poetrn.

THE SEA! THE SEA! (From the Maple Leaf.)

Ακούουσι βοώντων των στρατιωτών — Θάλαττα, θάλαττα.

Θάλαττα, θάλαττα-For the light of thy waves we bless thee, For the foam on thine ancient brow, For the winds, whose hold wings caress thee, Old Ocean! we bless thee now! Oh! welcome thy long-lost minstrelsy, Thy thousand voices, the wild, the free, The fresh, cool breeze o'er thy sparkling breast, The sunlit foam on each billow's crest, Thy joyous rush up the sounding shore, Thy song of Freedom for ever more, And thy glad waves shouting " Rejoice, rejoice !" Old Ocean! welcome thy glorious voice!

Θάλαττα, θάλαττα-We bless thee, we bless thee, Ocean ! Bright goal of our weary track, With the Exile's wrapt devotion To the home of his love come back. When gloom lay deep on our fainting hearts, When the air was dark with the Persian darts When the Desert rung with the ceaseless war, And the wish'd-for fountain and palm afar, In Memory's dreaming—in Fancy's ear, The chime of thy joyous waves was near, And the last fond prayer of each troubled night Was for thee and thine islands of love and light.

Θάλαττα, θάλαττα. Sing on thy majestic pean, Leap up in the Delian's smiles; We will dream of the blue Ægean-Of the breath of Ionia's isles Of the hunter's shout through the Thracian woods, Of the shepherd's song by the Dorian floods; Of the Naiad springing by Attic fount, Of the Satyr's dance by the Cretan mount, Of the sun-bright gardens-the bending vine Our virgin's songs by the flower-hung shrines; Of the dread Olympian's majestic domes, Our fathers' graves and our own free homes.

Θάλαττα, θάλαττα We bless thee, we bless thee, Ocean ! Bright goal of our stormy track, With the Exile's wrapt devotion,

To the home of his love come back!

CHARGE

Of His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal, to the Clergy of the Diocese of Quebec, delivered at Christ Church, of danger, there have been questions raised, here and

Montreal, at the Triennial Visitation, in 1848. My REVEREND BRETHREN, -The last occasion apon which we were permitted to meet in Visitation, was marked, as most among you will remember, by an exceedingly awful public calamity, upon the spot where we were assembled. We stood in the midst of yet smoking ruins, -the second conflagration, which, within a month after the first, devastated the ancient to be decidedly the preferable authority of the two, metropolis of the Province, having just freshly occurred. Alas! there is a deeper gloom now thrown over our meeting: we meet under the effects brought home to been a reproach,—a disgrace would be the more apour own body, of a far sadder scourge from the hand according to all human calculation would have been the Church of Rome,* never slackening in their lamong us to-day—but gaps have been made in the bours, never shrinking from their task, never abating circle they are gone, and their place is nowhere in their zeal for proselytism, and in the case which we ances which are of public notoriety, have diminished were treated by their own Church? Would it not humber of deaths at the Quarantine Station, during lasting stain in the pages of our history in the Colory, the attendance of our lately deceased brother,—so if, while physicians and magistrates and nurses and far from resembling the state of things which marked policemen and grave-diggers were found capable of the summer of 1847, was, beyond all precedent, small, braving the danger, and while mere secular motives (in fact, only one death among the Protestant patients had occurred at the station when he left it) spective service at the Island, or in other places within added to which, the ample provisions which, in conse-Quence of the severe lesson of a former season, have the Clergy of the Church of England had turned their been made by public authority, to meet the demands backs upon the scene of death and sorrow, and had of the case, and the admirable regulations which have shut their ears against the cry of the sick for their been established in the hospitals, have sensibly lessened the danger of infection, which I believe to be the words of life and peace? less, at this moment, than in any former year.* Yet, The Clergy who served at the Island had a suffithas been ordered by the wisdom of God that, al- ciently hard service to perform; and in the confusion though, with the exception of the memorable afflictions of last summer, from the overwhelming flood poured last year, it had never happened that we lost a in, of misery and disease, and the imperfect provisions ergyman in this service, the very first of our faithful which were at command for meeting the emergency, colunteers who now undertook it, has already fallen. —the sick dying, at one time, by wholesale, from the Precious in the sight of the Lord is the death of his mere want of attendance, and the entire establishment, Saints. Honoured be the names among men, and notwitstanding an incessant watchfulness, and a wondear be the memories of those devoted servants of derful degree of energy and administrative skill exhi-God who counted not their lives dear unto them, while bited by the chief authority upon the spot itself, being ministering to their humbler brethren in scenes of carried on for a long time by strained expedients and death and horror, and who, melancholy and grievous inadequate shifts,—it was not easy to provide for the as has been the loss to their families and friends, have comfort and accommodation of the Clergy, in such a memselves finished their course with joy and are gone manner as might have been desired. But if any idea to their reward in Christ. To me, I hardly need has been suffered to go abroad that the illness of the Point out that, as I was to a certain extent concerned Clergy was liable to aggravation from any oversight in causing this exposure to danger of such among our these points, the means are not wanting emphatically martyr-clergymen, (in this sense) as contracted the to contradict it. The Diocesan Church Society and ase at the Quarantine Island, (being one half of other authorities concerned did their utmost to provide whole number who have died,) there is here an all that was needful in this behalf. The Society gravation of poignancy in the sorrowful sense of our charged itself unhesitatingly with the expenses to be Yet suffer me to mention some comfort which incurred for the object,—as well as with all the exhave derived from the thought, not only that our penses to which the Clergy were subjected by their ergy, with no suggestion from their Bishop, were visits to the Island; including, in the case of those in found at the post of danger in every other spot where

the fever prevailed, and that the case, therefore, was charges of their medical advisers; but the Governnot prevailed, and that the case, therefore, was charges of the whole upon itself and the (of course, without enjoining it,) a share of the Quarantine duty; but also, even including those who served It may be proper for the Clergy to know that, a at that station, there was not one victim, who fell simply public fast having been observed at home, in consein the execution of the duty which I had indicated.— quence of the calamities of Ireland, and communication The established term of duty was only for a week— of the Form adopted, having been made to the Bishops the two who were taken from us last autumn, both of these Colonies, (in some of which it was followed voluntarily out-staid their time,—one of them by his out in practice.) I did not fail strongly to urge the own express and earnest desire, had remained six issue of a Proclamation for the same purpose, during weeks at the Island,—and, in human probability they the prevalence of the fever among ourselves; but obmight, but for their spontaneous extension of their which I am here adverting, having caused me to shrink

from assuming such a responsibility. Deeply as we must deplore the loss of so many valuable lives, and severely as it must tell upon the interests committed to us, there can, I think, be but one sentiment, when the case is fairly and fully considered to us, there can is fairly and fully considered to us. sentiment, when the case is fairly and fully considered, respecting the plain duty lying upon the Church to supply the service in question. It would have been monstrous, it would have been outrageous, to leave the Protestant sufferers at Grosse Isle, after our Chaplain became disabled, untended by the ministry of the Gospel—and no means existed to supply want, but in the succession of visits from clergyat a distance. Upwards of five thousand four undred bodies were buried in the Island during the large bodies were buried to be also believe to the large bodies were buried to be also believe to the large bodies were buried to be also believe to be also b gle summer of 1847. In such a scene of death and the prepossessions of those who are reported to have misc wretchedness, dreadful beyond conception in the motives of our Clergy, what shall be said of the spirit and e of its details, and unsurpassed in the annals of feeling of men who, in another direction, have pertinacion ory, it was not the part of the Church of England studied to throw odium upon some of our Missionaries, in very truth a poverty-stricken Gergy, who gave use they were simply of love at the Quarantine Station, because they were simply re-imbursed by the Government for extraordinary expenses incurred in their visits, paid in many instances, from the remote

day to day upon the Island, the soothing ministrations in my endeavours to overrule. which the case might admit—while in a vast multitude —and spared, as we hope, for years of usefulness in under the protection of the Society for the Propagating

of other instances, the Clergy, I well know, and I may the husbandry of God. of other instances, the Clergy, I well and endowed appeal to brethren who are here present,—I might We want, indeed, all that we can possibly make College, with several Professorships in most efficient assurances of the last of whom, to this very effect are, committed to us; for the demands increase from year up to its destined mark,) the whole Institution being assurances of the last of whole, to this very clear, and, besides the sweep which has been made placed by Provincial Statute, under the immediate labours most affectionately appreciated, and, as they had reason to hope, profitably applied—that their pre- diminution, in other ways, of our effective force.— Church of England direction. sence was hailed, and the return of their visits was Within the last twelve months, or very little more, and the last twelve months, or very little more, and the return of their visits was within the last twelve months, or very little more, and the return of their visits was within the last twelve months, or very little more, and the return of their visits was within the last twelve months, or very little more, and the return of their visits was within the last twelve months, or very little more, and the return of their visits was within the last twelve months, or very little more, and the return of their visits was within the last twelve months, or very little more, and the return of their visits was within the last twelve months, or very little more, and the return of their visits was within the last twelve months, or very little more, and the return of their visits was within the last twelve months, or very little more, and the return of their visits was within the last twelve months, or very little more, and the return of their visits was within the last twelve months, or very little more, and the return of their visits was within the last twelve months, or very little more, and the return of their visits was within the last twelve months, or very little more, and the return of their visits was within the last twelve months, or very little more, and the return of their visits was within the last twelve months, or very little more, and the return of their visits was within the last twelve months, or very little more, and the return of their visits was within the last twelve months, or very little more, and the return of the return of the return of the last twelve months and the return of the from building to building and from tent to tent and two have gone to England under medical certificates, two Institutions. McGill College, whatever may have from ship to ship, they made their unceasing rounds, for change of climate, and will remain at home; one been its disasters and difficulties and causes of depres-—and that a gleam of joy,—yes, and not seldom, of has gone home upon leave, on his private affairs, with sion, commencing with a litigation carried on for twenty Diocese, as constituting such a call:—they have not all taken a share in the task—it was not needed, it all taken a share in the task—it was not needed, it efforts, occasionally afford. My brethren, I mention was not possible that they should, -nor is any infer- these particularly because the difficulty of my own Ministry. ence to be made on this account, in the way of unfavourable comparison—but, in every place where the of my responsibilities, is thus very painfully increased; call existed, clergymen of the Church have been found and I must rely not only upon your own indulgence President of the late Board of the Royal Institution, have been taken by some wise and good men with to respond to it—and, may God give us all grace, more of judgment, with reference to the imperfect supply I had concurred in the recommendation submitted to and more, to appropriate the language of the holy of service in localities for which any of you may be the deceased Lord Metcalfe, of a scheme for what is the good of the Church for their object, or even to Apostle, in this or in any other case, should it ever particularly interested, but upon your endeavours to called liberalizing McGill College, with rather a dash- the merits of the question itself—let it never be arise, seeming to involve a risk of life in the cause of satisfy the minds of parties who may be ready to attri-Christ, Yea, and though I be offered upon the service bute what they suffer in the way of spiritual destituand sacrifice of your faith, I joy and rejoice with you all. tion, to neglect and indifference on the part of the letter to that nobleman, which, of course is upon re-I have been prompted to make these observations, Church. With whatever slender pretensions upon cord, expressly to convey my dissent from such a proother grounds, to be compared to the Apostle,-in ject. because, among the laity of the Diocese who lament this one thing you may safely declare that your Bishop the loss of their Clergy, and who have not personally witnessed the exigencies which called them into scenes there, respecting the expediency or even justifiableness of their being so employed; and reference, as I suspect, has, in some instances, been made to a Canon (the 67th) which exempts a clergyman from any compulsory attendance upon persons in his parish, labouring under maladies which are known or probably suspected to be infectious. The Rubrics, however, in the

Office of the Visitation of the sick, which I conceive plainly suppose the attendance of the Clergy, even in the deadliest prevalence of plague. Would it not have propriate term,-to the Church of England, to have

be thankful to God for the seven recruits added to such a principle. generously assisted this Institution, and one of which interest of the Church which they serve in love. has enabled many zealous young men to prosecute

themselves to the work of the Gospel.

in scenes (when the calamity was at its height) at once appa

term of service, have been here among us this day.—
With reference to the present season, you are aware, by brethren, that I made no suggestion whatever to individuals, upon the subject,—the occurrences to which I have been informed that it has been my anxious study, and my faith-the Society just mentioned, I am desirous of saying are the subject,—the occurrences to which I have been informed that it has been my anxious study, and my faith-the Society just mentioned, I am desirous of saying are the subject,—the occurrences to what, according to my convictions, are the essential which I have tended to call it into existence and to exposing their lives and the rightly understood interests of the principles and the righ what, according to my convictions, are the essential downwards, much bruised and in extreme pain. She ling and loathsome, had been merely to keep pace with the Church of Rome. If there are quarters in which I forbear: but surely we like in the charge committed to the political distempers, may now be approaching,—these political distempers, may now be approaching.—The political distempers and the rightly understood interests of the Anglican Church in the charge committed to the political distempers, may now be approaching,—these political distempers, may now be approaching.—The political distempers and the rightly understood interests of the Anglican Church in the charge committed to the political distempers and the rightly understood interests of the Anglican Church in the charge committed to the political distempers and the rightly understood interests of the Anglican Church in the charge committed to the political distempers and the rightly understood interests of the Anglican Church in the charge committed to the political distempers and the rightly understood interests of the Anglican Church in the charge committed to the political distempers and the rightly understood interests of the Anglican Church in the charge committed to the political distempers and the rightly understood interests of the Anglican Church in the charge committed to the political distempers and the rightly understood interests of the political distempers and the rightly understood interests of the political distempers and the rightly understood interests of the political distempers and the rightly understood interests of the political distempers and the rightly understood interests of the political distempers and the rightly understood interests of the political distempers and the rightly understood interests of the political distempers and the rightly understood interests of the po necessity of providing such an institution, notwithstan- are speculations from which I forbear: but surely we Anglican Church, in the charge committed to me by ding the previous existence of another College in this have a special call not only to stand with our loins the hand of God—and preserving the fences of ancient seek to propagate such a notion. Common sense and charity concur in looking for an adequate motive in a higher source.

I will here take the opportunity of observing that, from the different nature of the two systems, the labour of our own Clergy among the sick is far more severe than that of the Clergy of the church of Rome, it being only looked for from the latter in their is imputed, it can be of little use to set persons right who are of any explicit testamentary declaration to this effect: and actual position and throw us, so far as human Church of Rome, it being only looked for from the latter in their official capacity, (although they assiduously went about among the receptacles of the sick and shewed them all friendly atten-—the mixed, and, thus far the utterly uncertain chation, in the different stages and degrees of sickness,) that they should, once for all, take the confession of the dying and admincontrol, the varying estimate formed within the Church Monarchy, the Church of a proud and powerful emister the last rites to them,—whereas, in the case of the former, their spiritual office is exercised day after day, with the same protracted and up to this day unsettled questions whe- with all the ancient bulwarks of the realm, it is for truth a poverty-stricken Clergy, who gave their unpaid labours ruling powers to accommodate such institutions, when and it has reached her only as a puff which her curred in their visits, paid in many instances, from the remote certain popular notions in regard to distinctive privi-

day to day upon the Island, the southing and the seasonable care and counsel of her faithful In parting with this subject, I cannot forbear to low Christ, to follow the England, and also that no such perdicious anomaly will the most sacred and tender with the Church, and to and the seasonable care and counsel of the Spirit; we answer, if he means to convey an be there seen as that of different systems of divinity commence a system, which, if more fully carried out, of the Spirit; we answer, if he means to convey an commence a system, which, if more fully carried out, of the Spirit; we answer, if he means to convey an commence a system, which, if more fully carried out, of the Spirit; we answer, if he means to convey an commence a system, which, if more fully carried out, of the Spirit; we answer, if he means to convey an commence a system, which, if more fully carried out, of the Spirit; we answer, if he means to convey an commence a system, which, if more fully carried out, of the Spirit; we answer, if he means to convey and the sick and dying themselves, there is a system of divinity commence as system. were, no doubt, many examples of a condition in which, seeing now among us some of our brethren who were, publicly taught, at the same time within the same must put in jeopardy the subsisting incorporation of impression that we are not doing this, or substituting were, no noting the same time within the same time of the Church can be of little avail—but even in these sick nigh unto death, but who have been spared to us, it was a satisfaction to be at hand and to do all of lest, in their cases, we should have sorrow upon sorrow, formed for directing the preparation of the students

of the Gospel, has become a chartered and endowed appeal to the testimony of those who are gone and the available, to carry on in this Diocese, the holy warfare operation, (although the course has not yet been brought citement and difficulty in the Church, should be laid as it were, still sounding in in case, who, "hath authority in controversies of faith," and well know, are prepared to say that they found their among us, by the cause to which I have been thus far control of the Bishop of the Diocese, and every branch pointed out. And if half of the prelacy of England who, "hath authority in controversies of faith," and

sence was named, and the letters of the languishing sufferers among them, four Clergynen have been permanently invalided; ought not to be, any interference or rivalry between the holy joy would light up the sunken or all but closing an uncertainty attaching to his return; and two highly years, by the heirs at law of its founder,—however it called upon to speak, although he may be but the light upon to speak, although he may be but the light upon to speak, although he may be but the light upon to speak, although he may be but the light upon to speak, although he may be but the light upon to speak, although he may be but the light upon to speak, although he may be but the light upon to speak, although he may be but the light upon to speak, although he may be but the light upon to speak, although he may be but the light upon to speak, although he may be but the light upon to speak, although he may be but the light upon to speak, although he may be but the light upon to speak, although he may be but the light upon to speak eye, at seeing, charged, perhaps, with the sacred me- promising students in theology at Bishop's College, may yet was any authenticated stamp, assured in Bishop of another Eugubium,* and with personal premorials of the sacrifice upon the cross, the messenger one of whom would probably have been now ordained, perpetuity, of religious faith,—has, with reference to and representative of him who, in the days of his flesh, if he had been spared, have perished by a casualty, in its due establishment and progressive extension, adhimself took our infirmities and hare our sicknesses; the river which washes the College-grounds. In all, vantages, immediately, in its location at the seat of let none of us, so far as we can help it, suffer our peowho went about doing good and healing all that were we have sustained a loss of the service of fourteen Government, and, prospectively, in its expectations ple to think that these Prelates rushed under the imoppressed of the devil; and who in laying down his life clergymen, within the space of time just above indifor us all, bequeathed to us the lesson, as we are ex- cated, and there are others in the Diocese who, from tation of the value of its property; and if the estabpressly taught, although our deaths cannot make the infirmity or broken health, are compelled to render lishment of the Divinity Professorship upon a proper or that the Bench is so composed as to make it possipurchase of souls, that we ought to lay down our lives nothing more than a limited amount of labour or a footing can be secured, then, in the event of a future ble that such a portion of it could stand forward in purchase of sours, that we bught to tay about the such a character and aspect. It is in this point of division of the Diocese, this Professorship may, in lack such a character and aspect. It is in this point of division of the Diocese, this Professorship may, in lack such a character and aspect. has been practically recognized by the Clergy of this perchance, such help from their nearest brethren, as of a College wholly under Church auspices, such as view only that I wish to deal with the subject. What-

although probably to a very confined extent, -that as ent view of the proceeding under consideration, may

been obtained and prepared to go forth; to decide satisfaction in a review of the proceedings of the Society servedly subscribe to their proceeding, that they were act, which we must never attempt to separate, for they to the mournful list of the victims of the past year—

a discouraged and exasperated feeling of the Protestant

a stroke as a whole or in its auxiliary subdivisions or impelled to stand forward in all rectitude and consciare blended harmoniously in one, but both of which, between conflicting claims for their service, when apa discouraged and exasperated feeling of the Protestant

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a stroke as a whole or in its auxiliary subdivisions or interest and the protect and tions, and to take into account a variety of other con- Institution can be, as it ought to be with regard to the tency, and discipline of the Church, and over the infrom Ireland, and the amount of sickness and the grace, would it not have been an indelible, an everhumber of the amount of sickness and the grace, would it not have been an indelible, an everhumber of the Anglican branch of the Church
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have been a dishave been a dishave been a dishave been a di is yet distant of making effectual and permanent pro- Church, identified with the Church itself in the Dio- we may be well assured and ought to lay it to heart, Catholic. vision,—all this makes up a task under which the poor cese. The Church Society must ultimately assume that, if a large proportion of that body feel it their wisdom and ability of man, though far exceeding the the same place in the diocese which has been thus far duty to assume before the public, an attitude of pro-

> have your own difficulties, my brethren, and you know contingent upon the manifestation of due sacrifices come to pass. something of mine, many of which, I owe it to you to and exertions upon the spot, with an indication of the say that you have lightened by your counsel, your Diocesan Church Society as the medium to be employsay that you have figurefied by your country and often severe ed for the purpose—and I have received recent compersonal sacrinees, or your voluntary and the purpose and the purpose described and solemn deliberation, whether in General santly. New crevices were observed in the flank of exertions to supply the need of the Church. Let us munications re-asserting the proposed maintenance of oe thankful to God for the seven rectally a soft of classification, and for the hopes our ranks in the recent Ordination, and for the hopes of their efficiency which we are warranted to entertain.
>
> The Clergy therefore, who receive stipends from the fairs, and some peculiar consequences of this anomaly, affecting the Colonial branches of the Church, where Let us be thankful for the establishment and eminent they are placed, in the consistent maintenance of their cases and circumstances present themselves for dis-Let us be thankful for the establishment of the establishment and struggling institution, relations with that Society, for exciting wherever it posal, not foreseen when our rulers were originally tember, a large rock became loose, and in falling • userumess of that still different and the Church in the Diocese, may not have been effectually done, an active inter- framed, must be considered as among the foremost of raised a cloud of black dust. Toward the lower part

assion, to pass without notice the loss which that Socasion, to pass without home, as by the ciety has sustained in the death of its venerated head, nition of human government—(these, indeed, may the great council of the Church at home, as by the who for twenty years, had watchfully presided over its be said here to be already withdrawn)—or any diswho for twenty years, had a terrical de-councils, and who, filling the highest ecclesiastical tant or extraneous aid. The whole aspect of the puties within the Colonies, assembled in the same the act of falling; he rose and looked out, but came dignity in the established Church of the greatest em- world-we all see it, we all talk of it,—is pregnant formal manner and seeking, in united supplication, the into his house again, saying that he had time to fill dignity in the established Church of the greatest empire upon earth, uniformly exhibited a pattern of meekness and charity combined with a highly practical wisness and charity combined with a highly practical wisdom and an unbending integrity of principle. It is society in continental Europe—and Europe exercises extreme difficulty of dealing with them without any culty; looking back, he saw the house carried off at pleasing to reflect that one of the last acts of his life a direct and powerful influence over the destinies of such helps, and without the machinery of any sort of once. was an act of bounty to the orphan family of a late the world at large—is convulsed: the signs of the Ecclesiastical Court, (although in some peculiar in-Clergyman of this Diocese—and it is more pleasing to times are sufficiently striking: the notes by which we stances of a simple kind, there may be an advantage ran away with them, calling to his wife to follow with know that in the approach of death, he felt, in all habi- are taught to descry an advancing day of the Lord, in being enabled singly and summarily to dispose of the third; but she whent in for another who still retual humility of spirit, his own nothingness and natural sinfulness before God.

are taught to describ at advanting day of the Lord, the charge or apply a remedy to the case,) is not perhaps, very easily understood by persons not called to describ the charge or apply a remedy to the case,) is not perhaps, very easily understood by persons not called to describ the charge or apply a remedy to the case,) is not perhaps, very easily understood by persons not called to It is not necessary to render a tribute, in the same discernible; the minds of men are, to a vast extent, the exercise of such authority, and it can hardly be Marianne, whom she held by the hand, and saw her manner, to the living: but all men of all parties are unsettled; the hearts of some are failing them for expected that due allowance for it should always be mistress at the instant, as Francisca afterwards said, agreed that his successor is a prelate of eminent abili- fear; the hopes of others are linked with that disturb- made. I have done the best in such cases, I trust, "the house appeared to be torn from its foundation, ance which they are helping on and that utter subver- with a single eye, which God has enabled me to do. + (it was of wood,) and spun round and round like a Having noticed the College which owes so much to sion which they anticipate of the established order of the Church in the herself, of her own pretensions in the matter:—the pire, built in and consolidated at the seat of empire, ther any advantage at all shall be given to the Church that very reason that we must see the interests with of England within the establishment, or, if given, shall which we are identified, to be exposed to danger; and, be given in a shape to secure the unimpeded operation although England has thus far stood unshaken in the of such a benefit,—the manifest disposition of the revolutionary tornado which has been raging near her, connected, as in this instance, with the government, to strength could defy,—yet does any man suppose that and surrounded with earth, experienced a sense of cold in her feet almost insupportable; after prodigious and abroad?—Nay, on the part of the ruling powers the subordinate of the investigation and disposal of this date (the middle of September). The number of this date (the middle of September). The number of attant interments during the whole summer has been 18.

The title mean time, I cannot too strongly express my obligations to those of my brethren among the Clergy, who, in default of any legally constituted Court, have assisted me as the investigation and disposal of this saved disposed of, in a satisfactory manner. I do hope now, however, that satisfactory manner are satisfactory manner. I do hope now, however, that satisfactory manner are satisfactory manner. I do hope now, howe This opioion has been since justified by events. No other egyman, no medical gentleman, nor any of the subordinate bear any addition to their ordinary expenses!

be considered to attach to this subject, but it is upon doing so, does not imply that we are following them occasions like the present that matters creating exbe regarded should, so far as the ability is granted, be secondly, that it is our happiness to believe the Church, remonstrance—let this, of itself, be a proof to all lowing that word: and lastly, that Christ and his who love and know their Church, that the subject is word have left to the Church a power and discretion one upon which a Bishop may be permitted and even A strange idea having at one time got abroad, - from uniting in so strong a measure - whatever differupon the occasion in question, I addressed an official in the Church of England, either based upon mere While we are upon the subject of our Institutions by the very semblance of reality, that these Prelates, resembles him, that the questions are perpetually and within the Diocese, I will just glance, without going (from whom, it is to be remembered, that searcely any distressingly brought home to his experience—Who over ground which will be sufficiently explored in the of their own body have signified their dissent,) where weak and I am not weak? - Who is offended and I meeting to be held this day, at the claims of the Dio-secretly desirous of preventing [the introduction of burn not? Here is a Diocese, the largest in superficial cesan Church Society to the energetic and enlarged checks upon Romanizing tendencies within the Church: extent, with the exception of Calcutta, in the British support of our Clergy, and mainly through our Clergy, they are men in whose number there are eminent and Empire, and over the whole habited portion of the of our people. It has pleased God to enable us to victorious champions in the controversy with Rome, 200,000 square miles which it comprehends, we have make some gratifying advances; and we have, among and men, as a body, incomparably better acquainted ople belonging to us, scattered, a few here and a other grounds of thankfulness, to acknowledge, within with that controversy, and better prepared to conduct it few there, demanding, in proportion to their numbers, the past year, some bequests—especially one of the upon safe grounds, than any who, in this point, would in order to their receiving, in many instances, even a late Miss Finlay, who has also been a bountiful benemeagre supply of service, and with many of them still factress, in the same way, to the poor of Quebec, and no other reason, ought to be above suspicion, when it left unsupplied at all, an amount of ministerial labour who having confided all her charitable legacies, except is remembered that there are several among them who infinitely beyond the capabilities of such a body of so far as she has specified the object of them, unre-Clergy, as we have resources at command for providing servedly to the hands of the Bishop, and having Primacy of England, and who, if they had suffered ability bestowed, I have, upon a former occasion cormaintaining. To watch for opportunities of pro- designated one of them to the relief of widows and orph- themselves to be influenced by calculations respecting curing accessions to the number of our labourers; to ans of the Clergy, has in a manner suggested, although their own worldly advancement, could not possibly of our brethren in the ministry of the Church, who, nicely balanced cases; to choose, in the majority of which opens a channel, by its constitution, for this themselves once for all. In common justice to them instances, their location; to distribute them over the particular department of christian beneficence. Upon and to the Church, we ought to believe and to maintain, I would here observe to my younger brethren in field, and to assign to them their work when they have

> measure vouchsafed to him who addresses you, might, occupied by the Home Society for the Propagation of testation against the acts of the civil authority, it is without some measure also of that faith which relies the Gospel—and in the mean time, must act as a kind more than a childish flash in the pan; it is an intelliupon a strength made perfect in human weakness, sink of hand-maid to the latter Institution, which has signilown altogether, and cannot, after all, expect to be fied not obscurely, and upon very correct grounds, its to look out for dangers which may, or as God may The grievous detriment done in very many ways to Zay, of Art, an eye witness :-

opened as the nursery of the Countries of the Ground seemed pressed down from which five among those recruits have been taken. est on behalf of the Diocesan Institution in the minds those sacrifices to which the Church has been content of the mountain, the ground seemed pressed down trom which are among those rectants and when a stick or a spade was driven in, Let us be thankful,—can we ever suffer any public of our people: but I indulge every hope that they, to submit for a time, for the sake of countervailing from above: and when a stick or a spade was driven in, occasion of the Church to pass without some such without any calculations of this particular necessity advantages arising from her connection with the State, it moved of itself. A man, who had been digging in occasion of the Church to the great Societies of the and that, with them, the Clergy who are unconacknowledgement is the grader, and that, with the Home Society, will persevere in ture of Religion in a Christian land, and is described pary appearances; soon a fissure, larger than all the accumulated benefits which we owe to them, have enlarged and strenuous efforts to promote so vital an in the title of a familiar tract published by the Society others was observed; insensibly, it increased; springs for promoting Christian knowledge, which may usefully of water ceased all at once to flow, the pine-trees of It is, indeed, quite time that the Church, her be circulated in this country, as "lawful, scriptural and the forest absolutely reeled; birds flew away screamthere their course of preparation, whom the res angusta ministers and her people should stand prepared, by necessary.† With regard to the Colonial Church in ing. A few minutes before five o'clock, the symptoms domi would otherwise have for ever forbidden to devote bringing into activity and profitably applying the rebringing into activity and prontably applying the rehemselves to the work of the Gospel.

It would also be unbecoming, upon the present oc-

* It is well known that this is the insignificant See, of which would not come soon to take them out. (among the multiplied testimonies which prove the early Church to have been opposed, no less than the Scriptures, to such pretensions as those of the Papal Supremacy.) St. Jerome takes the example, placing it upon a par with Rome herself, with reference to the original authority of the Episcopate, for which he asserts a complete independence of Romish dictation.

† Church Establishments lawful, scriptural and necessary.

by the Rev. Mr. Wilks. This tract is to be had at Quebec

and the heart-broken widows, who multiplied from jections were found to exist which I did not succeed the Professorship of Divinity in McGill College, will creeds, or no creed at all, have we not seen an interbe settled once for all, in the hands of the Church of ference, or a disposition to interfere, in points at once herself; and if any man should say, you ought to folrightly; for this is the stand taken by all professed in establishing the provisions and framing the regulaject of express Revelation, in the exercise of which for an instant, in their importance, with things commanded by God, but to which we, as her Ministers, are pledged, and the general principle of obedience to which is a principle founded plainly upon the Word. And here again if any man would say, on the other side, examples can be pointed out in which you do not follow these rules and directions, I would, for my own part, refer to an exhibition of my sentiments already made. To what extent we do, often by unhappy necessity, or by a force of circumstances almost irresistible, deviate from the letter of those rules and directions; in what particular instances it may be permissible in altered times, to acquiesce in a deviation not absolutely unavoidable, which has long ago grown up into established custom, and that under the tacit sanction of authority; in what other particulars we ought assiduously to aim at the restoration, immediate or gradual, of usages which have fallen, in days of laxity, into desuetude and the recovery of forgotten but excellent rules; in what manner, on the other hand, if we profess it as a principle of conscience not admitting of qualification or exception, that we are to adhere at all hazards to rubrical and other authoritative direction of the Church, we are betrayed into inconsistency of practice and are found departing, without the plea of inability to help it, from practices as clearly whether there are not instances in which we may be liable to commit mistakes under the belief that we are following out the rules of the Church, in practices open to question and research, and may prove after all, to be doing something different from what the Church treated in some detail, and shall only say here that I have seen no reason to alter any of the views which I

a stroke the more felt because unexpected, for circum-

From Simond's Switzerland.

I shall here give some of the most authentic and saved from some error and miscalculation. But you purpose of making the continuance of its own bounty order it, may not be near—which may or may not interesting circumstances of the fall of the Rossberg, taken from the narrative published at the time by Dr.

Convocation or Diocesan Syncds, upon her own af-

wiped the blood from her eyes. Presently she heard Francisca answered that it was the day of judgment.

and that no one was left to help them, but that they struck by the sound of a bell, which she knew to be that of Stenenburg; then seven o'clock struck in Repository. There is also snother published by the same Society, under the title of Religious Establishments tried by living beings, and endeavoured to comfort the child; he Word of God, which is from the hand of the late Arch- the poor little girl was at first clamorous for her supdeacon Dealtry.

I may here repeat an acknowledgement made in my last

per, but her cries soon became fainter, and at last

per, but her cries soon became fainter, and at last harge which is as follows:—

"In the mean time, I cannot too strongly express my oblitions to the first beautiful and surrounded with earth, experienced a sense of

FALL OF THE ROSSBERG.

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

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

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

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, DECEMBER 28, 1848.

CONTENTS OF THE OUTSIDE. First Page.

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

Fall of the Rossberg.

Fourth Page.

Poetry.—The Funeral of Napoleon at Erfurth.

Compression in Oratory, Aneedote of Lord Kenyon.

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

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

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

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

the application of this aid, and to ensure the encour- as Wilberforce (if we mistake not) termed it, and at agement of a better educated class of Students, all the length it was extirpated with the eager consent of every Scholarships founded, as well by the Society for the virtuous and really patriotic mind. Propagation of the Gospel, as by the local Church | Earnestly, therefore, do we trust that Mr. Capreol Society, are henceforward as they become vacant, to will be able to effect his object by some other and

ing that, with him, they will regard its object as one productive of more direful results. in which are involved high and important interests of the Church.

THE PURITANS.

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

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

In the meantime the unfortunate father, who with much | Book of Common Prayer, not only in churches, but even frequently exposed to the outrages of a fanatical rabble Churches and sepulchres, fine works of art and curious remains of antiquity, were brutally defaced. The parlia-

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

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

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

In order to fix the annual charge upon this Fund vailed it has been productive of misery and ruin to In fact the whole Empire was in danger of being To exclude all chance of the charge of partiality in debauched and debilitated by that "financial fever,

be thrown open to a public competition. An examilless objectionable method. Should the scheme be nation for this purpose is appointed to be held annu- persisted in, however, courter petitions to Parliament | cord-wood for sale, and delivering what has been preally, and will be conducted by the Chaplains of the must be got up without delay. We can conceive of pared the previous season, forms a considerable part no more deadly blow to the prosperity and morals of In aid of the present appeal, the Bishop of the our infant country than that which would be dealt by Diocese relies upon the usual zeal of his Clergy, and a State sanctioned Lottery. We speak advisedly nature of our Canadian winters, (of the severity of the often experienced liberality of the Lairy; believ- when we say, that a legalized brothel could hardly be

SECESSION FROM THE CHURCH.

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

On behalf of the distressed medical gentleman in

TORONTO PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

AGRICULTURE.

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

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

Our quotations have extended to a greater length from about the last of November till the first of April, historian strongly impregnated with the leaven of his and in being shut out by our inland position from that

When the principal part of the thrashing has been small quantity of peas and oats, or other spring grain, and attending to the cattle. Accordingly, unless farmers have some other work for their men and teams, in addition to that of the farm, they generally make a point of getting along in winter with as few hands as possible, in order not to have to pay a heavy amount of wages, when there will be very little work done in return for them. Some farmers still prefer leaving the thrashing of their grain till this season, when the work facts not do, but even numerous facts will not do, when they interferes less with other operations, and when it is most convenient on account of having the fodder in a fresh state for the cattle, and trusting to the winter and ble Society for the propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. This leaves five Candidates for Orders with stipends chargeable upon this Fund.

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

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

It is still seen in very general use for peas and oats, and if we do, we shall find that though there be many cases which, if isolated, would strongly impress the mind that this disease is contamental to the lottery nuisance being introduced into this and is not altogether cast aside even for wheat. Some of the contamental to the lottery nuisance being introduced into this and is not altogether cast aside even for wheat. Some of the contamental to the lottery nuisance being introduced into this and is not altogether cast aside even for wheat. Some of the contamental to the lottery nuisance being introduced into this and is not altogether cast aside even for wheat. Some of the contamental to the lottery nuisance being introduced into this and is not altogether cast aside even for wheat. Some of the contamental to the lottery nuisance being introduced into this and is not altogether cast aside even for wheat. Some of the contamental to the lottery nuisance being introduced into this and is not altogether cast aside even for wheat. Some of the contamental to the lottery nuisance being introduced into this and is not altogether cast aside even for wheat. Some of the contamental to the lottery nuisance being introduced into this and is not altogether cast aside even for wheat. Some of the contamental to the lottery nuisance being introduced into the contamental to the lottery nuisance being introduced into the contamental to the lottery nuisance being introduced into the contamental to the lottery nuisance being introduced into the contamental to the lottery nuisance being introduced into acquainted, still follow the primitive mode of treading tioning this plan, with any such idea as recommending it, still when executed carefully it is a much more efficient method than might be supposed. One assistant for a few minutes each time of laying the flooring, may thrash in a thorough manner from twenty required as can be performed by any other method. In regard to the care of cattle in winter, we have already in the last preceding article, given as much attention to the subject as is in keeping with the character of these brief sketches of agricultural mat- it extended from one sea port to another."

> On new farms winter is the season for enlarging the clearings, and when sufficiently near a market, cutting of the winter's employment; also getting out timber for building purposes, logs for the saw mill, &c. The which many in Great Britain have quite exaggerated ideas) is considered by some to be a great objection to the country; but in the newer portions it is found to be most exactly suitable to the state of commencing improvement, and of the greatest possible advantage and assitance; the snow affording the most excellent roads for every purpose of carriage, enabling the backwoodsman to obtain access to markets from which he is at other times almost shut out, and acting as a safe protection to the winter wheat during the period of severe frosts. Accordingly a very mild and open winter without

much snow is considered, in the new settlements, as his communication which relate to Clergymen and Physicians. A harrassed mind and wearied body, will surely very unfavorable and inconvenient. In the other portions of the country where the roads have become aproved, the want of snow is not so much felt, neither ndeed can it be enjoyed, for the protection from wind and sun afforded by the woods no longer existing, it seldom lasts long enough to be depended upon

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

most striking peculiarities of this cant, which moved, not though seldom that it is severe throughout. The correctness, whether it will be judicious to persevere Sir, permit me to ask in the face of day, all those who are in much to inclinations, and no doubt our worthy Fathers would without cause, the derision both of prelatists and libertines.

who had been asleep, and now renewed her lamentations, without cause, the derision both of prelatists and libertines.

They interdicted under heavy penalties the use of the occurrence of a mild and almost summer like atmost in any certain course, or to cast it aside and adopt some occurrence of a mild and almost summer like atmost in any certain course, or to cast it aside and adopt some occurrence of a mild and almost summer like atmost in any certain course, or to cast it aside and adopt some occurrence of a mild and almost summer like atmost in any certain course, or to cast it aside and adopt some occurrence of a mild and almost summer like atmost in any certain course, or to cast it aside and adopt some occurrence of a mild and almost summer like atmost in any certain course, or to cast it aside and adopt some occurrence of a mild and almost summer like atmost in any certain course, or to cast it aside and adopt some occurrence of a mild and almost summer like atmost in any certain course, or to cast it aside and adopt some occurrence of a mild and almost summer like atmost and almost summe

> recommend to the favorable consideration of our It has been generally the fashion with many Eng. farming friends the claims of Agricultural Societies,

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

Communications.

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

(For The Church.)

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

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

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

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

I have the honour to be, &c.,

(For The Church.) FREE SCHOOLS.

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

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

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

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

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

Cromwell ever perpetrate a meaner tyranny?

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

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

their holiest principles.

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

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

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

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

WORD CATHOLIC, WITH CORRECTIONS.

INSTANCE IX.

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

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

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

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

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

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

December 18th 1848.

To the Editor of The Church.

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

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

our Church. In observing the actions and feelings of Society generally throughout the Diocese, there seems to be a very vague idea as to our individual accountability as Churchmen:
too much is expected of Clergymen, who have a very arduous task to perform in subduing the conflicting feelings of a ous task to perform a succession of the second seco imbured with the strange principles of Liberalism or Individualism, the Minister of a Parish is expected to please his flock,

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

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

Epistle of St. James, and remain,

Your obedient servant,

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

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Niagara District, Dec. 14th, 1848.

CANADA.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO

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

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

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

Toronto, Dec. 27th, 1848.

the paper at a very early date.

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

DIOCESAN THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE, COBOURG.

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

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

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

THURSDAYS .- Justin Martyr: Dialogue with Trypho

Liturgy, from Introductory Sentences to end of the Litany.

Fridays.—Tertullian: Lib. Apol. continued.

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

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

0 Mrs. W. H. Boulton 0 5 0 Master H.C. Boulton 0 1 0 Mr. Hagerty..... Mrs. D. Boulton ... 1 0 Mrs. Durnford Mrs. Horne ... Mrs. Murray..... 0 J. Beverly Robinson 1 Lukin Robinson 1 0 0 Mr. Bright

Mrs. Cameron..... Geo. Allan.... Mr. Wm. Creighton 0 10 Mr. J. Harrington... 0 5 0 The Mayor...... 0 Mr. Jas. Beatty.... 0 5 0 Mr. W. Wheeler... 0

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

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

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

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

Mr. Flemyng...... 0 5 0 | Mr. Huson...... 0 1

Sent to Dr Lett :-W.H.Boulton, Esq. 1 0 0 | Mrs. Bescohy 0 10 0 Mr. Battersly..... 1 Mrs. Heath...... 0 10 0 Mrs. Battersly..... 1 Commander Wil- Rev. W. Stennett 1

Commander Wil-loughby, R.N... 1 0 0 Collected by Mr. Geo. W. Young :-G. W. Young..... 0 5 0 | Mrs. Wright..... 0 1 Chas. Flemyng.... 0 5 David Sampson... 0 5 Andrew Flemyng.. 0 3 John Wilson

3 W. Rorke..... 0 3 Miss Meyers..... 0 Mr. Blakey 0 1 Dr. Lett thankfully acknowledges to have received the above sums: should any persons, desirous to contribute, have been overlooked by those who kindly undertook office of Collectors, Dr. Lett will be happy to receive their

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

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

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

I heartily thank you for your compliance with my f quest, and your obedience to the duty enjoined on you.

Without your attendance and co-operation the object. have in view, and which has been suggested by our venerable Diocesan, would remain unaccomplished.

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I am gratified in seeing you here assembled, and happy in this opportunity of addressing you, preparatory to my submitting to your consideration a question of vital importance to your temporal interests, and involving in its decision the future advancement and prosperity of the Established Church in this Province, and therefore demanding your serious deliberation and judicious action. In the office and relation I bear towards you of an Archdeacon, there is entrusted to me the charge and re-ponsibility of your temporal interests, and in securing

from your several and respective congregations a competent and adequate income for your support and maintenance. The source of your legal provision is derived from the King through the Constitution, the 31st Geo. III. an Act of the Imperial Parliament and the Statute Law of Law of the Province, assisted and augmented by the salaries voluntarily subscribed by the congregations. In addressing you upon the subject of your temporal uterests, it would be a dereliction of duty on my part, if

I did not, in the first place, state the nature of your min-isterial office and duties of your sacred profession on the one hand, and the obligation and responsibility of the congregations to give a due portion of their wealth or substance for your competent maintenance, arising from natural relation, obligations and duties.

I address you, my Reverend Brethren, as Ministers of Christ, and Priests of the Catholic Church of England and Ireland, established in the Province. You are Ordained and commissioned to preach the Gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ. It announces to us that man is a fallen and sinful descendant of the first parents of mankind,—averse and hoseil to the first parents of mankind,— Averse and hostile to the laws of righteousness and prone to evil, until his nature is renewed by Divine grace, and he is restored to righteousness thro' the aid and influence of the Holy Spirit. This gracious assistance is bestowed apon all who obey the call to repentance from sin, and profess faith in our Lord Jesus Christ. They who obey the call. the call are enabled to use the means of grace, to profit by them in this life, and to rejoice in the hope of future hap-piness and glory in the world to come.

Moreover, the gospel which you preach announces that faith is the gift of God, the effect of Divine grace in opening the heart to Divine truth, and that all men being sinners, must come to God through Christ and receive in-struction from the Priests' lips that keep knowledge, and should seek the law at his mouth, for he is the messenger of the Lord of V.

I trust and am persuaded that you do faithfully explain the doctrines of the Gospel, instructing your congregations in the truths, whose reception and obedience to them is necessary to their salvation. Associated with your zeal ars will be seen the fruits of your fidelity in your good example set before them, illustrating the correspondence of precept and practice. The good effects of religion will be visible in your own lives, and in those of the people. You will accordingly be happy in the approbation of your own consciences, in the comforting influences of the Holy Spirit, and will look forward with hope to an entrance in the control of the Holy Spirit, and will look forward with hope to an entrance in the control of the Holy Spirit, and will look forward with hope to an entrance in the control of the Holy Spirit, and will look forward with hope to an entrance in the control of the Holy Spirit, and will look forward with hope to an entrance in the control of the Holy Spirit, and will look forward with hope to an entrance in the control of the Holy Spirit, and will look forward with hope to an entrance in the control of the Holy Spirit, and will look forward with hope to an entrance in the control of the Holy Spirit and the control of the c

You are bound by the nature of your sacred office and profession, your vows at the time of Ordination, and the ministry committed to you, again and repeatedly to propose to them the gracious instruction of our Lord, "Come unto me, that you may have life." I send you my ministers, the heralds of the everlasting gospel, who with ers, the heralds of the everlasting gospel, who, with anxious concern for your salvation, constrain you to repent, in order that you may obtain remission of your sins, and become inheritors of the Kingdom of Heaven.

In connexion with instruction dispensed from the pulpit your several congregations, accompanied by the regular oration of Divine Worship on the Sundays in the year, benefit, comfort and satisfaction to yourselves and congregations who, in accordance with the Rubrical ections, discharge a duty most solemn and beneficial, nowledging their dependence on God,—giving thanks the gifts of Divine Providence, and more especially or the blessings of redemption through Jesus Christ, and for the hope of glory in the world to come.

In return for your ministerial labours and professional

duties, your congregations will, according to their ability, rge the expenses and debts incurred in the erection of churches, carefully providing all things necessary for performance of Divine Worship with becoming devotion

In return for your stated and pastoral visiting, parochial care and attention to the families of your congregations, which is needful for your competent support and living. Thus, in return, they will give proof of their gratitude and respect by contributing a due portion of their substance for the extension of religion within the sphere of your labours and industry. se, through the Archdeacon, add to your incomes

Your labours and influence.

It should be generally known and acknowledged that the ministers of Christ, commonly designated and legally denominated the Clergy of the Church of England, in this this Province, are provided with incomes generally insufficient for their maintenance. The deficiency has arisen from the enlarged and increasing number of the ministers of the Established Church, and the subtraction and alienation of a great part of the legal provision, originally adequate to the competent support and maintenance of all the ministers. Religion has in the Province an Established Church and the support and the province and the ministers. shed Church, and the Clergy or ministers thereof possess the distinction and pre-eminence above others around us, conferred on our Church by his late Majesty George the Third, and Parliament of Great Britain, in our constitution of a Colonial Government, the 31st of the King, the Charter of our Rights, Liberties and Privileges. The the Province appoints the ministers to the churches and parishes, and then, after induction or institution, they are the ministers or Clergy of the Established Church in the Province

This union of ecclesiastical authority with the Civil Government gives no countenance and support to oppression or temptation to injustice. We have no political power attached to our spiritual callings and professional functions. ons that would unavoidably and necessarily enlanger our principles and secularize our characters, tithes or exactions are imposed upon and abstracted from congregations or churches around us, whose ministers derive a competent support and adequate maintenance from the contributions of their members and hearers on the value.

I indulge the hope and believe that the time is not far distant, when the contributions of your congregations, in addition to your insufficient legal provision or income, will afford you all a competent support and maintenance and shield you against the wants and privations of poverty, when your zeal, diligence and active services will be equalled by the devotedness of your congregations to your temporal interests, and to the advancement and prosperity of the Church, and when the generous bounty of her same the liberally exercised toof her sons and daughters will be liberally exercised to-wards pious and faithful ministers who labour and are spent in the service of God and religion.

In conclusion, I can bear testimony from my observa-tion, known to know the conclusion of the conclusion of the conclusion.

tion, knowledge and information obtained, to your zeal and fidelity, in having performed the duties of your sacred callings and profession, to the benefit and satisfaction of your sacred to the same profession, to the benefit and satisfaction of your sacred. your several congregations. I congratulate you, under the impression and belief that you enjoy the approbation of your consciences, and confide in a well-grounded hope of a few consciences. of a future reward. I have cause to mourn over my many deficiences, and to lament my inefficient and imperfect services, being conscious that more might have been done, and the services of t and that much more remains undone.

Let us unitedly strive and labour more steadily and whose influences are shed on faithful and pious ministers, who thereby are encouraged, animated and strengthened. Almighty God, whom you serve, will abundantly reward the heralds of the everlasting Gospel, and finally receive you into the Kingdom of Heaven, to a participation of his favour and blessing.

DIOCESE OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

The Anniversary Meeting of the Newfoundland Church Society was held, pursuant to notice, in the St.
John's School-room, last Monday evening (27th Nov.)
The Picture of the Disagree presided The Right Rev, the Lord Bishop of the Diocese presided on the occasion; and the meeting was most numerously and respectably attended. The Report is already in the Printer's hands, and will shortly be circulated among the members of the Society. We subjoin the resolutions unanimously adopted on the occasion:-Moved by the Hon Judge Des Barres, and seconded by

That the report just read be received and adopted, and

Moved by the Hon. E. M. Archibaid, her Majesty's G. Rutherford moved, that his Worship the M the chair, and that John Bell, Esq., take the same. naster of the academy:-That this meeting desires to express its devout thankfulness to Almighty God, for whatever of success has attended the labours of the "Newfoundland Church Society," since the last

he Rev. F. W. Tremlett of Portugal Cove;-

Lord Bishop of the Diocese on his late visitation, of the great religious destitution of the Labrador, and the western coast of Newfoundland, as a call to renewed exertion on the part of the Church Society to carry out its proposed object of providing for "the maintenance of clergymen in destitute settlements."

Morad by F. W. H. L. P. Society of Company has only been in operation since the 1st July last.—

Colonist. Moved by H. W. Hoyles, Esq., and seconded by G. T.

That this meeting gratefully acknowledges the past sympathy and liberality of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts (towards this branch of the Colonial Church), and expresses the hope that they are so appreciated by all classes in communion with the church, that they will be glad and ready to enable that Society, by their own contributions, to withdraw some of the support it has afforded to the old established Missions in this Colony, with the view of extending its care to others who have not yet been benefitted by

Moved by the Rev. C. Blackman, Minister of St. Thomas's Church, and seconded by C. F. Bennett, Esq.:-That this meeting tenders an expression of its continued interest in the proceedings and welfare of the kindred Societies of the Dioceses of Nova Scotia, Montreal, Toronto and Frede-

Moved by the Rev. W. Rendell, Junior, Esquire, and econded by the Rev. George M. Johnson, Curate of St.

That the thanks of this meeting be given to the officers of the Society for their services during the past year: that George T. Brooking, Eq., be requested to undertake the office of Treasurer, and that the following members of the Society do form the Committee for the ensuing year. - The names will appear in the report already mentioned.

ENGLAND.

BALLIOL COLLEGE.-Vacant at this College:-Two Sholarships, open without restriction to candidates who have not exceeded nineteen years of age; Two Exhibitions have not exceeded nineteen years of age; I wo Exhibitous one for natives of the county of Devon, with a preference to persons of the kindred of the founder, Mr. John Blagden; and one for the sons of freemen, or inhabitants of the city or county of Oxford. The election will take place on the 29th instant; and candidates must present to the Master, on the 23rd inst., certificates of birth and bap-tism, and testimonials of good conduct.

SAINT MARY HALL .- The trusteee of the Scholarships founded in this University by Thomas Dyke, formerly of Kingston, in the County of Somerset, Doctor of Medicine kingston, in the County of Somerset, Doctor of Medicine are desirous of appointing a Scholar to fill up a vacancy therein. Candidates must be either of the name and kinderen of the said Thomas Dyke, or must be persons born in and inhabitants of the county of Somerset, whose parents are unable to provide for and maintain them in the University, without assistance, and if already members of the university of Oxford must not have kept more than aviour.

Nevertheless, I am fully aware that the preaching of a gospel is not glad tidings to many; with many there the gospel is not glad tidings to many: with many there is not a reception of the doctrines and precepts of the gospel; in many there is an evil heart of unbelief, which, calls, instructions and reproofs addressed to them on account of their impenitence and unbelief. You have cause to lament their unhappy state, and to pray for their con-version.

prize offered the University:-"A Large number of members of the Civil Service of India who were students at the East India College, at Haileybury, at various interval during the 30 years the the Rev. C. W. LeBas, M. A, formerly Fellow of Trinity College, it was connected with that institution, desirious of testifying their regard for Mr. LeBas, and of perpetuating the memory of his services, have raised a fund amounting the memory of his services, have raised a fund amounting to about £1,920. Three per Cent. Consols, which they offer to the University of Cambridge for founding an annual prize, to be called in honour of Mr. LeBas, the LeBas Prize, for the best English essay on a subject of general literature, such subject to be occasionally chosen with reference to the history, institutions, and probable destinies and prospects of the Anglo-Indian Empire.

"It is proposed:—

standing, not being graduates in either faculty, but havnecessary for the degree

"3. That the subject for the essay shall be selected and the prize adjudicated by the Vice-Chancellor and two other members of the Senate, to be nominated by the Vice-Chancellor and approved by the senate at the first congregation after the 10th day of October in each year.

"4. That the subject shall be given out in the week preceeding the division of the Michaelmas Term in each

year, and the essays sent in before the end of the next ensuing Easter Term.

"5, That for the present year the two examiners to be selected by the Senate shall be appointed, and the subject for the essay given out before the end of the present term.

Colonial.

"A grace to accept the above proposal will be offered to the Senate at the congregation on Wednesday, the 22nd

SECRETARY'S OFFICE. Montreal, December 9th, 1848.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz. :-Louis Joseph Cyprien Fiset, Esquire, to be a Barrister, Advocate, Attorney, Solicitor, and Proctor in all her Majesty's Courts of Justice in that part of the Province heretofore Lower

John Mewburn, Henry Rolls, and Theophilus Mack, Esquires. Surgeons, to be a Board of Surgeons for the examination of Applicants for Militia Pensions, residing in the District of

House of Industry, Dec. 20th, 1848.

To the Editor of the Globe. Sir,—I would most thankfully acknowledge the following Christmas Donations:—One quarter of beef, from Mrs. Doctor Baldwin; an excellent plum-pudding, from Mrs. Fred'k Coates; and two barrels of apples from the Honble. George Crookshank. EDWARD PERRY, Superintendent, &c.

FIRE.—We regret to state, that on Saturday, a fire broke out at Rosedale, about two miles from the city, on Yonge Street, the property of Mr. Sheriff Jarvis, by which considerable

friends and neighbours, by whose exertions his dwelling house was saved from destruction by fire on Saturday last. — Colonist. Rosedale, Tuesday, 26th Dec., 1848.

PUBLIC MEETING-NIGHT PATROL .- At a large rier. Public Meeting, held last night, in the Old City Hall, pursuant to public notice calling the same, — his Worship, George Gurnett, Esq., Mayor of Toronto, presided, and the following resolutions were passed :-

Moved by Mr. Richard Yates, seconded by Mr. E. Ruther-

1. Resolved-That in consequence of the frequent occurr illigently in our vocation and ministry, supplicating aid of fires, which there is much reason to believe are too often the rom above, for our sufficiency is of God. Let us look to work of incendiaries; and the great increase of disorderly Jesus Christ, the Head of the Church, for strength, and be conformed to his example. Let us pray for the aid is utterly inadequate for the protection of the persons and property of our citizens .- Carried.

Moved by Mr. Mountjoy, seconded by Mr. Betley,

2. Resolved-That to meet the exigencies of our position, it is absolutely necessary that a considerable addition should be made to our police force, and especially that an efficient Night Patrol should be immediately established.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Rice Lewis, seconded by Mr. John Sproule, 3. Resolved-That, as this addition to our police force necessarily involves an increase of expenditure, this meeting pledge themselves to submit to the additional taxation necessary to carry out the object of this meeting, and will use their influ ence with their fellow citizens to obtain their consent to the

same. - Carried. Moved by Mr. T. Paterson, seconded by Mr. Walter Mc-

4. Resolved-That the following be a committee to obtain the signatures of the householders and tax payers of the city to a petition to be presented to the Mayor and Corporation, for the purposes set forth in the foregoing resolutions: --Messrs-Balfour, Wightman, Yates, Brewer, Mountjoy, Laidlaw, Miller, Betley, Salt, Fuller, D. McDonell, T. Paterson, D. Paterson, McFarlane, Creighton, Eastwood, A. Farquhar, S. F. Urquhart, Printed, with the Treasurer's Account under the direction of Leak, Spencer, H. Piper, Bates, Bilton, Michie, O'Beirn, with power to add to their number. - Carried.

> G. Rutherford moved, that his Worship the Mayor, leave Moved by Mr. Mountjoy, seconded by Mr. Befley, that the thanks of the Meeting be given to his Worship the Mayor, for his urbanity in the chair.—Carried.

That this meeting regards the information, obtained by the The discount from that date has been fixed by the directors at

COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. The second Annual General Meeting of the Colonial Life Assurance Company was held within the Company's Office, 1, George-street, Edinburgh, on Wednesday, the 1st day of November, in 1848, in terms of the Deed of Constitution, and in accordance with the Act of Parliament, 7th and 8th Viet., Cap. 110. under which the Company is registered and

orge Mercer, Esq., of Gorthy, as Senior Director present, The following is an Extract from the Report submitted to the

The Board of Directors have much satisfaction in meeting their co-proprietors to give an account of their management of the company during the past year as its results have borne out and confirmed all those anticipations of success which prompted the first establishment of the institution, and have justified the Directors in the statement which they made on the occasion of the last general meeting, that a wide field existed for the exten-sion of the business on which the company, had entered, with

During the year ending 25th May, 1848, the Company have issued 215 policies, assuring the sum of £160,502 12s., and yielding Premiums to the extent of £6,466 11s. 9d. per

Assurances. The new Assurances transacted during the period prior to the first balance

amounted to......£102.274 11 0 £4,863 8 1
The sum assured during the year from 25th May, '47, to 25th May, 1848,

Total Assurances effected since commencement of Company...... 262,777 3 0 11,329 19 10

wise cancelled and corresponding annual Premiums at 25th May,

Policies dropt and other-

57,227 3 0 11,054 3 2 other offices, the Directors considering it prudent still to keep the amount of risk on single lives within narrow limits—the highest sum for which the Company are responsible in any one case, in the best localities, being limited to £2,000.

The only claim by death which had been made upon the Company from the commencement of the date of balance, is £150, and to this result the Directors maint with most

£150, and to this result the Directors point with much satis-The Directors having now brought under notice the results

of the year, beg to draw attention to a few points connected with the general management and present position of the Insti-The Directors have much gratification in stating that they have been enabled to extend the company's operations to every British Colony. In Canada and the West Indies the Company have entered on a wide field of business. In India a good foundation has been laid, and the Directors look forward to extended rations. In Australia and New Zealand the Company have

made arrangements for carrying out their plans; and settlers made arrangements for carrying out their plans; and settiers for these quarters leaving Great Britain are now availing themselves of the Company's protection. Missionaries in various parts of the world are among the company's policy holders; and many wanderers in other lands have availed themselves of those liberal conditions, as to foreign residence and travel, which the company have adopted, and which have created for it, it may be said, a specific character. In various quarters the Company have found Local Assurance Offices in the Colonies transacting Life business; and the Di-

rectors have endeavoured to maintain the best understanding with these institutions. Subject as they are, however, to all the risks of assurance on a limited scale, the Directors anticipate no formidable rivalry; and they are confident that such bodies will in time find it to be for their interest to join larger Institutions, affording more perfect security, and transacting

interest of the above mentioned fund, the essay being published at the expense of the successful candidate.

"2. That the candidates for the prize shall be, at the time when the subject is given out, Bachelors of Arts under the standing of M.A., or Students in Civil Law or Medicine of not less than four, or more than seven years' been shewn towards it in England by the English Offices; and been shewn towards it in England by the English Offices; and she was the standard of the company's success has given rise to the same in Scotland the Company's success has given rise to the same feeling. Indeed, the Directors are well satisfied with the position the Institution has taken up, and they trust they will long preserve the good will of other Assurance Companies, while the experience of the Company may, perhaps render its establishment a matter of advantage to all interested in the important

business of Life Assurance.
In conclusion, the Directors have pleasure in stating, looking to the results of the past year, and the experience of the present, as far as it has gone, that they see every prospect of the Colonial Company becoming one of the most important and valuable Institutions of this country.

The report and statements received the approbation of the

Directors in this country and in the Colonies for the attention onid to the Company's affairs. A vote of thanks was also pre-cented to the Actuary, Secretary and Local Agents. The Board of Management at the Heod Office for the ensuing year was then completed, and other routine business transacted when the Meeting, after a vote of thanks to the Chairman, was

WILL. THOS. THOMPSON,

HENRY J. WILLIAMS, Secretary. Every information can be obtained at the Company's Offices

1. George Street, Edinburgh, 4-A, Lotbbury, London, and 35 St. Vincent Flace, Glasgow; or at the Company's Offices and Agencies in the Colonies. HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA,

Montreal, 19. Great St. James Street. Agent for Toronto, James Henderson, Duke Street.

A. DAVIDSON PARKER,

"THE OSGOODE CLUB," has just been formed and is composed, as its title would indicate, of members of the Law Society of Upper Canrda. We are not only surprised that an association of this description was not formed at an earlier period and we wish the new Society every success .- Colonist.

MECHANIC'S INSTITUTE LECTURE.—The Reverend James C. Usher delivered the Introductory Lecture in the town-Hall in this town on Wednesday evening last, the 20th inst. The Hall was crowded with a large and highly respectable and intelligent audience. We had not the pleasure of hearing the whole of the lecture, which we are informed was so ably delivered by the Rev. gentleman—having to attend a Steamboat Meeting which through some mishap was announced for the come against but if we may indue of the lecture. Mr. Sheriff Jarvis begs to return his grateful thanks to his iends and neighbours, by whose exertions his dwelling house from the portion we did hear it must have been instructive and interesting and given general satisfaction,—if possible the lectures will be continued weekly through the winter; the next is announced for the 3rd of January 1849.—Brantford Cou-

DREADFUL ACCIDENT AT BINBROOK .- We regret to learn that Mr. Matthew Proctor, son of Capt. Proctor, of Binbrook, met his death on Tuesday, by a stroke from a large mallet, called a "commanuder." Our informant states that the deceased was engaged with others in erecting a shed on his

brother's farm. On the top of the frame, one of the parties was engaged in "driving home" with the instrument mentioned, and while so occupied Mr. Proctor climbed up with inside the building, nearly to the top, with the sign way with inside the building, nearly to the top, with the view apparently of emerging when near the breastplate to reach the outside. Without notifying the man occupied with the "Commander,"he came forward and received a heavy blow therewith, which caused instant death. The scull was much fractured and the blood flowed copiously

from his mouth, cars, &c. The unfortunate gentleman was unmarried but an aged and bereaved parent survives to lament his premature death. Tp to the hour of writing no inquest had been held on the body.—Ib.

Col. Thompson.—We are happy to be able to state that the re-election of this gentleman, as Councillor for the Township of Toronto, is a matter of absolute certainty. Some rumours have reached our ears of another candidate being about to be started on the Conservative interest, but they are too absurd either for notice or confutation .- Streetsville Review.

THE HIGHWAYMEN AGAIN .- We understand that when the Quebec Mail was within about a mile of this city, at an early hour yesterday morning, the passengers observed several men standing near the side of the road, one of whom called to the driver to stop, and immediately attempted to fire either a gun or pistol. The weapon missed the fire. There was about £400 currency in the stage.—Montreal Herald, 16th Dec.

MONTBEAL AND POBTLAND RAILWAY .- Although the portion of the railway now finished has not been formally opened to the public, it has begun to be used for travelling purposes. We learn from the Melanges Religieux, that on Thursday last the Roman Catholic Bishop, of Montreal was conveyed in one of the cars to Belœil, to which place he was Almighty God, for whatever of success has attended the abours of the "Newfoundland Church Society," since the last iniversary.

Moved by the Hon. Thomas Bennett, and seconded by the Rev. F. W. Tremlett of Portugal Cove:—

The Consumers' Gas Company of Toronto advertise a dividend of ten per cent. on the paid up capital, and a further reduction in the price of Gas, from 1st January next.

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We have been informed that in consequence of the pening of the Railroad from Whitehall to Troy, and favoured by the extraordinary mildness of the weather, a steamer was to have left St. Johns, yesterday on the arrival of the Laprairie train for the purpose of conveying passengers to Whitehall, whence the train was to have been in readiness to proceed to Troy. We were informed that the journey from Whitehall to Troy was expected to have been accomplished in little months than three hours.—Montreal Transcript, 16th Dec.

The Hon, Wm. Morris arrived at Bermuda on the 17th Nov., in the mail steamer Forth. We are happy to nderstand that Mr. Morris is much improved in heal

The Gazette refers to a report that Mr. Hincks is ut to retire from the Ministry, and take Mr. Jessup's place as Collector of Customs at Quebec. This rumour has been in xistence some time, but whether there is any truth in it or not,

We regret to learn that on Monday evening last, the grist mill at Reviere du Loup, en haut, belonging to Col Gugy was burned to the ground. Loss about £2000. No insurance,—Montreal Courier.

FREE TRADE. - With the majority which the pre sent Ministry have, they can do anything, and we think there is little doubt of their attempting to introduce Free Trade. We have several tanneries in and about Cobourg, most of which utterly. We have a goodly number of shoemakers, Free Trade would bring into competition against them the labour of the convicts in the state prisons. We have two excellent manufactories for machinery, which employ a number of workmen, and cause the circulation of a large amount of money in the district,—Free Trade would close them in six mouths. We have the back Welley Even in the President Free Trade district.—Free Trade would close them in six months. We have the best Woollen Factory in the Province.—Free Trade would enable the manufacturers of the United States to send over, whenever they were in want of money, and auction off their goods, and consequently break it down. As it is, the duties on American cloth is so small, only seven per cent, that they send ever immense quantities of their cloth to Toronto or Kingston, whenever they are in want of money, which they sell under cost price, careless, provided they can keep their credit good with New York, if they lose 50 per cent, on such the British American Provinces and United States.

The French Accordeon. ventures. What Canada wants is Protection, and not Free

TORONTO, December 27th, 1818

Toronto on London $11\frac{1}{2}$ @ 0 per cent. " " New York ... 3 @ 0 " " New York on London $8\frac{1}{2}$ @ $8\frac{3}{4}$ "

The Quarterly Meeting of the Managing Committee of the Midland and Victoria District Branch of the Church Society, will be holden at Kingston, on Tuesday, January 2nd, 1849, at three o'clock, P. M.

T. H. M. BARTLETT, Kingston, Dec. 11th, 1848.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY. FOR THE FOUR CONCERTS. RATES FOR SUBSCRIBERS NOT

MEMBERS: One gentleman, - - - - 0 15 N. B.—This latter rate to apply to all the ladies of a Member's family, not already included in his family ticket.

Colour of ribbon for Members Crimson, instead of Blue, as SINGLE TICKETS FOR NON-RESIDENTS:

Gentlemen, (for EACH Concert) - - - - £0 5 0 Lady, do. do. - - - - 0 2 6 Family do. do. - - - 0 10 0 Meeting, and a vote of thanks was tendered to the Boards of Family N. B .- THE CONCERTS WILL BE DRESS CONCERTS. ** Members and Subscribers are informed that they can obtain their Tickets and Badges at Mr. Rowsen's (the Trea-

surer) only, at his Bookstore, King Street. Toronto, Dec. 27th, 1848. 22-1i.

MRS. COSENS, In consequence of the new arrangement made respecting the management of Upper Canada College Boarding House, has taken a house in St. George's Square, where she proposes to receive, after the Christmas vacation, a limited number of College Boys

after the Christmas vacation, a limited number of College Boys to Board with her.

The Council having conveyed to Mrs. Cosens their assurance that the duties of her situation had been uniformly discharged to their satisfaction, and that her removal was caused only by the necessity of making essential changes in the Institution, she hopes the confidence she has experienced for ten years, will be continued to her.

Mrs. Cosens's Son, who has been for some time in England, will immediately return, and undertake the supervision of the boys during the evening, and every affectionate and kind means will be used to instil religious and moral principles into the minds of the boys, and to unite the comforts of home with necessary discipline and order.

The house Mrs. Cosens has taken is in a most healthy part of the town, exceedingly roomy and comfortable, and within a short walk of the College.

References are kindly permitted to the Lord Bishor; the Hon. the Chief Justice; the Hon. Mr. Justice Draper; the Solicitor General; Dr. McCaul; Dr. Beaven, and the Rev. H. J. Grasett.

Dec. 26, 1848.

Ring's College, Coronto.

UNIVERSITY, U. C. COLLEGE, AND DISTRICT SCHOLARSHIPS;

ESTABLISHED BY THE COLLEGE COUNCIL, OCTOBER, 1846. A Tan EXAMINATION, held on OCTOBER 18th, 19th 20th and 21st, the following candidates were elected

Names. Where Educated

1. GRIER (J. G.)— University Classical U. C. College

2. FITZGERALD (E.)—University Mathemat- \(\) London Dist Gram, School 3. Freer (Cortlandt)— U. C. College
4. Tyner (R.)— Home District.
5. Clark (A. M.)— U. C. College
6. Elliot (C. F.)— Western District U. C. College. U. C. College

SUBJECTS OF EXAMINATION FOR 1849. Homer, Iliad, B. I. Arithmetic. — Odyssey, B. IX.

Xenophou, Anabasis, B. I.

Lucian, Vita, Charon and Algebra, to Quadratic Equations

Horace, Odes, B. I. Translation into Latin Verse and Prose. ADDITIONAL FOR 1850.

Homer, Iliad, B. VI., and Virgil, Eneid, B. VI.

The number of vacancies will be Twenty-four—one for each pistrict, two for U. C. College, and two for the University. The U. C. College and District Scholars are entitled to exemption, from all Dues and Fees during three years from the date of their election; the University Scholars enjoy, in

addition to the above, the privilege of rooms and commons without charge during the same period. The only qualifications for election are stated in the subjoined extract from the Regu-"1 The 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 pre-yous to the Examination—of their having themselves received isstruction 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

"2. No Candidate to be elected Scholar, unless he shall have been placed in the first class in one department (either Classics Mathematics), and not lower than the fourth class in the other (either Mathematics or Classics.)" H. BOYS, M. D.,

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Dec. 20, 1848.

N. B.—Parties who may be desirous of sending copies to the Old.

Country, are requested to forward their Orders to the Publisher as soon as possible, with the Name and Address to which they are to be sent plainly written. They will be sent from Toronto early it January by Express, and the cost will be one Dollar extra, covering all expenses to London, from whence they will be despatched by H. R.'s Agent to any part of Great Britain or Irelend. SOCIETY

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Extract from the Guardian Newspaper.

Society for the Distribution of Religious Prints. We have at different times received various communications respecting the "Society for the Distribution of Religious Prints." We have hitherto refrained from taking any notice of its objects till we were better acquainted with the arrangements. Now, however, we have great pleasure in recommending the Society to the attention of our readers, as we understruct he selection of engravings is under the management of a committee containing names that afford every safeguard for the orthodoxy of the object in view. With this guarantee we may safely treat of the Society on a lower ground, namely, its encouragement of act. We have received a specimen print, "The Scourging," which will at once obtain a presence in the higher walk of art. It is a highly-inished German lithograph, fully equal to the many beautiful devotional prints we have lately received from that school. We may also take a still lower view, and treat of their cost. Those who have been in the habit of laying out a guinea at the Art Union, receiving in return (we allude more particularly to the past year) two wretched prints and a few outlines for their money, will here acknowledge that they receive for the same amount twelve engravings, any one of which will in value surpass the whole of the inferior productions of the Trafalgar-square Society. For these three reasons, then, we cordially recommend the Society to the care of our readers: for fis orthodox object; for display of artisis telent; and for its reasonable prices; placing a series of good religious prints within the attainment of the middle classes, and affording every opportunity of offering superior presents for the adornment of the cottage or charity school.

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City Elections.

THE LISTS OF VOTERS for the several Wards in the City are now hanging in the "lity Hall; four days notice in writing must be given to the Clerk of the Common Council of any desire to have the said list altered, either by the insertion of names omitted.

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(From the Boston Star of Feb. 21, 1846.) Bocks Hyperion Fluid is becoming immensely and deservedly copplar. It is unquestionably superior to any thing of the kind now n use, and those will admit it, who may uttest the matter. Ladies who wish the very best article in the world to give the half beauty and natural gloss, as well as to give it a satisfactory set, should my the Hyperian Fluid. We mean just what we say, and have no fears of aving the matter tested. For Sale by ROBERT LOVE, Toronto, and also by Druggists

MARRIED MARRIED.

In this city on the 13th inst., by the Rev. J. G. D. McKenzie, Mr. John Rennie, to Anna Maria, youngest daughter of Mr. Jacob Sheppard, all of Toronto.

At Eaglescarnie, on the 21st inst., by the Rev. Lord Charles Hervey, the Right Rev. George Tomlinson, D. D. Bishop of Gibralter, to Lousia, eldest daughter of Lieurenant General the

Gibraiter, to Lousia, eldest daughter of Lleurenant General the Hon. Sir Patrick Stuart, G. C. M. G.

Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Dr. G. Mackie, at the Rectory Chapel, Alfred M. Rudolf, Esq., master of the steamer Quebec, to Miss Eliza Mary, eldest daughter of the late Thos.

Payne, Esq. DIED. At her residence, St. Thomas, Canada West, Margaret,

relict of the late Capt. William Drake, in the 81st year of her age. The deceased was born in Orange County, State of New York, in the year 1768, and came to Canada in 1797, where she always resided until the time of her death which occurred on illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude. She has left amongst them, but they sorrow not as those who have no hope, for she departed this life in sure and certain hope of the resurrection to eternal life, through the atoning merits of the Lamb of God, which taketh away the sins of the world. She sustained the character of an affectionate and loving mother, a warm-hearted companion, and a most zealous defender of the principles and doctrines of the Church of England of which she was for many years a member.

At Tullamore on the 14th inst., Mrs. Mary Chafee, aged 76 years. Throughout her life she po-sessed a most endearing and self-denying spirit, and is dceply regretted by all who knew On the morning of Tuesday last, of malignant fever, at the

residence of his father, Col. Alex. Fraser, of Elmsley, Mr. Alex. Fraser, late Deputy Sheriff of the Dalhousie District. The Price delivered in Toronto will be, Plain Prints £1. 7s. 6d. C'y.

LETTERS received to Wednesday, December 27th:

Coloured, £2, 1s. 3d. C'y. Proofs, £2, 15s. C'y.

Francis Evatt, add. subs. and rem ; Ven. Archdeacon

Poetrn. THE FUNERAL OF NAPOLEON,*

15th december, 1840.
(From the Maple Leaf.) Cold and brilliant streams the sunlight on the wintry banks of Seine,

Gioriously the Imperial City rears her pride of tower and fane.

Solemnly with deep voice pealeth, Notre Dame, thine ancient chime, Minute guns the death-bell answer in the same deep measur'd time. On the unwonted stillness gather sounds of an advancing host, As the rising tempest chafeth on St. Helen's far-off coast;

Nearer rolls a mighty pageant-clearer swells the funeral strain, From the barrier-arch of Neuilly pours the giant burial train. Dark with Eagles is the sunlight-darkly on the golden air Flap the folds of faded standards, eloquently mourning there— O'er the pomp of glittering thousands, like a battle-phantom flits Tatter'd flag of Jena-Friedland-Arcola, and Austerlitz

Eagle-crowa'd and garland-circled, slowly moves the stately car, Mid a sea of plumes and horsemen-all the burial pomp of war-Riderless, a war-worn charger follows his dead Master's bler-Long since battle-trumpet roused him-he but lived to follow here.

From his grave, 'mid Ocean's dirges, moaning surge and sparkling

Lo, the Imperial Dead returneth!-lo, the Hero-dust comes home! He hath left the Atlantic island, lonely vale and willow tree, 'Neath the Invalides to slumber, 'mid the Gallic chivalry.

Glorious tomb o'er glorious sleepers! gallant fellowship to share-Paladin and Peer and Marshal-France, thy noblest dust is there! Names that light thy battle annals-names that shook the heart Stars in crimson War's horizon—synonymes for martial worth!

Room, within that shrine of Heroes! place, pale spectres of the past!

Grey-hair'd soldiers gather round him, relies of an age of war. Followers of the Victor-Eagle, when his flight was wild and far; Men who panted in the death-strife on Rodrigo's bloody ridge, Hearts that sicken'd at the death-shriek from the Russian's shatter'd

Men who heard th' immortal war-cry of the wild Egyptian fight-"Forty centuries o'erlook us from you Pyramid's grey height!"
They who heard the means of Jaffa, and the breach of Acre knew-They who rush'd their foaming war-steeds on the squares of Waterloo. They who lov'd him-they who fear'd him-they who in his dark hour

Round the mighty burial gather, spell-bound by the awful Dead! Churchmen--Princes-Statesmen-Warriors-all a kingdom's chief

And the Fox stands-crowned Mourner-by the Eagle's hero-clay! But the last high rite is paid him, and the last deep knell is rung-And the caunons' iron voices have their thunder-requiem sung—And, 'mid banners idly drooping, silent gloom and mouldering state Shall the Trampler of the world upon the Judgment-trumpet wait.

Yet his ancient foes had given him nobler monumental pile, Where the everlasting dirges moan'd around the burial Isle-Pyramid upheav'd by Ocean in his loneliest wilds afar, For the War-King thunder-stricken from his fiery battle-car!

* "The day was fine but plercingly cold, but such was the inter-excited that 600,000 persons were assembled to witness the ceremo * "The day was fine but piercingly cold, but such was the interest excited that 600,000 persons were assembled to witness the ceremony—the procession approached Paris by the road from Neuilly, so often traversed by the Emperor in the days of his glory. It passed through the now finished and stupendous arch erected at the barrier of Neuilly and slowly moving through the Elysian fields, reached the Invalide by the bridge of la Concorde. Louis Philippe and all his cour officiated at the august ceremony, which was performed with extraordinary pomp in the splendid church of the edifice; but nothing awakened such deep feeling as a band of the multiated veterans of the Old Guard, who with mournful visages but yet a military air, attended the remains of their beloved Chief to his last resting-place. An aged charger, once rode by the Emperor in his fields of fame, survived to follow the colossal heave to the grave. The place of interment was worthy of the hero who was now placed beneath its roof—it containes the remains of Turenne and Vauban, and the Paladhis of France—Enchanting music thrilled every heart; as the coffin was lowered into the tomb, the thunders of the artillery so often vocal to his triumpha now gave him the last honours of mortality, and the hones of Napoleco fault vergoed on the banks of the Scine sanids the received. now gave him the last honours of mortality, and the hones of Napoleon finally reposed on the banks of the Scine amidst the people whom he had loved so well."—Alison.

> NAPOLEON AT ERFURTH. (From Sharpe's Magazine.)

chairs for the two Emperors, Alexander and Napoleon; and, at their sides, ordinary chairs for the kings and lina, and Demosthenes overwhelms Æchines; by this reigning princes. The space behind these seats began that Mark Anthony, as Shakespeare makes him speak, to be filled up. We saw enter the statemen and carries the heart away with a bad cause; by this, generals of several powers of Europe, men whose names that Lady Macbeth makes us, for the moment, sympa-Uniforms covered with gold, and an air of vivacity and passion is always terse and compressed; genuine conassurance, distinguished the French from the Germans, viction uses few more serious and more modest. There were Berthier, and dishonesty in a long speech. No argument is Soult, Caulaincourt, Savary, Lannes, Duroc, and many worth using, because none can make a deep impression. others equally celebrated; it seemed as if the greatness of their master was reflected in the aspect of Our marshaling of speeches, essays and books, accordeach. Goëthe was there, with his calm dignified look, ing to their length, deeming that a great work which and the venerable Wieland. They had accompanied the Grand Duke of Weimar to Erfurth. The Duke of Gotha, and several German princes, reigning or allied to those reigning, were grouped about the two veterans of German literature.

Emperor!' ran through the hall in a murmur. "Fools! what are you about?' said the commanding officer to the drummers; 'it is but a king!'

"In effect, a German king it was who entered the hall. Three others appeared in a little time after.-Without noise or splendour, the King of Bavaria, Saxony, and Wurtemberg, entered. The King of Westphalia (Jerome), who came later, eclipsed them by the éclat of his embroideries and pearls. The Emperor Alexander, with his majestic port, came next. The grand box, opposite the stage, dazzled all eyes by its brilliancy. The Queen of Westphalia, covered with diamonds, sat in the middle, and near her, the charming Stephanie, Grand Duchess of Baden, more remarkable for the graces of her person than the richness of her dress. Some German princesses were seated near the two reigning princesses. The ladies and gentlemen of their courts occupied the back of the box.

"At this moment Talleyrand made his appearance in a little box arranged expressly for himself near the stage, on account of the weakness of his legs. The Emperor and the kings remained standing by this box in conversation with the minister, seated comfortably within it. Every body had arrived; he alone who had summoned all these great people together was still looked for; and he made them wait for some

"At last, a fresh rolling of the drums was heard, louder than before, and all eyes were bent on the entrance with an uneasy curiosity. He appeared at last-this most incomprehensible man of an inconceivable era. Dressed very simply, as usual, he slightly saluted the sovereigns present, who had been obliged to wait for him so long, and took his arm-chair on the person was strikingly contrasted with the superb figure of Alexander. The four kings took their places on chairs without arms, and the play began. But Talma displayed his excellent art in vain. Jocaste-Raucourt, whose beauty and talents had fascinated Baron Grimm, at Paris, during half a century, now found that she could charm no more. We had no eyes or attention for anything but the pit before us. In the meantime, the gensdarmes at the door of our box did all they could to correct the deficiencies of our education, and to teach us, in the intervals between the acts, the etiquette to be observed towards the master of the world. 'Take down that opera-glass-the Emperor does not like it!' cried one of them, leaning over the ladies seated behind us. 'Sit up, and don't stretch out your neck — the Emperor does not like it!' cried another. The impertinence, to be sure, was very great; does not like it!' cried one of them, leaning over the but we took pattern by the kings and princes before we could not remedy.

"Immediately after the opening of the tragedy, which he had already seen a hundred times, Napoleon sat himself at ease in his arm-chair, and was soon sound asleep. It was well known that he could sleep at any hour of the day or night he pleased. Eye-witnesses have declared, that even on days of battle, he would designedly set himself to sleep during an hour or two, for the purpose of recruiting his strength, and wake at a fixed time. On the day of this representation at Erforth, he had fatigued himself in reviewing the troops for several hours together. It was a singular spectacle for us to see, buried in such a quiet sleep, this terrible man, whose vast plans involved one half the globe, either for good or evil. We were never

tired of contemplating, with an astonishment mingled with fear, that fine antique profile relieved against the SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY AND BANKRUPTCY sombre uniform of the Czar Alexander,

"Twenty years have passed away since then. This is hardly the third of human life, and yet how many changes have been wrought in that space of time!-What a mighty impetus has the world received in this fifth of a century! No human heart could then guess half what has since come to pass. Time has reaped a plentiful harvest. The kings who filled the hall at Erfurth are gone; and he, who had called them together, sleeps in a lonely isle washed by the waters of the ocean! The short and brilliant life of Alexander is over; and the Kings of Saxony, Bavaria, and Wurtemberg, sleep in their marble tombs! King Jerome only survives; but his renown has vanished, with his fantastic royalty, like a vision of the morning. The BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. Grand Duchess of Baden, the beautiful Stephanie, has long deplored her husband, lost in the flower of his age. The Duke of Gotha is dead, and his race is extinct with him. The Duke of Weimar lives only in

have been given to the very sepulchres of men. The wishes of the Emperor, that his ashes should repose amidst the beloved people he had so affectionately decimated, were not breathed in vain-thanks to the "three days and old muskets" of 1830, which swept Homage rield, ye battle-phantoms! Lo, your Mightiest comes at last!

Was his course the Woe out-thunder'd from prophetic trampet's lips?

Was his type the ghostly Horseman shadow'd in the Apocalypse?

away, like a withered fruit from a rotten branch, what the kings of Europe had wasted and distracted human nature for twenty-five years to establish. Napoleon nature for twenty-five years to establish. Napoleon lies under the dome of "The Invalides," with all his dynasty in his coffin. For Fate-the power to which he so fondly confided the fortunes of his house-

"Had placed a barren sceptre in his gripe, Thence to be wrenched with an unlineal hand."

And in this transference of his bones from St. Helena to Paris, it would seem that the historic picturesque, that flung its shadows over the close of Napoleon's career, has been somewhat effaced. The moral of his life appears to be less emphatic, and the antithesis of his fortunes to lose half its eloquence and poetry. It would have better suited the rounding of the great drama, to leave him shrouded in the military cloak, under his willow, in the lonely isle.

However we may think on the matter, one thing is pretty certain, that the days are gone by, when such men as Napoleon could overawe Civilization-

"With the majestic menace of their eyes," or establish Empire with the sword. The old royal roads to glory, let us hope, will soon be closed up, with the grass growing on them; and, surely, the human family will find itself infinitely better and happier for

COMPRESSION IN ORATORY. (From the Westminster Review.)

Eloquence, we are persuaded, will never flourish in America or at home, so long as public taste is infantile enough to measure the value of a speech by the hours it occupies, and to exalt copiousness and fertility to the absolute disregard of compression. The efficacy and value of compression can scarcely be overrated. The common air we beat aside with our breath compressed, has the force of gunpowder, and will rend the solid rock, and so it is with language. A gentle stream of persuasiveness may flow through the mind "Immediately before the stage were placed arm- cataract, and it sweeps all before it. It is by this and leave no sediment; let it come as a blow, as a magnificent compression that Cicero confounds Catawere then famous, and have become a portion of history. thize with the murderer. The language of strong covers a great space—this "inordinate appetite for printed paper," which devours so much and so indiscriminately that it has no leisure for fairly tasting anything-is pernicious to all kinds of literature but "A rolling of drums was heard outside. 'It is the is forced to dread popularity and steer wide of it; the fatal to oratory. The writer who aims at perfection orator, who must court popularity, is forced to renounce the pursuit of genuine and lasting excellence.

> ANECDOTE OF LORD KENYON. (From Townsend's Lives of Eminent Judges.)

An interesting anecdote of Lord Kenyon's sensibility was related in the House of Commons by Mr. Morris, in the debates of 1811. Of the occurrence that gentleman had been an eye-witness. "On the Home Circuit," he said, "some years since a young woman was tried for having stolen, to the amount of forty shillings, from a dwelling-house. It was her first offence and was attended with many circumstances of extenuation. The prosecutor appeared, as he stated, from a sense of duty; the witnesses very reluctantly gave their evidence, and the jury still more reluctantly gave their verdict of guilty. The udge passed sentence of death; she instantly fell lifeless at the bar. Lord Kenyon, whose sensibility was not impaired by the sad duties of his office, cried out in great agitation from the bench, 'I don't mean to hang you; will nobody tell her I don't mean to hang her?' 'I then felt,' he justly added, 'as I now No. 1 is the cir feel, that this was passing sentence, not on the prisoner but on the law.' This deserved reproach never startled the learned judge, who was a devout believer in the perfection of the penal law; and without rising the head. superior to the prejudice of the age in which he lived, gained a reputation for mercy above his colleagues, by yielding more frequently than they did to the impulses of compassion. His humanity, active in cases of life and death, so far as his conscience would allow right of the Emperor of Russia. His short round was less alert on behalf of those criminals to whom secondary punishments had been awarded; and never slumbered so soundly as, when a fashionable libertine was to be amerced in damages; a seditions libeller to be sent to goal, or a knavish attorney to be struck off

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us, and bore patiently at the hands of Frenchmen what EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BOOK AND JOB WORK DONE IN A SUPERIOR MANNER AND WITH DESPATCH, AT THE OFFICE OF "THE CHURCH," No. 5, KING STREET WEST, TORONTO.

> DR. DERRY Has Removed to 101, Bishop's Buildings, ADELAIDE STREET. Toronto, May, 1848.

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Residence, Sumach Cottage, Ann Street. Toronto, Jan. 13, 1847.

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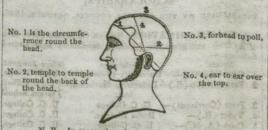
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THE Undersigned begs leave to inform the Gentry and Inhabitants of Toronto, that the TORONTO BATHS have been re-opened are now ready to receive the Public every day, from Seven in the Morning to TEN o'clock in the Evening, during which hours every attention will be paid to Visitors. ANGUS BLUE. Toronto, March, 1848.

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Albany Chambers. Toronto, June 13th, 1848.

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Since Madame Schopenhaner wrote the foregoing reminiscences, the change, on which she moralizes, has itself undergone change. Napoleon's resting-place, as well as himself, has been removed. A fate and a term have been given to the very sepulchres of men. The

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THE TORONTO DRY DOCK COMPANY. NOTICE is hereby given, that Application will be made to the Legislature, at its next Session, to Amend the Charter of the Toronto Dry Dock Company, and to Extend the Capital

Stock thereof to £40,000. WM. VYNNE BACON, Toronto, 25th January, 1848.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH ESTABLISHMENT. For Young Ladies, BY MONSIEUR & MADAME DESLANDES, ROSEDALE HOUSE, YONGE STREET.

MADAME DESLANDES begs to inform her friends and the public, that she purposes *Removing* her School in the beginning of January next, from York Street, to Rosedale, a residence which she has selected as offering from its healthy situation, and the beauty and extent of the grounds attached to it, one of the most desirable residences in the Province. Mad. Deslandes being desirous that her Establishment should embrace all the advantages of an EUROPEAN School, has engaged, through the medium of Monsieur Deslandes' friends in Paris, a highly educated FRENCH GOVERNESS; whose assistance with that of the Best Masters now employed, will, she hopes, advance in every way the improvement and solid instruction of her Pupils. Monsieur Deslandes is a Protestant, and a Graduate of the French University. Madame Deslandes, an English lady. They have adopted this plan in order to blend the English principles of Education with the French system, so long and so deservedly approved of.

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German, Italian, Singing and Dancing, on the usual terms. No extras, and a deduction will be made for Pupils not wishing to learn Music or Drawing, and also for those under 12 years of age. Quarterly Payments required. Each Young Lady must be provided with with Six Towels, a Silver spoon, and Knife and Fork.

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The Hon. and Right Rev. the Loan Bishop of Toronto; the Rev. or. McCaul, President of the University of King's College; the Rev. I. J. Grasett, Rector; the Hon. the Chief Justice; the Hon. Mr. Justice Macaulay; the Hon. Mr. Justice McLean; the Hon. Mr. Jusice Draper; W. B. Jaryis, Esq.; Colonel Carthew; W. A. Baldwin, Seq.

MRS. HERRMAN POETTER, AS REMOVED her School from Kingston to this CITY and has taken a house, No. 20, William Street, where she will be ready to receive Pupils on the 15th instant, and instruct them in the usual Branches of a sound and finished

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wishes to devote a few hours during the day in giving lessons in the German Language. He has been in the habit of teaching for some years, and will be happy to forward his Terms

Toronto, May, 1848.

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The Plan of Instruction intended to be pursued by him in ever-ranch of Education.—Commercial, as well as Mathematical and ranch of Education.—Commercial, as well as Mathematical and lassical,—is of the most substantial kind, the good effects of which to evinced in the number of his Pupils in the West Indies who have ten admitted to Holy Orders.

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Terms per Quarter.

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References kindly permitted to the Honourable and Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Toronto; the Venerable the Archdeacon of York, Cobourg; Rev. W. H. Ripley, Toronto; G. M. Boswell, Esq., Cobourg. TERMS, for Boarders receiving an English Education £30 per an-French, Music, Drawing &c. on the usual terms.

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Reference kindly permitted to the Rev. Dr. McCaul. Toronto, Nov. 23, 1848. CHURCH REVIEW

ECCLESIASTICAL REGISTER.

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 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 has been warmly commended by a large number of the Bishops and of distinguished Presbyters of the Church. The first number has just been issued. PRICE, to Subscribers in Canada, Sixteen Shillings and

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President, Hugh C. Baker; Vice-President, J. Young; Soltors, Burton & Sacleir; Physicians, G. O'Reilly and W. G. THIS COMPANY is prepared to effect Assurance upon LIVES, and transact any business dependent upon the value or duration of Human Life; to grant or purchase Annu-

ities or Reversions of all kinds, as also Survivorships and ndowments.

In addition to the various advantages offered by other Comanies, the Directors of this Company are enabled, from the investment of the Premiums in the Province at a rate of compound interest, much beyond that which can be obtained in Britain, to promise a most material reduction of cost; guaranteeing Assurances, Survivorships, or Endowments for a smaller present nayment, or yearly premium, and gravity increased. present payment, or yearly premium, and granting increased Annurries, whether immediate or deferred, for any sum of money invested with them. They can also point to the local position of the Company as of peculiar importance to intending Assurers, as it enables such Assurers to exercise controul over the Company and facilitates the company and facilitates the company and facilitates the company and facilitates. the Company, and facilitates the acceptance of healthy risks

as well as the prompt settlement of claims.

Assurances can be effected either with or without particle pation in the profits of the Company; the premiums may be paid in half-yearly or quarterly instalments; and the HALF will CREDIT SYSTEM having been adopted by the Board, credit wibe given for one half the first SEVEN premiums, secured upon the Policy slove.

Annual Premium to Assure £100 Whole Term of Life. Without Half Credit. Age. With Profits 15 | 1 13 1 | 1 6 5 1 9 11 25 2 2 9 1 14 7 30 2 9 3 2 0 2 1 17 6 35 2 16 7 2 6 4 40 3 6 2 2 14 8

50 4 13 1 3 17 11 4 1 55 5 17 8 4 19 11 5 3 60 7 10 10 6 9 11 6 13 2 The above rates, For Life Without Participation and Half Credit, will, upon comparison, be found to be Lowen than the similar tables of any other office at present offering to assure in Canada, while the assured With Participation will share in three-fourths of the whole profit of that Branch of the Com-

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Tables of Rates, Prospectuses, Forms of Application, and any further information respecting the system of the Company, or the practice of Life Assurance, can be obtained of the Secretary, or from any of the Local Agents.

Agents and Medical Officers already appointed:

Brantford William Muirhead Cobourg James Cameron ne Robert M. Boucher ... Dundas George Scott...... Dr. Alex. Anderson Frederick A. Willson... Dr. S. C. Sewell. Montreal Frede David Buchan Malcolm Cameron Port Sarnia Welch and Davies St. Catharines... Lachlan Bell

Woodstock William Lapenotiere ... Dr. S. J. Stratford.

Albany Chambers, King Street West-Medical Referee—George Herrick, Esq., M.D.

EDMUND BRADBURNE

By order of the Board, THOS. M. SIMONS, Secretary, THE PHENIX FIRE ASSURANCE COM-PANY OF LONDON.

Agent for Toronto,

A PPLICATIONS for Insurance by this Company are requested to be made to the undersigned who is also authorised to receive premiums for the renewalo spolicies. MOFFATTS, MURRAY & Co.



Home District Mutual Fire Company. OFFICE-BAY STREET, TORONTO. I NSURES Dwellings, Houses, Warchouses, Buildings in general, Merchandize, Household Furniture, Mills, Mann actories, &c.

W. A. Baldwin, J. B. Warren, B. W. Smith, John Eastwood, John Doel, A. McMaster, James Shaw, Alex'r McGlashan. Wm. Mathers. J. RAINS, Secretary. JOHN MCMURRICK, President. All losses promptly adjusted. Letters by mail must be

July 5, 1843. The Church

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TERMS:-FIFTEEN SHILLINGS per annum, in all cases in adva A. F. PLEES. Of His Lor the Die Montre

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