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Poetry.

THE WANDERER. (From " Wreaths and Branches for the Church.")

> A pilgrim to my home on high, My steps were slow and full of pain: At length I cried with tearful eye, O Father, I pray, For a while let me stray In some flowery way, Then bring me to thy path again. I spied a flower of wondrous beauty, So near it scarcely seemed apart From the rigorous path of duty; And I lingered to view Each delicate hue, As more lovely it grew, Till 't was the joy of all my heart. Again I cried, "Thou know'st alone What for thy wandering child is best: Ever I pray thy will be done; Yet this treasure dear, O grant it may cheer ly pathway so drear, Until I reach eternal rest." That flow'ret faded from my sight; Sadly I watched its slow decay, But grateful owned that it was right; For with tears we learn

THE OLD PATHS (By the Rev. J. B. Pratt, M.A.)

That we may not yearn For such flowers to turn

Aside, when on the heavenly way.

Old Paths?

A. The numerous and strange innovations which that I shall find it. (Jer. vi. 16.)

directly to heaven?

adherence to the path in which God leads us on, is New Testaments, and he finds ample information conthe only safe course. If there are nearer or easier cerning both the outline of the Church, and the way roads to heaven, it is doubtful whether the Divine in which it is to be built. Presence watches over them. But that there are any such paths, is merely matter of unauthorized conjectives of the SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHER'S HIGH world. It is an enterprise which reflects great credit ture. ture. Our blessed Lord speaks of only one way, and this He describes as both narrow and strait. Our whole Christian course is just as mysterious as that of the Israelites through the wilderness. We must Old Paths, where is the Good Way;" paths distinctly self; what happiness for others! known by the unchanging and unchangeable marks of truth. The pillar of THE LORD conducted His

is clearly marked out, and the boundary distinctly scope of your ambition. In such a case, who can trace level with the ocean; but here is a sea, forty miles the room. Being about to complete the child's readidefined. The statutes—the offerings—the sacrifices the progression of your usefulness, or tell into how wide distant from another sea, and upwards of thirteen hunfoundation thus defined, our blessed Lord erected His which proclaims that time shall be no more! Church. In many respects, the types of the law were fulfilled in Christ, and therefore its ceremonies were discontinued; but the doctrines and laws of the typical economy, in every tittle-the Sacraments no longer typical, but commemorative; the Priesthood, changed from the house of Aaron, but still preserved in its true character-were each and all continued in the Church. God is the same yesterday, to-day, and for ever; and His Church, since its foundations were laid on the Rock of Ages, has undergone no greater change than from the shadow to the reality. The self-same events that were prefigured under the former dispensation, are commemorated under the latter and more perfect economy. It is therefore false to say, that there are no specific rules in the sacred Record, concerning the exact form and constitution of the Church of God. The Bible, even the whole Bible, is the great depository of theology and Ecclesiastical history; and to this, in its true and catholic sense, the Episcopalian has recourse, when he makes inquiry concerning the foundation of the system of doctrine, the means of grace, and the constitution of the Church, which he ought to venerate and support. He does not feel himself at liberty to do, as many do, appeal to the Bible; and then, when the Q. What do you consider to be the great advantage, Bible is taken as the rule, object to such parts of it as or the urgent necessity, of seeking and asking for the Old Petha?

Bible is taken as the rule, object to be the great advantage, are hostile to peculiar notions, and newly-invented are hostile to peculiar notions, and newly-invented or the urgent necessity. systems, and rashly assert, that what God revealed concerning His Church, under the Mosaic economy, have originated in various ages, are sufficient to convince any sober-minded Christian, of both the necessity and the advantage of continuing stedfastly in the Appellant description. But "God is not a man, that He should lie;" Apostles' doctrine and fellowship. The doctrines and the faithful member of His Church, cannot venand institutions of the Gospel, differ from all others in this that the form of in this, that they are perfect, and adapted to the circumstances of the Gospel, differ from all others ture to imitate those who thus footness, the time during which the ture to imitate those who thus footness, the time during which the ture to imitate those who thus footness, the time during which the ture to imitate those who thus footness, the time during which the ture to imitate those who thus footness, the time during which the ture to imitate those who thus footness, the time during which the ture to imitate those who thus footness, the time during which the ture to imitate those who thus footness, the time during which the ture to imitate those who thus footness, the time during which the ture to imitate those who thus footness, the time during which the ture to imitate those who the ture to imitate the ture to imitate those who the ture to imitate the ture to imitate those who the ture to imitate the ture to imita circumstances of every time and place. They are their own crude inventions, and boldly endeavour to last of your soul. Catholic verities, and every attempt to improve or support their cause, by inducing men to believe that alter them was in the support their cause, by inducing men to believe that alter them, must inevitably deteriorate them. In the the older Testament may be thrown away. They Church of God, that which was first ought also to be who are at liberty to appeal to the whole of the sacred that which is last. Of the doctrines and institutions Record, will not be surprised that the Apostles do of our blessed Lord, there should be no attempt at not give a definite outline of the foundations of the change or alteration. Whatsoever is added or taken Church. This had been done by Moses. Our Lord away, whatsoever is altered or mutilated, must tend to carefully instructed His Apostles concerning the deteriors to not be instructed. deteriorate, not to improve. (Rev. xxii. 18, 19.) things which pertained to His Church; and, by His things which pertained to His Church; and, by His The truth will admit of no change. Now, let even thus a who are found at the sacred edifice was to example, showed them how the sacred edifice was to those who are fondest of walking in new paths say, be reared. This Church they established whithersowhat has been the general result of such predilection; ever they went; and, it ought to be remembered, that and the distracted state of the Christian world, the their writings were not intended to instruct men connumerable systems of doctrine and modes of worship, cerning the form in which the sacred edifice was to be the bold speculations and general indifference, the built, but to admonish them to abide in the Commuendless variety of sects and parties, and the "envynion of that Church, whose foundations had been laid,
nion of that Church, whose foundations had been laid, ing, strife, and divisions," which immediately rise up or to reprove them for interfering with its already to view; will dictate such an account, as the sincere Christian must be ashamed to repeat, and grieved to contemplate. It is in the Cold Pair, and grieved to contemplate. It is in the Old Paths, marked out by our Lord, trodden by his Apostles, and frequented by

The outline of the building is already defined in the the faithful in the purest ages; in which I am told to Old Testament, and directions for its greater extent seek for rest to my soul, and in which I am assured are contained in the New. Hence the rule to be obtained in the New. served by the faithful builder, is in these words:-Q But may not newer ways, equally good and "Let every man take heed how he buildeth upon the equally safe, be found? In other words, may there foundation already laid; for other foundation can no foundation already laid; for other foundation can no not be many ways through this world, yet all leading man lay than that is laid, which is Jesus Christ" (1 directly to heaven? Cor. iii. 10, &c.). The Apostolic epistles, therefore, A. When the people of the Lord marched through speak not of the foundation, but of the danger of speak not of the foundation, but of the danger of the wilderness, they were told of the rich inberiouses that lay before them, but they were not permitted to blished (St. Jude, ii. &c.), or, of the duty of adhering blished (St. Jude, ii. &c.) or, of the duty of adhering take the way thirt. take the way thither, which might have appeared to the "One body," and the "One faith," into which themselves as the the "One body," and the "One bantism." themselves as the best and shortest. They were to they had already been admitted by "One baptism, they had been admitted by "One bapti pursue that one route, which God Himself pointed out, (Eph. iv. 4, &c.) The word of God, therefore, gives and not impiously to suppose that others nearer or no latitude to individuals or sects, who have not the better might be found. Nearer roads they might Redeemer's commission, to constitute themselves into have found, but in these, will any one venture to say, builders of His Church. No man has an inherent builders of His Church. No man has an inherent builders of His Church. that the presence of the Lord would have directed power to lay a single stone in the spiritual building; their steps; or that, by them, they would have found in other words, no man can, on his own authority in other words. ready access to the promised land? In like manner, we know of our inheritance only by report, the report of him and the control of the son of God, alone, can do this, family of God. The Son of God, alone, can do this, family of God. of him who has purchased it for us; and we must and they to whom He has delegated His power. Insubmit to be proved, and to be led thither in the way dividuals or sects may, like the men of Shinar, rear of God's appointment, and not in that, which, to ourselves, night appear shorter or better. We cannot their fancies, and, as nearly as possible, resembling the even tell why it should be necessary to try us at all, temple of the Lord; but the temple of the Lord they nor can we say what the particular purpose of many cannot be, unless the builders humbly consent to retemptations, to which we are exposed, may be; but ceive His commission, and to act as His servants; this we know, that every one is to be made perfect obeying His will, and revering the means which He through sufferings of some kind (Heb. ii. 10; 1 Pet. has appointed for the accomplishment of the work. iv. 13), and his fidelity put to the test, by trials of The member of the Holy Catholic Church has resome description. Under such circumstances, strict course to the word of God as revealed in the Old and

> EMPLOYMENT. (By the Rev. J. A. James.)

So far as the children are individually concerned, I follow the path which the Lord points out, and not again remind you that their temporal interests are the venture into bye-ways of our own choosing; for, lowest object of pursuit. Your last and highest end is although new ways may appear plain and safe, it is the salvation of the immortal soul. This is your aim, only in the old narrow path, where we are assured of to be instrumental in converting the souls of the chilfinding rest for our souls. Ways of men's choosing dren from the error of their ways, and training them may, peradventure, lead to heaven, but of this we up in the fear of God for glory everlasting. What an have no assurance: that narrow path, for which we object! The immortal soul! The salvation of the are commanded to ask, and in which we are advised human spirit! This was the object for which the Son to walk, is that alone with which any sure promise is of God could justify himself to all worlds, as not deconnected. Every doctrine and ordinance of our meaning his dignity, or disparaging his wisdom, when blessed Lord and His holy Apostles must continue to the original record blessed Lord and His holy Apostles, must, on this for its salvation He veiled His divinity in human flesh, account, command the utmost respect of all who are was for awhile made lower than the angels, tabernacled of the Bible." willing to be led onward by the Spirit of God, through amidst the sorrows of mortality, and closed a life of this wilderness of probation, to that glorious inherihumiliation and suffering upon the ignominious sumwhich is promised to the faithful. Thus, I mit of the cross. This is the object for which all the cannot listen to the common saying that "there are revelations of heaven and all the dispensations of grace; many of your readers. Yours, very truly, many paths to heaven;" the word of God speaks but all the labours of prophets, priests, and apostles-in of one: and although this may turn and wind in short, all the splendid apparatus of redemption was directions contrary to what some might suppose to be arranged. It has been said with justice, that the sal-

THE INDEFINITE EXTENT OF THE BLESSING.

(1 Tim. iii. 15), will still lead on the hosts of God to uals, God through those individuals may make you the uais, God infought those individuals may make you the instruments of blessing multitudes. Where you intend above, or beneath its surface. Receiving at one ex-Q. But it is a prevalent opinion, that the Sacred only to produce private worth, God may employ your only to produce private worth your only to produce worth your only to produce private worth your only to produce worth your only to produce worth your only to wals, or sects, to rear up the spiritual building according to any plan most suited to their own faucy, or to the circumstances amid which they may chance to be placed?

A. Such an opinion cannot be emertained for a single moment by one, who has right notions of the Divine word. If men take the whole word of God as a spinion of the limit word. If men take the whole word of God as a spinion of the limit word. If men take the whole word of God as a spinion of the limit word. If men take the whole word of God as a spinion of the limit word. If men take the whole word of God as a spinion of the limit word in the circumstances and the circumstances of society. And what is more important, you may be imparting the first rudiments of the circumstances and encorested to have been in his appearance, and he confessed to

THE SHORTNESS OF THE TIME.

In a few, a very few years at most, they will all be gone beyond your instruction. Every Sunday almost, some are leaving the school and retiring, it is to be feared in many cases, beyond the sound of pious admonition forever. Beyond the age of fifteen or sixteen few remain to enjoy the privileges of the school; and but few, comparatively, remain so long. Could we even protract the period of childhood, and lengthen the term during which they consider themselves as beneath our care: could we in every instance be convinced, that when they leave our schools they still continue to enjoy the means of religious culture, even in this case here would be no ground for a relaxation of your diligence; the value of the soul and the importance of its salvation, would demand your utmost exertion .-But this is not the case. In a year or two you must give them up-and to what? To the violence of their own corruptions to the strongth of their own passions—to the pollution of bad company, without a friend to watch over them, or a single guide to direct them. With the school, many of them take leave of the sanctuary; and when they cease to hear the wice of the teacher, listen no more to the joyful sound from the lips of the preacher. What a motive to diligence! Can you be insensible to its force? Can you read his simple statement, and not feel every dormant energy stirring within you? Can you peruse another lite, and not resolve by the help of God to renew your eforts? Do you not feel the blush of shame for past indifference diffusing itself this moment over your countenance? By all that is dear and invaluable in the

INCONSISTENCY OF DISSENTING WRITERS. (From the Calendar.)

I sat down to write a word about the inconsistency of Dissenters, as shown in their attacks upon the Church. The fable of the man who blew hot and cold out of the same mouth is more than verified in these days. I suppose your readers are familiar with the celebrated exploits in this line of Dr. Miller. But they will bear repeating, especially as our opponents have very short memories. In relation to the shorter Epistles of Ignatius, Dr. Miller thus "blows hot and cold," as the emergency required :-

Father whose name they real works of the writer bear, is the opinion of many whose name they bear." of the ablest and best judges in the Protestant world."

Turning a tolerably sharp corner, that, Mr. Editor! But hear this modern champion of Presbyterianism Dr. Miller on "Ruling Dr. Miller on "Unitari-

anism" again. Elders." "I do not admit that " Intelligent readers are no doubt aware that the most learned and able of genuineness of the Epistles the critics reject as spurif Ignatius has been called ous the seven shorter Ein question by a great ma- pistles of this Father!" jority of Protestant divines, and is not only really but

deeply questioned." There must be some little irony in that word "intelligent" in the first extract! But the Dr. well knew for whom he was writing, and had he turned a dozen somersets beside, it would not have injured his reputation or authority with them one whit!

SCIENTIFIC EXPEDITION TO THE DEAD SEA. (From the Banner of the Cross.)

Mr. Editor,-I do not remember to have yet seen in the Banner any notice of an expedition which has recently been undertaken by our Government for the exploration and survey of the Dead Sea, whose deep Lieutenant Lynch, as her commander; with Lieute- of qualities:nant Dale, who will be more especially charged with the scientific reconnoisances. "It is singular," says the New York Courier, "that a government of the new world should be the first to explore, and verify the facts concerning a region so intimately connected with the common faith of Christendom and the witness of one of the most awfal penalties of transgression under the Patriarchal Dispensation; and we cannot but hope telligent curiosity, while confirming the original record

The following interesting communication from Lieuweeks ago, and its publication will no doubt gratify

To the Editor of the Herald :-

In reference to the proposed survey of the Dead Sea, several of the newspapers have asked "cui bmo?"

has laid in its deep and wondrous chasm, a withering record of the visitation of God's wrath upon his sinful creatures. Itself once a fertile vale, teeming with population and redundant with the products of a favoured clime, it now lies inert and sluggish, a mass of dark and bitter waters, with no living thing upon its shore, or above, or beneath its surface. Receiving at one extreme, the mighty volume of a swift and unfailing river, and a post of the world, and not after the rudition of the swift his left hand, whilst with his right he held the pistol, ready to fire in case of need.

"If you resist,' cried he, with a voice of thunder, and a post of the world, and not after the rudition of the world, and not after the rudition of the towards the bed, and then seized one of the swift his left hand, whilst with his right he held the pistol, ready to fire in case of need.

"If you resist,' cried he, with a voice of thunder, "If you resist,' cried he, with a voice of thunder, "If you resist,' cried he,

—the Priesthood, in its threefold order—are all ap- a stream it shall expand as it rolls forward in a course dred feet below it. The unhappy Costigan, the only cradle to see that it was prepared, and just at the pointed, appointed by an ordinance for ever. On the never to be arrested but by the sound of that trumpet man who has undertaken to circumnavigate this sea, moment, a bright flame shooting out, threw a strong and who perished in the attempt, could, in one place, light upon the recess. Conceive, if you can, her find no bottom, and it was indicated by incessant bub-bles and at agitated surface. Whether or not this be bed, and at the place where the curtain had been lifted the crater of a submerged volcano, forming a subtera- up, she perceived, as plain as ever she saw anything in neous acqueduct with the ocean, who can tell? This her life, a pair of thickly clouted boots, in such a posi-

of fish upon its surface, while others deny that any animate thing whatever can exist within its dense and bitter waters. Fruits, luscious to the eye, but of nauseous taste, and crumbling in the grasp, are said to be found upon its shows. Many translated days the could assume, that we have found upon its shows. Many translated days the could assume, that we have found upon its shows. Many translated days the could assume, that we have found upon its shows. Many translated days the could assume, that we have found upon its shows. Many translated days the could assume, that we have found upon its shows. Many translated days the could assume, that we have found upon its shows. and mysterious.

from such an undertaking?

PRESENCE OF MIND. (From Sharpe's Magazine.)

success as to lead one to suppose it an action of calin husband would reach home! Her eyes are chained, class who, "by reason of use" (in cautious examination deliberation. It is, in short, the union of rapid thought and self-command. This power is possessed by indinated and self-command. This power is possessed by indinated and self-command. This power is possessed by indinated and self-command. diversely constituted, that we often see the same circumstances producing quite opposite effects. Thus on her lap, her lips half open, her eyes fixed, and her detrimental to the spread of true religion. cumstances producing quite opposite effects. Thus an emergency, that totally unnerves one man, is just sufficient to call the powers of another into full activity.

Whilst the former cannot act at all, but seems reduced Whilst the former cannot act at all, but seems reduced garden, and Mrs. Aubrey's heart leaped within her, sworn that I will observe all the structure of the engine. Such being my conviction. I would ask your lordship how it must affect my conscience in reference to those solemn obligations which I have already detailed? I have

The house—an old one—was built in a garden of considerable size, and had no other occupants than the gentleman and lady just mentioned, their infant, rather more than a year old, and a single female domestic, who had not been very long in their service. Every evening at nine o'clock a silence the most complete evening at nine o'clock a silence the most complete different houses began to be extinguished, and in a short time no ray disturbed the blank darkness. It must have been a very extraordinary circumstance if any store were more afterwards heard in the street. Judge, and store the most complete this person. Heavens!—What, if he come not at all!

"Eight o'clock has struck, and there is no arrival. The possibility her active brain suggested becomes the possibility her active brain suggested becomes dut the strates of our Cathedral Church constitute me but the strates of our Cathedral Church consti

their guide, and not impiously tear asunder the Old of the desert with the sweet wonders of that cross, feet above the Mediterranean, and 10,300 above the made all kinds of strange effects by their opposition or withstanding Mrs. Aubrey's temporary courage, she Church of God. In the Old Testament the ground bability, will occur again, and are fairly within the deira is wonderful, for it is the bed of a crater nearly some commands of her mistress at the other end of her." unfathomable spot, whether or not through an extinct volcano, in connexion with the depression of surface and the height of a contiguous mountain, forms the most extraordinary fissure in the known world.

One great object of investigation will be to ascer-One great object of investigation will be to ascertain whether this sea and its shores are of volcanic or the husband would probably not reach home before the husband would probably not reach home before the pleased to issue the husband would probably not reach home before the husb non-volcanic origin, and to refute the position of infidel eight, and it was then scarcely half-past six. Mrs. a few remarks. philosiphers with regard to its formation. The eluci- Aubrey, however, possessed sufficient command over

on on-volcanic origin, and to refute the position of infidel philosiphers with regard to its formation. The elucidation of this subject is a desideratum to science, and would be most gratifying to the whole Christian world. It is a mystery which has remained impenetrable since the awful moment when the waters of that wondrous sea first rose above the smouldering ruins of the vale of Siddia. The configuration of one-half of its shores, and its very extent, are unknown. Its waters, of a petrifying quality, and limpid as a mountain stream, doubtless hold within their bosom, and holding, will reveal those ruins, upon the non-existence of which the believer states his incredulity.

Strabo, Diodorus, Pliny and Josephus among the ancients—and Maundrell, Pococke, Abbe Martine, Chateaubriand, La Martine, Stephens and Robinson, among the moderns, all differ as to the extent, and many of the peculiarities of this sea. Considerable streams are said to empty into it, the very names of which are unknown. Some have heard the gambolings of fish upon its surface, while others deny that any anisolation of the safe of the surface, while others deny that any anisolation of the safe of the control of the surface, while others deny that any anisolation of the result of the surface, while others deny that any anisolation of the surface, while others deny that any anisolation of the surface, while others deny that any anisolation of the surface, while others deny that any anisolation of the surface, while others deny that any anisolation of the surface, while others deny that any anisolation of the surface, while others deny the surface, while others deny the surface of the surface

seous taste, and crumbling in the grasp, are said to be found upon its shores. Many travellers deny the existence of vegetation, and Chateaubriand asserts that he found branches of the tamarind tree strewn upon the beach. Its southern coast is said to consist of masses of solid salt; while, as far as the eye can reach masses of solid salt; while, as far as the eye can reach masses of solid salt; while, as far as the eye can reach sound and the street of the said to consist of the instal thought of it. 'Will you not need me here, as usual, the will you not need me here as usual, the will you not need me h misses of solid salt; while, as far as the eye can reach thing nice after a long ride, and in such weather.'fron its northern extreme, it beholds only the washed After some delay, which doubled her mistress's anxiety, and barren hills of Judea on the one side, and those although she endeavoured to repress it, the servant of rabia Petrea on the other. All is vague, uncertain quitted the room. The sounds of her footsteps died away on the stairs, and then Mrs. Aubrey truly felt adjuvet, et hace sancta Evangelia."

My lord I cannot divest my mind of the awful sense of My lord I cannot divest my mind of the present exi-Are the questions answered? Or shall a small pe- herself alone,—yet the two feet remained there, in Are the questions answered? Or shall a small peunially consideration withhold a country such as this
room such an undertaking?

I admit that it is not a summer's excursion, and that I admit that it is not a summer's excursion, and that and then speaking to it, but only mechanically, for she British officers are said to have twice failed in a like attempt. Should that circumstance deter us? I venture to say, that within the broad periphery of this land, which, cradled between oceans, stretches from the land, which, cradled between oceans, stretches from the stretches and then speaking to it, but only mechanically, for six and then speaking to it, but only mechanically it is and then speaking to it, but only mechanically it is and then speaking to it, but only m frigid zone to the tropics, there is not one native born or true hearted adopted citizen who will answer in the or true hearted adopted citizen who will answer in the or true hearted adopted citizen who will answer in the or true hearted adopted citizen who will answer in the or true hearted adopted citizen who will answer in the murmured; and, lifting the child in her arms, and I will add with an arrest desire to discover grounds. Dr. Miller against Episcopacy.

"That even the shorter Epistles of Ignatius are unworthy of confidence as the genuine works of the East.

"Enter whose name they real works of the East.

"The against Episcopacy.

"The great body of true hearted adopted citizen who will answer in the supporting to the scientific and affirmative. We owe something to the scientific and supporting herself on her trembling limbs, she went towards the cradle. She is now beside the feet!—she places the baby in its little nest; concealing, as well afford of civil liberty in the south and west, may well afford to foster science and strengthen the bulwarks of Christianity in the east.

W. F. Lynch, U. S. N.

That act of justice I have carefully performed, supporting herself on her trembling limbs, she went affirmative. We owe something to the scientific and supporting herself on her trembling limbs, she went towards the cradle. She is now beside the feet!—she baby in its little nest; concealing, as well afford of civil liberty in the south and west, may well afford to foster science and strengthen the bulwarks of Christianity in the east.

W. F. Lynch, U. S. N.

That act of justice I have carefully performed, and I will do with and with it will not be supporting herself on her trembling limbs, she went towards the cradle. She is now beside the feet!—she towards the cradle. She is now beside the feet!—she towards the cradle. She is now beside the feet!—she towards the cradle. She is now beside the feet!—she towards the cradle. She is now beside the feet!—she towards the cradle. She is now beside the feet!—she towards the cradle. She is now beside the feet!—she towards the cradle up to strike her, and there was no one to succour her. that I discover in those writings many assertions—not well, baby fell asleep, and Mrs. Aubrey returned to but assertions which to my calm and daily her seat near the fire. She durst not quit the room, Presence of mind may be described as the power of determining what is fittest to be done upon any sudden servant, who was probably his accomplice; besides, occasion, and under adverse circumstances, and of she wished to remain near her infant. It was now no always, upon the religion we possess as yet obtains, and ought to obtain viduals in very different degrees. Minds are so silence reigns in the room; baby sleeps peacefully; its dist

the same time baring her breast, she drew it from its minute! Repeatedly she addressed prayers on High dangerous position into the safe haven of her arms.— for a period to this hideous suspense. Upon the "A young couple, named Aubrey, inhabited a tolerably large house in the village of —, in Norfolk.

The house—an old one—was built in a garden of

The house—an old one—was built in a garden of

The house—an old one—was built in a garden of

The house—an old one—was built in a garden of the house—

any steps were afterwards heard in the street. Judge, then, of the utter solitude of a house screened by elms and sycamores, and standing three or four hundred yards from the public way. One evening, in the month of November, Mrs. Aubrey was in the house, awaiting the return of her husband, whom some affair of business had called around the street. Judge, thus time, there is no deception. The entrance door opens, is closed; steps come along the lobby, and more than suspected? Should I communicate such a case to a Bishop whose own soundness of theological teaching was more than suspected? Should I not be guilty of a breach of my ordination vows if I did not protest against the admission of such a person to such a responsible post, and endeavour to "banish and drive away," by all lawful a stranger, he would have seemed a messenger from heaven. Well, in he walked, a fine athletic figure.—

Down go the pistols upon the table; off comes the learned and renowned seminaries of religious teaching in the door opens, is closed; steps come along the lobby, and more than suspected? Should I communicate such a case to a Bishop whose own soundness of theological teaching was more than suspected? Should I not be guilty of a breach of my ordination vows if I did not protest against the admission of such a person of such a responsible post, and endeavour to "banish and drive away," by all lawful a stranger, he would have seemed a messenger from heaven. Well, in he walked, a fine athletic figure.—

Down go the pistols upon the table; off comes the looked and the desired end, should I communicate such a case to a Bishop whose own soundness of theological teaching was more than suspected? Should I communicate such a case to a door opens, is closed; then the lobby, and more than suspected? Should I communicate such a case to a door opens, is closed; then the lobby, and door opens, is closed; then the lobby, and door opens, is closed; the production of such a responsible post, and the desired end, should I communicate such a case to of business had called away in the morning, to a town about six miles distant. He expected to receive a about six miles distant. He expected to receive a man was he to see all he loved dearest in the world. is already designed thereby as a setter forth of erroneous be; how humiliating soever to presuming reason; how containing soever to presuming reason; how contrary soever to popular opinion; how condemnatory soever to prevalent practice; this one way of God, narrow and strait though it be, is that which I must prefer as safer and surer than any of the thousand ways of human days of sand ways of human device. To those who prefer these ways, I can have nothing to object; but I dare not trust myself to these new paths, crowded though they be. Glad shell be, yea, sincerely glad, if they lead to heaven; and in charity I am bound to hope, that they may do not human device and of such a word of such as with the more it is shall I be, yea, sincerely glad, if they lead to heaven; and in charity I am bound to hope, that they may do not record of the fall to the general conflagration. Although most reluctant no parade my insignificant in the Cathedral body itself, or in the Diocese large, under existing circumstances, if by any was on the first-floor, a large apartment, looking into the estroation and the saright of the purpose of putting the child to bed. The room had in print, I take this step without an instant's for the purpose of putting the child to bed. The room had in print, I take this step without an instant's for the purpose of putting the child to bed. The room had been to the existing circumstances, if by any was on the first-floor, a large apartment, looking into the testoration and the saright of the purpose of putting the child to bed. The room had been to the existing circumstances, if by any was on the first-floor, a large apartment, looking into the estimation in justice to the enlightened statesman had been competed to be in the cathedral body itself, or in the decrease and in ancient cost under the purpose of putting the child to bed. The room had been to the existing circumstances, for the purpose of putting the child to bed. The room had act of mine I promoted Dr. Hampden's elevation to the expension of the take this step without an instant's for the purpose of putting the child to bed. The room had been competed to the two the strainful that the other hand to the two deviations in the saifful that the other hand to the two deviations in the saifful that the other hand to the two deviations in the saifful that the other hand to the two deviations in the saifful that the other

Scriptures contain no specific rules concerning the exact form in which the Church of Christ is to be built; is the many of the carefully concealed, built; is the many of the carefully concealed, built; is the many of the carefully concealed, and a poniard, carefully concealed, was then searched, and a poniard, carefully concealed, with carefully conceal built; is there then not a latitude given to individuals or const. oult; is there then not a latitude given to individuals, or sects, to rear up the spiritual building ac-

and the New Testaments, they will find no difficulty which was first displayed to their own view by the ef- Dead Ses, which is little more than one hundred miles combination. The child, which fully occupied her was attacked the same evening with a violent nervous and the restaurches, they are the forts of a faithful teacher. Such instances, in all pro- distant from it. The "Corral" in the Island of Ma- attention, sat on her knee, whilst the servant executed

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

ENGLAND.

DR. HAMPDEN.

Letter addressed to Lord John Russell, by Dean Merewother. My Lord,-I have had the honour to receive your lord-

Throughout the correspondence in which I have had

fordensis, ab hac hora in antea, fidelis ero huic sacrosancta Herefordensi ecclesim, necnon jura, libertates, privilegia, et consuetudines ejusdem, pro viribus observabo et ea

but assertions, which to my calm and deliberate appreciation appear to be heterodoxical, I believe I may say in her formularies, -her liturgy; would rob them of the

Whilst the former cannot act at all, but seems reduced to a state of mental paralysis, the latter applies himself to a state of mental paralysis, the latter applies himself for she imagined it announced her husband's arrival and her own deliverance. But no, not yet; she was and her own deliverance. But no, not yet; she was and her own deliverance. But no, not yet; she was and her own deliverance. But no, not yet; she was deceived; it was merely the sound of the wind, or the rain, on the trees. She might be the only being in the world, so deep and mournful was the silence.—

The statute of the university of which I am still a member. The statute of that university touching this matter stands in the following words, and her own deliverance. But no, not yet; she was deceived; it was merely the sound of the wind, or the rain, on the trees. She might be the only being in the world, so deep and mournful was the silence.—

Every minute seemed an age. Look! look! the feet only being in the world, so deep and mournful was the silence.—

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Every minute seemed an age. Look! look! the feet only being in the world in the following the wo most striking isolated examples are told of females.— stir. Is the man coming out of his concealment?— coram Vice-Cancellario in questionem vocatur, seeing Most striking isolated examples are told of females.— stir. Is the man coming out of his concealment?— dum Tit. XVI., s. 11 (Addend. p. 151.) quum vero qui Most people have heard of the mother, who, seeing her infant so near the edge of a precipice that the slightest advance would hurl the little creature to destruction, had the presence of mind to suppress the scream of alarm that was on the point of breaking out.

Simply whispering the little creature's name, and at the half-past seven! Oh, how full of anguish was every half-past sevens designands senior. alii, scilicet, in concionatores selectos designando senior inter Vice-Cancellarii deputato, vel eo absente, aut ipsius Vice-Cancellarii locum tenente, proximus ex ordine de-When presence of mind is combined with fortitude, chimney-piece there was a book of religious meditation; dark waters have so long remained a mystery to the world. It is an enterprise which reflects great credit upon those by whom it is directed, and its results will be looked for with no little interest. The United Store Store Ship Supply which has just sailed for the Mediterranean with Stores, is to be employed under are a pointed illustration of this unusual combination band does not come after all! The weather was bad, Diocese, but of those whom, from time to time, he must and his parents, who lived in the town whither he had admit to cure of souls, and even to the sacred orders of

in an affecting injunction, the expression of his wishes the warm sympathy shewn by you towards your parish- On these grounds I appeal on behaobserved—as but for political and party influence it would have been—your lordship, the Church, and the nation, would have been spared this most unhappy trial, the results of which as I have already again and again foreboded to your lordship, it is impossible to foresee. Nor, under any circumstances, is it likely that the obligation of the oath of allegiance in my person will be infringed upon; its terms are, that "I will be faithful and bear true allegiance;" and, accordingly, the range of cliric has those exits terms are, that "I will be faithful and bear true allegiance:" and, accordingly, the conge d'elire has these expressions, "requiring and commanding you, by the faith and allegiance by which you stand bound to us, to elect such a person for your Bishop and Pastor as may be devoted to God, and USEFUL and faithful to us and our KINGDOM." Would it be any proof of fidelity or true allegiance, my lord, to elect a person as "MEET TO BE ELECTED" who was the contrary to those requirements? And can it be possible that in the course of Dirine service in the Chief Sanctuary of Almighty God in the Diocese, however named and recommended, a person should be "UNANI-MOUSLY CRISEN and ELECTED" in the awful falsification of these words, IN THE PRESENCE OF GOD, against the of these words, IN THE PRESENCE OF GOD, against the consciences of the unhappy electors, simply because the adviser of the Crown (for the Crown can do no wrong) has in his shortsightedness and ignorance of facts (to say the least) thought fit to name an objectionable person, the only one of all the Clergy of the land so disqualified; and, when warned of the consequences by the voices of the Primate, of thirteen Bishops, and hosts of Priests and Deacons, Clergy and laity by hundreds, of all shades of opinions in the Church, persisted in the reckless determi-In the words of an eminent writer of our Church, " All

power is given unto edification, none to the overthrow of the Church," Hooker's Ecclesiastical Polity, book viii., ch. 7;

claim only the nomination for Kings out to the Clergy, and claim only the nomination for Kings?

"Orthodoxus.—The King's nomination is, with us, a fair beginning to the election. Therefore, when he nominates any person he elects him, and gives, as I may say,

the first vote for him.

"Philodoxus, -What kind of elections are those of your Deans and Chapters? 'Tis certain that they can't be called free elections, since nothing is to be done without

the King's previous authority.
"Orthodoxus.—The freedom of election does not exclude the King's sacred authority, but force and tyranny only. If any unworthy person should be forced upon them against their will, or the Clergy should be contained in their will, or the Clergy should be contained in their will, or the clergy should be contained in their will, or the Clergy should be contained in their will, or the Clergy should be contained in their will be the contained by these and threatening. strained to give their voices by force and threatening, such an election cannot be said to be free. But if the as our Kings have used to do, and give them authority to a free election: for here is no force or violence used.
"Philodoxus.—But if the King, deceived by undeserved

recommendations, should happen to propose to the Clergy a person unlearned, or of ill morals, or otherwise manifestly unworthy of that function, what's to be done then?

to human weakness, and therefore what's to be done if such a case should happen?
"Orthodoxus.—If the electors could make sufficient

proof of such crimes or incapacities, I think it were becoming them to represent the same to the King, with all due humility, modesty, and duty, humbly beseeching his Majesty, out of his known clemency, to take care of the interest of the widowed Church, and our Princes are so famous for their piety and condescension, that I doubt not that his Majesty would graciously answer their pious petition and nominate another unexceptionable person, agreeable to all their wishes. Thus a mutual affection would be kept up between the Bishop and his Church."

Nor is this a mere supposition, but there are instances in the history of this kingdom of such judicious reconsideration of an undesirable appointment, I will cite but one from Burnett's History of his own Times, A. B., 1639, vol.

iv. p. 209. London, 1733:

"The state of Ireland leads me to insert here a very particular instance of the Queen's pious care in disposing of Bishoprics. Lord Sidney was so far engaged in the interest of a great family in Ireland, thathe was too easily wrought on to recommend a branch of it to a vacant Se The representation was made with an undue character of derstood that he lay under a very bad character, she wrote what she had heard, and ordered him to call for six Irish Bishops, whom she named to him, and to require them to certify to her their opinion of that person. They all agreed that he laboured under an ill fame, and till that was examined into they did not think it proper to promote him; so that matter was let fall. I do not name the person, for I intend not to leave a blemish on him, but set this down as an example fit to be imitated by Christian

But, alas! remonstrance seems unheeded, and if our venerable Primate and thirteen Bishops have raised their united voice of warning and entreaty to no purpose, it is no marvel that my humble supplication should have pleaded in vain, for time—for investigation—for some regard to our consciences-some consideration for our pain-

The time draws near—on Tuesday next the semblance of an election is to be exhibited. I ventured to assure your Lordship that I could not undertake to say that it would be an unanimous election; I was hold enough to affirm that it would not be unanimous; and I, in my turn, received the intination and the caution, I will not say the threat—that the law must be vindicated. Aiready have I threat-that the law must be vindicated. assured your Lordship that the principle on which this painful affair is regarded, is that of the most solemn religious responsibility; thousands regard it in this light. I have already told you, my Lord, that the watchword of such is this—"Whether it be right in the sight of God to earken unto you more than unto God, judge ye." I have anxiously implored your Lordship to pause to avert the blow. I have long since told you the truth. I have endeavoured to prevent, by every means in my power, the commotion which has arisen, and the necessity of the performance of a painful duty. I hoped the conge delire would not be issued until a fair inquiry and investigation would not be issued until a fair inquiry and investigation had been instituted. A suit has been commenced in the Ecclesiastical Courts—why not have awaited its issue?— When the conge d'elire did appear, I at once presumed, humbly but faithfully, though I stood alone, to petition the Crown; and now, when I am officially informed that "Her Majesty has not been pleased to issue any con I feel it to be my bounden duty, after a full and calm deliberation on the whole subject, having counted the cost, but remembering the words of Him whose most unworthy servant I am—"He that loveth house or lands nore than me is unworthy of me"-loving my children dearly, and ardently desiring to complete the noble work which I have for seven years laboured to promote, yet not forgetting that there is an "hour of death, and a day of judgment," when I trust, through the merits of my Redeemer, to be allowed to look up with hope, that I may be considered by the intercessions of mercy and pity to have been faithful in the hour of trial, to have "fought the good fight, to have kept the faith, to have finished my course,"—believing that I risk much, and shall incur your Lordship's heavy displeasure, who may, if you will, direct the sword of power against me and mine—being certain that I reached warms. that I preclude myself from that which might otherwise en my lot, and expecting that I shall bring down upon myself the abuse and blame of some-I say, my Lord, having fully counted the cost, having weighed the sense of bounden duty in the one scale against the consequences in the other, I have come to the diliberate resolve, of giving': and this will ever be the consequence that on Tuesday next, no earthly consideration shall in where the love of Christ and the desire of his promises duce me to give my vote in the Chapter of Hereford Ca-thedral for Dr. Hampden's elevation to the See of Here-

I have the honour to be, my Lord, Your Lordship's faithful humble servant, John Merewether, Hereford, Dec. 22. Dean of Hereford.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

weldford, in the County of Kent, (before leaving for his Ten Clergymen are new mission in Westmorland,) to a very attentive congregation, and the next day the congregation met and ated the following address:-To the Rev. THOMAS N. DEWOLFE, Rector of Richibucto

Rev. and Dear Sir,—On the announcement of your retirement from your pastoral superintendence of the parish of Weldford, we, the churchwardens, vestry, and congregation of St. Paul's church, in Weldford, beg leave to pregation of St. Paul's church, in Weldford, beg leave to present to you (before your departure from among me) the eldford, in the County of Kent, &c. :sent to you (before your departure from among us,) the sincere expression of our high respect and grateful affec-

you have presided over us as our pastor, that your invariable kindness and affability, in all your intercourse with

thbed, I should never be found I may never have taken in the allegiance—of that loyalty and Our best wishes and most earnest prayer will follow

congregation. The above address was presented by John P. Ford, Esq., y the unanimous request of the congregation present. Welford, December 27th, 1847.

To which the Rev. Gentleman made the following REPLY.

To the Churchwardens, Vestry, and Congregation of St. Paul's Church, of the Parish of Weldford:— Beloved Brethren,-

When separated from you, it will give me great pleasure when separated from you, it will give me great pleasure to reflect that before I left you, you were pleased to present me with an address, in which you expressed yourselves satisfied with the manner in which I conducted myself during the time that I laboured amongst you as a Minister of Christ. I feel very grateful to you for the many expressions of kindness and regard contained in address, and I am sure that they will never be ef-from my recollection. When I first came amongst faced from my recollection. When I first came amongs you, as an Ambassador of Christ, you received me kindly and you all appeared pleased that I had come to proclain to you the glad tidings of salvation, and to adm you the consolations of religion; and from that time to felt acknowledgments. I did not know that my poor la-bours were so highly prized by you until I visited you for the last time, and found how unwilling you were that I

I hope your earnest prayer for my future welfare will be heard and answered by Him who is the hearer and answerer of prayer; and that He whose I am and whom the Church," Hocker's Ecclesiastical Polity, book viii., ch. 7; and the matter is perhaps placed, in the true light and possible by the learned author of Vindsian Ecclesiae Anglicans. Francis Mason; the whole of which is well worthy of your lordship's notice. I venture to supply a brief extract, book iv., chap. 13, 1615:

"Philodoxus.—You pretend to treat of King's electing Bishops and conferring of Bishopries, and now you ascribe not the election to Kings but to the Clergy, and laim only the powing term of the power of this grace, that he may fit and prepare you for His heavenly Kingdom; and that when standing before the judgment seat of Christ, it may be your privilege to I serve, may be pleased to bestow His blessing upon my labours in the mission whither I believe His Providence is leading me, and make me the bonoured instrument of turning many from darkness to light, and from the power dance of His grace, that he may fit and prepare you for His heavenly Kingdom; and that when standing before the judgment seat of Christ, it may be your privilege to hear those comfortable words addressed to you by the hear those comfortable words addressed to you by the Judge of quick and dead, "Come ye blessed of my Father, inherit the kingdom prepared for you from the foundation of the world." Finally, brethren, farewell: be perfect, be of good comfort, be of one mind, live in peace, and the God of love and peace shall be with you.

I have the boolur to remain,

Beloved Brethren, Your sincere Friend, THOMAS N. DEWOLFE.

Richibucto, Jan. 4, 1848.

Reverend and Dear Sir .-As you are on the eve of removing to another Mission. we cannot permit you to leave without expressing our grateful acknowledgements for the manner in which you have discharged the duties of a Christian Minister among -And while we feel your greatest satisfaction must be derived from the consciousness that through toil and through difficulties you have endeavoured faithfully to fulfil your duties as a Minister of Christ.—Yet, we earfestly unworthy of that function, what's to be done then?

"Orthodoxus.—Our Kings are wont to proceed in these cases maturely and cautiously, I mean with the utmost care and prudence; and thus it comes to pass that the Church of England is at this time in such a flourishing conunion.

"Philodoxus.—Since they are but men they are liable usefulness may attend you through a long life.

"Philodoxus.—Since they are but men they are liable usefulness may attend you through a long life. nestly hope, that our heartfelt expression of thankfulness for the many benefits conferred on those to whom you

(Sgned) J. W. WELDAR, Church L. P. W. DESBRISAY, Wardens, VESTRY, and 26 others. The Rev. Thos. N. De Wolfe, Rector, &c. Richibucto.

REPLY. To the CHURCHWARDENS, VESTRY, and CONGREGATION,

of St. Mary's Church, in the Parish of Richibucto. Beloved Brethren,-I thank you most heartily for your very kind Address; and I can assure you, I receive it with all those grateful emotions which such an address is calculated to inspire. When engaged in my holy labours in another Mission,—whither I believe Divine Providence is leading me,—it will give me great pleasure to reflect upon this demonstration of your affection and regard.

Allow me in a few words to revert to the past, and to Ontrast it with our present condition.

When I first came amongst you for the purpose of inistering to you in holy things, the Church was unnished, and we were obliged to meet elsewhere for published. edifice, which was solemnly consecrated to the service of Almighty God, and separated from all common and pro-fane uses. I feel it to be my duty, to thank you all for the part which you took in this good work, and the liberality which you displayed, and also those of your num ber who made several valuable presents to the Church, viz.,—a Bell, an Organ, and a Service of Communion Plate. No better proof than this is required, of your attachment to the Church to which you belong; and I fervently pray, that you may continue attached members of it, and "adorn your Christian profession by leading a godly, righteous, and sober life. Now the God of Peace, godly, righteous, and sober life. Now the God of Peace, that brought again from the dead our Lord Jesus, that great Shepherd of the sheep, through the blood of the everlasting covenant, make you perfect in every good work, to do His will, working in you that which is well-pleasing in His sight, through Jesus Christ: to whom be glory for ever and ever."

I desire to tender to you, my beloved Brethren, my last wishes, for your present and eternal happiness, and to bid you an affectionate FAREWELL.

I have the honour to remain, Your sincere friend, (Signed) Thos. N. DeWolfe.

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1848.

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First Page. Poetry.—The Wanderer. The Old Paths.	Presence of Mind. Eng. Ecclesiastical Intelligen
The Sunday-School Teacher's High Employment. Inconsistency of Dissenting Writ- ers. Scientific Expedition to the Dead Sea.	Fourth Page. Allhallows Church and its Rect Religious Practice of the Marin of the Hebrides, Highland Piety. The Steamer Talisman.

TO THE CLERGY AND LAITY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO. Beloved Brethren in the Lord:

The period having arrived when it is usual to anince one of the four Annual Collections provided for by the Constitution of The Church Society, I have fixed upon Septuagesima Sunday,-being Sunday the 20th February next, for a general Collection in all the Churches, Chapels, and Stations, of this Diocese, in aid of the Fund for the support of Missions.

To the few who seem disposed to think that our appeals are too frequent, I would quote the result of ny own experience, and that of all my Brethren who have entered heartily into this duty, namely-"That the practice of giving creates the inclination and habit where the love of Christ and the desire of his promises are the motives of our labours and of our gifts.

The influence of the Gospel in our more remote settlements, through the agency of Travelling Missionaries, is one of the leading objects of the Church Society; and every member of our holy Communion must be deeply impressed with the importance and benefit of aiding in promoting the ministrations of the Church to the more distant Townships of the Diocese, On Sunday, the 26th inst., the Rev. Thomas N. De Wolfe that it cannot be necessary to urge at any length so

> Ten Clergymen are at present actively employed in the different Districts of the Diocese, and receive an allowance from this Fund, besides an Interpreter, and Catechist,-creating an annual charge upon it of £464. 2s. 11d.; whilst it is in contemplation, as soon as the Clergymen can be furnished after the next

To meet the sum for which the Society is actually pledged for the present year, it appears from a state We do respectfully assure you that, during the six years

We do respectfully assure you that, during the six years

ment furnished by the Secretary and Treasurer, that

children, which will be hereafter referred to. range kindless and analysis of maintain or restore peace and concord among the members of your flock, and proposed; and which it is most desirable to supply.

we have no other means of diffusing them.

I remain. Beloved Brethren, Your's very affectionately, JOHN TORONTO.

Toronto, 12th January, 1848.

WIDOWS AND ORPHANS' FUND. The following Communication is so important, and enters with such practical minuteness into the subject, we give it insertion in our Editorial department:

"In the Church paper of last week, the Report made by the Committee appointed by The Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto to adopt some plan of Life Assurance for the Clergy was, at the request of the Society, reprinted; and as notice has been given that this Report will be taken up for discussion at the next marks upon the contents of that Report may probably be useful, and assist in coming to some definite determination upon this very important subject.

With respect to the provision which is intended to every care should be taken by The Church Society in England. not to hold out promises of maintenance which there can be no reasonable prospect of being able to redeem, mendation is offered, relative to the provision for the yet, from the nature of the sources from which this children; but supposing that in preference to leaving on the strict rules which a prudent Assurance Com-pany would adopt to secure the promised benefit.— determined that the annuity of £40 should be confrom experience, increase as the demand upon the allowed to each. In this case it is clear that the throw a greater burden upon the Society than may be 's not easy exactly to estimate; but probably an ap- nothing is more certain to degenerate into gross super-

seen by reference to the following

Showing the present value, and annual premium to be paid by A to secure an annuity of £40 to B, providing B survives A,—the annual payment to cease at the death of either A or B, -interest at six per

B Aged.	A Aged	Present Value.	Annual Premium.
20	25	97.52	8.898
25	30	100.08	9.476
30	35	102.80	10.167
35	40	105.88	11.041
40	45	108.08	12 005
45	50	110.28	13.202
rom th	ne ab	ove table it will be seen th	nat an annu

payment of £8 17s. 111d. will be required to secure an annuity of £40 to the widow of a person aged 25, at the time of making the assurance his wife being 20: such payment to be continued only during the joint lives of both. But if we take older ages, which will be nearer the average, the payment required will be larger. The husband being 35, the wife 30, the anunder the necessity of doing so we soon had the privimay be both prudent and safe for the Society to assume so great a responsibility, as will be seen from the following considerations:-

The average income of the Widows and Orphans' Fund is greater than that assumed by the Report .-From the Annual Reports of The Church Society and the Church paper, it appears that four collections have been made on behalf of this fund, with the following

1st Co	llection	, out of	99	Missions	80	collected	£502	9	1
2nd	46	44	103	"	85		419		11
3rd	66	66	101	46	86	"	351	5	3
4th	46	- 44	107	"	94	***	437	18	2

yet been received of the fourth collection, two are new missions, eight have never made a collection for this fund, two have made but one collection, two others have made two collections, and one has made all the previous collections.

Assuming with the Report, that to entitle a widow to the Annuity contemplated by the Society, the husband must himself have contributed to the fund; another subject for decision will be, how far the widow can be considered to have a claim for Annuity, when no contributions had been made by the parish or missi which had been under the charge of her husband,

The average of the Collections already made is as

	OI	ıly i	n which has b	h the	Mi	ssion		all the
1.4								
1st								
2nd	***	4	18	73	 103	4	1	43
3rd								
4th		4	13	21		4	1	10
	£	19	19	03	 £	16	14	41

So that, to secure the Annuity of £40, there is an ncome, reckoning only those parishes in which the collection has been made, of £4 19s. 9d. from the parish, which, with the £1 5s. to be paid by the Clergyman, will make £6 4s. 9d., to which also may be added 6s., being the proportion of £76 10s. 10d., the amount of special contributions during the third, fourth and fifth years of the Society, divided by 251,

Average of the 4, £ 4 19 9 £ 4 3 7

a total income of £6 10s. 9d. each. In addition to the fact, that the average income has are several items of calculation that can fairly be estimated as tending to reduce the necessity of having the full contribution required by the above table.

First,—The annual contributions in the table are reckoned upon the supposition that the annual pay- of the next.' ment will cease on the death of either husband or wife, whereas the fact is that they will be continued, in most cases if not all, after the death of the wife. The dif-

B Aged.	A Aged.	Annual premium to discontinue at the death of A or B.	Annual premium to be continued durin the life of A.
20	25	8.898	7.466
25		9.476	
30		10.167	
35		11.004	
40		12.005	
45	50	13.082	10.059
This co	nsiderat	tion is not, howeve	er, so important a

it may seem, because, if subtracted from the payment

Second,-There will at all times be a proportion of

Fund to the never-failing liberality of the members of unlike England, the female life is not so good as the add, prejudiced and imperfectly taught Churchmen, on our remembrances and our hearts.

Our best wishes and most earnest prayer will follow going that to connect the church Society would strongly correlated and imperience of the Church Society would strongly correlated and imperience of the Church Society would strongly correlated and imperience of the Church Society would strongly correlated and imperience of the Church Society would strongly correlated and imperience of the Church Society would strongly correlated and imperience of the Church in this Diocese; and I trust that her children in the elder parishes especially, who have so long existence of the Church Society would strongly correlated and imperience in the church in this Diocese; and I trust that her children in the elder parishes especially, who have so long existence of the Church Society would strongly correlated and imperience in the church in this Diocese; and I trust that her children in the elder parishes especially, who have so long existence of the Church Society would strongly correlated and imperience in the church in this Diocese; and I trust that her children in the elder parishes especially, who have so long existence of the Church in this Diocese; and I trust that her children in the elder parishes especially, who have so long existence of the Church in this Diocese; and I trust that her children in the elder parishes especially, who have so long existence of the Church in this Diocese; and I trust that her children in the elder parishes especially, who have so long existence of the Church in this Diocese; and I trust that her children in the elder parishes especially, who have so long existence of the Church in this Diocese; and I trust that her children in the elder parishes especially, who have so long existence of the Church in this Diocese; and I trust that her children in the elder parishes especially, who have so long existence of the Church in this Diocese; and I trust that her children in the church in this Diocese; and I trust that her children in the church in this Diocese been seven deaths.

reasonably expected, no less than fifteen per cent. will equally interesting and instructive. have been made on the money so invested.

paid during the widowhood of the recipient, it may fasting from the imputation of Papal superstition .so, every widow who marries again will ease the fund putting the wondering question-"can it be possible to some extent.

the one adopted in the above calculation-exhibits simple and self-evident." Bishop Mant, however, meeting of the Society, to be held in March, a few re- a worse average of human life than any other which is sufficiently justified in devoting the time and attenhas been constructed. The Carlisle table is very tion to the subject which he has done, by the fact that much more favourable; and the experience of the sentiments similar to those embodied in the following Insurance Societies and Friendly Societies both in extract from the London Britannia, have been ex-England and Scotland, all tend to prove that the tensively promulgated, and that by not a few who be made for the Widows and Orphans of the Clergy Northampton table is worse than the average even profess an obedience and attachment to our ritual,in this Diocese, it must be borne in mind that, whilst of the labouring classes in the manufacturing towns a category, by the way, which includes the respectably

In the report before alluded to no positive recomprovision is to be made, it is unnecessary to proceed the children to be provided for by grants, (to consider The income is not fixed and stated like that of a mere tirued to them so long as there were three under Annuitant Society, but by far the larger proportion of the age of twenty-one, -or in case of females, during it arises from the free-will offerings of the people, and life so long as they were unmarried; and that in cases this branch of income will, it may reasonably be argued where there were fewer than three, £15 should be fund increases, so that, using reasonable care not to Society would assume a greater risk, and one that it requisite, it may with confidence be left to the liberality proximation may be gained as follows: Supposing a of the members of the Church to provide for any Clergyman married at twenty-five, and that during the moderate deficiency that may hereafter occur in this subsequent ten years there should be five children: by the Northampton tables 2.172 of these children would The Report recommends "to fix the allowance at attain the age of twenty-one; but assume that three £40 for the Widow of every Clergyman, who, during would attain that age—the number which would secure his lifetime, shall have been a regular subscriber to the full annuity in case they survived the father—the this fund, either from the time that this fund shall go sum required to pay them the annuity till twenty-one, into operation, or from the time of his appointment in in case of the death both of father and mother, would the Diocese;" and estimates the income at £5 5s. for be £28 16s. 3d.; but as there is a probability of .617 each Clergyman, that is, £4 from his Mission, and that the mother would be alive, and drawing the £1 5s. from himself. This income is not nearly annuity herself, it would not be payable to the chilsufficient to secure the promised benefit, as wil be dren. This sum of £28 16s. 3d., discounted by such probability, leaves £11 Os. 9d., the present value of

> aged twenty-five, of 16s. 11d. It is the custom of some annuitant societies, not to grant the annuity until the assurer has paid to the fund for a certain number of years -in some cases five, in others much less; the above calculations have been made to pay the annuity, let the contingency of death occur ever so soon. This will appear reasonable, when it is considered that by far the larger proportion of the fund is raised by voluntary contributions, and that the affliction of an early death is so great a calamity to the survivors, that it should be the desire of the Society to relieve it as much as possible, and not

> the additional risk which the Society would assume,

equal to an annual payment, on the part of the person

The report makes no provision respecting second marriages on the part of the Clergy; this part of the subject will deserve very serious consideration, because although it may be assumed that the Society will be safe in holding out the expectation of £40 per annum on the present estimated income, yet, from what has been said above, it is evident that it will not bear the aged forty-five, who shall marry a wife aged forty, lege which you now enjoy, of worshipping and kneeling great a benefit as the Report recommends. Yet, it should, according to the table given above, pay a fine of £108 16s., to secure the same benefit for the second wife that the former would have enjoyed had she lived; as it is already assumed that, to secure the annuity to the first wife, the contribution must be continued during the whole life of the husband.

There is still another subject connected with this question that may deserve a remark. The Committee have recommended that each Clergyman should contribute annually the sum of £1 5s., to secure the annuity of £40 to his widow. It may be desired that the Clergyman should have the option of increasing the benefit, by increasing his contribution; and at first sight it would appear reasonable and desirable that such privilege should be granted. Of course such increased benefit could only be asked for in proportion (according to strict rules of assurance,) to his additional contribution: for no Clergyman would argue, that because he was himself able to pay a larger annual premium, he should be entitled to a larger share of the funds raised by the benevolence of the Church. Such privilege might be granted with safety if the Clergy were much more numerous than they are; but with a small number, the extra premiums paid by some would disturb the average, and make it a doubtful matter whether the fund would be a gainer or loser by the transaction; under all the circumstances, it would be safer that the risks in every case should be the same, and as the Society could not with safety accept such extra premiums on much better terms than any of the insurance offices now in existence, the doing so would not be offering any peculiar advantages to the Clergy. But supposing that it should be determined to allow such privilege, the additional contribution of £1 5s., to be paid during the joint lives of both husband and wife, would, according to the table given above, secure to the wife, in case she survived her husband, an addition to the annuity as under :-

Age of Age of Wife. Husband. Annuity to ... 25 £5 12 4 25 ... 30 5 5 6 30 ... 35 4 18 4 35 ... 40 4 10 11 40 ... 45 4 3 4 45 ... 50 3 15 9 45 ... 50

These remarks may perhaps be found useful, in assisting to come to some definite conclusion with regard to the best manner of managing this important the number of collections made in that time, making fund; on the one hand they will tend to shew that, in Romilly, Mr. D'Israeli, Lord George Bentinck, and proposing an annuity of £40, the Committee have been greater than was assumed by the Report, there redeem such promise, if made; and, on the other, and Sir T. Acland. But little in the shape of sound

CHURCH HOLY-DAYS.

One unhappy consequence of the controversies which lately have so sorely agitated and vexed the Reformed Anglican Church, is the disfavour with which some have come to regard the Fasts and Festivals appointed by Canonical authority to be celebrated. Because a decent and regular observance of these periodical seasons of devotion has been prominently advocated by what is popularly termed the Oxford or Tractarian party, not a few, who dissent from the general views of these writers, have come to look with suspicion and distrust upon what has been so cordially and so earnestly recommended from that quarter .required to secure the Annuity to the widow, it would The result has been, that, in too many Churches, a formed during the Christian year, and for which pro-

Third,—It may be assumed that in this Province, And multitudes of pious, well-meaning, but, we must sensible there may be a majority of the House, who, how

(four of whom left widows,) yet of Clergymens' wives, has just issued from the British metropolitan press.though not averaging more than ninety, there have It is entitled, Feria Anniversaria, and its object is to demonstrate, from the testimony of "her most ap-Fourth,-More than six per cent. can be made, and proved children," that the observance of the Churches is made, of the money now invested. Bank stock is Holy-days is "no symptom of popery." The first at present paying seven per cent., and should the volume is devoted to the Feasts, and the second to the Toronto Building Society run out in the time which is | Fasts, and together they furnish a mass of information

We can readily conceive the astonishment with Fifth,—The table supposes the annuity to be paid | which a Hooker, a Herbert, or a Walton would look | Him; His blood be upon us and our children.' during the whole life of the annuitant. Although the upon a treatise which implied that a necessity existed report does not state that the annuity is only to be for vindicating the Scriptural and Catholic usage of reasonably be supposed that such is the intention; if Without any stretch of fancy we can picture them that dutiful and well-informed Protestant Churchmen Sixth, The Northampton table of mortality require to be indoctrinated with a truth so abundantly tales. conducted journal in question.

We observe (says the editor) in some of the papers, several letters proposing a day of national prayer and fasting for the cessatian of the Irish distress. To some of these letters addressed to the newspapers we see the names of clergymen. This only shows how imperfectly acquainted with the spirit of Christianity or with the common learning of their profession those cler-

gymen are. But it must be acknowledged, that the ience of theology has sunk to a low ebb indeed in our time. We advert especially to this matter, because the doctrine of bodily mortification is becoming a pet absurdity among the New Light people of our days, because stition; and because it is one of the prime arts of Popery.

Had a Denominational organ given expression to sentiments so extraordinary, and characterised by such a spirit of semi-savage ignorance, even a notice of the fact might have been deemed superfluous. But when a periodical print professing a regard for the ecclesiastical institutions of the Realm deliberately gives utterance to such language, it surely becomes the commissioned pastors of Christ's fold, to uplift the voice of warning and instruction.

The Britannia lays down the propositions, first, that the doctrine of fasting, as implying any extent of bodily mortification or abstinence, is unscriptural; and, second, that the existence of such a doctrine is a proof that the science of theology has sunk to a low ebb indeed in our time, and that its inculcation is a pet absurdity among the "New Light" people of our own days. In other words, the notion of corporeal abstinence, as connected with Evangelical fasting, was never, according to this writer, held by the old lights of our Reformed Church, but is a modern novelty in our communion, to be studiously shunned, as having a necessary tendency to degenerate into gross superstition! The whole matter resolves itself then into a question of fact and evidence, and the witnesses and proofs which Bishop Mant brings forward are such as must carry conviction to every mind, unblinded by prejudice and honestly seeking after the truth.

Indeed the unreasonableness and absurdity of the ultra-alarmist cry of Popery, which has been got up against a regular and literal observance of the duty in question, becomes strikingly apparent when we consider the character of the men by whom our Ritual was purified and reduced to its present form. Can the most lively imagination suppose that such stern and and Ridley, and Parker, and Grindal, and Whitgift, should deliberately rivit upon the Church-dearer to them than their hearts' blood-chains, whose neces sary tendency was to induce a movement towards usurping and heretical Rome. With irresistible force Bishop Mant argues, "Our Reformers certainly knew what Popery was, and would not have taught or practiced it, but would have earnestly deprecated, and studiously avoided it. And they who immediately followed our Reformers, and they again who followed them, are in the like predicament. So that whatever was taught and done by their successors in the profession of the Christian faith, whilst it might serve for ascertaining the Churches mind on a controverted point, may serve also, if studiously watched and fol-

lowed, for a subsidiary safeguard against Popish error.' In sober seriousness reasoners, or rather, we should say, declaimers, of a kindred spirit with the above quoted writer in the Britannia, are about as illogically onsistent as the poor Vicar of Oswestry, who made so pitiable an exhibition of himself in the case of the British Chaplain of Madeira.

The near approach of the solemn season of Lent will lead us to advert more fully to the subject of fasting, as enjoined by God's Word, taught by the Church, and practically exemplified by our great Protestant Reformers. In the mean time, we heartily commend Bishop Mant's seasonable volumes to the earnest and honest attention of our readers. To quote the words of the author's affectionate dedication, they materially tend "to vindicate the Churches dutiful children, and withal the Church herself, from an injurious aspersion:-to justify her ordinances and maintain her authority:-to set forth the examples of her faithful members in former generations, and encourage emulation in the present:-to inform the ignorant convince the gainsayer, confirm the wavering, and strengthen the right-minded:-to extend the observance of her RULES AND ORDERS of Scriptural and primitive worship: - and thus to promote, by God's blessing, the glory of God, IN JESUS CHRIST OUR LORD.

On the 16th of December last Lord John Russell introduced his measure for admitting Jews to Parliament. The motion, that the House do resolve itself into a Committee, on the subject of the removal of the civil and political disabilities affecting her Majesty's Jewish subjects, was supported by Mr. L. W. Fox, Mr. Mr. W. E. Gladstone! - and opposed by Sir R. Inglis, reasonable grounds for assuming that the Society could Lord Ashley, Mr. Bankes, Mr. Goulburn, Mr. Plumtre, that in proceeding with caution to accumulate the legitimate argument was advanced by the advocates of funds so as to give reasonable security for the due the measure. Indeed the strongest appeals which performance of its promises, it is not using the means were made to the House in support of the bill were that are being raised by this generation for the benefit grounded upon the concessions already made to the children of Israel. They are now eligible for Corporation honours, ergo, they should not be excluded from Parliament.

Mr. D'Israeli, in supporting the motion, assumed a somewhat novel position. He said:

" It is entirely on religious grounds, and on religious principles, that I venture to recommend the subject to your notice. If I do so with earnestness I hope I may be pardoned. This is not a subject which often comes under our consideration. I hope we shall find occasion to dis-pense with its consideration again. But it is a question on which men, whatever may be the consequences—on which at least I, whatever may be the consequences, must speak what I feel. I cannot sit in this House with any misconception of my opinion on the subject. Whatever may be the consequences on the seat I hold—and I should not have referred to such a consideration unless other gentlemen had done so—I cannot, for one, give a vote which is not in deference to what I believe to be the true respectively. Yes, it is as a Christian that I will on which men, whatever may be the consequences-on have to be added to the sum to secure the Annuity to considerable portion of the services enjoined to be pernot take upon me the awful responsibility of excluding from the Legislature those who are of the religion in the bosom of taking into account the increase of Missionaries as proportion of taking into account the increase of Missionaries as proposed; and which it is most desirable to supply.

Second,—There will at all times be a proportion of contributors to the fund, who, not being married, will proposed; and which it is most desirable to supply.

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Church of Hereford, in full Chapter assembled, which my Lord and Saviour was born. That is the consideration on which I place the question, and so confident am I of the sacred truth I have enunciated that, though a liability.

Second,—There will at all times be a proportion of contributors to the fund, who, not being married, will not bring upon it any liability.

ever favourable to those claims, may decide upon the question on grounds of political justice, expediency, and truth, I will not decide upon it animated by those consi derations. It is on the religious ground, on the religious principle alone, that I give my vote for the proposition of the Minister; and it is to those who have objected to on the ground that I venture to address a statement of views which I hope they will accept, not from my words but from the eternal truths on which they are based."

Mr. D'Israeli's scruples are of an exceedingly partial nature, embracing a view of but half the case at issue. He shrinks from the awful responsibility of excluding from the legislature those who are of the religion in the bosom of which his Lord and Saviour was born. So far, so well. But he does not consider that his clients are the descendants of those who in Pilate's Judgment Hall exclaimed, "Crucify Him, crucify the modern Jews not made this imprecation their own by persisting in their terrible infidelity, then Mr D'Israeli's appeal would have carried with it an un answerable force; but, as it is, we can only regard it as a mere flourish of romantic sentimentality, such as we might expect to meet with in one of the speaker's

Sir Robert Inglis, as might have been expect denounced the proposed measure with the devotion of a Christian, and the upright forward honesty of a nonexpediency patriot. "A Jew," he remarked, "could not listen to our form of prayer in which we called upon Christ to have mercy upon us, without either committing an awful blasphemy, or going through a deliberate mockery of religion. He exhorted his fellow statesmen, by every consideration of dut interest, to pause before they sand change. He called upon them to preserve

in the Christian institutions of the country. He called upon them in the name of our common Christianity to pause before they introduced this measure." Deep and unfeigned is our regret that one of the members for the University of Oxford, should have been among the number of those who supported the Premier's unhallowed proposition. It is humiliating in the last degree to behold the hitherto honoured name of Gladstone associated, as it is in the present instance, with that of Fox the Unitarian preacher. A more discouraging sign of the times has never fallen

not say the security, but the confidence of the people

under the range of our observation. The House divided on the motion to go into Committee. For the motion, 253; against it, 186; majority, 67. In Committee the resolution announced by Lord John Russell in his reply was adopted. thus runs:

"That it is expedient to remove all civil disabilities present existing affecting her Majesty's subjects of the Jewish religion, with the like exceptions as are provide for her Majesty's subjects professing the Roman Catholical "

Alluding to the motley array which the advocal of this measure presented, the London Guardian remarks:

"What secret cause can have linked together minds so "What secret cause can have linked together minds so dissimilar, and struck an alliance between advocates relying on such widely different arguments? On behalf of the excluded Hebrews, the Whig Premier and the Protectionist leader have for once agreed; the fluent, rationalizing Unitarian has served under the same colours with the chosen of Oxford University, and the representative of the ancient Roman Catholic nobility. Against them has been arrayed a force not less heterogeneous, if its several members had but possessed equal ability to develop their views. And the lines of argument adopted have been avarious as the reasoners who used them—in some instances various as the reasoners who used them—in some instances not less conflicting than the political characters of the confederates. Yet out of this strange conufsion we recognise a determination to over-ride the scruples of time of the confederates. Christianity—a firm adherence to the foregone conclusion that all religious disqualifications are remnants of an for exploded bigotry. However unfit a man may be for legislative functions from his want of property, at all events, it seems, he may not henceforth be hindered from taking his seat by his hostility to the Christian faith."

THE "BANNER" AND DR. HAMPDEN'S ELECTION.

Our Last-Secession ("Free Church") contemporary, the Banner, intrepid as we know him to be in the use of paradox and perversion, has favoured us with an imaginative view of the Chapter of Hereford and of other matters pertaining to Dr. Hampden, which, being rather novel to us, has caused us a little astonishment. Such a perfectly fearless inversion of facts is surprising even in the columns of that venturous journal.

We might make a few comments upon the undis guised exultation evinced by our contemporary, regard to the advent of what he calls "Troubles the Church of England." For our part, we are rieved to see a professedly Christian Government assume so arbitrary a position, and enforce a measure at once impolitic and unjust; but for the Church we have no fear. If the Church will only go on as she has begun, and vindicate her spiritual freedom, we have faith enough to believe that God will recompense her opposition to evil, with the restoration of her rights; and it is the Prime Minister—the patron Judaism and heresy-who will get himself into ble," by insulting the dignitaries of the Church, Rul disdaining the remonstrance of her chief pastors. the prospect of Church "troubles" is a "feast of fat things" to the Banner; and as it really makes very little for or against the Church whether the calamitie which she is supposed to be suffering be cause of jo or mourning to our contemporary, he is welcome to the gratification he can derive from such a subject We have no concern with his temper, be it sour sweet; all we feel ourselves bound to do is, to poin out his mis-statements or false colouring of facts.

The Banner, of course, finds it convenient at present to flatter Dr. Hampden; at least we must receive as a mark of indulgence and favour, that the letter addressed by that gentleman to the Premier is called a very complete defence of his religious opinions The compliment, however,—if one were intended has unhappily no foundation in truth. The letter alluded to is not a defence at all, if we take that expression to mean the vindication of what has beet as aulted; it is merely a creed,—a profession of faith precise and satisfactory enough, we admit, but containing nothing which either defends or explains what he has written on former occasions. Certain extracts from his writings were published, which were very generally believed to be leavened with So Has Dr. Hampden attempted to prove that these passages will not bear or justify such an interpretation He has not: he has contented himself with denying that he ever held doctrines at variance with those the Church; which is not "defence," because it 18 not reason nor argument. He has not shewn, not attempted to shew, that there is no disagreeme between his former writings and his present declara-We now proceed to notice the startling disclosur

relative to the proceedings of the Chapter. A part of the Banner's ingenious sketch will suffice. Dean rises, and makes a long speech against the ap pointment. He has no confidence in Dr. Hampden and cannot give him his vote. * * * * The election is not legal unless the Dean gives his consent. He has only to withhold that, and be en rolled amongst the greatest champions of ecclesiastical dominion. Does he withhold his consent? No! He completes the official document, by agreeing to the election of Dr. Hampden as Bishop of Hereford.

The form of election or certificate was signed together with the other members of the Chapter by the Dean of Hereford, the word Dissentient being appended to his name. What, then, did his signature imply? "Concurrence in the election," is the pretence of the Banner. It implied no such thing: simply authenticated the proceedings of the meeting it amounted to nothing more than a properly accredited assurance that the record or certificate stated truly, that "a majority of the members of the Cathedra Church of Hereford, in full Chapter assembled, in making explicitly and pointedly the demand that it should be entered upon the minutes; and after the vote had been taken been to be going on. In Manchester, on the 11th, out of 204 mills to be going on. hibition of honourable principle and unyielding moral were allowed to vote at a Parliamentary Election; and his views were, and how he had voted, by appending Dissentient to his name? But, really, the Banner's trick is so shameless and so palpable, that Banner's trick is so shameless and so palpable, that a child might almost detect it.

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We do not expect our contemporary to entertain any affection for Dr. Merewether; but we think he might have the honesty and the candour to do a good and intrepid man the justice which his open and conscientious conduct deserves. The Dean of Hereford has not protected himself from the pains and penalties of emunire, if the Prime Minister were strong enough as we dare as , that his ill-temper and superciliousness dispose him to enforce the penal clauses of that

We believe, of course, that he would as soon think of restoring Woburn Abbey to the Church, as attempt, in the present state of society, the impoverishment and imprisonment of the Dean of Hereford. But it is something, nevertheless,-it is some token of godly resolution, -to dare to offend those who are in power-as Dr. Merewether has done-rather than surrender what we conceive to be the liberty, and purity, and honour of Christ's Church. And, at all events, it is easy to understand what sort of a prospect of peace and comfort and promotion such a Dean will enjoy under such a Bishop. No! sectarian malice and irritation will never bring disgrace upon Dr. Merewether's honoured name. He has thought it better "to obey God rather than men," and his God, whom he serves continually, is able to deliver him from the lions.

DR. HAMPDEN.

The following, from the New York Albion, is so important, that we place it in our editorial columns: "Nothing can be more untrue than to say that the op-position to Dr. Hampden springs from what is called Puposition to Dr. Hampden springs from what is called Puseyism, for the same objections to Dr. Hampden's principles were urged in 1836, when the Whig ministry of that day gave him the appointment of Regius Professor of Divinity at Oxford—a period when the term and even the party denominated Puseyite were unknown. But Dr. Hampden has published, tardily enough, his confession of faith.—He should have done so sooner, and not have declared up to the 9th of December last, that "he had nothing to reto the 9th of December last, that "he had nothing to retract or explain." We are, however, willing that he should have the full benefit of his explanation, be it complete or incomplete—sincere or insincere.

"The following intelligence indicates that all is not

DR. HAMPDEN.—In the Court of Queen's Bench, on Dr. Hampden.—In the Court of Queen's Bench, on the 14th inst., Sir Fitzroy Kelley obtained a rule to show cause why a mandamus should not issue, directed to the Archbishop of Canterbury, and to Dr. Burnaby, his vicargeneral, commanding them to allow the Rev. Mr. Overbury and two other beneficed clergymen to be heard in opposition to the confirmation of the Bishop elect of Hereford, and to determine on such opposition. The learned gentleman went at great length into the canon and common law, in order to show that the court of the Archbishop of Canterbury, held for the purpose of confirming mon law, in order to show that the court of the Archbishop of Canterbury, held for the purpose of confirming the bishop elect, was bound to hear all persons who, according to the forms of law, and in obedience to the citation and proclamation calling upon all persons who had any opposition to offer to come forward, and they should be heard, did so come forward prepared to prove the unsoundness "in doctrine and teaching" of such bishop elect. Sir F. Kelly also quoted authorities to show that the proper course, under the circumstances, was, that the Court per course, under the circumstances, was, that the Court of Queen's Bench should issue a mandamus to the court below, as in a cause where such court had refused to hear some of the parties in the suit, and it remnined therefore undetermined. The court granted the rule, without ex-pressing any opinion on the matter."

"JOURNAL OF EDUCATION."

We have not room this week to notice in detail the contents of the first number of this Periodical; but we hope to do this promising Magazine more justice in our next. We have already expressed our opinion that the design is good, and that such a publication, judiciously conducted, will be highly useful in promoting-as it professes to do-" the diffusion of information on the great work of popular education generally." The following is the Table of Contents:

"Prospectus and Introduction; Various subjects requiring the attention of Municipal Councils—Hardships of School Trustees—The only true Principle of Universal of School Trustees—The only true Principle of Universal Education—Supporting Schools according to Property; System of Schools for Cities and Incorporated Towns in Upper Canada; The Common School Fund and its Expenditure; The Common School Laws of Upper Canada; The Normal School for Upper Canada; Office of District Superintendent of Common Schools; Text-Books in Schools; Religion a vital part of Education; Female Education; Common School the Best School; To Young Men: Miscellaneous Items."

ment had announced to min that of St. Jean d'Acre on any terms, and that, with regard to St. Jean d'Acre on any terms, and that the St. Jean d'Acre on any terms, and that, with

This interesting occasion falls upon our day of publication, so that we have been altogether precluded from supplying this week even a brief sketch of the proceedings. Everything relative to it will appear in full in our next number. We hope that the new President will find-in this and every other University occurrence—his success answerable to his able and zealous exertions. There will be nothing, we trust, but what is auspicious and gratifying.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE .- ADDRESS TO THE LORD BISHOP.

At the request of the Principal and Masters, the Ada.css will be received in the College Hall on Saturday, at 12 o'clock .- Open to the Public.

Mr. Reford will visit the Gore, Brock, London, making collections on behalf of this paper. It is earnestly have delications on behalf of this paper. It is earnestly have delications on behalf of this paper. nestly hoped that our subscribers will be prepared to pay the amounts due.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO. Collections made in the several Churches, Chapels, and Missionary Stations throughout the Diocese of To-ronto, towards the fund for the support of the Widows and Orphans of the Clergy in this Diocese:—

Previously announced in No. 166, amount... 436 16 10 St. George's Church, Georgina,
—per Rev. John Gibson

167 collections, amounting to.....£437 18 2

T. W. BIRCHALL, Toronto, Feb. 10, 1848. The Treasurer has also received the sum of £7 10s.,

"For Missionaries," Anonymons, per Rev. H. J. Grasett. From our English Files.

The state of things in England is, on the whole, better and more hopeful than it has been for some time past. The money market has improved very decidedly since the opening of the new year. Consols have gone up as high as 87\frac{3}{4}, and first class paper has been taken as low as 3\frac{1}{2} per cent. Large sums of unemployed money are said to be now in the market, seeking safe and profitable investments.

whilst the signature certified to the truth and accuracy of the record, it was likewise an official authentication of the fact therein declared, that the Dean and one of the Canons Residentiary were Dissentients. Surely the Banner is not so ignorant of the intent of official subscriptions, as not to know this. Before the vote had been taken, the Dean delivered his Protest (and a brave, manly, Church-like document it is), making explicitly and pointedly the demand, that it

vote had been taken, he made this announcement of the result,—"No one objects to that being an election, except those who dissent. Was there any artifice or disguise here?—anything to mar this dignified exhibition of honoursels are in the complement; 51 were on short time, and 14 were entirely still. Of the operatives, 31,773 were working full time, 5060 short time, and 7422 were entirely without employment. The manufacturers were silently and cautiously reduce courage? Let us suppose that the Returning Officer ing wages, and the operatives were generally submitting to the were allowed to vote at a Parliamentary Election: and that he had to certify with his signature, to the return of the hostile Candidate: would this be interpreted as an abnegation of his vote?—would it be construed as having any reference to the return as having any reference to the return that he had to certify with his signature, to the return of the hostile Candidate: would this be interpreted as an abnegation of his vote?—would it be construed as having any reference to the return that he had to certify with his signature, to the return of the hostile Candidate: would this be interpreted as an abnegation of his vote?—would it be construed as having any reference that reduced their prices construed to the return of the hostile Candidate: would this be interpreted as an abnegation of his vote?—would it be construed as having any reference that reduced their prices construed to the return of the hostile Candidate: would this be interpreted as an abnegation of his vote?—would it be construed as an abnegation of his vote?—would it be construed as an abnegation of his vote?—would it be construed as an abnegation of his vote?—would it be construed as having any reference that reduced their prices construed to the return of the hostile Candidate: would this be interpreted as an abnegation of his vote?—would it be construed as an abnegation of his vote?—would it be construed to the return of the hostile Candidate: would the return of the hostile Candidate: would the return of the return of the hostile Candidate in the return of the r

as having any reference at all to his own private sentiments; more particularly if he indicated what his views were, and how he had voted, by appendix. The men, however, generally manifest from 15 to 20 per cent. The men, however, generally manifest from 15 to 20 per cent.

England and other parts of Europe and in Calcutta and Bombay since the first of January.

The state of Ireland has improved somewhat since our pre Between the 3d and 10th ultimo, no less than fifty persons had been tried and convicted at Limerick for various offences against

been tried and convicted at Limerick for various offences against the peace of the country. The writing of threatening letters still continues in certain districts, but the execution of the threats is less frequent than formerly. The clergy and the magistrates are the principal recipients of these missives.

The distress in the southern and western districts of Ireland is said to be daily becoming more general and severe.

The Repealers were still quarrelling among themselves, and there was a split in the Young Ireland party.

The overland mail brings dates from Bombay to the 1st December, Madras to the 20th of November, and Calcutta to the 19th of November. From China there is nothing later than by the previous mail. The effect of the news from England was disastrous, but hardly so much so, it would seem, as

was apprehended.
Thomas H. Gilpin, United States Consul at Belfast, is dead.
The health of the Lord Chancellor of Ireland is improving.
The Plover, fitted out at Sheerness, to proceed in search of Sir John Franklin's expedition, sailed on the 1st ult.
The Hibernia, which left New York on the 2d ultimo, had not arrived when the Acadin sailed

to show cause why a mandamus should not be issued, caining on the Archbishop of Canterbury to set aside the confirmation of Dr. Renn Dixson Hampden, as Bishop of the see of Hereford, and to proceed to a fresh confirmation." The motion was made on behalf of the Rev. M. Townley and others, who opposed the

on behalf of the Rev. M. Townley and others, who opposed the confirmation. Lord Denman, after about a minute's consultation with the other Judges, granted a rule.

Archbishop Whately, of Dublin, has published "Statements and reflections on the Hampden question," in which he strenuously defends the Bishop-elect of Hereford.

A testimonial of confidence and approval had been presented to the Bishop-elect by fifteen heads of houses at Oxford, through Rev. Dr. Hawking, provest of Orial College. Rev. Dr. Hawkins, provost of Oriel College.

The Emperor of Russia is said to be seriously ill, also the

The intelligence from China is of a most pscific character.—
The intelligence from China is of a most pscific character.—
Accounts are given of a much better state of things at Canton, the Factory residents having, in a number of instances, perambulated, and even gone outside of the walls, without molestation. Trade had also somewhat improved.

The ship Helen M. Nab, of and from Dundee to New York,

The ship Helen M. Nab, of and from Dundee to New York, went ashore, on the 15th December, near Ronald's Say, -six

persons reported drowned. Loss of Her Majesty's Steam Frigate Avenger.—
The Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamship Pacha, just arrived from Malta, reports the total loss of her Majesty's steam frigate Avenger, on the Sorelle Rocks, on the northern coast of Africa. The Avenger had on board 270 persons, including crew and supernumeraries; all of whom, it is feared, were drowned, with the exception of a lieutenant and four men.—
The vessel was commanded by a son of Admiral Napier; and among the victims was Lieut. Marryat, son of Capt. Marryat. The Avenger left Gibraltar on the 17th of Dec., and was last seen on the morning of the 20th, from the masthead of the Pacha, on her outward passage to Malta. Returning home on the 25th, the Pacha was signalized by the French war-steamer Lavoisier, and Capt. Oliver, the commander, was informed that the Avenger had been wrecked on the evening of the 20th.—
The two steamers repaired in company to the scene of the disaster; but found only some small portions of the wreck floating about. It appears from a statement in the Malta Times, that when the Avenger struck, two hoats were lowered, one containing Lieut. Rooke, the surgeon, the second master, and five Loss of Her Majesty's Steam Frigate Avenger .-

when the Avenger struck, two hoats were lowered, one containing Lieut. Rooke, the surgeon, the second master, and five seamen; but they were at once carried away from the ship; which they saw thrown on her beam-ends, the sea making a clean breach over her. The boat reached the coast of Africa at Bizerta, but was swamped in the attempt to land; only five persons, including Lieut. Rooke, gaining the shore. By the aid of some friendly Arabs, they were enabled to reach Tunis; and the French authorities there lost no time in sending off the Lavoisier, which will pass to the north of the island of Galita, and ascertain if there be any of the survivors there. The Avenger was a first-class steamer, of 1444 tons, and 650 horse power.

The summary which follows will present the more important items of intelligence and interest from the Continent of Europe.

The announcement is made of the surrender of Abd-el Kader to the Duc d'Aumale. It appears that the Moorish chief had surrendered himself to the French authorities in Algeria, on the condition that he should retire to St. Jean d'Acre. The the condition that he should retire to St. Jean d'Acre. The most recent intelligence from Paris is that the French Government had announced to him that it cannot consent to his going to St. Jean d'Acre on any terms, and that, with regard to Egypt, it must first see whether the Pacha will agree to receive

Superintendent of Common Schools; Text-Books in Schools; Religion a vital part of Education; Female Education; Common School the Best School; To Young Men; Miscellaneous Items."

The Chamber of Deputies assembled on the 3d ultimo, when the Minister of Finance presented the budget for 1849, from which it appeared that the ordinary expenses of 1849 will be balanced by the receipts. Two bills were also presented, one for the dimunition of the duties on salt, to take effect in the beginning of 1850, and the other for reducing the postage on letters and journals. The extraordinary budget for 1849 is fixed at 92,270.000f, of which the railways figure for 59,300,000.

A letter from Toulon of January 7, save "The authorities"

A letter from Toulon, of January 7, says—"The authorities have received instructions relative to Ahd-el Kader and his family. The Emir is to be transferred, to-morrow, to Fort Lamalgue, with his mother, his three children, and his brother-

in-law, Mustapha Ben Tchann."

The debates on the address in answer to the speech from the throne commenced on the 10th ult. The speeches delivered on the occasion are rather interesting. A Count d'Alton Shee made a furious or slaught on the Guizot Cabinet, stigmatizing the foreign policy of the Government with respect to Switzer-land. He was particularly caustic towards Lord Palmerston, against whom he charged "a persevering hatred towards the French Government."

SPAIN. The most important news from this country respects the Queen's health, which is in a most state. Her Majesty has lately been repeatedly attacked with fits, which were attributed to nervous or hysterical affections; but it is openly stated they were caused by epilepsy. At the time of the latest despatches leaving Madrid, she was in one of long continuance. Her Majesty's indisposition has created general uneasiness, as, should it be attended with a fatal result, the importance of the conse-

uence cannot be foreseen or calculated. Espartero landed at St. Sebastian on the 4th instant, after an

Colonial.

SWEARING IN OF THE MAYOR OF TORONTO .- Yesterday being the first day of Term, the members of Council attended the Mayor elect, George Gurnett, Esq., to the Court of Queen's Bench, in Osgoode Hall, for the purpose of witnessing the administration of the oath to the new Chief Magistrate.

Mr. Alderman Gurnett (Mayor elect) was presented to their lordships by the Clerk of the Council, Charles Daly, Esq., and the usual oath administered to him; after which the Mayor, and members of the Council, returned to the City Hall.

Kingston or Montreal) were completed, we come can decidedly cheaper from Chicago to Liverpool, than our neighbours could by any other route. So far, and in some other matters, we follow Mr. Betthene's navigation prohibited, and all produce shipped through the St. Lancrace admitted into England as Canadian produce—that is with a protective duty on foreign produce—we should have the carrying trade of the Great West. It might be so; but we feel assured that this prohibition would attimulate our go-a-head neighbours to use such means, by canals and railroads, as would be in the assertance of the same time expecting such a protective duty in British ports as Mr. Bethune speaks of. If we desire, as we all do, to see our wheat admitted into the United States wessels in bond, at the same time expecting such a protective duty in British ports as Mr. Bethune speaks of. If we desire, as we all do, to see our wheat admitted into the United States wessels in bond, at the same time expecting such a protective duty in British ports as Mr. Bethune's and such as a constant of the same time expecting such a protective duty in British goods to be admitted into Great British as Canadian produce when the same time expecting such as protective duty in British ought to be admitted into Great British as Canadian produce when the same time expecting such as protective duty in British goods to be admitted into Great British as Canadian produce when the same time expecting such as protective duty in British as the same time expecting such as protective duty in British goods to be admitted into Great British as Canadian produce when the same time

We cannot conclude these relations without policy and the first two numbers of a Baptist newspaper published in London, C. W., entitled the Evangelical planes by the previous mail. The effect of the news from England was disastrous, but hardly so much so, it would seem, as was apprehended.

Thomas H. Gilpin, United States Consul at Belfast, is dead. Thomas H. Gilpin, United States Consul at Belfast, is dead. The Plover, fitted out at Sheerness, to proceed in search of The Plover, fitted out at Sheerness, to proceed in search of The Hibernia, which left New York on the 2d ultimo, had not arrived when the Acadia sailed.

Bishop Hampden was confirmed in his new dignity as Bishop of Hereford, on the 13th, amidst a crowd of people, by whom of Hereford, on the 13th, amidst a crowd of people, by whom of the world lond the world as if civilization had never reached them. Probally they could not be plunged into a deeper abyss than that into the world as a fevilization had never reached them. Probally they could not be plunged into a deeper abyss than that into the York of the year now fast descending. But we must quit the world as if civilization had never reached them. Probally they could not be plunged into a deeper abyss than that into the York of the year now fast descending. But we must quit the was illusted to they could not be plunged into a deeper abyss than that into the Archbishop of Canterbury to set aside the confirmation of the Archbishop of Canterbury to set aside the confirmation of the Archbishop of Canterbury to set aside the confirmation of the Archbishop of Canterbury to set aside the confirmation of the Archbishop of Canterbury to set aside the confirmation of the Archbishop of Canterbury to set aside the confirmation of the Archbishop of Canterbury to set aside the confirmation of the Archbishop of Canterbury to set aside the confirmation of the Archbishop of Canterbury to set aside the confirmation of the Archbishop of Canterbury to set aside the confirmation of the Archbishop of Canterbury to set

United States Congress, exhibiting the number of vessels and amount of tonnage which entered American Ports from Foreign Countries, during the year ending June 30th, 1847, will, doubtless, be interesting to many of our readers. A curious, and to us, peculiarly interesting fact is, the immense commercial inter-course which is shewn to be carried on between the British North American Colonies and the States, which, it will be seen, is greater than the aggregate of that which exists between them

Countries.	No. of En- tries.	Tonnage.
Great Britain and Ireland, and Dependencies, the North American Colonies excepted	2,847 6,834	1,075,097 1,170,956
Total from British Ports	9,681	2,246,053
Spain and her Colonies	1,885	335,046
France and her Colonies	499	195,140
The Hanse Towns	300	110,000
Brazil	290	65,849
Holland and her Colonies	239	62,115
Belgium	122	48,480
Hayti	227	38,785
Sicily	111	30,377
Denmark and her Colonies	176	27,500
China	38	17,775
Total number of entries from all Foreign Countries into American Ports during	a naira	

such is now the case, while the latter country has, as yet, scarcely commenced the development of her vast resources, what may we not anticipate when that object has been more fully achieved, and a more liberal commercial policy has been adopted upon their part.—Montreul Gazette.

DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY .- The annual meeting DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of this society took place at Vittoria on Tuesday last, and notwithstanding the severity of the weather, a goodly number of members were in attendance. The meeting was called to order by James Walker, Esq., the president of the society. An interesting and able report, prepared by James Covernton, Esq., the indefatigable secretary of the society, was read by that gentleman, and adopted by the meeting, it being at the same time resolved that copies of the report should be forwarded to the district pawspapers, with a request that it should be published

in, Eq. () or overlaid cattle show.

It was also directed that all the meetings of the district society for the present year should be held at Simcoe. Some discussion arose as to the propriety of requesting gentlemen from other districts to act as Judges at our next cattle show; it was, however, resolved that this course should be adopted as far as

The thanks of the society were then awarded to the officers The manks of the society were then awarded to the officers of the past year for their efficient services, and to Mr. Lamport for the great trouble he had taken in procuring accommodation for, and assisting in the general arrangements of the society.—

We hope we shall be able to present our readers with a copy of the report in our next number.—Simcoe Standard.

THE BANKS AND A BANK OF ISSUE.—The general scarcity of money seems to be the general subject of conversation; and as a matter of course the banks come in for no small share of

as a matter of course the banks come in for no small share of abuse, as being the cause thereof.

There can be no doubt that the high price of all kinds of provisions in the Home Markets, during the past season, induced a vast amount of speculation on this continent, and it may be said at a significant or the season. said that it was mainly encouraged by the banks having afford ed too great facilities to enable speculators to embark therein; but be that as it may, had the prices at home been maintained it is quite clear that our transactions would have turned out well and the present crisis been avoided. Such however was not the case. Our merchants had drawn heavily against their shipments prices gaze way and as a natural result, a very large said that it was mainly encouraged by the banks having affordshipments, prices gave way, and as a natural result, a very large amount of their bills have been returned to the banks in dis-

Now it is quite apparent that the banks make up the defi-ciency; and in order to do so they must necessarily curtail their issues, so far as it is practicable, and make use of the whole of their available funds on the purchase of exchange. Money at home being worth more than it is in this country, it is unrea-sonable to suppose that the banks could use their credit there

Mr. Alderman Gurnett (Mayor elect) was presented to their available funds on the purchase of exchange. Money at lordships by the Clerk of the Council, returned to the Clip Hall.

The Mayor having taken his seart, the new members, and members re-elected, were aworn in—with the exception of the members re-elected, were aworn in—with the exception of the members re-elected, were aworn in—with the exception of the members re-elected, were aworn in—with the exception of the members re-elected, were aworn in—with the exception of the members re-elected, were aworn in—with the exception of the members re-elected, were aworn in—with the exception of the members re-elected, were aworn in—with the exception of the members re-elected, were aworn in—with the exception of the members re-elected, were aworn in—with the exception of the members re-elected, were aworn in—with the exception of the members re-elected, were aworn in—with the exception of the members re-elected, were aworn in—with the exception of the members re-elected, were aworn in—with the exception of the members re-elected, were aworn in—with the exception of the members re-elected, were aworn in—with the exception of the members re-elected, were aworn in—with the exception of the members the office of the comment and the subject will be applied on the contrary, that the banks are not wholly to blame, but on the contrary, that the banks are not wholly to blame, but on the contrary, that the banks are not wholly to blame, but on the contrary, that the banks are not wholly to blame, but on the contrary, that the banks are incorrect, we shall be glad if they convenience, if they would arrange their order of weekly sitting.

All the order of weekly sitting.

All

and Mr. B.'s illustrations of the point, by reference to the British West Indies, are in general good. He points out most forcibly that Canada, anong other colonies, requires a certain protective duty on her produce in British ports, (in which are no doubt included all ports under the Imperial Sway, whether a British or colonial?) and also, that a discriminating duty outst to be lexied on all forcign goods in the Canadian (consequently to vernment), all discriminating duties here and protective duties at home are done away with, the result Mr. Bethune points our seems incritate, that we shall willingly and perhaps voluntarily "gild into the lap of Democracy."

It is, we helieve, quite true, that we can carry our produce to Montreal and Quebec, cheeper than the Western Source coton and Quebec, cheeper than the Western Source coton when are the ordinary consequence of Montreal and Quebec, cheeper than the Western Source coton when are the ordinary consequence of Montreal and Quebec, cheeper than the Western Source coton when are the ordinary consequence of Montreal and Quebec, cheeper than the Western Source coton when are the ordinary consequence of Montreal and Quebec, cheeper than the Western Source coton when are the ordinary consequence of Montreal and Quebec, cheeper than the Western Source coton when are the ordinary consequence of the summer of the produce contrects to the bitterness which sections which are the ordinary consequence of the summer of the produce contrection of the work of the Public Credit in the execution of Works of acknowledged benefit.

The present man of the Church of England; instead of the purest, more of the summer of the produce of the summer of the produce constructions of the deliberation to the most confirmable of the purest, and the constant of the control of the control

us, will soon be the question put plainly by one man to another, and it must be honestly auswered—there must be no jack-o'-toth side-ism, for persons of that class are mere mercenaries, who would sell or betray either party or both for their own ends. What are you is the question—and he whose professions and pactice disagree, must be looked upon as a greater enemy than a professed opponent .- Monarch.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER.

Fredericton, Jan. 19th, 1848. This being the day appointed by Proclamation for the meet ing of the Legislature, at one o'clock his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor came in the usual state to the Council Chamber, and being seated on the throne, called the attendance of the House of Assembly, who being come, his Excellency was pleased to open the Session with the following SPEECH:

Mr. President and Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,
Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

I have called you together at this time from a desire to enable you to spply yourselves, at the earliest period, to the public business which will claim your attention, and to mature such measures as may be called for in the present situation of the

I regret that the returns of the late narvest nave not occur as abundant as in the preceding year, and the recent checks to the abundant as in the preceding year, and the recent checks to the commerce of the country has strengthened the prevalent conviction that the utmost encouragement should be given to Agriculture, and also to the Fisheries, and to other sources of riculture, and also to the Fisheries, and to other sources of Jos. Short Secretary N. D. B.

Deduct from Great Dilatin and the countries 9,681 2,246,053

Ionies 4,548 1,075,652

Leaving from all other Countries 4,548 1,075,652

From this statement, it appears that the number of entries from British Ports, and the amount of tonnage employed, was more than twice as great as from all the world besides. That the entries from British ports were more than five times as the entries from British ports were more than five times as the entries from British ports were more than five times as the entries from British ports were more than five times as the entries from British ports were more than five times as the entries from British ports were more than five times as the entries from British ports were more than five times as the entries from British ports were more than five times as the entries from British ports were more than five times as the entries from British ports were more than five times as the entries from British ports were more than five times as the entries from British ports were more than five times as the entries from British ports were more than five times as the entries from British ports were more than five times as the entries from British ports were more than five times as the entries from British ports were more than five times as the five beautiful for the improvement of the Parish Schools, and I have the satisfaction to inform you, that by means of the funds placed at my dispesal, and through the assistance of her Majesty's Government, a supply of Elementary Books has been obtained for circulation, which are likely to be found most useful.

The Members of this Association are hereby informed that the number of the Diocesan Church

Society.

The Members of this Association are hereby informed that the number of the nu

the entries from British ports were more than five times as numerous as from Spanish, more than nineteen times as numerous as from Spanish, more than nineteen times as numerous as from Spanish, now the services of a competent Teacher for the Model and Training The amount of tonuage from British ports, was nearly seven times as great as from Spanish, nearly twelve times as great as from the Hanse Towns, and nearly thirty-five times as great as from Brazil or Holland.

The history of the world furnishes no record of such a compensal intercourse between nations as that which at present

The history of the world latinates no record of such a commercial intercourse between nations as that which at present
exists between Great Britain and the United States; and if
such is now the case, while the latter country has, as yet,
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such is no pleted their operations, and from the information I have received from them, I am led to anticipate a successful result to their from them, I am led to anticipate a successful result to their labours. A communication from her Majesty's Government respecting the Railway Survey, will be made to you; and from the importance to the Province of these and other undertakings of the kind, they will merit all the encouragement you may be prepared to extend to them.

From the tenor of a Despatch I have recently received, the Survey of the Bay of Fundy may be expected to be received in the ensure apring.

e ensuing spring.

A Deputation from the several Provinces having met at A Deputation from the several Provinces having met at Montreal in the last year, on the invitation of the Governor-General, to consider of a proposal from her Majesty's Government for the transfer of the General Post-Office, and for the

the indefaugant section. The following gentlemen were appointed to act as officers for the present year:

John Robins, Esq., President.

John B. Crouse, Esq., Treasurer.

Jas. Covernton, Esq., Secretary.

It was ordered that the sum of £20 be appropriated as the subscription to the funds of the Provincial Agricultural Society, and that the Rev. Francis Evans, Dr. Crouse, and Jas. Covernton, E-q., be the delegates to represent this society at the great provincial cattle show.

In the forthe transfer of the General Post-Office, and for the introduction of a uniform system and rate of postage, it was attended by a Member of the Executive Council, and from the result of the deliberations of the Board, which will be laid before you, I hope that this important measure will be satisfactorily accomplished.

It is with much regret that I have occasion to notice the occurrence of disturbances in some parts of the Province, which have led to the commission of serious outrages, calling for active interposition in support of the Laws, and for the adoption for the deliberations of the Board, which will be laid before you, I hope that this important measure will be satisfactorily accomplished.

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prisons.

The measures adopted in the last year to accomplish a satis-The measures adopted in the last year to accomplish a satisfactory settlement of the claims of the Indian population, and of persons residing on their lands, having shewn the difficulty of accomplishing this desirable object without a further amendment of the law, I recommend the subject to your attention, in full assurance of your disposition to do justice to the parties, and to facilitate a measuse which will at the same time conduce to the credit and advantage of the Province.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly. I am glad to be able to inform you that the Revenue of the

Tam gian to be any sustained.

The repeal of the Imperial duties, under the Act of the last Session, will effect a material reduction in the Revenue of the present year, and it will be for you to determine to what extent a seasonable relief may be afforded to Commerce, and protection to the fair Trader, by diminishing the temptation to smug-

gling.

The accounts of the year, when laid before you, will shew that the finds which you so liberally placed at the disposal of the Government, have been expended with every attention to

Mr. President and Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative

Council,
Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

The aggravated distress which has prevailed in some parts of the United Kingdom, having led to an extensive Emigration of persons enfeebled by famine and disease, who have been unable to contend with the difficulties of a first settlement, I am bound

is earnestly requested.

The Annual Meeting of the District Branch Association will be held on the evening of the same day, in the City Hall, at 7 o'clock.

J. GAMBLE GEDDES, Secretary.

NOTICE.

A Special Meeting of the Committee of the Midland District literary undertaking.

To supply this want, therefore, and rescue the Church from Branch of the Church Society, will be held at Kingston, on Tuesday, Feb'y 15th, at 3 o'clock, P. M., to make arrange-ments for the support of a Travelling Missionary in the said

T. H. M. BARTLETT, Secretary.

Kingston, Jan. 29, 1848.

Eastern Branch of the Church Society. It is earnestly requested of the Parochial Associations that hey will send in to the subscriber their Yearly Reports as soon as possible, that he may be enabled to draw up the General Report of the District Branch, which has to be laid before the General Meeting of the Society; and he hereby gives notice, that the General Meeting of the Eastern Branch of the Church Society will be held in Brockville, on Thursday, the 10th of

February next. EDWARD J. BOSWELL, January 10, 1848.

Home District Clerical A ssociation. The next meeting of this Association will be held D. V. on Wednesday and Thursday, the 23rd and 24th February, ensuing, at the residence of the Rev. D. E. Blake, A. B., Thornhill. ALEX. SANSON, Secretary. York Mills, 12th January, 1848.

NOTICE.

business which will claim your attention, and to mature such measures as may be called for in the present situation of the Province.

I regret that the returns of the late harvest have not been so boundant as in the preceding year and the results of the late harvest have not been so boundant as in the preceding year and the results of the late harvest have not been so boundant as in the preceding year and the results of the late harvest have not been so boundant as in the preceding year and the results of the late harvest have not been so the late harvest have not have no And the Annual Meeting of this Branch is appointed to take.

Parochial Associations will transmit to the Secretary of the District Branch, at latest by Jan. 14th (when the Report will be made up), a detailed account, not only of the monies raised by the Associations, but also of other matters connected with the Church Society that have occurred therein, which may be deemed interesting, in order that the District Associations Report may be in accordance with the tenor of, and be based upon, the Reports from the several Parochial Associations. The Managing Committee are requested to meet at the same place and on the same day at 1 o'clock, P.M.

T. B. FULLER, Secretary, N.D.B.C.S.D.T. Thorold, Dec. 9th, 1847.

The above meeting and time of receiving reports, have been postponed, at the request of parties interested, to the 16th and 17th Feb. 1848, respectively.

T. B. FULLER, Secretary.

To the Members of the Western Clerical Society. Reverend Brethren, — You are hereby respectfully informed, that the next Meeting of the above named Society will be held (D. V.) at the residence of the Rev. Wm. McMurray, Dundas, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 16th and 17th of February

WILLIAM McMurray,
Dundas, Jan. 22, 1848. Secretary W. C. Society.

DR. DERRY Has Removed to 25, Duke Street,

A FEW DOORS EAST OF THE BANK OF UPPER CANADA Toronto, February, 1848. 59-451-26 Rooms with Board.

RS. I. B. STREET will next week (Feb. 15th) have few Rooms in her House unoccupied, and will be able accommodate a respectable family or 3 or 4 gentlemen. Toronto, 59, York Street,

GOVERNESS. A LADY, accustomed to Tuition, wishes for a Situation.
A Comfortable Home more an object than emolument.
Address (post-paid) Box 57, Post Office, Hamilton.
54.549.4 54-549-4

RESIDENT GOVERNESS. A LADY, accustomed to Tuition and the Management of Children, wishes a situation as RESIDENT GOVERNESS in a Private Family. For address, apply to Mr. CHAMPION, Toronto, (post-paid).

January 8, 1848.

49-548-tf

MRS. BURKE respectfully informs the Parents of Purils

attending COLLEGE, that she can accommodate SIX Young Gentlemen as FAMILY BOARDERS.—Her house is situated near to the College. Reference permitted to the LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO. Bishop's Buildings, Adelaide Street, Toronto, Sept. 16, 1847.

TUITION. THE REV. A. F. ATKINSON, RECTOR OF ST.

CATHEBINES, will, in the course of a few weeks, have a of a daughter. vacancy for one pupil, of the age of ten or eleven years.

St. Catherines, Jan. 29, 1848.

550 58 tf.

At Hearneh TUITION.

THE REV. ARTHUR PALMER, A.B., RECTOR OF

Guelph, has at present a vacancy for One Pupil.

Guelph, Jan. 18, 1848.

53-548-tf EDUCATION.

TAMES WINDEAT, B.A., Master of the District Grammar School at Brockville, and late of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, is desirous of receiving into his Family three or four cambridge, is destrous of receiving 1 ato his Family three or four additional BOARDERS, whom, if required, he will prepare, by a particular course of studies, either for the Exhibitions of the Upper Canada College—the Scholarships of the University—the Previous Examination before the Benchers—or the Theological Institution at Cobourg.

Terms and other particulars made known upon application. Brockville, Jan. 24, 1848. JAMES BICKET,

ACCOUNTANT,

No. 2, City Buildings, King Street East, Toronto. Nov. 26, 1847.

JUST PUBLISHED: CANADIAN CHRISTIAN OFFERING:

A COLLECTION OF ORIGINAL SACRED POEMS.

BY CANADIAN AUTHORS.

THE REV. R. J. MACGEORGE.

A MONG the list of Contributors will be found the names of the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Montreal; the Rev. Geo. Mackie, D.D., Quebec; the Rev. W. T. Leach, A.M., Montreal; the Rev. H. Scadding, M.A., the Rev. W. Stennett, B.A., Toronto; the Rev. W. S. Darling, Scarborouch & & S.

borough, &c. &c. &c.

The proceeds of the volume will be devoted towards the liquidation of the debt affecting Triuity Church, Streetsville. Price 2s. 6d., neatly done up.

JUST PUBLISHED

THE CHURCHMAN'S ALMANAC. For 1848, CONTAINING Fifty two Pages of its usual variety of ECCLESIASTICAL, COMMERCIAL, and GENERAL IN-

FORMATION. Price Fourpence. FOR SALE at the Booksellers in Montreal, Kingston, Cobourg, Hamilton, Woodstock, London, and at the usual places throughout the Province; at the Depository of The Church

Society, Toronto, and at the Publisher's
HENRY ROWSELL, King Street, Toronto November 12th, 1847.

PROSPECTUS

OF A MONTHLY MAGAZINE, TO BE PUBLISHED IN EDINBURGH;

ONDUCTED ON THE PRINCIPLES, AND BY MEMBERS, OF THE CHURCH IN SCOTLAND. WHILE throughout Great Britain every Class of Reli-

gionists has one or more Publications devoted to its interests, the ANCIENT CATHOLIC CHURCH OF SCOTLAND alone stands forth an exception—an exception the more strange and unaccountable, as it is notorious that she includes within her pale the great bulk of the Scottish Aristocracy, as well as a varied mass of talent, fully adequate to compete with any

the imputation of remaining in a state of spathy, (most injurious in the present state of society), it is proposed by several Members of the Church to conduct a MONTHLY MAGAZINE, Members of the Church to conduct a Monthly Magazins, to be published in Edinburgh, expressly in conformity with her principies, and, at the same time, presenting a medium for varied information on matters of Literary and General Interest; and also comprised in a cheap and popular form, which may be acceptable to all Classes of Society.

Number I will appear on the 1st of January, 1848—Price 6d.

Intending Subscribers will be so good as to send in their names, at their earliest convenience, to R. Lendburg & Co., 29, Frederick-street, Edinburgh, by whom also Literary Contributions and Books for Review will be received for the Editor.

N.B.—Advertisements (to ensure their insertion) must be sent in to the Publishers at least a week before the 1st of each month.

THE TORONTO DRY DOCK COMPANY.

OTICE 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. HARDWARE.

No. 44, ING STREET, Corner Post Office Lane. THE Subscriber, having received his full supply for the WINTER TRADE, begs to call the attention of his customers to his new and splendid stock of HARDWARE, which embraces almost every thing in the line, including Silver and Silver Plated Ware, Britannia Ware; Fine Table Cutlery; Coal Scuttler, Ford and Coards, Fire Leona; Fire Coals.

Scuttles; Fenders and Guards; Fire Irons; Fire Grates,

Parties commencing House Keeping are particularly requested to call before purchasing elsewhere.

will be sold low for Cash. T. HAWORTH.

Toronto, 16th Dec., 1847. To Coopers.

JUST RECEIVED, by the Subscriber, from Rochester, a quantity of Tress Hoops; Heading, Hollowing, Stave, and Champer Knives; Levelers; Howels; Jointers and Shave Ups; of the most approved description.

T. HAWORTH. Toronto, 16th Dec., 1847. To Saddlers and Harness Makers.

THE Subscriber, having completed his assortment of SADDLERY MOUNTINGS, solicits a call from the Trade, to inspect his great variety of Stock, which consists of Common Japanned, Japanned Imitation, Malleable Brass and Common Japanned, Japanned Imitation, Malleable Brass and Silver Plated Mounting, of most recent styles, and complete throughout; English Bridles; American Skirting and Hog Skins; Patent Leather, all colours; American Gig Trees; Brockville Harness and Saddle Trees; Whips; Raw-hides; Shellac Varnish, &c. &c., all of which will be sold at the lowest possible pairs.

possible price. T. HAWORTH. Toronto, 16th Dec., 1847.

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBER—English, Banks, Swedes, and Three River Iron; Sheet Iron; Short Link Coil Chain; Cable Chains; Auchors; Spikes; Nails; Copper, in har and sheet; Zinc; Grain Tin; Lead Pipe; Sheet Lead; Anvils sheet; Zinc; Grain Tin; Lead Pipe; Sheet Lead; Anvils sheet; Zinc; Grain III, Least Tub, Least And Vices; Sledges and Hammers; Blister, German, and Cast and Vices; Sledges and Hammers; Blister, German, and Cast and Vices; Ropes; Glass; Paints; Oils; Spirits Turpentine, &c. &c. Steel; Ropes; Glass; Paints; Oils; Spirits Turpentine, &c. &c. T. HAWORTH.

Toronto, 16th Dec., 1847.

WANTED, A SITUATION, by a Widow, who has been in good circumstances. The Advertiser would be happy to make herself useful in any Situation in which her services would be required. A Home is of greater consideration than pecuniary equired. A Home is of greater consideration than pecuniary molument Most respectable references can be given,
Application may be made to Mr. CHAMPION, at this Office,

(post paid.) Toronto, Feb. 3, 1848. AN IMPROVED FARM FOR SALE,

West of Hurontario Street, Chinguacousy, No. 25, FIRST CONCESSION, Within Nine Miles of the Village of Brampton

CONTAINING 100 Acres, 65 of which are Cleared and under first-rate Cultivation; a Creek of good water rune through the Farm; there are also two good Wells. There is on the Farm a Log Dwelling House, and a Log Barn, 76 feet long, with other out-houses attached. Also, a Young Orchard, with choice trees. For further particulars, apply to Mr. S. B. CAMPBELL, Brampton Post Office. If by letter, post-paid. Nov. 12, 1847.

BIRTH. In Niagara, on Monday last, the lady of Geo. Boomer, Esq., DIED.

At Hearnehill, Camberwell, Surrey, 3rd January, Robert At Hearnehill, Camberwell, Surrey, 3rd January, Robert Hills, Esq., in the 76th year of his age.

In London, England, of influenza, on the the 24th Nov. last, in his 43rd year, John Laing, Esq., second son of the late Jas. Laing, Esq., of the Island of Jamaica, and brother of the late Malcolm Laing, Esq., Treasurer of the Niagara District.

LETTERS received to Thursday, February 10:

P. M. Lowville,—the papers have been sent to Louisville by mistake; B. Seymour. Esq., rem.; Rev. G. J. R. Salter, rem.; Simmons & Co., Foreign and Colonial Newspaper Office and Reading Rooms, 6 Barge Yard, Bucklesbury, LONDON. The papers containing the articles on the Moteorology of the Cli-mate of Canada, shall be forwarded by next mail, and The Church shall in future be regularly mailed to be filed in your

TO CORRESPONDENTS. The extract from Mr. Windeat's Address arrived too late for insertion this week. It will give us pleasure to publish it in

our next.

The account of the re-opening of the Church of St. John the Evangelist, in Stamford, will be published next week. We have been greatly pressed with matter in our present number.

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(From the Literary Garland-Erasmus Oldstyle.)

There are few now living who knew the Rev. Mr. now been gathered to his fathers. Austin, but he is still remembered for his goodness, and admired for the fidelity with which he clung to in the vestibule of this venerable Church, on some of cision of this point they felt that they had ackning very his parish, though often invited to change the sphere which were engraven many records. Many of those determinate to guide them; but at length the old man,

On the day upon which old Jacob sought his library, the Rector appeared unlike himself, for it was not his nature to be gloomy, nor was it his habit to appear dejected or downcast. His high and spacious brow, which old age had spared from wrinkles, was on that day heavily marked and furrowed-his eye, ordinarily clear and bright, then appeared sad and desponding; the streaks of carnation in his cheeks, which, by their beautiful tracery, gave evidence of a life of temperance and activity, seemed fainter in their colouring and and energy and love, would in a short space of time fewer in their outlines than usual; and it was evident, be buried beneath the spot where then they stood, and from his general demeanor, that the venerable man was oppressed by emotions of rare and unusual magnitude. they then were walking.

The state of the times and the condition of the feared that future ages might antedate the misery and overthrow of the nation, to that era where the accre- celebrated within those sacred walls. dited ministers of the Most High were tempted by worldliness and indifference, to neglect the duties of the learn, by perusing rous part of the Mississippi shore near Gardefen, in the

generally, to turn with aversion from the society of and this result is to be attributed to the spisited and record, as coming from the Fountain any of their order who manifested an undignified or exuberant zeal. Thus shunned for his diligence, and devoted as the Rev. George Austin. avoided for his piety, the Rector could take counsel of out molestation, to pursue his way in peace.

But while he was shunned and envied by the clergy,

he was esteemed and beloved by the laity who were brought within the sphere of his influence; and his truly a physician of the heart. By study he was taught to teach, by observation he was led to practice; his manners were a reflection of his morals—he never had occasion to blush for his actions, for his practice was as pure as his precepts were true: though his living was a commentary upon his preaching, his discourses were not conspicuous for poetry; they were full of amber pane at the bottom were inscribed the words: sincere earnestness and deep wisdom. He was never remarkable as a popular preacher, but he was affectionately beloved as a faithful friend, whose considerate heart could compassionate another's weakness, and rejoice in another's good as if it had been his own. In all the relations of life he was exemplary, and the tongue of calumny, though skilful to invent mischief, and ingenious to pervert truth, never attempted to defame him; simple minded and guileless himself, he was not prone to think evil of others. Whilst he partook not of the pleasures of the world, he would by his presence sanction the healthful games of children. Though he had no inclination to indulge the sports of youth, he would frequently be found the cheerful spectator of boyish pastimes. He was fond of children, and children, who have a great intuitive perception of character, regarded him as one who was worthy of their love; and upon Sunday, or holyday, in church or abroad, the child was happy who attracted his notice or gained his smile. And youth, in the critical period of life, sought and found in him a safe adviser and a irresistible impetus to a wavering or a sinking resolution. Those in adversity sought him and found comfort, and he sought those in prosperity to warn them learn to live. At the house of mourning, beside the bed of death, he was ready with the offices of religion, to console the sinking spirit, to meet without alarm bereaved survivors with the hope of a more blissful reunion hereafter with the friend whom they had lost.

His sacred office—as the office of the minister of the parish will, when properly sustained—attracted towards him respect. His age induced veneration, and his long residence in the same place entitled him to the position of a seer. He knew every body, and he regarded them all as friends; when babes he had baptized them, when children he had catechized them, and when youths he had counselled them; very many he had united at the altar in the holy rite of marriage. One generation he had buried, and though advancing years admonished him that the time was not remote when he too should lay his head beside those of his parishioners who had gone before, still, in the sure and with you? certain hope of the resurrection at the last day, he was satisfied to take his repose amongst the people whom he had loved so well; to form the connecting link with you? between the generation which had passed away, and the one which was then hastening after him to the grave. Religion with him never assumed a churlish or un- Holy Ghost is with you? loving guise. It is true that solemnity, befitting the Crew. We do not fear any thing. occasion, was impressed upon his manner when treatdid he on the other hand refer to the everlasting love of Israel through the Red Sea, and brought Jonah to culated to beget misery and despair. The Rector was sea, and from the violence of a tempestuous storm; flippant. His manner won confidence; men did not calmly, comfortably, through the sea, to our harbour, hold their breath in awe of his society, or think it according to his divine will; which we beg, saying, irreverent and sinful to smile in his presence. Our Father, &c.

We have said that the Rector was sad, and so indeed he was, and the ineffectual result of old Jacob's inquiries, added to other disquieting emotions, occasioned his dejection. He thought of the poor pauper who had seen better days, and then he thought of his own in her orphanhood!

The bells of Allhallows rung out their pealing tones A gentleman of piety and accomplishment was once of joy, and each fast following chime seemed to note travelling in the neighbourhood of one of the finest of with welcome the arrival of the gathering crowd of our highland lakes. Being on foot, and fatigued with worshippers, whilst it beat a harsh rebuke to those his journey, he asked a female cottager to favour him who entered with any other motive than that which with a draught of water. She readily complied; and, induced the Saviour of the world to become a sojourner feeling thankful and refreshed, he entered into converamong men.

The church, too, on that day was adorned with its "You live in a beautiful country," said he. goodliest apparel. The fir tree, the pine tree, and the box, together had mingled their eternal verdure with to leave it.' the still more beauteous green of the ivy, the holly and the misletoe; fair hands had entertwined the foliage "Because I desire a better country, that is an heainto garlands, wreathes and festoons of beauty, and the venly.' ruby bud of the holly seemed to vie with its emerald he had redeemed, not only honoured their Saviour's be some secret sorrow. advent with songs of praise, but they also celebrated "Surely," said he, "you must have met with some His appearance with signs of joy.

whom untoward circumstances had kept long apart, or whose diversified age prevented sympathy. The old, my children before you; and all my wants are supwhose thoughts are retrospective, were reverting back- plied." wards to the past—the young, whose aspirations being hopeful, were outstripping the future in the eagerness quired the gentleman, still more astonished. of their onward gaze. Age, leaning on his staff, would repair with a feeble step, and a funeral pace, to the who died for me, and rose again, that I feel as if I could appointed place of worship, fearing the while, it may not be entirely happy until I see Him face to face," be, that before another Christmas dawned the spot | The same pure and unsophisticated love to the Rebe filled by a successor; but youth, on the other hand, to describe.

ALLHALLOWS CHURCH AND ITS RECTOR. would, with a light and blithesome motion, repair to An aged highland couple were very recently engaged the place assigned to him, forgetful, it may be, that in conversation respecting the heavenly state, to which WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS on the Christmas past it was filled by one who had both looked forward with humble faith and hope. In

> who had arrived too soon for service, walked up and looking affectionately at his wife, observeddown the well paved corridor. Some there were, who nemorial of those who were no more; others, again, even in heaven." stopped and read whose names were inscribed there; looked sad, for they thought that their own names | me, and whose grace brought me there, that for the would ere long be added to the cold catalogue of the first thousand years I will not be able to look at anydeparted, and their own bodies, now animated by life | thing else." contribute to the support of the cold pavement whereon

Presently the merry peal was hushed; one bell country, must, and no doubt did, affect him; but he alone, for a brief space, continued to forewarn the outer cinnatti almost in company with another, in which the was also concerned at the state of the Church; he world that the period was near at hand, when the Rev. Mr. S. Chase and his family and a daughter-insolemn services of the Christmas Festival were to be law and a grandchild of the writer, is well known to

In the midst of parishes crowded with inhabitants, standing the apathy and indifference which unhappily gers, being instantly overflowed with water, perished. he stood nearly alone, for, with sorrow be it spoken, it pervaded the minds of men during the last century, Those in the upperdeck were saved by flying to the was too much the fashion of the day for the clergy to upon matters of religion and the welfare of the Church, hurricane deck till they were taken off by the humanity degrade their calling, and cause the laity to undervalue the parish of Allhallows was, to a great extent, spared of the officers of the Tempest. the office of the priest; and it was their custom too, from the contamination of the fashionable infidelity,

none. Without any other advisers, he sought instruc- observe, in the choice and beautiful decorations by tioned above, that the Rev. S. Chase was inclined to Cloth. tion and guidance in the Articles and Rubrics of the which it is adorned, an evidence that, even amidst the make choice of the Steamer he occupied in preference Church, and though encompassed by many who were godless apathy which then pervaded the land, the spark to the Talisman. Had this not been so arranged by disposed to cavil, he encountered none who had the of truth was not wholly extinguished, or the fire of the gracious hand of a merciful Providence, it is not courage to blame, till at length he was allowed, with- grace entirely quenched in that body of men, to whom, likely that all his company of dear ones would have as the accredited ministers of Christ, was entrusted been saved; and hence, there is reason to say with the the duty of building up His Church.

and sincere men, who wished to evince their love to from destruction, and crowneth thee with mercy and was a character that deserved veneration, for he was their Saviour, by their care of His Church, and to loving kindness. manifest their gratitude for His goodness, by their This feeling of grateful emotion was heightened to bounty to the poor.

cover, except upon very close inspection, that in an of Providence.

sented by an old Parishioner, when George Austin made by an axe at hand, and she was found floating was Rector, and Thomas Wright and Henry Brooks, on a mattress, with her child in her arms. They were Churchwardens."

would observe that it was the gift of one individual. Upon leaving the church, at the close of the service. his attention would be directed to a shelf in the vestibule, upon which were placed thirty-six large loaves one, down the rapid current. of bread; upon inquiry he would learn that an honest and industrious baker, who in his lifetime had pros- than the reflection that these all had met death with pered in business, had by his will bequeathed a sum of so little, if any, time for preparation for a world of

proceeds of the rent of which were to be applied in appointment! A whole world is thus deceived. All the distribution of coal at Christmas, to such of the mankind are seeking that which can never be found kind friend, whose solemn and faithful counsel gave an poor and indigent as the Rector and Churchwardens, but in another and a better world. To be prepared for the time being, might regard as fitting objects of for eternity then, is our being's end and aim.-IN charity; and the value of this bequest had increased JUDGMENT GOD REMEMBERS MERCY. so much in amount, that the trustees were enabled to that until they had ceased to hoard they would not make an annual donation of coals to fifty families, sufficient to last for six weeks.

> RELIGIOUS PRACTICE OF THE MARINERS OF THE HEBRIDES. (From the Gospel Messenger.)

> The following simple, but pious exercise, is taken from an Irish Liturgy, compiled in the year 1566, and prevailed with the Sailors on the Western Islands of Scotland, when they commenced their voyages.

Method of blessing the ship when they put out to sea. Steersman. Let us bless our ship!

Crew. God the Father bless her! Steers. Let us bless our ship! Crew. Jesus Christ bless her!

Steers. Let us bless our ship! Crew. The Holy Ghost bless her! Steers. What do you fear since God the Father is

Crew. We do not fear any thing. Steers. What do you fear, since God the Son is

Crew. We do not fear any thing. Steers. What are you afraid of, since God the

Steers. God the Father Almighty, for the love of ing of eternal realities. He spoke not of eternal wrath Jesus Christ his Son, by the comfort of the Holy Ghost, as though it had no awful meaning belonging to it, nor the one God, who miraculously brought the children of God, and the unending happiness to which it points, land out of the belly of the whale, and the Apostle St. as though it were a quality, and a state of being, cal- Paul and his ship to safety through the troubled raging solemn without being morose, cheerful without being deliver, sanctify, bless, and conduct us peaceably,

> HIGHLAND PIETY. (From the Church of England Magazine.)

One striking characteristic of the piety of the highdear Annie's helplessness when he should be removed lander is his love for Christ. His love and reverence from her. What wonder that the old man wept as he for God the Father are indeed deep and fervent; but exclaimed, England has no home, no shelter for the his love and devotedness to God the Son are deeper fatherless! God help the friendless ones, and pity and more fervent still, and are not unfrequently exhithe bereaved. Oh! save and protect my own Annie bited in a desire to die, simply that the soul may enjoy his beatific presence. Of this, the following anecdote is a striking example:

sation with her.

"Yes," replied the woman; "and yet I often wish

"And why?" inquired the traveller.

This was said with such a placid smile, that the setting, in beautifying the House of the Lord, and gentleman's interest in the speaker was singularly indoing homage to the occasion which celebrated the ad- creased. She was still young, and did not appear unvent of the Eternal Son. And thus the people whom happy; but, nevertheless, he thought that there must

severe affliction thus to wean you from the world." All sorts and conditions of men entered there; those "No," said she, "I have never known what affliction

"Then why do you wish so much to depart?" in-"Because," said she, "I feel so much love to Him

which he then occupied in the sacred temple, would deemer is also exemplified in the incident we are about

the midst of their discourse the question arese whether Many tablets had been placed by sorrowing friends they would know one another in heaven? To the de-

"I trust it will be so; for I think that, if I did not desired not that their eyes should fall upon the sad see you there, I would feel as if I experienced a want,

"Well," replied the old woman, "I will tell you my some admired the marble sculpture, and others criti- thought about the matter. I think that I will be so ised the monumental designs; others sighed, and much engaged in admiring Him, whose blood saved

> THE STEAMER "TALISMAN." (Extracted from the Calendar.)

The story of the steamer Talisman, which left Cinthe public.—She was run into by the Tempest, a swift If, however, instead of lingering in the vestibule, going boat from St. Louis, as they met in that dangethe lettering, now become dingy by time, that, notwith- State of Missouri. Nearly all the lowerdeck passen-

Now the mercy which the writer hereby wishes to waiting at Cincinnatti for passengers to St. Louis, it Should you enter that church, you will not fail to was by a word or two dropped from the friend men-Psalmist, "Bless the Lord, O my soul, and all that is And amongst the laity there were many true-hearted within me, praise his holy name, who saveth thy life

a great extent, when the writer passed, as he soon af-The finely proportioned chancel, and the window of ter did, the wreck of the Talisman and received on stained glass by which it was lighted, would command | board several of the passengers, who related the cirthe admiration of the stranger, but he would not dis- cumstances of this sad and to many fatal dispensation

The screams of a mother were heard, as if from un-"This chancel was enlarged and this window pre- der and near the floor of the upper cabin. A hole was instantly drawn through, and saved from an untimely The mellow swell of the organ would attract his death. Of the remainder, consisting chiefly of eminotice, and, upon turning his face to the gallery, he grants from foreign lands, to a number unknown, (but many,) none were saved, but a few in the yawl. The moon shone brightly on the surface of the mudy stream as they, in a drowned state, were seen floating, one by

To the heart of sensibilsty, what more distressing ney to be invested, and the proceeds applied to the spirits! If, like others, they were in pursuit of worldly urchase of bread, which was to be distributed under happiness only, how soon their career was ended! Did the direction of the Rector and Churchwardens, "to they dream of this, when preparing to leave their counessitous widows or poor women, in their discretion, try for the western world? And when crossing the every Sunday and holyday, after Morning Service." briny sea for a land of temporal hapiness did they think Another person had left a small piece of land, the for a moment of this? Alas! how like human dis-

Advertisements.

Sixlinesandunder, 2s. fd. firstinsertion, and 71d. each subsequ

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF JOB WORK DONE IN A SUPERIOR MANNER At the Office of "The Church,"

No. 5, KING STREET WEST, TORONTO. THOMAS J. PRESTON,

WOOLLEN DRAPER AND TAILOR First House North of the Court House, CHURCH STREET, TORONTO.

J. P. respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that he keeps constantly on hand a well selected stock West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres Doeskins, &c. &c. ALSO, A SELECTION OF

SUPERIOR VESTINGS, All of which he is prepared to make up to order in the most nable manner and on moderate terms. Cassocks, Clergymen's and Queen's Counsels' Gowns arristers' Robes, &c. made on the shortest notice and in

Toronto, Dec. 4, 1846. FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT No 6, Waterloo Buildings, NEXT DOOR TO MACDONALD'S HOTEL,

TORONTO. R OBERT HAWKE, in tendering his sincere thanks to his Friends particularly and the Public generally, begs leave to inform them, that he keeps constantly on hand a well-

West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Beaver and Pilot Cloths, &c. &c.

VESTINGS IN GREAT VARIETY, Which he is prepared to put up to order in the most fashionab manner, and on moderate terms. N.B.—Cassocks, Clergymen and Queen's Counsel's Gowns

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