January 22d, 1850, at 2½ P.M. Fredericksburgh, Wednesday, Adolphustown, Thursday, Bath, Friday, 25th,

Victoria District. Anderson's-Huntingdon, Monday, Jan. 28th ... 2 P.M. " ... 6 P.M. 29th... 11 A.M. Clair's-Hungerford. Jamieson's Mills, Tuesday, Madoc Mills, Wednesday, Madoc Mino,
Blakely's,
John's, Marmora, Thursday,
Sine Settlement, Friday,
Sine Settlement, Friday,
February ist ... 11 A.M.
" ... 6 P.M.
" ... 6 P.M. 30th... 10 A.M.

SALTERN GIVINS, Sec. for the Country. The Niagara District Barnch of the Diocesan Church

Society.

The Members of this Branch are hereby notified, that the next Annual meeting will (D. V.) be held at St. Catherines, on Wednesday, February 27th, at half-past six that the state of the control of the state of the sta Catherines, on Wednesday, February 27th, at half-passist o'clock, P.M. The Managing Committee will meet in the Church at one o'clock. It is requested that the Report from the several Parochial Associations be furnished to the Secretary, by Wednesday the 20th, at later; and that all monies be transmitted to the Treasurer, G. Rykert, Esq.

T. B. FULLER, Secretary. Thorold, January 12th, 1850.

NOTICE. The Annual Public Meeting of the Midland and Victoria District Branch of the Church Society will be holden at Kingston, on Wednesday, January 30th, at Seven

Reports are requested from the Parochial Associations in T. H. M. BARTLETT, Secretary. Kingston, Jan. 4, 1850.

Gore and Wellington District Branch of the Church Society. Parochial Meetings will be held in behalf of the above, n the several Parishes and Missions of the united Districts

Galt, Monday January 28th, 1850, at 7 P.M. Paris, Tuesday " 29th, " at 11 A.M.
Brantford, " " at 7 P.M.
Ancaster, Wednesday 30th, " at 11 A.M.
Dundas, " " at 7 P.M. Stony Creek, Thursday 31st, " at 11 A.M. Stony Creek, Inursolay 5181, at 17 A.M.
Wellington Square, at 7 P.M.
Oakville, Friday, Feb'y. 1st, at 11 A.M.
Elora, Tuesday 12th, at 11 A.M.
Guelph, at 7 P.M. Annual Meeting at Hamilton, Tuesday
February 26th, 1850 at 7P.M.

The Clergy and Churchwardens are requested to make all necessary arrangements — and it is respectfully suggested, that Churches should not be used on these occaions, unless where it is impossible to procure any other place of meeting.

J. GAMBLE GEDDES, Secretary.

NOTICE. Newcastle District Branch of the Church Society.
The Annual Parochial Meetings of this District Branch

Seymour, Tuesday, February 19th, 1850 .... 11 A.M. Colborne, Wednesday, "20th ".... 11 A.M. Grafton, Wednesday, "" " .... 6½ P.M. Grafton, Wednesday, "Cobourg (Annual District Meeting), Thurs-" 21st, " ... 7 P.M. J. WILSON, Secretary pro tem.

Midland Clerical Association. The members of this Association are hereby respectfully notified, that the next meeting will be held (D. V.) at the residence of the Rev. Job Deacon, Rector of Adolphustown, on Wednesday 23rd and Thursday 24th of

SALTERN GIVINS, Secretary.
Mohawk Parsonage, Dec., 20th, 1849.

NOTICE.

A NY Person having in their possession any of the following Notes of The Commercial Bank of the Midland \$5-No. 80733, date March, 1846. \$5-No. 1912, " July, 1847. \$5-No. 1287, " " " \$5-No. 7786, " " "

Will confer a favour by informing the Subscriber of such fact. "Church" Office, 7 King Street West. Toronto, January 16th, 1850.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED. AN INDEX

TQ THE STATUTES OF CANADA. From 3 & 4 Victoria, to 12 & 13 Victoria, inclusive, 1840 to 1850.

COMPRISING all the Acts passed, in force, and ed. in Upper and Lower Cana A Chronological Index, hewing the date of receiving the Royal Assent.

ÆMILIUS IRVING, Barrister-at-Law. ROYAL 8vo. PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

ent through the Post at the cost of three or four pence only, and be mailed to any address on receipt of One Dollar—(Post-Paid.) on receipt of One Donar—1.

HENRY ROWSELL, Publisher.

King Street, Toronto.

25-3in

Parties desirous to obtain copies of the above are requested to for-ward their names and addresses to the Publisher. The work can be sent through the Post at the cost of three or four pence only, and wil

WILLIAM BAILEY,

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hair Cutter and Dresser, Wig and Toupee Manufacturer. WELLINGTON BUILDINGS KING STREET.

EAST, TORONTO, Late with Fox and Truefitt, Burlington Arcade, London, Plaiter of Hair, Ear Drops, Watch Guards, Broaches, Bracelets, Rings, &c., &c.,

AS constantly on hand a well's lected assortment of Ladies' Frontlets, Plain Braids, Front and Black Plaits, bunches of Ringlets, &c.: all of which are made in the most novel styles, and of first-rate workmanship. Children's hair carefully cut and tastefully arranged.

Families attended at their own residences, on the shortest notice Private appartments for Hair Cutting.

PROFESSOR BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS, OR ME-DICATED COMPOUND, Restoring, Preserving and Beautifying Hair, Eradicat-ing Scurf and Dandruff, and Curing Diseases of the Skin, Glands, and Muscles, Cuts,

Stings, Bruises, Sprains, &c.

the Skin, Glands, and Muscles, Cuts,
Slings, Bruises, Sprains, &c.

Endorsed by the first professional talent in the United States; its efficacy attested by thousands of well-known citizens; sold at a price which places it within the reach of every family; recommended by journals of the highest standing in the country; equally applicable to two specific and widely different purposes and everywhere in demand, BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS may be fearlessly pronounced, on the most incontestible evidence, the Best, the Cheapest, the most Popular preparation for restoring and beautifying the Hair, Eradicating Scurf and Dandruff, and curing all Diseases of the Skin, the Muscles and Glands, which has ever been offered to the Public, either in the Old World or New. It stands alone—"It has no brother, and is like no brother." A volume of authentic testimony and analytical proof of its value accompanies every bottle. To gainsay the record is impossible for every purchaser adds one more to the legion of witnesses arrayed in its behalf.

The philosophy of its operation is simple. Its first action is upon the Skin. It gently stimulates every torpid vessel, and enables Nature, by a vigorous, healthful effort, to throw off any inflammation, cruption, or exfoliation of the external membranes. If the inflammation be caused by a cut, sprain, or bruise, the effect is the same. The absorbents are invigorated, the extravasated blood is soon taken up, and all painful discoloration is removed. In Rheumatism, Swellings of the Glands, and all affections of the integuments, it acts specifically through the pores and the absorbents upon the seat of the disease.

Its wonderful effects in renewing, glossing, heaut fying and cleansing the hair, are all produced through its primary influence upon the skin of the head. The invigorating fluid enables the scalp to perform its functions properly. The scurf and dandruf which a singgish circulation had allowed to accumulate are thrown off—the vegetative principles fluids its way to the vesicles in which t latent roots, and this the placed by new ones.

Remember that this Double Antidote—this specific for diseases of the skin and matchless beautifier of the hair—is sold from fifty to one hundred per cent. cheaper than any other preparation for the hair

out.
Sold in large bottles, price 1s. 9d., at the principal office, 139 Broadway, and by his Agents generally throughout the United States and Canada.
WILLIAM BAILEY, Hair Cutter, Wig Maker, &c., No. 3, Well

lington Buildings, King Street East, Toronto, is appointed Wholesale and Retail Agent for Canada, where at all times may be had a supply of the above celebrated medicine. Toronto, January 16th, 1850. Just Published at this Office,

MEMORIAL of the REV. W. H. RIPLEY, being with Notes and Additions, the Sermon preached in mity Church, on the Sunday after his decease. For Sale at the Depository of the Church Society, No. 5, King Street West, and at the principal Booksellors. Toronto, January 9th, 1850.

The Colonist and Patriot to copy one week. Just Published at this Office, THE CHURCHMAN'S POCKET ALMANAC

d for Memoranda, price Is. 3d. For sale at the principal Booksellors.

Toronto, December 1848. THE BAZAAR

IN aid of the Funds for the Repair of St. John's CHURCH, will be held on THURSDAY, the 31st inst., in the Large Room of the Commercial Hotel. Sales to commence at Eleven o'clock and continue till Five, be resumed at Seven and close at Nine.

Admission 73d., children half-price.
Contributions and Donations will be gratefully acknowledged by—
MRS. G. B. HALL,
MRS. FERGUSON,

MRS. FERGUSON,

" JOHN HALL, and BENSON, " TAYLOR. " PERRY,

A Concert, Of Vocal and Instrumental Music will be given on WEDNESDAY the 30th the proceeds to be appropriated towards the same object—Particulars in future Bills. Peterborough, January 1st, 1850.

King's College, Toronto.

University, Upper Canada College, and District Scholarships; Established by the College Council, October 1846.

A T an EXAMINATION, held on October 17th, 18th, 19th and 20th, 1849, the following Candidates were ected Scholars: Scholarships. I. HUGGARD, (J. T.) University Classical,

U. C. College.
Johnstown
Dist. Grammi
School,
Brockville.
Home Dist.
Gram. School
Toronto. 2. MEUDELL, (Wm.) University Mathematical, 3. CROMBIE, (E.M.A.) Home District, SUBJECTS OF EXAMINATION FOR 1850,

Homer, Iliad. Bb. I. and VI.

— Odyssey, B. IX.,

Kenophon, Anabasis, B. I.

Lucian, Vita, Charon and Timon.
Virgil, Eneid, Bb. II. and VI.

Sallust, Bell. Catilin.
Horace, Odes, B. I.

Ovid, Fasti, B. I.

Translation into Latin Verse and Prose.

The number of vacancies in 1856 will be twenty-four-one for ear District, two for U. C. College, and two for the University. The C. College and District Scholars are entitled to exemption from Dues and Fees during three years from the date of their election; i University Scholars enjoy, in addition to the above, the privilege rooms and commons without charge, or in lieu thereof, an allowar for Board and Lodging during the same period. The only qualifications for election are stated in the subjoined extract from the regulations.

tions for election are stated in the subjoined extract from the regulations:—

"1. Candidates for the District Scholarships to be required to produce certificates of the residence of their parents or guardians in their respective districts during the year previous to the Examination—of their having themselves received instruction within the district whose Scholarship they desire to obtain, during the same period; and of good conduct, signed by the Principal, Head Master, or Tutor, under whose charge they have been. The Candidates for the Upper Canada College Scholarships, to be required to produce certificates of attendance at that institution during the year previous to the Examination, and of good conduct, signed by the Principal. The above certificates to be lodged with the Registrar at least one fortnight before the day of Examination."

"2. No Candidate to be elected a scholar, unless he shall have been places in the first class in one department (either Classics or Mathematics) and not lower than the fourth class in the other (either Mathematics or Classics.)"

HENRY BOYS, M. D.

HENRY BOYS, M. D., Registrar, K. C.

TUITION.

THE REV. J. G. D. MACKENZIE, B.A. Incumbent of St. Paul's Church in this City, will re-open his PRIVATE SCHOOL on Saturday, the 5th January next.

His School is conducted on Church principles. Whilst every effort is made to teach the usual branches of secular education on a sound and accurate system, the Pupils are diligently trained in "the Churchman's faith and practice." Terms per Quarter :

The ordinary branches of an English Education and the Mathematics 2 10 0 The same, with the Greek and Latin Classics, 3 0 0 The French Language, (extra) 1 0 0 Boarding (washing included) 8 15 0 In the department of the French Language, MR. McKenzie has secured the efficient services of Mons. Deslandes. Hours of Instruction, 9, A.M., to 2, P.M., five days in the week. VACATIONS.—Ten days at Christmas, a week at Easter, a week at Whitsuntide, five weeks at Midsummer, with a few occasional Holizays. lays.

It is expected that the Dues will be paid in advance, or during the surrent Quarter.

His Lordship the Bushop of Tokonto has kindly consented to be Aurent Quarter.

His Lordship the Bhishop of Toronto has kindly consented to be Visitor of the School.

The Suburb of Yorkville is situated at the distance of about one mile and a half from the lty Hall, and is considered to be a very nealthy and pleasant locality

Toronto, December 26th, 1849.

TO THE CLERGY. JUST RECEIVED, at "The CHURCH" SERMON PAPER:

Toronto, December 18, 1849.

EDUCATION.

THE REV. H. N. PHILLIPS informs his Friends, that he has removed his Establishment from TORONTO to PICTON, with the view of receiving into his Family a few Boarders, of not more than sixteen years of age, to be Educated with his own

of not more than sixteen years of age, to be Educated with his own sons.

In order to render his system of Education as complete and perfect as possible, he will devote his time solely to the Care and Instruction of his Pupils.

A prominent feature in his plans is, that those placed under his roof, be not allowed, even during the hours of relaxation, to be without proper surveillance, thus preventing those fatal practices which but too often have their origin when bors ought to be engaged in such healthy recreations as will refit them for study, and thus, too, uniting, what indeed can never be separated without indicting incalculable injury on youth—moral and intellectual training.

The advantages offered at Picton, beautifully situated as it is amid the picturesque scenery of the Bay of Quinte, easy of access both by Land and Water, and remote from the frequent excitement of more populous Towns, appear, in every respect favourable to this design.

Besides half-yearly public examinations, there will be weekly rectations, and frequent lectures on scientific subjects, illustrated by diagrams and suitable apparatus.

The comfort and health of Boarders will receive from MRS PHIL-LIPPS peculiar and unremitted maternal care.

TERMS: For Board and Tultion, in all the ordinary branches of a sound English Education, with the Greek and Latin Languages, and the Marhematical sciences—£50 per annum, payable quarterly in advance. The terms for Day Scholars may be known by personal application. Picton, October 16th, 1849.

Governess.

A LADY is desirous of obtaining a situation as
Governess for young Children or to superintend a houshold.
References to the Rev. J., Geddess, and the Rev. W. Lewing, letters
to be addressed Y. Z., post-paid to the Hamilton Post Office.

December 26th 1849. LADY is desirous of obtaining a situation as

THOMAS WHEELER, Watch Maker, Engraver, &c., No. 10, KING STREET EAST, TORONTO.

CLOCKS AND WATCHES of all descriptions cleaned and repaired in the best manner. Reserving in all-its branches neatly executed. Arms, Crests yphers, Devices, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Visiting and Professional ards, and Book Plates, engraved to order, upon the shortest notice,

Company and Lodge Seals executed in the best manner, and designs furnished for selection, if required.

Notary Public Seals engraved, either with or without crests, and forwarded to Gentlemen living in distant parts of the crovince, upon reference to any respectable person in the City, or upon receiving a remittance through the Post Office. Coats of Arms found and emblazoned.

Reference, for ability and intgrity, ndly permitted to the LORD BISHOP of Toronto. Toronto, November 7tn. 1849.

THOMAS BILTON, Merchant Tailor and Robe Maker, No. 2, WELLINGTON BUILBINGS.

No. 2, WELLINGTON BUILDINGS.

Begs to intimate that his usual choice assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, have arrived: comprising the most fashionable shades in BEAVERS and DOESKINS. together with a good variety of Scasonable Vestings, &c.

The Subscriber, considering that the distinguished patronage with which his Establishment has for several years been favoured, is the most satisfactory assurance that the Quality and Style of his Goods, as well as the conducting of the Tailoring Department, have met with the approbation of a discerning public, would merely state, that no effort shall be wanting on his part to secure a continuance of the same.

A SEETCH

Toronto, Nov. 22, 1849.

OF THE RISE AND PROGRESS OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND, IN THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN PROVINCES.

By Thomas Beamish Akins, Esq., Halifax, Nova Scotia. Printed y W. Caunabell, No. 3, Comor's Wharf; and sold by William Jossip, at his Book Store, Granville Street. This Pamphlet was ublished with a view to aid the Funds of the Diocesan Churchocicty of Nova Scotia, and any Funds from the Sale will be devoted that process. ale at the Depository of the Church Society f he Dioces

JUST RECEIVED from ENGLAND,

SKETCHES OF CANADIAN LIFE, Lay and Ecclesiastical, illustrative of Canada and the Cauadian Church. By a Presbyter of the Diocese of Toronto. Published by DAVID BOGUE, Loudon, 1849. Price 10s. currency. "As a guide to the real state of affairs in Canada, as it would strike the eyes of a Churchman, the volume is as instructive as it is rendered attractive by the incidents of the story, and the animation of he style in which it is told,"—John Bull.

For Sale at the Depository of the Church Society, of the Diocese of Toronto, and at HENRY ROWSELL'S. King-street

W. TOWINSEND, DROFESSOR OF MUSIC, respectfully intimates to the Ladies and Gentry of Toronto, and its Vicinity, that he will be happy to receive orders for Tuning and epairing PIANO FORTES, on the shortest notice.

RResidence—N. W. corner of Bay and Richaond-atreets. September , 1849.

Governess.

A YOUNG LADY wishes for an Engagethe Country.
The most respectable References can be given.
Letters to be addressed A. M., (post-paid) to this paper.
Togonto, Sept. 12, 1849.

Church Organ for Sale. DESCRIPTION of ORGAN, a handsome case painted Mahogany, with Gilt Front Pipes—10 fee high, 64 feet wide. 4 feet deep—stops as follows:—Stop Diapason Open Diapason, Principal, Dulciano, Flute. Fifteenth, with pedal to take off the Chorus Stops. Price £150, on time with interest.

Apply to the undersigned,

LEWIS MOFFAT,

THOMAS D. HARRIS, of St. James's.

Toronto, August 11th, 1849. To the Clergy. WIDOW LADY in reduced circum

A stances, will be glad to furnish Clergymen with SURPLICES, made after a pattern secured from the celebrated Robe Maker, Ede, 109 Fleet Street. London;
All necessary particulars may be known by enquiring at the Church Society's House, 5, King Street West.

Toronto, July, 1849.

Tutor.

YOUNG MAN educated at U. C. College, who A has had some Experience in Teaching, and who is now residing in Toronto, is desirous of giving PRIVAT & LESSONS to such as wish to devote time to extra studies.

Terms moderate. Reference may be made to Thos. Champion, Esg., Church Society's House, 5, King Street West.

Toronto, Dec. 12, 1849.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, having resolved on establishing a Branch of their Book and Stationary Business in Toronto will carry on the same at the Store in King Street, adjoining Messr BECKETT & Co., under the firm of ANDRW. H. ARMOUR & Co. ANDREW. H. ARMOUR, HEW RAMSAY,

By his Attorney, Toronto, December 5th, 1849.

THE CHARGE

Of the Ven. the Archdeacon of York, delivered at the recent Visi-ation of that Archdeaconry.— PRICE 9d. For sale at the Depository of The Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, and at H. Rowsells, King Street TORONTO.

Toronto, Nov. 14, 1849. Governesses. TWO YOUNG LADIES, Members of the Church

of England, wish to meet with engagements as Governesses, or the Elder as Companion to a Lady, and the Younger where the children are young and music not required. Most respectable recerences can be given. Apply by by letter post paid to M. A. C., Seymour East, Canada West.

on Wednesday, the 9th of January, 1850. TERMS PER QUARTER:
reparatory Forms,
ollege Form, J. P. DE LA HAYE,

Toronto, January 2nd, 1850.

No paper to insert unless directed so to do. THE PRINCIPAL OF UPPER CANADA COLLEGE

Collector Upper Canada College

HAS a vacancy for ONE private resident Pupil.

Upper Canada College.

Toronto, January 2nd, 1850.

23-4in SEMINARY.

ROSEDALE HOUSE. THE MISSES MACNALLY beg to announce

that their SEMINARY will RE-OPEN after the Christmas recess, on January 7th, 1850; when the classes will be resumed.

26 Wellington Street Toronto, Jan. 2, 1850.

23-4in.

SCHOOL.

MISS SCOBIE begs respectfully to inform her Friends and the Public, that her SCHOOL will re-open after the Christmas Vacation, on Monday, the 7th of January.

Adelaide Street West, Toronto, January 2ud, 1850.

Editorial:—Bishop's Circular;—The United States and Christmas Vacation, on Monday, the 7th of January.

23-4in

Editorial:—Bishop's Circular;—The United States and Christmas Vacation, on Monday, the 7th of January.

The Church Society of the Diocese

HAS ALWAYS FOR SALE, AT THE Depositorg, No. 5, Ring-Street West,

A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF BIBLES, PRAYER BOOKS, & HOMILIES, IN GREAT VARIETY OF BINDINGS.

ALSO, ALL THE Books and Tracts on the Catalogue of the S. P. C. K., as well as large numbers of Miscellaneous Books, suitable for Rewards and Sunday School and Parochiel Libraries.

Toronto, December 19, 1849.

HALSEY'S FOREST WINE AND PILLS. THIRTY LIVES SAVED!

No example on record furrnishes a greater proof of the efficacy of any medicine in Cholera than the following fro Capt. John Wilson, commander of the Steamboat Swisture, while on her passage up the Mississippi river. Capt Wilson is well known by many in the Western Country as a highly respectable and humane man.

Lewisville, July 1st 1849 DR. G. W HALSEY.-Dear Sir,-The ravages of the Cholera in every part our country impels me as a duty I owe to humanity, to make known what your Forest Pills and Wine have done in this dreadful disorder on board of my vessel. On the 10th of June while on my way from new Orleans to Lewisville, as master with great severity. On the first appearance of it three per sons were attacked; being no physician present I gave them such medicines from my medicine chest as I thought best. Two out of the three, however, died. On the following day even more was taken, and great alarm prevailed among the passengers. I was then informed that a quantity of your medicines were on board the Steamer, belonging to one of the passengers, Mr. J. M. Prime of New Orleans. Which a determination to do all in my power to save the lives of my fellow beings. I lost no time in procuring of Mr. Prime two dozen bores of the Pills, and as many bottles of the Forest Win To each of those who had the disorder, I gave five of the Pill and as soon as they began to operate well, two table spoonsfu of the Wine, repositing the dose of Wine five or six times du-ring twenty-four hours. This, to the surprise and joy of al on board, proved effectual, and they all recovered. Store new cases continued to occur daily, until the whole number reac ed to thirty-three. I followed up the same course, giving the Pills and Wine always in the first stages of the disease, so every case they proved completely successful. Out of th were lost, and those two died before your medicinese wer known to be on board the boat. Thirty cases were treated wit your Pills and Forest Wine, and was the only medicine given them, all of whom recovered, and enjayed good health during

the remainder of the passage'

rs, &c., JOHN WILSON, Commander of the Steamer Swiftsure Yours, &c.,

TO THE LADIES. Nothing in the world is more absurd than the custom o using paints, chalks &c.. to improve the countenance. A affected gaudiness quite unbecoming and disgusting; besides, the frequent use of cosmeticks destroy the fine texture of the skin, giving it a coarse, palid, nunatural cast. True heanty and loveliness accompany the highest perfection of health which again invariably follows the PUREST STATE OF THE BLOOD. What artificial appendages equal that vivid expression of countenance which eminates from blooming health? What paints compare with the crimson colored blood casting its brilliant reseate bue through the transparent text of the skin? What charms are more captivating than the of nature, in her highest perfection? Let Dr. Hasley's Fore Wine supply the place of all cosmeticks. The use of the excellent wine for a short time creates pure, rich blood which coursing through the veins, penetrates the minutest fibres to

pimples and blotches to disappear, imparting a vivid rosy co our to the skin, and brilliant expression of the eyes. THIS IS NATURAL BEAUTY. In coroboration of these facts, Dr. Halsey has many testimonials. The following is from a lady of the most respectab standing in society, sent to us by her own brother, residing i

Rutgers Street. NEW YORK, JULY 7TH, 1849. DR. G. W. HALSEY,-As you have kindly requested me to state the result proceed ing from the use of your Forest Wine and Pills, in the case my sister, Mary T. Maxwell, I cheerfully comply, believing in o disparagement to give my signature in evidence of the excel

lent qualities of your medicines,
My sister, from her youth, had been in very delicate health complaining frequently of weakness of the chest, attended with a cough. About the age of eighteen she began to get much medicines she had not been able to go out of the house, countenance was greatly emmaciated, yellow, and sickly. very much sunken, and her cough increasing. In fine she bore every appearance of soon becoming an unhappy victim to consumption. At this time I procured for her some of your Forest Wine and Pills, which she commenced using according to the directions. She gradually improved as she followed up the use of them. Her first symptoms of recovery was an uncommonly good appetite, her face finally became smooth, and her checks rosy. Her cough left her altogether. She is now strong and vigorous, and presents the finest example of health I ever watnessed.

JOHN S. MAXWELL.

ever watnessed.

What my brother has said of me above is literally true

MARY T. MAXWELL

For Sale by my only Agent in Toronto, ROBERT LOVE, Druggist, No. 5, King street, near the Corner of Yonge-street. A PHYSICIAN'S REMEDY

For affections of the Lungs, Shortness of the Breath, &c.
Sussex county, N. J., Nov. 8th, 1847. Sussex county, N. J., Nov. 8th, 1847.

Dr. Seth W. Fowle,—Dear Sir: I have been induced, in consumer of the benefits received from your medicine, to add my test many in favour of its extraordinary healing properties. Having be afflicted for several months with a severe Lung Disease, under white I laboured with shortness of breath, and great bodily weakness, if we recommended by a Physician of Hacketstown, N. J., to try Diwistance of the commended by a Physician of Hacketstown, N. J., to try Diwistance of the commended by the commended by the commended by the commended by the companies of the commended by the co

Respectfully yours,
THEODORE J. ALLAN. Remember that spurious imitations are abroad. Buy non-ithout the written signature on the wrapper Price one dollar pe-ottle, or six bottles for five dollars.

The genuine is signed I. BUTTS. For Sale by ROBT, LOVE, and LYMAN & KNEESHAW, Drug-gists, King Street, only Agents for Toronto Unprecedented Sale of Bogle's Hyperion. The unprecedented sale of Bogle's Hyperion The unprecedented sale of Bogle's Hyperion Fluid has met well as the satisfaction it gives, is just what we predicted for have not the least doubt it will superced every article for twhen its superior qualities are more generally known. The long despaired of getting such an article and now they have are in raptures with it. To all whose hair is falling off, turning or troubled with dandruff, we say try the Hyperion Fluid, in by Wm. Bogle, 228 Washington street.

For Sale by ROBERT LOVE, Druggist, King Street, only Agen for Toronto. At Scarboro, on the 13th inst, the wife of the Rev. W. Stewart Darling, of a son.

At Hamilton, on the 11th instant, Mrs. Josias Bray of On the 12th ult., the wife of the Rev. R. Garrett, Missionary of Brock, H. D. of a daughter.

At Woodstock, on the 10th inst, the Lady of H. C. Barwick, Esq., of a son. MARRIED.

On 22nd December, at St. Thomas's Church Brock, by the Rev. R. Garrett, Alfred Wyatt Esq., late of Chelten-ham England, to Sarah Charlotte from the daughter of the late Major Joseph Thompson, of Her Majesty's 40th Regi

At Kingston, on Tuesday, the 8th January 1850 by the Canada West.

December 5th, 1849.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE

Willard Esq., of Kingston.

At St. Paul's Church, Kingston on Tuesday, the 8th January, 1850.

At St. Paul's Church, Kingston on Tuesday, the 8th January, 1850.

liam Allen, Sydenham, to Jesse, youngest daughter of the late George McClellan, Esq., of Kircudbright, Scotland "Nodland, A Lay"-in our next. We have received the communications of Aliquis and A Subscriber, both having reference to the leasing of the consecrated ground attached to St. James' Church. We

have already distinctly stated our views on the matter, but as it is now finally disposed of, we feel that we have no option, but to decline being accessory to prolonging LETTERS received to Wednesday, January 16th, 1850 Rev. Dr. Lyons, rem.; Rev. H'y. Patton, rem.; Rev.

Dr. Bethune, rem.; Rev. Mr. King, rem.; As't. Com. Gen. Trew, rem., vol. 13, per H. Charles, Esq.; Messrs. McPherson & Crane, rem.; Rev. F. Tremayne, rem. vol. MADAME DESLANDES begs to intimate that Studies will be resumed at ROSEDALE, after the Christmas Vacation, on Monday, the 7th of January, 1850. CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

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Immanuel.

Bishop Seabury and the Nonjuring Bishops

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

Second Page

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

Markets

### Poetry. Walla and

THE BRITISHER WEST. ng the loving and filial appeal of Young Canada to the paternal affection of that Right Worshipful old Squire, John Bull. BY E. DENROCHE, MISSIONARY, CANADA WEST.

"England, with all thy faults I love thee still."-Cowpen.

Though cold, Father John, be our climate,
Our hand-grasp is warm as thine own;
And though distant the land we inhabit,
Our heart-homage circles the throne,\*
Long since was its loyalty tested !—
No red-coats defended the land,
But our weomapre, rush'd on the traile;\*

No red coats defended the land,
But our yeomanry rush'd on the traitor
And crushed him with musket in hand,
Father John,
And crushed him with musket in hand,
Then cheer, Father John, thy poor children;
Ay, bless them with thorough good will;
Thy emigrant offspring, believe us
Are true-hearted Britishers still.

What, though perverse political counsels
Have put our lov'd Queen off her guard,
'Twere a crime to indemnify traitors.
And a sin faithful men to discard.

No time can true principles vary, Or ever make wrong to be right; Nor could all the estates of Great Britain Persuade us that black can be white,

Persuade us that black can be white.

Persuade us that black can be white.

Still, bless. Father John, thy poor children:
For this, our belief don't disown:
If firm be our honest convictions,
We prove ourselves "bone of thy bone."

Long ago, Father John, thou did'st teach us
To act on the true Christlan plan,
And that plan it is:—ALWAY TO RESDER
OBEDIENCE TO GOD BFFORE MAN!
We grieve o'er the stain on our statutes;—
The rebel reward-bill we spurn;
And yet still to the crown of "Old England"
Our hearts in full fealty we turn,
Father John,
Our hearts in full fealty we turn,
But look not mistrustful and chill;
For, believe us, we western Canadians
Are true-hearted Britishers still.

The oak of our far-off plantation
is a growth of the genuine stock.—
Thy own sapling, dear oak of Old England—
Ay, a chip of the sturdy old block!
Rebellion's foul spirit we hate it,
And abettors of treason eschew,
While we cling to the land of the loya!
With a grasp that is constant and true,
Father John,
With a grasp that is constant and true.
O, reach out, then, the hand of affection,
And foster the faithful of soul;
Only let us—our hearts will hold to thee,
As vibrates the steel to its pole.

But if England should now "cut the painter,"
And send her own children adrift,
Shrewd Columbia is ready and willing
To give the forsaken a lift.
The cheen retiline of calls about the

To give the forsaken a lift.

Though coquetting so coolly about us,
She is fully "awake" to our worth
As a Key to all B-itish Possessions
In the rest of America North,
Father John,
In the rest of America North,
Wouldst thou cross all the plotting and planning?
Wouldst thou lay each foud scheme "on the shelf"?
Be thou "wide awake" as the Yankee—
Keep the key of the casket thyself,

Do not force us to form new relations,

If thou dost not our fealty despise;
Do not goad us to strange annexation,

If our faith thou dost really prize.

All confidingly walked we together—

(Father John with his son by his side);
But, if weary thou art of our union,

For the outcast the Lord will provide,

Father John,

Father John.
For the outcast the Lord will provide.
no: let us not speak of parting—
No family tie let us break; We'll show him, " I guess," his mistake

And now to the word drop'd in season,
I prithee, in season attend;
Henceforth be thou proud to uphold us—
Our zeal and our weal to defend!
Long since stood I shoulder to shoulder
With the loyal, the good and the brave;
With them I up to God's templs—
With them I go down to the grave,
Father John,
With them I go down to the grave.
Dear land of the loyal Canadian!
Bright home of the Britisher west!
May the honest and true hearts within thee

May the honest and true hearts within thee
For aye and for ever be blest! Barque Eglinton. lon. 20 15, lat. 49 50. November 15, 1849.

\* Extract from the Toronto Church, Nov 1st, since received—
'With heartfelt satisfaction we state that the treasonable cry for annexation has met with no response in Western Canada. Amongst all
her Journals, diversified as they are in political sentiment and blas,
not one has been found to advocate the severance of the kindly chain
which connects our colony with the parent state. If the press is a
credible index of the people's wishes and feelings, the most sanguine
kinexationist must be constrained to admit that in this quarter, at

CONVERSION OF ST. PAUL.-JANUARY 25. (From a Series of Familiar Conversations between a God-mother and Child)

Phabe .- Thank you, Godmother, I will come this ledge of the truth.

G .- But, Phoebe, what makes you look so sorrow- called Saul at first? ful? you have been crying.

P .- I will tell you as we go along, dear godmother, as a Roman citizen. I am afraid you will think I have been very naughty, P.-I cannot make out if St. Paul remained long and so indeed I have. You know that you have been at Damascus after he became a Christian, nor whether very kind in taking the trouble to teach me to knit, he preached the Gospel immediately. and showing me how to hold my needles the best way, and I believe I am pretty handy about it now: well, different parts of the Acts and the Epistles, it has my little cousin Mary came to stay with me this morn- been gathered, that he went first for some time into ng, whilst aunt went to town, and she was trying to Arabia, and that then be went back to Damascus .knit some stockings; but she seemed to me very awk- Three years after he was at Jerusalem for fifteen days, ward, and got on slowly, and dropped her stitches but again returned to Damascus, where he continued continually; so I said I would show her the right way, boldly to preach in the name of Jesus, till the Jews but she said no, she knew how to knit, and did not began to persecute him, and forced him to leave and then I got angry, and told her she was obstinate wards spent some time at Tarsus, his birthplace, but and stupid, and she might go on her own foolish way, was fetched from hence by Barnabas, that they might

began to feel sorry and ashamed.

P.—But I have more to tell you, for when I went P.—And how did he die, godmother? back to Mary, I kissed her and made it up with her, and she soon looked pleased again, and said that I Roman emperor Nero. should show her the right way; but when I came to P.-I want to ask you one thing more. In the way of knitting that she might make it strong-

what you did not know, and after this over-confidence vision; what makes that difference? in your own knowledge, you grew impatient and angry. G .- I believe the word voice has two meanings .-Let this be a warning to you, Phobe: I see that you Read out the 7th verse of the ixth chapter, and then are really ashamed now, do not be in a hurry to forget the 9th verse of the xxiid chapter. In the first of the shame that you feel at this moment. I am glad these verses it is said that they heard a voice or sound; you have told me the truth honestly, and not tried to and in the second, that they did not hear the voice or excuse yourself. When you have the charge of your words of Him that spake: again, in the ixth chapter, little cousins, you should be particularly careful of we read that they saw no man; but that does not say your temper.

and I did not mean to forget it. ut I am afraid that you do sometimes forget it, for I which so terrified them that they fell to the ground; day, when he was reading to you, and I have noticed Lord, and heard His reproving but merciful words. everal times that you spoke to them in a scolding P .- Thank you, godmother, that is quite plain. one, when there was no need at all of it. My dear child take care, and watch seriously over your temper; you have for the last month been very frequently to church on holidays; you have had great pleasure in this, and you have talked about the saints whose Having observed in the last Banner, a list of predays were kept, as if you were determined to try to sents made to a clergyman, and charged as part of his kindly affectioned towards those whom you do see, being in accordance with our ideas on the subject, we who live with you, the Christian whom Christ has way.

own time and place. say that made me cry; I feel as if I never should be loaned them for a short period, -seldom do many ood, or copy the saints, as long as I live.

all things through Christ that strengtheneth me;" different state of things; instead of the loud and heartand every Christian may say the same. Be very sorry rending appeals on behalf of our missionaries, there be discouraged so as not to try to improve; do not minister of the Church his lawful salary. Shame be up again, and by degrees learn to keep steady; if a at the bare idea. It must be a narrow, contracted child, instead of getting up, were to lie crying on the mind who could beguilty of such meanness. And yet floor, you would tell it that in that way it would never the instances related in the Banner are but few of

learn by degrees how to keep steady.

on your guard against this particular fault, which is our ministers? Would we act so meanly with lawin your heart for that meek and quiet spirit which all let us give our substance, liberally, freely, and not extrue Christians strive for.

talk again about it, and I hope that then you will in - (and those of the best) as well as we do. some degree have got the better of this fault. We see | Instances have come under our observation, of preto his Saviour?

Saul, why persecutest thou Me?" and having learnt family, that they may not become a burden when he from them that our Lord suffers when his servants are is called from them. He is enabled to educate his ill-treated, he felt that in giving up himself to do good | children, and not compelled to depend upon the too to his fellow-men, he was doing service to his Lord .- often cold charities of the world. Will Church mem-Can you remember two occasions when our blessed bers never learn their duty? While pampering their Lord said that he would take every kind act done to appetites with all that is unnecessary, when often the one of his disciples as done unto himself?

P .- Yes: shall I find the places in your Bible? G .- Do, and read them out.

learn, that every unkind act or word to those near us, should be so little humanity, to say no generosity. is considered by our Lord as an offence against himself. Let each one give generously, give as a privilege, P .- Dear godmother, I do hope that I shall re- and if he is the loser at the end of the year, we would member that better another time, than I remembered be willing to pay the forfeit. On the other hand, his

Please God I will not forget this. G .- I trust not, my child. But to return to St. He will see the results. He will know that no moth Paul. The Feast of to-morrow is not kept in memory or rust can enter that which is put to such blessed of his whole history, nor of his martyrdom, but of his uses. We care not what a man's faith is without

about him before his conversion. but he was brought up in Jerusalem, at the feet of them to feel and know their duty, we submit them to

G .- Yes; and Gamaliel being a Pharisee and a very strict observer of the law of Moses, it was from him that St. Paul probably learnt to hate the Christians as supposing them to be enemies of the law of Moses. How is he first mentioned in the Acts?

lieve that St. Stephen's prayers helped to obtain St. Paul's conversion.

G .- Yes; and very wonderful it is to think that Godmother. - Pheebe, to-morrow is the Feast of the whilst St. Stephen was put to death for saying that Conversion of St. Paul, as I suppose you know, and I the Jews were no longer to be the only favoured peohour, that we may talk over the festival, whilst you man whom the Almighty chose to be the means of finish some needle-work with me that I have got to do. bringing thousands and ten thousands to the know-

P .- Can you tell me, godmother, why St. Paul was

G .- Saul was his Jewish name, and Paul his name

G .- It is not quite clear; but I believe that, from go and preach the Gospel to the Gentiles throughout visited England, and converted many to Christianity.

G .- His head was cut off by the order of the wicked

take her stocking I found that after all she was right 2nd lesson appointed for to-morrow, there is one ac- EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BOOK AND JOB WORK and I was wrong, for her stitch was one that I did not count of St. Paul's conversion, and in the Epistle there know, and her mother had taught her that particular is another; in one place it seems as if the men who were with him heard the voice and saw no one, and in G .- So you had taken it for granted that you knew the other that they did not hear the voice, but saw the

that they did not see a bright light, which is all that P .- I know I should, you have told me so before, the xxiid chapter speaks of. So that altogether it appears that the attendants of St. Paul heard a loud G .- I believe that you did not mean to forget it, sound, perhaps as of thunder, and saw a dazzling light, peard you speak very sharply to little Will the other while St. Paul himself saw the form of our blessed

> PRESENTS. (From the Banner of the Cross.)

imitate their good examples; but this will be of no salary! we cannot forbear making a few remarks upon se, if you afterwards say and do things quite unlike this injudicious custom, or rather ungenerous mode of what they would have said and done. You cannot giving presents. We have lived in two or three nope to belong to the communion of saints, you cannot Dioceses where matters were somewhat different, and ove the unseen company of believers, unless you are as the above mode of paying Ministers is far from unless you are kind and gentle tempered towards those will endeavour to suggest a more noble and generous

nade his own by baptism, and who are living in your First, let all who are members of "the Church" feel that it is a duty, a privilege to contribute to God's P.-It was thinking of something like what you ministers; that all they possess in this world is but live to fourscore years; let them become their own al-G .- You must not say that, Phoebe; of course if moners, do good while they live, lay up the interest in ou had not the promise of God's help, you never Heaven, teach their children that by baptism they are ould become good; but with that help it is in your members, and bound by the highest authority on high July 25th, 1849.

lower to correct yourself. St. Paul says, "I can do to contribute if but a mite, and we should soon see a for your faults, and be humbled by them, but do not would be a constant fund to do good, and to pay each You see children when they are learning to it to any people to think of charging presents contriwalk, tumble down almost at every step, but they get buted to our ministers or their families. We blush many who act in such a manner. Send presents of P.—Of course it would not, it must get up, even if what we have to spare, but never charge those presents! it tumbles down again next minute. But children Let them go as free-will offerings as well as a generous and good salary to supply all their wants. Who of G .- Yes, by degrees. Now you have learnt to be all men upon earth deserves more at our hands than something gained; every evening examine yourself | yers, merchants, physicians, and tradesmen? Certainabout it; when you are inclined to be impatient hold ly not. Do not those who labor for our souls carn BARRISTER AND SOLICITOR, your tongue; that at least is always possible, and pray more than all other professions or occupations? Then pect them to live on air. They are human nature as I shall watch you too, and after a little time we will well as ourselves. They require food and raiment

in the example of the blessed Apostle, whose conver- sents having been sent to ministers, while labouring sion we are to commemorate to-morrow, that people for years in a parish, such as a quarter of beef from a at one time of their lives may be very impatient and man worth a hundred thousand dollars, the minister very severe with their fellow creatures, and yet after- of course writing a most polite note returning thanks wards become most kind, loving, and long-suffering .- for this, as he supposed, present, when lo and behold, It is God's grace that works this wonder, and you when his poor pittance was to be paid, this said quarknow that grace is given to all baptized persons who ter of a beef was charged as a part of his subscription! ask for it. St. Paul thought he knew better than the These things should not be. Kentuckians and many Christians what was the right way of worshipping in Ohio would blush to hear of such an act. When God, and instead of finding out his own mistake he presents are made in the West and South, the congrepersecuted them, and treated them cruelly. So far he gation meet, each one determines before Christmas showed presumption and harshness; but we are told what they will send their minister. The physician that he really wished to do God service, and he says gives his professional services free, as well as his prethat he obtained mercy, because he persecuted God's sents and pew rent. The merchants send articles people "ignorantly." St. Paul showed how earnestly that will serve the family often throughout the year. he repented, by giving up his whole life after his con- The grocers send some sugar, coffee, and all articles version to preach the gospel, never caring about dan- in their line of business. The shoe merchant, shoes gers, or difficulties, or hardships, or troubles of any and boots. The hatter, hats; and these articles they kind, thinking but of one thing at all times and sea- would scorn to charge; and so on until the poor sons, how he could best serve his Master. And how minister is overwhelmed with gratitude and love to his was it, Phobe, that he showed his love and gratitude people, and praises God who has thus put it into their hearts to contribute to his wants. Then, if a minis-P.—By loving and serving his fellow-creatures, I ter has, say three, four, five hundred or a thousand dollars salary, he is enabled to do good, to enlarge G .- Yes: he never forgot these words, "Saul, his library, and in some instances lay by part for his poor minister has not shoes or clothing for his family, perhaps they may send him a turkey or ham for a Christmas dinner. He receives these with thankful-Phoebe reads St. Matt. x. 42. St. Mark ix. 41, 42. ness; but what do we find when the quarter's pay G .- Observe, Phoebe, that in the last parable we comes round, these articles charged! Alas, that there

member that better another time, than I remembered it this morning. It is so very fearful to think Whom I sin against, when I speak cross and impatiently.—

be willing to pay the forfeit. On the other hand, his stores will be increased, his mind will know a peace more blessed than can result from all the hoardings of as in case the article be not approved of, it may be returned. it this morning. It is so very fearful to think Whom stores will be increased, his mind will know a peace the miser. He will be sending his riches before him. wonderful conversion. Tell me, first, what you know works. It is dead, and not worth having. Hoping these remarks may reach some, and enable them to do P .- St. Paul was born at Tarsus, a city of Cilicia; good with what God has only loaned them, and lead you for the favor of a place in your valuable paper.

# LOTTERIES.

P .- As taking care of the clothes of those who of wealth is sure to be followed by the people to a stoned St. Stephen; and you told me how we may be- lower extent, but in a more mischicvous manner. In 1772, lottery magazine proprietors, lottery tailors, lottery staymakers, lottery glovers, lottery hatmakers, lottery tea merchants, lottery souff and tobacco merchants, lottery barbers - where a man, for being shaved and paying three-pence, stood a chance of rehave called in to take you home with me for half an ple of God; from his very grave, as it were, came the ceiving £10—lottery shoeblacks, lottery eating-houses -where, for sixpence, a plate of meat and the chance of 60 guineas was given-lottery oyster-stalls. where threepence gave a supply of oysters, and a remote chance of 5 guineas, were plentiful. \* \* Every ravenous adventurer who could collect a few articles advertised a lottery, Shop-keepers, compelled by the decrease of business, took the hint, and disposed ranteed.

TAILORING,

TAILORING,

New York Fashions, will be received requilarly, from which the most approved styles will be adopted. In all cases a good fit will be guaranteed. of their goods in lottery. Ordinary business among the lower tradesmen was greatly suspended. Purchasers refused to give the full price for that which might be obtained for nothing. Large profits were procured upon worthless articles; and in 1709, so great was the eagerness to subscribe to a state lottery, that Mercers' Hall was literally crowded with customers, and the clerks were insufficient to record the influx of names. It was, however, from those which were termed "little goes" -which drew the last penny from the pockets of the poor man-which saw the want my teaching. I tried to prove to her how much Damascus; then he went io Jerusalem, and was father gambling and the daughter starving, the mother easier my way was than hers, still she would not change, brought to the Apostles by St. Barnabas. He after. purchasing tickets and the child crying for breadthat most evil arose. The magistracy, not always the first to interfere, grew alarmed, and announced their for I would have nothing more to say to her, and I go together to Autioch, where they stayed a year, and determination to put in practice the penalties which, left her alone, till I heard her crying, then at last I were then specially commissioned by the Apostles to if earlier enforced, would have been beneficial; but unhappily, were incompetent to put down that which G .- No wonder, I am sorry indeed to hear that you all the world. It is supposed by some that St. Paul they might easily have prevented. It was found also impossible to restrain in private adventurers the wrong that the State sanctioned in public.

# Advertisements.

DONE IN A SUPERIOR MANNER AND WITH DESPATCH, AT THE OFFICE OF "THE CHURCH,"

No. 7, KING STREET WEST, TORONTO. RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Six lines and under, 2s. 6d. first insertion, and 7½d. each subsequent insertion. Ten lines and under, 3s. 9d. first insertion, and 1s. each subsequent insertion. Above ten lines, 4d. per line first insertion, and 1d. per line each subsequent insertion. A discount will be allowed for advertisements of not less than twelve

From the extensive circulation of *The Church*, in the Province of Canada, (from Sandwich to Gaspe.) in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, in the Hudson's Bay Territories, and in Great Britain & Ireland, as well as in various parts of the United States, it will be found a profitable medium for all advertisements which are desired to be

COLUMBUS INSURANCE COMPANY, EDWARD G. O'BRIEN, AGENT. ifice removed to Church Street, four doors above the Court House, Toronto, August 11th, 1849.

DR. HALLOWELL, HOUSE AND SURGERY 38, QUEEN-STREET EAST, 2 DOORS FROM CHURCH-STREET. Toronto, 17th March, 1849.

DR. DERRY Has Removed to 39, BAY STREET, South of King Street, opposite to Mr. Rhan, Dentist. Toronto, May, 1848. J. P. CLARKE, Mus. Bac. K. C.

PROFESSOR OF THE PIANO FORTE,

SINGING AND GUITAR,

Residence, Church Street. Toronto, Jan, 13, 1847. FRANCIS H. HEWARD. COMMISSION MERCHANT.

CASH ADVANCES MADE ON PRODUCE. OFFICE NEW MARKET BUILDINGS, D. E. BOULTON, Barrister, &c.

JOHN SOMERVILLE, Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, Notary Public, &c., &c. Toronto, November 14th, 1849.

DONALD BETHUNE, Jr. BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Solicitor in Chancery and Bankruptcy, CONVEYANCER, &c.

DIVISION STREET, COBOURG, CANADA WEST. Mr. ROBERT COOPER,

Wellington Street, opposite the Commercial Bank, Toronto, Jan. 24, 1849.

W. THOMAS, ARCHITECT, OAKHAM HOUSE, CHURCH STREET, TORONTO.

HUGH PAYNE SAVIGNY, Provincial Land Surveyor and Draughtsman, YONGE STREET.

ADDRESS, TORONTO POST OFFICE.

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THE Subscribers are prepared to build BRITISH AND AMERICAN HARDWARE,

The PIANO-FORTE business carried on in all its branches; all

J. THOMAS & SON. Harmony Place, King Street, Toronto. Toronto, September 26th, 1849.

CHURCH OR CHAMBER ORGAN.

FOR SALE, FOUR ROWS OF PIPES. Cheap for Cash, or approved Credit.

For particulars, apply to W: Townsend, corner of Bay and Richmond-streets.

September 5, 1849.

6-tf

OYSTERS.

That which a government employs as an instrument wealth is sure to be followed by the people to a wer extent, but in a more mischicyous manner. In Dec. 19, 1849.

The subscriber has just received, and will keep constantly on hand a large supply of SHELL OYSTERS, also in Kegs and Cans. He has also in Kegs THE SUBSCRIBER has just received, and will

> CLOTHING AND DRY GOODS, CORNER OF KING AND CHURCH STREETS, ADJOINING THE COURT HOUSE.

BURGESS AND LEISHMAN WOULD intimate to the Inhabitants of Toronto. V and the surrounding country, that they have commenced usiness in the above Stand; and hope, by assidious attention to quetomers, keeping on hand the very best description of Goods, and isposing of them at the lowest possible Cash Price, to merit a share fability and the stresses. c patronage. TAILORING,

CLOTHING: A large ctock of Ready-Made Clothing will be kept constantly on hand, made from the best goods, and got up in a superior style,

omprising:
COATS of Whitney, Beaver, Pilot, Etoff, and Broadcloths.
TROWSERS of Cassimere, Buckskins, Doeskins, Tweeds, atinet, and Etoff.
VESTS, of Plush, Velvet, Satin, Plaid Wool, Silk and Wool, HATS AND CAPS.

DRY GOODS STOCK. WILL CONSIST OF EVERY rticle in the line, suitable for Personal, Family, and Domestic use; onsisting in part of COTTONS, Factorys, Bleached, Striped Shirting, Prints, Ginghams. isting in part of process of the pro No Second Price,

THOMAS BURGESS. SAMES LEISHMAN. Corner of King and Church Streets, King and Church Street.

Adjoining the Court House.

10-ly: Toronto, Sept. 29, 1819.

JOHN ESMONDE, Iron and Tin-Plate Worker, Church Street, (One Door South of King Street).

J. E. having removed to the above premises, • takes this opportunity of informing his friends and the public that he is now conducting the above business in all its various Branches: and as his prices will be found low, his work well exeated, and of the very best materials, he begs to solicit a continuance f public patronage, and to return his sincere thanks for former

COOKING, BOX, AND DUMB STOVES Always on hand. Jobbing work of every description promptly executed on the most reasonable terms. N.B .- Old Brass, Copper, Pewter, Lead, &c., taken in exchange.

Toronto, August 22d, 1849.

Toronto, August 19th, 1849.

JOSEPH HODGSON, No. 124, YONGE STREET, TORONTO, Next Door to the Rob Roy Hotel. TIN, SHEET IRON AND COPPER FACTORY WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN Parlour, Cooking and Dumb Stoves of every description Pipes, Hollow Ware, &c., &c.

BOARD.

A WIDOW LADY, residing in Queen Street, within a short walk of the Upper Canada Coliege, is desirous of taking a limited number of Pupils of that Institution, and under fifteen years of age, as BOARDERS. Reference may be made to the Rev. R. J. MACGEORGE, at the Office of "The Church," Toronto.

January 24, 1849.

Blackwood's Magazine.

45, Yonge-street, first door north of King-street Toronto, July, 1849.

N.B. Printed Forms of Deeds, Mortgages, and other Blanks, as well as every necessary article of Stationery, always on hand. tl-t

THOMAS MACLEAR,

THIS Quarterly Magazine is published at New Haven, Connecticut, on the first of April, July, October, and January. It is devoted to the exposition and defence of the Doctrine, Discipline, and Worship of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States; to the promotion of an elevated Reviews, Magazines, &c. THE SUBSCRIBER begs to inform Christian Literature; and to a faithful record of important Ecclesiastical, University and Missionary Intelligence from all parts of the world. The effort to establish the Church Review the Public, that he is Agent for the distribution of the AMERICAN REPRINT'S of the following REVIEWS, and is prepared to deliver them at Subscriber's Residences, in Town or Country, by his Travelling Assistants, who visit (about every three months) all the Towns, Villages, and Settlements of any importance between Quebec and London, C. W. has been warmly commended by a large number of the Bishops, and of distinguished Presbyters of the Church. The first num-PRICE, to Subscribers in Canada, Sixteen Shillings and The London Quartenly Review.
"Westminster "
Edinburgh "
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