[WHOLE NUMBER, DXCX.

poetry.

(From the Colonial Church Chronicle.)
ADVENTHYMN.

The following Hymn composed by a resident in New Zeala il be read with interest, as expressing the feelings of a devout m witnessing the coincidence of Advent with the summer season

The laughing Spring is in her prime, She danceth through our sunny clime;— Can this indeed be Advent time, The harbinger of Jesus' birth? Where are the cold and bleak winds blowing, The pelting hail, the ceaseless snowing,

The log-piled hearths, all ruddy glowing, While in each happy home reigns pure and Christian mirth? In vain I watchful look around Upon the green and flower-strewn ground; No icy gems, no frost is found,

But life and beauty beam unfading;-No friendly bird, with scarlet breast, Comes shivering now, a welcome guest; From the bright summer glare, where waving boughs are shading.

Though erst while never by us seen, For Him of glorious God like mien, The child for weeping sinners born; Meet that at such a wonderous birth Creation should burst forth in mirth, And that sea, sky, and smiling earth ld wear their brightest tints on this auspicious morn

Meet welcome this I fondly ween,

And what though seasons seem to change, While we o'er land and ocean range, Our tender Mother doth arrange
The same sweet song to cheer our heart. She knows that darkling, out of sight, Sad souls may brood in cheerless night, Though trees and flowers be bathed in light,

And, 'mid a world of joy, groan 'neath some hidden smart. Oh! soothing voice, my Mother dear, Like angels' musie on our ear! With chasten'd joy, and reverend fear, Thy words of peace, in this bright land, come ringing,-

"Glory to Goo!" thy strains begin,
"And peace to man though dimm'd with sin,
Good will tow'rd thee, thy Goo brings in," While saints and seraph choirs the elest news are singing. Strangers and exiles are we now;

A touch of sadness on our brow To envious eyes might well avow, That far from childhood's home our steps are straying; Well may we bless these landmarks sweet, Where we may rest our weary feet,

By the still waters take our seat, With draughts of heavenly joy our burning thirst allaying. Soon shall the journey cease,

For He, the Prince of Peace, Has come to give release To pilgrims sighing for their distant home; What though our Advent here

Be dimm'd by many a tear, Jesus will soon appear; Oh! let His widow'd Church cry, "Come Lord, quickly come

LITERARY IMITATIONS AND SIMILI-TUDES.

(From Sharpe's Magazine.)

"One of the most elegant of literary recreations," ays D Israeli, is that of tracing poetical or prose imitations and similarities. . . There are few men of letters who have not been in the habit of making parallel passages, or tracing imitation in the thousand shapes it assumes; it forms, it cultivates, it delights taste to observe by what dexterity and variation genius conceals, or modifies, an original thought or image, and to view the same sentiment or expression, borrowed with art, or heightened by embellishment."*

Writing on the same salver to newerce, or sing larity, may often occur, even peculiar expressions may done for his country catch the eye, when no real imitation exists," beautifully adds, (I know not whether the passage exists in Print,) " However, at all events, the labour will always hue of the rainbow; they show the secrets of genius,

anserve as the exercises of taste." sheltered by so high an authority, I am "free to ofess,"-not indeed that I am " a man of letters," hich were a somewhat presumptuous style of confession, but-that I "have been in the habit of marking Parallel passages, or tracing imitation." Widely, indeed, do I differ from the great literary veteran whose words I have borrowed, as to the quantity of materials on which I have exercised myself, and the following passages: skill and judgment wherewith I have worked them up; but I can at least most truly profess, like him, that Collection of "Literary Imitations and Similarities, "are not given with the petty malignant delight of detecting the unacknowledged imitations of our mere policeman on Parnassus, peeping after stray began to help herself with the soup tadle."—Scott, St. goods, and apprehending suspicious characters. trust, therefore, that I am not likely to be counted as one of those of whom Coleridge asserts, that "verily, runs thus !there be amongst us a set of critics who seem to hold that every possible thought and image is traditional; who have no notion that there are such things as fountains in the world, small as well as great; and who would therefore charitably derive every rill they behold howing from a perforation made in some other man's

I will not dilate in an Essay what is simply meant as a brief Introduction, which may give the reader some notice of what he is to expect in the miscellaneous scraps that follow, and some intimation of the spirit in which I have made and in which I would wish him to read my collections.

'As precious gums are not for lasting fire, They but perfume the temple and expire: So was she soon exhaled, and vanish'd hence, A short sweet odour, of a vast expense. She vanish'd, we can scarcely say she died; For but a now did heaven and earth divide."

DRYDEN. Eleonora. Dryden was so fond of this quaint distinction between "dying" and being "exhaled," &c. that he has introduced it in connexion with another simile;

"Thus then he disappear'd, was rarified; For tis improper speech to say he died: He was exhaled; his great Creator drew

His spirit, as the sun the morning dew."

On the death of a very young Gentleman. This latter passage seems to have furnished Young with his conceit—(full is he of conceits, though generally far from "miserable conceits")—respecting Narof a generally diffused education? Who, at least, if

"What hast thou to do with sorrow, Or the injuries of the morrow?

Thou art a dew drop, which the morn brings forth, Ill fitted to sustain unkindly shocks, Or to be trail'd along the soiling earth;
A gem that glitters while it lives,
And no forewarning gives;
But at the touch of wrong, without a strife

ture, p. 205. Eleventh edition.

Murray 1837. sun was shining, some diamond drops yet glistened brightly as in unwillingness to leave so fair a world, and have such brief *Tompare Dickens: "In shady spots the morning dews as in unwillingness to leave so fair a world, and have such brief existence."—Barnaby Rudge, chap. xxix.

*The "Old minor * * captivated philosophy."

Therefore exhale. - K. Hen. V. Act. ii, sc. 1. phrase, " Our friend has exhaled."

word under notice, (which I chanced to observe after field's Sermon at St. Paul's, arranging the preceding quotations,) from Burton's affected here in Englahd for our Titus, ' delici humani generis,' Prince Henrie's immature death, as if all our friends' lives had exhaled with his !"-p. 237, 16th ed.

"To-day the French,
All clinquant, all in gold, like heathen gods,
Shone down the English; and, to-morrow, they Made Britain, India; every man, that stood, Show'd like a mine."—K. Hen. VIII. Act. i. sc. 1. "What a rich mine of jewels above ground, all so brave, to costly!"—[at a court masque.]—Fuller; Holy State.

image to the purposes of satire?

"That strain again !- it had a dying fall : O, it came o'er my ear, like the sweet south, That breathes upon a bank of violets, Stealing and giving odour."

Twelfth Night, Act. i. sc. 1.

"Those words, like south winds through a fence Of Kerzrah flowers, came fill'd with pestilence."

Moore, Veiled Prophet of Khorassan.

"The accusing spirit who flew up to Heaven's Chancery with uncle Toby's oath," &c. is a serio-ludiccrous bit of Sterne, well known to most readers who Herbert :-

"How happy were my part,
If some kind man would thrust his heart
Into these lines; till in Heaven's Court of Rolls They were by winged souls

"Behold, this boy silently supplicates thee, O Father!"
EURIPIDES, Iphigenia in Aulis, 1140 "Speak thou, boy, Perhaps thy childishness will move him more Than can our reason." - Coriolanus, Act v. sc. S.

being proud."- Coriolanus, Act i. sc. 1.

* * * " There are many good things which are wholly please which puts in juxtaposition the same thought or expession. One delights to discover the fine variation of congenial minds, as one does the melting hue of the rainbow; they show the secrets of genius,

" To John I owed great obligation; But John unhappily thought fit To publish it to all the nation:
Sure John and I are more than quit."—PRIOR. "Fame 'Tis the world's debt to deeds of high degree; But if you pay yourself, the world is free. Young, Satire IV.

A kindred subject is amusingly illustrated in the

"It was an ill sign when (Jehu) said to Jehonabad, 'come with me and see my zeal for the Lord' Bad invisuch notices as I may set forth in print from my little ting guests to feed their eyes on our goodness. But hypocrites rather than they will lose a drop of praise will lick it up with their own tongue."—FULLER, Hoty and

Profane State, V. 9. "Still the compliment had not sauce enough for the

Another variation by Scott, on the same theme,

"I think I make no habit of feeding on praise, and despise those whom I see greedy for it, as much as I should an under-bred fellow who, after eating a cherry tart, proceeded to lick the plate."—Diary, 1846. VII.

"We see many children fairly planted, whose parts of nature were never dressed by art, nor called from the furrows of their first possibilities by discipline and institution, and they dwell for ever in ignorance and converse with beasts; and yet, if they had been dressed and exercised, might have stood at the chairs of princes, or spoken parables amongst the rulers of the cities."—JER. TAYLOR, Holy Dying, iii. 6.

in a Country Church-yard :"-

" Perhaps in this neglected spot is laid Some heart once pregnant with celestial fire;
Hands that the rod of empire might have sway'd
Or wak'd to ecstasy the living lyre.

But knowledge to their eyes her ample page Rich with the spoils of time did ne'er unroll; Chill Penury repress'd their noble rage,
And froze the genial current of the soul,"

RELIGIOUS EDUCATION.

And now, brethren, what need is there that I should speak of the present state and prospects of there are any who dispute this, can have his eyes open of obvious propriety. to what is passing around him, and not see and ac-"Early, bright, transient, chaste as morning dew,
She sparkled, was exhaled, and went to heaven."

Night Thoughts, b. v. to what is passing around to what is passing around the morning dew, knowledge that such an education is proceeding, and knowledge that such an education is proceeding, and will proceed? The question now is, not whether the Had Wordsworth in view the labours of his poetic rising generation at large shall be educated or not; predecessors when writing the charming lines to H. but whether they shall receive an education, leavened

(From Macaulay's History:)

their verdict. The night was a night of intense anxiety. Some letters are extant which were despatched during Man's "cwn reason, and sense of the natural interest of peculiar kind. "It is very late," wrote the Papal Nuncio, "and the decision is not known. The judges and the culprits have gone to their own homes. The jury remain together. To-morrow we shall learn the event of this great struggle." The solicitor for the event of this great struggle." The solicitor for to her temples such names as Redemption, Atonement, "The whole a labour'd quarry above ground."

the event of this great struggle." The solicitor for the event of this great struggle."

The whole a labour'd quarry above ground."

POPE, Moral Essay. Ep. iv the Bishops sate up all night with a body of servants. The resemblance (imitation or not) between Shaks- on the stairs leading to the room where the jury was Crucifixion, Resurrection, Ascension, and The Holy pere and Fuller is obvious. Had Pope in view Fuller's consulting. It was absolutely necessary to watch the Cross. Surely our respected brethren of the New addition, "above ground," when he converted a kindred officers who watched the doors; for those officers York Ecclesiologist must have, for the moment, overwere supposed to be in the interest of the Crown, and looked their own pious regard for events and things so might, if not carefully observed, have furnished a dear, and so full of meaning, to devout and holy men, courtly juryman with food, which would have enabled who prize the faith once delivered to the saints, when him to starve out the other eleven. Strict guard was they said of such names that "they really mean therefore kept. Not even a candle to light a pipe was nothing at all;" and "that they aptly enough symbolpermitted to enter. Some basons of water for washing ize modern teaching, which deals rather with words were suffered to pass at about four in the morning .- and emotions, than with men and things-with ab-The jurymen, raging with thirst, soon lapped up the stractions, rather than realities-in a word, with what whole. Great numbers of people walked the neighbour- is subjective, rather than what is objective." The ing streets till dawn. Every hour a messenger came Church's estimate of such events is shown by her Cato know what was passing. Voices, high in altercation lendar. If her Holy Day memorials of them are right were repeatedly heard within the room, but nothing and proper, fair analogy, as well as the "realities" of certain was known. At first nine were for acquitting strengthened faith and piety, thus produced, should have read even a book of elegant extracts. A kindred and three for convicting. Two of the minority soon commend her Holy Temple memorials of them to the image to that of "Heaven's Chancery" seems yet gave way, but Arnold was obstinate. Thomas Austin devout acquiescence of her members: more quaint in the devotional poetry of the saintly a country gentleman of great estate, who had paid close attention to the evidence and speeches, and had taken full notes, wished to argue the question. Arnold declined. He was not used, he doggedly said, to reasoning and debating. His conscience was not satisfied and he should not acquit the Bishops. "If you come to that," said Austin, "look at me. I am the the conscience was not taken full notes, wished to argue the question. Arnold than there is at present. Those who could give but list ment. Having acted with them for many years, I can little, would not, as now, be often prevented from giving at all, because they can only give a little; while the honour, are as fincere in adhering to the Establishment. Having acted with them for many years, I can little, would not, as now, be often prevented from giving at all, because they can only give a little; while the honour, are as fincere in adhering to the Establishment. Having acted with them for many years, I can little, would not, as now, be often prevented from giving at all, because they can only give a little; while the honour, are as fincere in adhering to the Establishment. Having acted with them for many years, I can little, would not, as now, be often prevented from giving at all, because they can only give a little; while the honour, are as fincere in adhering to the Establishment. Having acted with them for many years, I can little, would not, as now, be often prevented from giving at all, because they can only give a little; while the honour, are as fincere in adhering to the Establishment. Having acted with them for many years, I can little, would not, as now, be often prevented from giving at all, because they can only give a little; while the honour, are as fincere in adhering to the Establishment. Enter'd for both, far above their desert!"—Obedience.

And in the "Meditations and vows" of Jos. Hall, (1621) "I acknowledge no Master of Requests in Heaven, but one; Christ my Mediator." And Cowley, as he often does, runs into perfect burlesque when he says that "Bacon, at last, a mighty man, arose, (Whom a wise king, and Nature chose the full selection of all ast, a mighty man, arose, (Whom a wise king, and Mature chose the full selection of all selection of they are impeached, or not guilty?" Sir Roger
Langley answered, "Not guilty." As the words passed his lips, Halifax sprang up and waved his hat.—

At that signal benches and galleries raised a shout.—

At that signal benches and galleries raised a shout.—

In a moment ten thousand persons, who crowded the

In a moment ten thousand persons, who crowded the

In a moment ten thousand persons, who crowded the

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In a moment ten thousand persons, who crowded the

In a moment ten thousand persons, who crowded the

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In a moment ten thousand persons, who crowded the pressure of joy. "For the common tribute of rich and poor, mingled together the common tribute of rich and poor, mingled together the common tribute of rich and poor, mingled together the common tribute of rich and poor, mingled together the common tribute of rich and poor, mingled together the common tribute of rich and poor, mingled together with the whole is offered in one sum upon God's altar, the common tribute of rich and poor, mingled together with the common tribute of rich and poor, mingled together the common tribute of rich and poor, mingled together the common tribute of rich and poor, mingled together with the whole is offered in one sum upon God's altar, the common tribute of rich and poor, mingled together with the common tribute of rich and poor, mingled together the common tribute of rich and poor, mingled together the common tribute of rich and poor, mingled together the common tribute of rich and poor, mingled together the common tribute of rich and poor, mingled together the common tribute of rich and poor, mingled together the common tribute of rich and poor, mingled together the common tribute of rich and poor, mingled together the common tribute of rich and poor, mingled together the common tribute of rich and poor, mingled together the common tribute of rich and poor, mingled together the common tribute of rich and poor, mingled togethe done for his country?

"First Citizen. Very well; and could be content to give him good report for it, but that he pays himself with being proud."—Coriclands Actions I have a substituted and the set up a third nuzza which was an expectation, now sweet the surprise of joy: "For this is our God; we have waited for Him, and He will save us!" powder was heard on the water, and another, and another; and so, in a few moments the glad tidings went flying past the Savoy and the Friars to London-bridge and to the forest of masts below. As the news spread, streets and squares; market-places and coffee-houses; broke forth into acclamations. Yet were the acclamation it all my best and holiest virtues, and motives, and tions less strange than the weeping. For the feelings of men had been wound up to such a point that at length the stern English nature, so little used to outward signs of emotion gave way and thousands sobbed aloud for very joy. Meanwhile, from all the outskirts of the multitude, horsemen were spurring off to bear along all the great roads intelligence of the great victory of our Church and nation. Yet not even that astounding explosion could awe the bitter and intrepid spirit of the solicitor. Striving to make himself heard above the din, he called on the judges to commit those who had violated, by clamour the dignity of a court of justice. One of the rejoicing populace was seized. But the tribunal felt that it would be absurd to punish a single individual for an offence common to hundreds of thousands, and dismissed him with a gentle repri-

mand. NAMES OF CHURCHES. (From the N. Y. Churchman.)

The naming of Churches having been recently brought somewhat conspicuously into public notice, we take the liberty of stating some views on the subject, formed in accordance with counsels thereon given many years since by the Bishop of this Diocese.

Churches.

It were, perhaps, too ludicrous to inquire whether thority, and in the very words of her Divine Head, name of Hobart Church. This was an honest and heavenly state. Yes, the Sabbath stretches through the idea of "exhalation" is derived from ancient Pisthe idea of "exhalation" is derived from ancient Pisthe idea of "exhalation" is derived from ancient Pisat this her annual public demonstrations, now made
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to "exhalation" is derived from ancient Pisat this her annual public demonstrations, now made
to "exhalation" is derived from ancient Pisat this her annual public demonstrations are the pisat this her annual publi "The grave doth gape, and doting death is near; for the sixty-sixth time under this magnificent dome transmitted to this city with the view of having the more than any other ordinance; upholds the visible in favour of Christian education. Let each of us pray parish received into union with the convention .- profession of religion before the eyes of mankind; On which I have read the following comment: "Ex- that we may be enabled to act upon that caution in Agreeably to the canons, the incorporation required keeps up the face and aspect of Christianity in the hale, perhaps, here signifies draw, or, in Pistol's lanrespect to ourselves, and as our several influences may the approbation of Bishop Onderdonk. We need not world; is the most direct honour that a man can pay guage, hale or lug out; but more probably it means, extend, to others also; So that both we and they may guage, hale or lug out; but more probably it means, extend, to others also; So that both we and they may say that no one would have gone farther then he in to the name and will of the ever-blessed God; and the say that no one would have gone farther then he in to the name and will of the ever-blessed God; and the say that no one would have gone farther then he in to the name and will of the ever-blessed God; and the say that no one would have gone farther then he in to the name and will of the ever-blessed God; and the say that no one would have gone farther then he in to the name and will of the ever-blessed God; and the say that no one would have gone farther then he in to the name and will of the ever-blessed God; and the say that no one would have gone farther then he in to the name and will of the ever-blessed God; and the say that no one would have gone farther then he in to the name and will of the ever-blessed God; and the say that no one would have gone farther then he in to the name and will of the ever-blessed God; and the say that no one would have gone farther then he in to the name and will of the ever-blessed God; and the say that no one would have gone farther then he in to the name and will of the ever-blessed God; and the say that no one would have gone farther then he in to the name and will of the ever-blessed God; and the say that no one would have gone farther then he in to the name and will of the ever-blessed God; and the say that no one would have gone farther then he in to the name and will of the ever-blessed God; and the say that no one would have gone farther then he in to the name and will of the ever-blessed God; and the say that no one would have gone farther then he in to the name and will of the ever-blessed God; and the say that no one would have gone farther then he in the say that no one would have gone farther then he in the say that no one would have gone farther then h therefore breath your last, or die; a threat common be indeed "children of light; may walk in the light any rightful expression of reverence and love for the will never cease in its authority here, thi our carbains any rightful expression of reverence and love for the will never cease in its authority here, thi our carbains any rightful expression of reverence and love for the will never cease in its authority here, thi our carbains any rightful expression of reverence and love for the will never cease in its authority here, thi our carbains any rightful expression of reverence and love for the will never cease in its authority here, thi our carbains any rightful expression of reverence and love for the will never cease in its authority here, thi our carbains any rightful expression of reverence and love for the will never cease in its authority here, thi our carbains any rightful expression of reverence and love for the will never cease in its authority here, thi our carbains any rightful expression of reverence and love for the will never cease in its authority here, thi our carbains any rightful expression of reverence and love for the will never cease in its authority here, thi our carbains and rightful expression of reverence and love for the will never cease in its authority here. Pistol, who only expresses this idea in the fantastic and may enjoy the full light of His beatific presence, in ever, herein referred to, he conscientiously objected; they are the pledge, the preparation, The end. language peculiar to his character." It may be added that heavenly city which "has no need of the sun, and on consulting with a few clerical and lay friends, that Scott, in the last chapter of "Kenilworth," makes reither of the moon, to shine in it; for the glory of who had been high in Bishop Hobart's confidence, Varney sneeringly report the death of Alasco with the God doth lighten it and the Lamb is the light thereof." (Rev. xxi. 23.—Annual Report of the Society for Pro- they coincided with him in opinion; and he had no And, once again, let me add an example of the moting Christian Knowledge, 1848—Bishop of Lich- difficulty in persuading the gentlemen who had the document in charge, to withhold it. A short time after, the parish was re-organized under the name of 'Anatomy of Melancholy," 1641,) "How we were THE ACQUITTAL OF THE SEVEN BISHOPS. one of the Evangelists, and was, at the next Convention. received into union,

All Saints, Holy Evangelists, Holy Apostles, Holy It was dark before the jury retired to consider of Martyrs, as designating companies of eminent Scrip-

"THIS IS OUR GOD."

og without set up a third huzza which was an expectation, how sweet the surprise of joy: "For

ITHURIEL'S SPEAR. (From the Records of a Good Man's Life.)

Oh! for an Ithuriel's spear, that I might touch with endeavours, and see them not as I do too often, with self-approval, not as they seem to me, but as they are, that in every one the thought, the mixed up, polluting hought of sin might start forth and shame me, and numble me before Him, who is altogether lovely, pure, and holy. Blessed be God! that weapon is mine; the sword of the spirit can match with an Ithuriel's spear. piercing even to the dividing asunder of the joints and the marrow, and showing the exceeding sinfulness of

THE SABBATH. (From Sermons on the Lord's Day, by Bishop Wilson of Calcutta.)

simple and sublime parrative from our infancy. Our The various proper titles of the Deity, and of either hearts are cold to devotion; objections poison our Person in the Trinity, are suitable as names of first feelings. Enter more into the dignity of that day, for the institution of which all days were formed. Compare this poetry, for splendid poetry it is, with that he has counselled and done for man's redemption, encircle and ennoble which all other portions took will, and with an effectual arm He gives, whose name up of the Society.—Guardian. Grace-that attribute of God which includes all Imbibe the exalted spirit of that portion of time, to the (intentionally or not) similarity in Gray's "Elegy pardon, and justification, for his renewal unto holiness, and for his guidance and help in the work of his tress of days. No other command of God has the whose will, there is none can resist in heaven, earth, salvation—is peculiarly meet to be commemorated by peculiarity of this: no other institution, no other serconsecrated monuments devoted to the honour and vice no other ordinance of religion, has, or can have, the majesty blazing around it, which illuminates the Zion-that "mountain of the Lord's house, the joy day of God. Come, glorify your God and Father. of the whole earth," which, once the centre of God's He bids you rest, but it is after his own example. He Church militant, was made by Him a type of the same bids you labour but it is after his pattern. Imitate Church in its more glorious Christian dispensation, the supreme Architect. Work in the order in which and in its eternal triumph in heaven-fornishes a he worked, cease when he pleased to cease. Let the name peculiarly appropriate to a Holy Temple; and day of religion, after each six day's toil, be to you a so does Calvary, that other hallowed mount whereon blessed and a sanctified season. Plead the promise was consummated the Great Sacrifice for sin, of which attached to the Sabbath; it is blessed of Goo, it is the solemn commemoration is a leading object in the sanctified of God, it is hallowed of God. Implore consecration of a Church; and in the same connection, forgiveness of your past neglect. Let no Sabbath education, familiar as the subject is to every one The Holy Communion is a name of which evangelical henceforth pass over you, without your having sought the blessings it promises, and performed the duties to St. Michael, St. Gabriel, and Holy Angels are titles which it is dedicated. Let your devout meditation on the glories of creation swell the choir of your Maker's Touching human names, the idea of a patron saint praise, Join "the sons of God" in their joys and songs knowledge that such an education is proceeding, and is inconsistent with a sound Catholic view of the subject; and the very term, as well as its correlative ex- viii. 23-31.) Adore the kindness and benevolence pression, "dedicated to a saint," ought to be utterly of the Almighty, in interposing one day's repose after discarded. The popish heresy of canonization, which every six, between the toil, and confusion, and pas-Ships in a moment out of fife."

To H. C. siz years old, 1802.7

*Poetical Imitations and Similarities: Curiosities of Literative, p. 205. 205. P. 205. Quoted from Note in Vol. II. of Tales, by Lord Byron larger than the light was shining, some diamond drops yet glistened brightly, as in unwillingness to leave so fair a world, and have such brief and which, in the present crisis, and at all times, constitutes and which stands the pledge and foretaste of the profits of the united the brighter day of the gospel guide our feet to that hadding down to us its sacred obligations. Yes, let least, but doubtful claim upon the respect of Christical Imitations and Similarities: Curiosities of Literative of the caution which the Church, speaking with the austing and danger, also, of undue adulation, or of the profits of the united the brighter day of the gospel guide our feet to that hading down to us its sacred obligations. Yes, let was doubtful claim upon the respect of Christical Imitations and Similarities: Curiosities of Literative of the caution which the Church, speaking with the austing and danger, also, of undue adulation, or of the particular the brighter day of the gospel guide our feet to that happy issue" out of all his afflictions. Then the indiscret the brighter day of the gospel guide our feet to that happy issue" out of all his afflictions. Then the brighter day of the gospel guide our feet to that happy issue" out of all his afflictions. Then the brighter day of the gospel guide our feet to that happy issue" out of all his afflictions. Then the brighter day of the gospel guide our feet to that happy issue" out of all his afflictions. Then the brighter day of the gospel guide our feet to that happy issue" out of all his afflictions. Then the brighter day of the gospel guide our feet to that the brighter day of the gospel guide our feet to that happy issue" out of all his afflictions. Then the brighter day of the gospel guide our feet to that the b Hobart, a church was organized in this Diocese by the and which stands the pledge and foretaste of the need.

THE OFFERTORY.

(From Paget's Sermons on Duties of Daily Life.)

Him,—reverently, I mean, and with delicacy, and not as though we were patronizing them, or as wishing to make them feel that they are under obligations to us?

Him persist.

A piscina arch, and three sedil a of the fourteenth central arch, and three sedil a of the fourteenth central arch, and three sedil a of the fourteenth central arch, and three sedil a of the fourteenth central arch, and three sedil a of the fourteenth central arch, and three sedil a of the fourteenth central arch, and three sedil a of the fourteenth central arch, and three sedil a of the fourteenth central arch, and three sedil a of the fourteenth central arch, and three sedil a of the fourteenth central arch, and three sedil a of the fourteenth central arch, and three sedil a of the fourteenth central arch, and three sedil a of the fourteenth central arch, and three sedil a of the fourteenth central arch, and three sedil arch, and three se hear of it again? Do we, in short, in any respect, Have we less satisfaction in ministering to those whose the church.

strictly enjoined, but which, through our hard-hearted- instances occur in which men, raised to the most ensuar strictly enjoined, but which, through our hatd-heartedness and covetousnes, has till lately fallen into disuse, were revived universally. If, as every Sunday came round, the people had the opportunity of doing what St. Paul so strongly recommended, I mean, offering their alms according to their ability, in that part of the Divine Service which is called the Offertory, there would be much less scope for hypocrisy and ostentation than there is at present. Those who could give but them there is at present. Those who could give but them there is at present.

THE PEACE WHICH JESUS GIVES. (From Kennion's Sermons.)

has more than this to say—"not as the world giveth give I unto you." The world can only give its own limited and scanty good: the utmost boundaries it can reach are the removal of a few temporary evils, and the gift of some enjoyments, swift passing as the givers; its best gifts are only loans, for it has nothing ness.

"Hornsey, December 14." permanent belonging to it; its best gifts fall short of satisfy the heart had they continuance-continuance they have none, even if they satisfied the heart. And when the world gives—it often gives insincerely—its compliments hollow, its promises deceit, its smiles a mask, its gifts parsimonious, perhaps reluctant. And sin; and; Blessed be God! He not only discovers the presence of sin: but taking another form, He descends like a dove into the heart, to bring purity and peace like a dove into the heart, to bring purity and peace from the sanctuary, where He dwells in glory. world giveth, does Jesus give his peace. Oit is the highest good which he bestows! that which shall flourish when earthly chaplets shall have withered—earthly treasures be consumed by the judgment fire all earthly glory be lying in ashes! It is that which blesses angels, which has its seat in the Infinite him-"Let us adore and praise the Almighty Father of all for the distinct glories shed upon the day of religious repose. Come and praise him for condescending to imprint its first enastment, and the reasons on which it is grounded, on the six day's creative wonders. I am persuaded, that the first Sabbath is not enough magnified. We are familiar with the tenor of the signed and magnified. We are familiar with the tenor of the signed and praise the Almighty Father of self, and constitutes the joy of the Lord of glory. It is infinite himself, and constitutes the joy of the Lord of glory. It is infinite himself, and constitutes the joy of the Lord of glory. It is infinite himself, and constitutes the joy of the Lord of glory. It is infinite himself, and constitutes the joy of the Lord of glory. It is infinite himself, and constitutes the joy of the Lord of glory. It is infinite himself, and constitutes the joy of the Lord of glory. It is infinite himself, and constitutes the joy of the Lord of glory. It is the vote of a general meeting of members.

If the prayer of the requisition is granted, we have the best authority for stating that certain definite propositions will be submitted to the meeting of the vote of a general meeting of members.

If the prayer of the requisition is granted, we have the best authority for stating that certain definite propositions will be submitted to the meeting of the National Society, and—so far the National Society, and—so far a peace which passeth all understanding when it is "a peace which passeth all understanding while the tertain definite propositions will be submitted to the meeting of the National Society and and on the claims of the National Society, and—so far a peace which passeth all understanding while the vote of a general meeting of the National Society and and the reasons on which is "a peace which passeth all understanding" when it is "a peace which passeth all understanding" when it is "a peace which passeth all understanding" when it is "a peace which passeth all unders lable truth which excites the hope. And he gives abundantly too, his peace flowing into the soul as a river, and deepening, swelling, till it breaks into a boundless ocean of joy! Yes, and with a full good with an effectual arm. He gives when a sum of the Sacrety - Grandian.

> THE SAVINGS' BANK (From "Thoughts for the Thoughtful.")

It may seem hard to a servant when she gets her wages paid her, to go directly and put it into the away my money as fast as I can earn it? While other people are sporting their new ribands and laces, here I go and not toy money out of sight, in this great here I go and put my money out of sight, in this great house, and for a long time hear no more of it." United Church of England and guaranteed to them in perpetuity.

That the Clergy of the Sees who But by and by, when a time of need comes, a time of sickness or misfortune, she goes again to the savings' bereaved of the immediate pastoral care of their respec-

The impatient Christian, or even the patient but extremely important at all times to Ireland.

That by the enactment of this measure an undue trifaint-hearted Christian, is often inclined to cry out If he had, they "come mended from his is inseparable from goddiness; and which will therefore, be instrumental to their well-being, both here and hereafter; (1 Tim.iv.8.) or whether the instruction communicated to them shell consist of knowledge separated from wisdom, so unsanctified by religion, that it will be a misleading and a treacherous guide; a power for evil and not for good; darkness instead of light; a curse instead of a blessing.

Let us "take heed therefore that the light which is instructed to the instruction of light; a curse instead of a blessing.

Let us "take heed therefore that the light which is instructed to their well-being both here and hereafter; (1 Tim.iv.8.) or whether the instruction deference paid to it. The only safe and proper rule appears to be, to confine ourselves exclusively to the appears to be, to confine ourselves exclusively to the appears to be, to confine ourselves exclusively to the appears to be, to confine ourselves exclusively to the appears to be, to confine ourselves exclusively to the appears to be, to confine ourselves exclusively to the appears to be, to confine ourselves exclusively to the appears to be, to confine ourselves exclusively to the appears to be, to confine ourselves exclusively to the appears to be, to confine ourselves exclusively to the appears to be, to confine ourselves exclusively to the appears to be, to confine ourselves exclusively to the appears to be, to confine ourselves and substitutions amidst the patrious deference paid to it. The only safe and proper rule appears to be, to confine ourselves are mingled with my tears day and night at the footstool of my God; but I hear no more of the flowed the meant and seven seeming deference paid to it. The only safe and proper rule appears to be, to confine ourselves exclusively to the appears to be, to confine ourselves are mingled with my tears day and night at the flowed the proper rule appears to be, to confine ourselves exclusively to the appear to be the substitutions amidst the patrious deference paid to it. The only safe and proper rule appears to be, to confine ourselves exclus the intermediate state, should not have even seeming your Redeemer and Saviour for preserving some traces wordly-minded around me are at ease," says he, "my ber of her Bishops unimpaired, with an increased means least, but doubtful claim upon the respect of Chris- handing down to us its sacred obligations. Yes, let handing down to us its sacred obligations. Yes, let handing down to us its sacred obligations.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

ENGLAND.

The new parish church of Brompton, near Chatham; was consecrated on Wednesday by the Bishop of Rochester. This church, which is situated in the immediate vicinity of the East India Company's barracks, was erec

with a sum of 50l. per annum. The Rev. Mr. Cook, of St. John's church, Chatham, is to be the Curate.

On Friday the Bishop of Chester consecrated the new church of All Saints, Liverpool. The district of All Saints was one of the newly-created ecclesiastical districts under Sir R. Peel's Act, and has now become, by conse-

Some of our charity must be public; but is the greater portion of it private? Do we give with simplicity, thinking no more about it when our alms-deed is done; or are we tempted to compare our own liberality with the niggardliness of others, and look on what we do with self-completency. Again, upon proceeding the public is a separate parish, under the name of "The new parish of All Saints, Liverpool."

The Society for Promoting the Enlargement, Building, and Repairing of Churches, held, on Monday se night, their second meeting for the season. The following grants were made in aid of the crection of new charches: "At Rye Harbour, Sussex; at Chesterton, near New-walls, Susferdships, and at Right, Marsh, near Sunna-All Saints, Holy Evangelists, Holy Apostles, Holy Martyrs, as designating companies of eminent Scripture saints, are obviously very suitable names of Churches.

Man's "cwn feason, and sense of the natural that we may be popular, as it is called? or do we make that we may be popular, as it is called? or do we make that we may be popular, as it is called? or do we make that we may be popular, as it is called? or do we make that we may be popular, as it is called? or do we make the parishes of the parishes o

think more of our public charities than of our private alms-deeds? If we do, can it be fairly said that we do not partake of the hyporrisy of the Pharisees?

It would be a most happy thing for its all if a custom prescribed by our Church, indeed I may say very strictly enjoined, but which, through our hatd-hearteddoubtless, who are not ranked among the Evangelica not ashally go with them—may be converted and faithful ministers of Christ. Lastly, I must express my regret that I have not done more for the welfare of a friendly, considerate, and willing Church, to which I have been for twenty-two years a pastor, and with whom I hoped to keep agent agent and with whom I hoped "Peace," said Jesus, "I leave with you;" but he

man's chief necessities—his lasting wants, they do not MEETING OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY.—It is not easy to understand upon what grounds the application of the four hundred and sixty-two members of the National Society, who have signed the requisition to his Grace the

cerity. It is infinite love which bestows, and invio- state of complete uncertainty-a state very dangerous

IRELAND.

RESTORATION OF THE SUPPRESSED BISHOPRICS. - The Clergy of the Divess of Dromore have, with one or two exceptions, signed the following petition for the restoration of the suppressed Bishoprics:—

TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN. The petition of the undersigned Clergy of the Diocese of

Dromore, Ireland, Humbly Showeth—That the suppression of ten Irish savings bank. It may seem hard to her at the time; and, if she be of an impatient disposition, she may think to herself, "Is it not foolish in me to go and pay the United Church of England and Ireland, especially as

That the Clergy of the Sees which have been so supbank, and finds it a very great comfort to be able to draw out the means of helping her through her necessity. interested in the duties of public and private charity, so

so long enjoyed by one of the most populous and Protes- now in course of publication in ten volumes. And your Majesty's petitioners will ever pray.

THE VACAST BISHOPBIC. - It is asserted by the Newry Telegraph, that the Deau of St. Patrick's, Dr. Packenham, has been nominated as successor to the late Bishop Mant. Dr. Packenham is a brother of Major-General Packenham, and brother-in-law to the Duke of Wellington.

Day.	Date.				1st Lesson		2d Lesson
G	Fet	.11.	SEXAGESIMA SUNDAY.	M. E.	Gen.	3.	Mark 11. 2 Cor. 7.
M	"	12,	Lady Jane Grey and her husband executed 1554.		Levit.	20 26	Mark 12 2 Cor. 8.
T	**	13.	Swartz died 1708, aged 72.	M, E,	Numb	11,	Mark 13 2 Cor. 9.
w	"	11.		M. E.	41	13.	Mark 14. 2 Cor. 10.
T	**	15,		M. E.	**	16.	Mark 15. 2 Cor. 11.
		16.	Melanethon born at Bret-	M.	1 !!	20,	Mark 16. 2 Cor. 12.
5	"	17,		M, E,		22, 23,	Lu !tov35 2 Cor. 13.
	*	18,	QUINQUAGISIMA SUNDAY.	M.	Genoto	120	Lu. 10.39.

THE CHURCH. TORONTO, FEBRUARY 8, 1849.

CONTENTS OF THE OUTSIDE. Poetry.—Advent Hymn.
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ehops.
Names of Churches.
"This is our God."

Poetry.—Advent Hymn.
Literary Imitations and Similitudes.
Religious Education.
The Acquittal of the Seven Biethops.
Names of Churches.
This is our God."
The Peace which Jesus gives.
The Savings' Bank.
Ecclesiastical Intelligence.
Fourth Page.
Sallors and the Sea.

TO OUR SURSCRIBERS.

No person is at present authorized to travel on behalf of the current volume of this paper.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE. KING'S COLLEGE, TORONTO.

of M. B.

HILARY TERM .- At a meeting of Convocation, College Oxon,) was admitted to the degree of D.C.L.

BISHOP JEREMY TAYLOR.

Archdeacon Churton has recently published a pamphlet, in which he clearly demonstrates that the treatise hitherto attributed to Bishop Taylor, entitled support are compelled to do. "Contemplations on the State of Man," is not the production of the pious and imaginative prelate.-Though Dr. Woodward recommended it-and Bishop Heber declared it was "marked as Taylor's on unquestionable authority,"-the Archdeacon satisfactorily proves, that the author was Juan Eusebio Nicremberg, one of the most eminent writers of the Church of Spain, in the reign of Philip IV. It is uncertain since reviewed according to the tenth and last Spanish edition." "From this translation," says Archdeacon Churton, "was manufactured the treatise which goes under the title of 'Bishop Taylor's Contemplations on the State of Man.' It was put together much after the fashion in which an ingeniously idle school-boy may steal his theme from the pages of Addison or Johnson, taking care not to follow the original author through many sentences or pages consecutively, nor to commence with his commencement, but patching the work together, not without many turnings and dodgings and omissions."

It seems not a little wonderful how such a glaring detected, more especially when the illustrious name of Taylor was made use of in the fraud-"but," as the Archdeacon suggests, "the book having passed, as far as appears, unquestioned on its first appearance, and Spanish divinity having few English readers, and Sir Vivian Molyneaux's translation of the genuine work having probably become scarce before the other appeared, detection was not provided with her taper. Besides it must, I think, be confessed that the Spaniard is a writer who bears a course resemblance to Taylor."

We subjoin, in parallel columns, a passage from the "Contemplations," and the corresponding one from the translation, as illustrative of the manner in which this literary imposition was manufactured :-

"Contemplations." Heber's Molyneaux's Translation.
Taylor, Vol. III.
P. 82 — Let us also see P. 414.—All philosophers what the great doctor of the which have thought of the Church, St. Augustine, neture of time, and which, thought of the nature of with much subtlety, have time—the which, in that disputed what it was, at great wit and understanding length come to conclude, of his, found so little estithat they know not what it mation and being, that, after is; the most they can reach he had with much subtlety unto is, that no time is disputed what it was, at long; and that can only be length he comes to cor called time which is present, that he knows not what it is preterit, so as we cann uffirm it to have a being.

the which is but a moment; -nay, heknows not so much and how can that be said to as what it is to know it .he, since the only cause The most that he can reach why it is, is because it shall unto is, that no time is long, not be, but is to pass into the and that can only be called which is but a moment. . . P. 83.—These are but his words: "If that the present may be called fime, is because it is to pass into the preterit, how can it be said to be, since the only cause why it is, is

as we cannot affirm it to have

a way into not being.' Dr. Churton gives the most satisfactory reasons for Dwelling houses, out houses and store

concluding that Bishop Taylor could not have been acquainted with the writings of Nicremberg ; - and it may be added, that the forgery is compiled, not from the original work, but from the translation. This latter was published five years, and the "Contempla- 170 acres of unimproved land in the county of tions" seventeen years after the decease of the vener-The importance of this subject will plead our ex- College building and boarding house

cuse for the prominent notice which we have taken of | College library 3,200 volumes and philosophical this matter- Even in a mere literary point of view,

Types and printing press scholar and well read man. But when we consider the commanding position which Jeremy Taylor occupies in the catalogue of Anglican theological writers, it is difficult to over-estimate the value of Archdeacon Churton's services. The name of the author of Holy Living and Dying, is sufficient of itself to stamp an artificial value upon base or inferior metal;—and hence, great must be our obligations to the patient research of the man, who removes the sterling mark from the spurious bar. The Archdeacon's labour of love the spurious are mostly confined to providing houses and for families connected soils. was the more necessary, inasmuch as the "Contemplations" contain passages of doubtful orthodoxy, which called forth the animadversions of Heber, ear-

censure-and earned the gratitude of every sound sideration of your Majesty to the expediency of disunit-ing the diocese of Dromore from the See of Down and

VENTILATION OF CHURCHES.

In our review of Mr. Sheriff Ruttan's Lectures on ventilation last week, the following paragraph should bave been quoted instead of the one commencing—"If, instead of the deeply vaulted ceiling." As the cable to all descriptions of church roofs, whether

"Our churches, generally speaking, are very cold in winter, and very oppressive in summer, all for want of a convenient construction and ventilation, and are often, in my opinion, the unsuspected causes of attacks of illness. ny opinion, the unsuspected causes of attacks of illness in delicate persons.'

HORSES OF TRAVELLING MISSIONARIES.

ject by the following quaint communication from that the first step in the way of improvement, so soon as contrary to an evident natural inclination, and is thus 25s. per hundred, and the expense of carriage would ound Churchwarden, John Dawson. We trust that the letter will meet with a careful perusal, and that he suggestions which it embodies will be generally acted upon. When the severe labours and scanty income of our Canadian clergymen are taken into account, the very least that these people can do is, to furnish them with the means of travelling from station to station. This duty, we grieve to say, is too much neglected, to the first them with the means of travelling from the control of the farm. The salaries of the officers of instruction are partly paid in the product to the officers of instruction are partly paid in the product to the officers of instruction are partly paid in the product to the officers of instruction are partly paid in the product to estimate the almate expending the components of the College than its income. A considerable diture of the College than its income. The college than its income.

doubtless, by my example, have come forward in defence of the cept the provisions for his table. The Rev. Samuel

we shall in the course of the next few weeks inclose our accounts for the present volume of this paper. In the meantime we hope our Subscribers will oblige by paying only to the Clergy or our authorized Agents, or by remitting to this Office.

No person is at present authorized to travel on the shall be not supplied for many who were indifferent, if not hostile, to the Church. When the missionary arrived our minister spent a persons favourable to the Church. The spiritual wants of this district had been supplied for many was provided for a large tract of well settled country in my neighbourhood, abounding with Churchmen and persons favourable to the Church. The spiritual wants of this district had been supplied for many years by our worthy minister, and his labours of love—which at the mills, and the general care of all the real estate is committed to Mr. Henry I. Chase, another son of the Bishop, who receives 500 dollars for his services but no persons is at present authorized to travel on Church. When the missionary arrived our minister spent a week in introducing him to his scattered flock, and pointed out to him those stations at which he could best collect portions of them for the celebration of Divine service. Knowing me to be a sensible man, he asked me to be one of the party.—
Wherever we went I shewed in the clearest way possible, how necessary it was that the missionary should be a provided with MICHAELMAS TERM.—At a meeting of Convocation, holden on November 15th, 1848, Jas. H. Richardson, Med. Stud. King's Coll., was admitted to the degree of M. B. his maintenance, and feels an honest pride in seeing that he is the handsomest and best fed animal in the township. holden on January 26th, 1849, the Rev. F. J. Lundy, B. C.L. King's Coll., (formerly Scholar University College Oxon,) was admitted to the degree of D.C.L. their revenge by presenting him with a light waggon for summer use. These facts shew how important it is that churchwardens should be active, sensible men; and ought to hame into a sense of duty those who allow their missionary to feed, if not to purchase his horse, which I have been told, some travelling missionaries who have wives and families to Ever yours,
John Dawson,

Churchwarden.

JUBILEE COLLEGE. We alluded briefly in our last to the Rev. Dr. Totten's Letter on the affairs of this Institution. The history of this Letter is thus given in the Preface :-

of Spain, in the reign of Philip IV. It is uncertain when the original Spanish work was first published, but in the year 1672 it made its appearance in an thoroughly examine the affairs of Jubilee College.

That wish has lately been gratified in the person of the purpose of assisting in the liquidation of the inguined overly learned gentleman. The arrival of this worthy and very learned gentleman of the purpose of assisting upon St. George's Church. In a Circular debt resting upon St. George's Church. In a Circular of the following of the following of the purpose of assisting in the liquidation of the ing upon St. George's Church. In a Circular of this worthy and very learned gentleman of the purpose of assisting in the liquidation of the ing upon St. George's Church. In a Circular of this worthy and very learned gentleman of the purpose of assisting in the liquidation of the ing upon St. George's Church. In a Circular of this worthy and very learned gentleman of the purpose of assisting in the liquidation of the ing upon St. George's Church. In a Circular of this worthy and very learned gentleman of the purpose of assisting in the liquidation of the ing upon St. George's Church. In a Circular of the purpose of assisting in the liquidation of the ing upon St. George's Church. In a Circular of the purpose of assisting in the liquidation of the ing upon St. George's Church. In a Circular of the purpose of assisting in the liquidation of the ing upon St. George's Church. In a Circular of the purpose of assisting in the liquidation of the ing upon St. George's Church. In a Circular of the purpose of assisting in the liquidation of the ing upon St. George's Church. In a Circular of the purpose of assisting in the liquidation of the ing upon St. George's Church. In a Circular of the ing upon St. George's Church. In a Circular of the ing upon St. George's Church. In a Circular of the ing upon St. George's Church. In a Circular of the ing upon St. George's Church. In a Circular of the ing upon St. George's Church. In a translated into English by Sir Vivian Mullineaux, and on the College Hill was regarded as a godsend; and himself invited to investigate all the affairs of our beloved Institution. He consented and the best part of several weeks was employed in the desired work, and in preach ing the gospel, to the great delight and edification of the ighbouring parishes created, under God, by the means of Jubilee College. The result of this most timely visit is, therefore, earnestly hoped, that the contributions as they burn down, a chopping is soon cleared of all is embodied, by way of familiar correspondence, in a letter to a friend, and liberal contributor to the College

> After adverting in the most satisfactory manner to the decided religious character of the Institution, Dr. Totten proceeds to supply us with the following interesting statistics :--

"Jubilee College is situated in the county of Peoris It seems not a little wonderful how such a glaring near the Kickapoo creek. The main branch of that and clumsy forgery should have so long remained unthe College, and a half a mile distant from it, through a proad belt of rich alluvial land. Above this is a plat of level land some thirty or forty feet higher, and from this rises the ridge on which the College stands, and which is On the north, the ground is broken by deep ravines, from the sides of which springs of pure water burst out and run in perennial rills at the bottom, towards another branch of the creek which flows past the College in a southerly direction on the west. The whole ridge and the broken ground at the north is covered by a scattered growth of oaks which seem as if arranged by the hand of art to give shade and orrangent to the College grounds. art to give shade and ornament to the College grounds. In this Jubilee College has an advantage over other new institutions. A half a century is not required to cover the grounds with ornamental trees; they are there already and of every size from the slender sapling to the great oak, which has occupied the ground for centuries. the College can command the means to lay out these grounds properly, with roads and gravelled walks along the sides of the ravines, it will be one of the most beautiful spots in the world. Amidst such scenes as these, and remote from the excitements and temptations of cities, the students of Inbilee College can apply themselves to learning under influences which cannot fail to have a

favourable effect upon their characters.

The property belonging to the College may be safely estimated at a little over sixty thousand dollars, but most of it is now unproductive. It owns 2500 acres of land in its immediate vicinity, and 1760 in other parts of the State, and in Michigan. This last is intended to be sold, and by the provisions of the charter must be sold, within three years from the present time. Besides this property in land there is a grist and saw mill on the Kickapoo creek, distant about three and a half miles from the col-Besides the college building there are on the pre mises two boarding houses, one for the students and the other for the men employed on the farm, five dwelling houses and a store. The remaining possessions of the college are, the goods in the store, the live stock on the farm,

and farming utensils.

Putting down the building at cost, the productive property of the College may be estimated as follows:— College farm of 800 acres having inexhaustible

beds of bituminous coal Farming utensils and live stock on the farm, including 2000 sheep, 40 head of cattle, 20 horses, and 70 or 80 swine..... Grist and saw mill. Value of goods in the store paid for

The unproductive property is estimated as fol-

Other lands in the State and in Michigan 1760 acres. 600 D23,000

Whole amount The productive property of the College is made to pro duce an income much larger than the interest of the money at which it is estimated. The live stock is mostly relied on for the income from the farm. It costs nothing

for the boarding houses and for families connected with the College. Nearly all the products of the farm are thus profitably consumed upon the premises, and the trouble of finding a market for them avoided. The wool

of the business done by the mills. I have not mentioned the boarding and the tuition fees of the students as a source of profit; and it is quite doubtful under present circumstances whether it may not be a cause of loss. The sum demanded for forty weeks' board and tuition, includextract stood, it was calculated to convey the impression that we advocated the authority of a mean and unornamental style of church architecture. We believe Mr. Ruttan's principle of ventilation to be applieast. These pledges have not, in all cases, been reto the ground, all the small trees and saplings, which
much more neat and uniform appearance than those
deemed, and at the close of last year the scholarship fund
are under the size of about six inches in diameter
made in the ordinary way. The stakes should be

> instance of self-denial. It is evident, of course, that body with his work. the remuneration received is merely nominal. We not now.

"It is still more difficult to estimate the annual expenand a heavy expense is thereby entailed upon Mission-aries which they are ill able to bear.

cannot well be estimated. They receive whatever they need for consumption from the farm, breadstuffs, meat, &c., fuel and house rent, and a definite sum in money.

Church. This shews that we feel the responsibility of the situation, and are prepared to do our duty.

I have lately been led to pay considerable attention to the subject of Missionary Horses and their maintenance. During last autumn a Travelling Missionary was provided for a large last autumn a Travelling Missionary was provided for a large last autumn a Travelling Missionary was provided for a large last autumn a Travelling Missionary was provided for a large last autumn a Travelling Missionary was provided for a large last autumn a Travelling Missionary was provided for a large last autumn a Travelling Missionary was provided abounding to the last autumn a Travelling Missionary was provided for a large last autumn a Travelling Missionary was provided f

nal, the Democratic Pacifique. The plant referred to, we do not profess to be acquainted with, but if its properties be as described, it merits the attention of the American, as well as of the European agriculturalists. Pathens some of the European agriculturalists. Pathens some of the European agriculturalists. ralists. Perhaps some of our readers may be able to give us some account of the Picotiare.

"A newly discovered plant is likely to supersede the long popular but daily degenerating potato. It is called picotiare, a white bulb, composed of fine and abundant farina, of a delicious flavour and more nourishing than the potato. It may be eaten fresh, cooked, or dried. In mealy substance it supplies seven times more ailment than the potato. The picotiare is found in abundance on uncultivated wastes, and at this time M. Lamare Piquot is proceeding to North America to collect seeds of the picotiare for its naturalization in France."

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, TORONTO.

on the 11th inst. will enable the Churchwardens to the wood with which it was lately covered. pay off the other debts, in order to remove every obstacle to the Consecration of the Church.

APPEAL TO THE BENEVOLENT.

" A Medical Man, residing in the village of Yorkville, is compelled by severe misfortune to appeal to the sym-pathies of the Christian Inhabitants of Toronto, and more articularly to those who are members of, or connected

with, his own profession. "He is now hindered from leaving Toronto to pursue his practice elsewhere, by the very distressing and incurable sickness with which God has been pleased to afflict his suffering wife. Her disease is of such a nature as to require his own frequent attendance; but even if the services of others would suffice during his absence in any other part of the Province, he has not the means of pro-

His object, therefore, is to establish in Yorkville an Apothecary's Store, the profits of which may enable him provide an honest livelihood during his wife's illness. For this purpose he will need a small supply of drugs, for which, as his funds are quite exhausted, he cannot pay in ready money; and as he is a stranger, he cannot ob-

Any contributions which his Christian brethren may kindly give to promote this object, will be very gratefully

We will very gladly receive contributions for this ourpose at the Church Office. The gentleman who has thus reluctantly brought his difficulties before the public has shewn us testimonials from the most respectable quarters, which speak of his professional knowledge and standing in terms of the highest commendation.

We have as yet received only £5 for this object .-We do sincerely hope that our Christian readers will do something more for the relief of the difficulty in which the unfortunate gentleman is still placed.

AGRICULTURE. FEBRUARY .-- A CHAPTER ON CHOPPING AND MAKING

The ordinary business of this month will consist, mainly, in a continuation of the same sort of employment, as that performed during January, viz :- careful attention to the farm stock, thrashing and disposing of grain, the formation of a plentiful supply of manure, getting home a stock of fire-wood for summer use, &c.

Our readers who have noticed these Agricultural Articles, will have observed, that it has been our object to confine our remarks, as much as possible, to practical subjects, especially relating to the month for which each article has been written, endeavouring in so D 5,100 doing, to embrace the leading topics of each month, in a sufficiently full manner, to afford a few useful hints on the various avocations of the farm, as they recur with the return of each successive season, while at the same time, the prescribed limits of our observations logging will occupy a yoke of oxen and 4 hands about forbade entering into very minute details of any parti-

cular operation. Adhering to this design, as we have now noticed, in such a general way, most of the matters that require attention during winter, and as the consideration of subjects immediately relating to spring work need not be taken up for a few weeks yet, it may perhaps not be of seed, sowing, harrowing, and draining, would be from out of place, to apply our remarks at this time, princi- ten to fifteen shillings per acre. pally to the consideration of chopping and clearing new farms. A few suggestions on this subject, may perhaps be found useful to some of those who contem-

plate settling on lots of wild land. Emigrants, or those who have not been accustomed

premises. Groceries and other articles of necessity are furnished at the College store at a moderate profit on the the main link of connexion between the integral parts of vindicated the character of a holy man from unmerited nected with it, is supplied from the coal mines on the accidents have occurred to new beginners, from an description, as it is generally more abundant and easily wholesale cash cost of the articles; and thus, while the Connor, now vacant by the death of the Bishop, and re-e-recting it into that separate place, and the workmen on the farm, purchase goods at as low a rate as they could elsewhere, the so long enjoyed by more of the most parallel and the some other description of fencing. A neater fence remains a long enjoyed by more of the most parallel and the workmen on the farm, purchase goods at as low a rate as they could elsewhere, the so long enjoyed by more of the most parallel and the workmen on the farm, purchase goods at as low a rate as they could elsewhere, the so long enjoyed by more of the most parallel and the workmen on the farm, purchase goods at as low a rate as they could elsewhere, the sollege, and the workmen on the farm, purchase goods at as low a rate as they could elsewhere, the sollege, and the workmen on the farm, purchase goods at as low a rate as they could elsewhere, the sollege, and the workmen on the farm, purchase goods at as low a rate as they could elsewhere, the sollege, and the workmen on the farm, purchase goods at as low a rate as they could elsewhere, the sollege, and the workmen on the farm, purchase goods at as low a rate as they could elsewhere, the sollege, and the workmen on the farm, purchase goods at as low a rate as they could elsewhere, the sollege, and the workmen on the farm, purchase goods at as low a rate as they could elsewhere, the sollege, and the workmen on the farm, purchase goods at as low a rate as they could elsewhere, the sollege, and the workmen on the farm, purchase goods at as low a rate as they could elsewhere, the sollege, and the workmen on the farm, purchase goods at as low a rate as they could elsewhere, the sollege, and the workmen on the farm, purchase goods at as low a rate as they could elsewhere, the sollege, and the workmen on the farm, purchase goods at as low a rate as they could elsewhere, the sollege, and the workmen on the farm, purchase goods at as low a rate as they could elsewhere, the sollege, and the workmen of the sollege, and the workmen of t ollege secures a profit on its own disbursements.

It is difficult to estimate accurately the income of the land branches, which thay atthere for a few moments to and more economical of wood, even when made of the resign to th some of the neighbouring trees, and then fall, perhaps rails, than the common locked, or staked and ridered

other employments permits the greatest amount of coupling the two, when the fence is about seven rails chopping to be done, it is necessary when a piece of in height, by a cross piece of the proper length, with wood is to be cut down at that season, in order to get a 3 inch augur hole bored in each end, and slipped along advantageously, to commence proceedings in down over the tops of the stakes till it rests on the near the roots, also cutting up the fallen trees into made long enough to admit of being sharpened and convenient lengths for logging, trimming off their tops, driven into the ground again, when they decay and and piling them with the small trees in brush heaps. break off at the bottoms. Where rail timber is scarce, The manner in which the services of the Professors This done the larger trees are next attacked, and cut post and board fences have begun to be extensively and Tutors and other Officers are rendered, is a strong down indiscriminately, as the axe-man proceeds in a used, and may, under some circumstances, be the

Our attention has been specially called to this sub- think, however, that an increase of stipend should be exact direction suitable for it to fall, except directly boards for 25s. per thousand feet, cedar posts for the state of the endowment will warrant it, if it do able to prevent his progress being impeded, or danger be about equal for the two sorts of material, the board being incurred from the lodging of the trees as they fence would cost about twice the amount of a rail one; into convenient lengths for logging and burning, of at least on the score of economy, as it would last quite from 12 to 20 feet, the larger trees being cut into as long as the other. The latter, however, might be shorter lengths on account of their greater weight .- preferred on account of its better appearance, and The tops are also trimmed off, and formed into com- from occupying less breadth when land is under the pact brush heaps. This is the common method plough. So those who desire to improve the appearadopted in clearing land, but sometimes it is attempted ance of their residences, by constructing even a small in a more expeditious manner. One way of effecting portion of neat and substantial board fence immediately REV. Sin,—Since I last addressed you it has given much pleasure to find that several Churchwardens, emboldened, bishop receives no salary as President of the college exthis is by throwing the trees on a belt of about the about their premises, the present season is a favourable Bishop receives no salary as President of the college ex-This shows that we feel the responsibility of our and are prepared to do our duty.

In the boarding house, receives 700 dollars per lately been led to pay considerable attention to the lately them in that state, till a good burning time in summer, have elapsed, that timber for fences will have become considerable amount of chopping,—the trunks are fencing in the course of time. From what experiments then cut up into lengths for logging as by the other we have seen made in the cultivation of live hedges, method.

timber is cut into lengths of about 12 feet, and when been made use of to some extent, and although it rethe logging is performed, drawn to the confines of the quires a number of years to acquire strength enough intended field, out of the way of fire when the burning to serve as a fence, it seems at present to be the only season commences. It is sometimes attempted to material that we can look to for the purpose. As long make land produce crops, without actually cutting the as timber for making fence could be obtained, we would dead timber, to permit a healthy vegetation; and persons and animals, are in constant danger, from falling trees and branches.

When it is intended to sow the newly cleared land with winter wheat, which is generally the case in list Letters and Dranches.

The Netherlands and other parts of the unappropriated sermon will, with Europe, of stabling and soiling our domestic animals be given, for this year, by the Society, in behalf of the Bishop's Students Fund.

The Committee to whom was referred the letter of Mr. Thomas Champion to his Lordship the Bishop.

land with winter wheat, which is generally the case in his Letters and Papers may be addressed to him at all parts of the country adapted to that grain, the | Markham. chopping or fallow, as it is sometimes termed, must be logged and burnt, in time to allow the sowing to be performed in proper season, which for new land, may be a little later than for older fields; but should commence in the early part of September.

For logging, oxen are generally used in preference to horses; three or four hands accompany each From an Advertisement in a succeeding column- pair of cattle, one of them acts as driver, and with the to which we desire to direct special attention-it will oxen drags the logs, with a chain attached to the yoke be seen that on Sunday next, both at Morning and at one end, and to the log at the other, to a conve-"It has long been the desire of Bishop Chase, that some Evening Services, Sermons will be preached by the nient place as fast as the others pile them up. The commend the appeal from the Pulpit to the hearty latter mentioned operation is generally effected about sympathy of the congregation. "Several members of the month of August, when the wood has become the congregation"-the Circular informs us-"pur- somewhat dried, and the weather is favorable. By pose taking on themselves the personal responsibility steady attention to the heaps, and keeping the remains of a large sum due to the Bank of Upper Canada; it of the logs, or the brands as they are called, in contact

> Strangers are sometimes startled at the apparent great destruction of timber, in seeing 15 or 20 acres We understand that the Choir, whose efficiency is of the finest wood, which would in some other places well known, will exert their full powers on the occasion. realize almost enough to purchase an estate, reduced at once to ashes, except the small proportion reserved for fencing timber, but they soon become familiar to the fact that in a wooden country, inaccessible to a market for the native timber, its abundance makes it valueless. And even if it could be disposed of at a moderately remunerative value, it may be questioned whether burning it on the ground would not be in the end the real economy; as restoring to the soil, in this in the fifteenth century, it will be seen, that they appear way, through the ashes of the timber, the salts or inorganic substances which have been extracted from it during a succession of ages, is in strict accordance with scientific principles. True, after the wood has been burnt, a great portion of the ashes is sometimes taken from the ground, and used for the making of potash as an article of commerce, but when such is the case the

leached ashes should be subsequently restored to the ground, in order to keep up its fertility. When the new fallow has got what is called a good burn, if it is at the proper time of the year, the business of sowing commences. In some portions of the country, where the soil is of a deep loamy nature, the roots of the trees stick so deeply and almost vertically into the ground, that it may be ploughed as soon as it is logged and burnt, but generally, and in all portions where there is a shallow soil, over a clavev subsoil, they extend so much along the surface as to render ploughing impracticable for five or six years. In this case the wheat is sown broadcast among the stumps, on the surface of the new unbroken soil, and the only cultivation given is that of covering it in with the harrow. This implement for new land is generally formed in the shape of the letter A, and is drawn by a chain attached to a hook or ring, at the angle formed by the meeting of the two sides, this harrow generally contains about 13 heavy teeth, 6 or 7 seven on each side, and is usually drawn by oxen. Harrowing new land is rather a tedious business, as the harrow at first, eatching on the roots, jerks and hops about in all directions, but after two or three passings, the small roots get broken, and the implement goes with a steadier motion. By steady perseverance, one or two acres may be well harrowed in a day, and if good clean seed has been made use of, and the ground is well drained, a good crop of wheat may be confidently expected. In the spring as the snow is going off, according to the most approved method, clover and grass seeds are sown, and the land is allowed to remain in pasture or meadow for three or four years, till the roots of the

plough and fallowed for another crop of wheat. A good chopper may cut down an acre of moderately heavily timbered hard-wood land, in six days; tho' about two weeks is the average rate of time. The one day, and to split the rails and form a square field of ten acres, would require the work of one man about twenty five days. The whole expense of chopping logging, burning and fencing may be estimated at from £2 to £4 per acre, according to the weight of the timber, and the prevailing value of labour, the expense

stumps have decayed, when it is broken up with the

In connection with the subject of clearing land, we may consider that of Fencing. On all new farms, the common rail fences are universally used, and as long as there is plenty of timber in the country, there can probably be nothing better. The best descriptions to working in the woods, should not undertake to chop of timber for fencing are oak, pine and cedar, next nest admirer as he was of "giant prose poet." Dr. Churton has subserved the interests of true religion— trouble of finding a market for them avoided. The wool and the profit of the mills are relied on mostly for the collections towards paying the house rent for the Churton has subserved the interests of true religion— the cash returns. The fuel for the College, and for all construction of a hand the profit of the mills are relied on mostly for the collections towards paying the house rent for the experienced in the business. Many serious and fatal

college from all these sources of revenue. It varies with the price of wood, the value of the crops, and the amount on the head or shoulders of the unsuspecting settler. As winter is the season in which the cessation of wards the top, on each side of the fence corner, and most economical. Where good oak, pine or cedar A practised chopper is able to throw a tree in the rails could be obtained for 50s. per thousand, and The trunk of each tree as it is felled, is cut up and in such a case the rail fence would be preferable,

there appears to be no reason to doubt that they will While the chopping is going on, all the good rail answer very well. The English thorn has already timber down at all, by the process called girdling, not advocate the hedge, it occupying, by the shade which consists in cutting a notch of an inch or two in and the spreading of the roots, too great a breadth of We find the following statement in a French Jour- breadth and depth, entirely round the circumference land: but in the rapid disappearance of timber, it is nal, the Democratic Pacifique. The plant referred to, of the tree, thus cutting of the flow of the sap, and of evident that preparations for forming hedges must be

Communications.

[We deem it necessary to follow the example of the London Church periodicals, and to apprize our readers that we are not resp the opinions of our Correspondents .- ED. CHURCHA

For The Church. LINES ON THE DEATH OF AN INFANT.

The cold vault has clos'd o'er thine infant's remains, And his spirit is gone to its rest,
For God in his mercy releas'd him from pains,
To partake of the joys of the blest.

He came, he is gone, oh! how narrow the span Was allotted to him upon earth, Four years and three months was the course that he Death came as a boon all his sufferings to end,

Sufferings grievously felt by a mother, To release him from pain death came as a friend, He is now the sole care of another.

He's received by the Saviour whose holy decree In the book of our hope is thus given: "Suffer little children to come unto me, For of such is the kingdom of heaven.

When in these sacred words a fond mother believes, Her bereavement she need not deplore, Near the throne of his God now her infant boy lives, May she join him when life will be o'er. A SUBSCRIBER.

To the Editor of The Church.

Montreal, 1st Feb. 1849.

Sir,-Much inquiry has been made from time to time? s to what period of the Christian era the symbols of a Lion, a Calf, a Man, and an Eagle, were firs the Evangelists. On reference to several books printed as appropriated emblems, and it is proved as well by ner's Tour, as by other volumes, that many churches of early date were ornamented with these symbols. Any certain account of the exact time may probably be despaired of, yet it may be interesting to se f The Church to peruse the following extract from the earliest English impression of the book called "Dives et Pauper," (printed by Pynson, in 1493,) giving reasons for

anating from the See of Rome.

Extract from the book called "Dives et Pauper."-" Dives .- Why ben the iiii euagelistes peynted in such liverse liknes sith they were me al iiii?

"Pauper .- For diverse manner of writig', and teaching, Matthew is paynted in lyknesse of a man-For he princi pally wrote and tawzt the mahode of Criste, and tolde howe he became man; and most specialy and most opely wrote his genologie. Seint John, that wrote—' In principio crat verbū,'—is peynted in lyknesse of an egle, which of all foules fleeth highest, and in sighte is sharpest, and may se the farthest. So Seint John spake and wrote highest of the Godhede, and hadde more isight and vndersto lynge in the Godhede, than the other euagelistes. Seint Luke is peynted i the lyknesse of a calfe or an oxe, bicause that he spekith moost opely of the passion of Cryste that was offryd up to the fadre of heuen on the altre of the crosse on gode fryday, as the oxe or the calfe was offryd on the altre in the teple, by the lawe, for saluacion of the people, which offrynge was toknynge of Cristes passion. And for that Seint Luke spekith moste opely of Cristes passion, which was betokned by the sacrifice of the oxe—Therefor he is peynted, and presentyd by the lyknes of an oxe. Seint Marke is peynted in lyknesse of a lyon bicause that he spekith moost opely of Cristes resurrection, howe he rose fro dethe to lyf. For whan the lyonesse hath whelped, they lye dede iii daies and iii nightes, til on the thridde dai, the lyon their fader cometh, and maketh an hidous cry ouir them. And anoon with the voice and cry they quyckne, and waken, and, in a manner, ryse from dethe to ner, ryse from dethe to lyue. And for this skille is Seint Marke p'esented by the lyknesse of a lyon, for he spake more opely of Crystes resurrection—And therefor his gospel is rede on ester dai. Also thou shalt vaderstonde that Criste was God and man, and preest and kyng .-Matthewe spake moost opely of his mahode, and began all his mahode, and therefor he is peynted in the lyknesse of a ma. Scint John spake moost of his Godhede, and began all his Godhede, and therefor he is peynted in the liknes of an egle, as I said firste. Seint Luke spake of his presthode, and therefor he is peynted in the liknes. of an oxe or a calfe, for that was the principalle sacrifice that the prestes by the old lawe offryd i the teple.— Seint Marke spake moost of his kyngdome, shewyng him Kinge of alle thinge, and therefor he is peynted in the liknesse of a lyon, that is kynge of vnreasonable bestes." Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CANADA. DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

TESTIMONIAL TO A CLERGYMAN.—Two ladies of the congregation of Christ's Church, Dunn, have lately presented their pastor with a very elegant Pocket Communion Service. The same clergyman also received from the ladies of his congregation a handsome black preaching gown, some months ago.

CARRYING PLACE RECTORY .- At the several stations within the bounds of the Rev. Geo. Bourn's mission, meetings of the Parochial Associations have been held, at which it was resolved to appropriate one fourth of their collections towards paying the house rent for the travel-

CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO. The General monthly meeting of the Society was held Wednesday the 3rd of January, 1849, at 3 o'clock.

13. Proceeding to be held in each tors to vote in 11 on which they vote 16. Polling date as case process to be a seen as case process.

10. Polling da she sase may be; Sunday or other line A. M., and c 17. Neturning Town Clerk, or, Collector. Eac. 22. Proceeding to be proclaimed turned.

25. Proceeding

25. Proceedit Penalty of £: 29. Any par agent, attorney. and election voice 30. Qualification

for his own use

per annum over previons to elec-within the term

marriage. 31. Qualific

value of £5 11s

32. Tenants-

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actually reside to

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41. Oath to
42. None by
44. Ten pout
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52. Batter

52. Batter dered an aggu 56. No en the residence 57. No pe &c. for six c parish, &c., d sball be open

shall be open shall any per ner, and thu 58 and 59 The claus Poll Clarks,

On motion return of a Planked Rectively, a The Tore

engrossed.
The Offe mitted for The Houconsider

ores of all all kinds, America, i tion of Car States.

Mr. Sm. should

The Honourable and Right Reverend his Lordship the Bishop of Toronto in the Chair. After the usual prayers the minutes of the last meeting The following statement of the Treasurer's accounts

was laid on the table. Balauce 30th November, 1848 £190 5 0

 Balauce 30th 140-2
 128 17

 Sales in Depository
 35 14 101

 Collections for Mission Fund
 35 14 101

 Do.
 Widows & Orphans' Fund
 4 8 8

 5 18 9
 5 18 9

 Trinity Church, King st., Toronto £363 0 2 Accounts as per audit 6th Dec., 1849£ 92 10 Rev. W. Ritchie, (Catechist at Sandwich) ... Mrs. Petrie's 3 months allowance Balance 31st Dec., 1848 £363 0 2 The Standing Committee recommended that the Treasurer be authorized to pay the following accounts:-Land expenses-Fees 12 2 6 Registering 3 19 0 15 41 16 16 101

Esq., enclosing scrip certificates for 3 shares of £100 each in the Farmers and Mechanics' Building Society, as donation to the Widows and Orphan's Fund, it was Ordered—That the thanks of the Society be given to J. H. Hagarty, Esq., for his valuable Christmas offering to the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto in trust for the Widows and Orphans' Fund, consisting of scrip certificates for 3 shares of £100 each, in the Farmers and been paid, and which stand in the books of the So as worth, with profits made, £49 19s. 4d.; and that the Treasurer be authorized to pay the instalments on the said 3 shares from the Widows and Orphans' Fund, as

The Secretary having read a letter from J. H. Hagarty.

they become due from time to time. It was

Ordered—That the Treasurer be authorized to pay to the Rev. John Grier, the sum of £12 10s., a gran towards the completion of the Church now in the course of erection on lot no. 19, in the 1st concession of Hunting ford, on receiving a certificate from the said Rev. John Grier, that Divine service can be solemnized therein, and that the deed for the land on which the said Church is

built, is duly executed, and in the custody of the Bishop of the Diocese, or the Church Society. It was

Ordered—That a grant of £3 2s. 6d. be made from the Mission Fund, to the Rev. John McIntyre, for expenses necessarily incurred by him, in behalf of the

Mr. Thomas Champion, to his Lordship the Bishop under date 4th December, 1848, brought up their report, which having been presented, it was then resolved that an annual grant of £50 be made to the Assistant Secrean annual grant of £50 be made to the Assistant Secretary, to be finally increased to £75, when it shall appear that the funds will admit of such increase, such payment to be made from the 1st July 1848. And that with regard to the land fees, such part of the report of the select Committee as refers to them be adopted, as well as the provision for the messenger.

A letter was read by the secretary from the Rev. C. Buttan, returning thanks for the grant of Books and

Ruttan, returning thanks for the grant of Books and Tracts made by the Society in behalf of his mission; also from the Rev. H. C. Cooper, and Rev. G. Bourn, returning thanks for similar grants. returning thanks for similar grants.

BISHOP'S STUDENTS' FUND. Collections made in the several Churches, Chapels, and Missionary Stations in the Diocese of Toronto, Jan. 21st, 1849, appropriated to the Fund for the support of Divinity Students, by order of The Church Society

ofithat the rose, of Toronto, made on the 3rd day ... Previously announced in No. 28, am'ting to 73 19 11 5 10 0 Pine Grove, Vaughan..... 0 8 11 St. John's Church, Sandwich, 3 16 8 -per Churchwardens Christ's Church, Amherstburgh, St. Paul's Church, Dunville 0 10 0 -per Rev. A. Townley St. John's Church, Peterborough, 1 15 0 —per Churchwardens ... St. James's Church, Perth, 3 10 0 St. Paul's Chusch, Newmarket 0 18 1 the practice; and I shall, in my turn, be glad to have the truth ascertained as to its origin, and whether or not

Yonge Street Station, per Rev. D. E. Blake... 0 15 0 48 Collections, amounting to.....£121 0 10 T. W. BIRCHALL. Treasurer.

Toronto, February 7, 1849. Colonial.

Provincial Parliament.

INQUIRIES OF MINISTERS. Mr. Thompson inquired of Ministers if they intended to bring in, during the present Session, Bills for the following rposes: 1st. To amend the Charter of King's College.

Mr. Att. Gen. Baldwin,-It is our intention. (Hear.) 2nd. To amend the Common School Act.

Mr. Baldwin.—If the House sanctioned the projected Ma nicipal Act, they would then, if there was time, take up the Second Bill. (Hear, Hear.)

3rd To appropriate land of the equal value to the support of Grammar Schools in Upper Canada, to that misapplied. Mr. Baldwin.—We propose no such measure.

4th. To appropriate funds to maintain the Dunnville and
Gayuga Roads, rendered useless by the overflew of the Dunn

Mr. Baldwin .- We have no such measure 5th. To enable the remnant of U. E. Loyalists and Militamen to obtain compensation for their respective land claims, ecluded for want of timely application Mr. Baldwin - They did not.

Mr. Hincks moved an address to the Queen, for the repeal of the Navigation Laws. Mr. Cayley moved an amendmend, which led to a length"

ened dehate Mr. Cayley's motion was subsequently lost by a vote of 49

The main motion was then put by the Chairman, Thompson, The Bill for regulating Elections has been received.

consolidates all the pre-existing Acts, and assimilates proceedings in the two divisions of the Province. We shall notice mmarily those sections which relate to Upper Canada:-Sec. 3. Sheriffs of districts to be ex officio Returning Officers for cities and towns within their districts. Sheriff of Home District Returning Officer for the South West Ridings of

for counties. Registrar of York, Returning Officer ex officia of the North and East Ridings. 5. Governor General to appoint another Returning Offices, in case Sheriff or Registrar be incapacitated by other offices, absence or sickness. Such person shall be an elector, duly qualified, for the said county or city, and have been resident

York. The Registrars of counties to be Returning Officers

6. List of persons disqualified from acting as Returning Officers:—Members of Executive or Legislative Councils of Assembly; all Ministers or religious teachers; Judges, Members of Parliament, who have served immediately before the

election. Penalty for any of the above acting £25. 7. Exempted from serving as Returning Officer or Deputy, Election of Poll Clerk :- Physicians and surgeons, millers post-masters, persons over sixty years of age, or who have previously served as Returning Officers,

Resonance Resona

25. Proceedings if poll-books be lost, stolen or destroyed.

Penalty of £250 for false return.

29. Any party may be agent for candidate. No paid agent, attorney, counsel, &c., to vote at election. Penalty, and election void.

for his own use and benefit, 44s. $5\frac{1}{4}d$. (equal to 40s, sterling) per annum over and above all rents and charges, for six months Previous to election, unless the same shall have come to him within the term aforesaid by inheritance, devise, or contract of

31. Qualification for cities. The same to be the yearly value of £5 11s. 1¼d., equal to £5 sterling.

32. Tenants—must have resided within the city or town for 12 months, occupying a dwelling of the yearly rent of £11 1s. 1¼d., equal to £10 sterling, or upwards. Shop, office counting-house or place of business not to confer a vote unless the party actually reside therein.

39. Joint tenants, or common, may each vote, provided that each undivided part is of proper value. Shareholders of incorporated companies excepted; Senior resident partner may vote. Qualification for cities. The same to be the yearly

1. Oath to be taken by voters if required. 42. None but British subjects of full age to vote.

44. Ten pounds penalty for fraudulent conveyance of lands to give a vote, and vote void; the said conveyance to be valid; all agraem.

agreements for recovery to be void.

47. Qualification for candidate. £500 sterling, over and above all charges. Candidate to declare the lands or tenements on which he qualifies, and to give a description. False

eclaration to be perjury.

48. Such declaration may be made voluntarily beforehand, if before or after the date of the writ; but no such declaration, if required of any candidate, need be made, unless it shall have been personally required of him on or before the day of nomion, and before a poll shall have been granted, and unless he shall not have previously made the same voluntarily; when tach declaration shall have been required according to law, the candidate may make it at any time during the election, provided it be made before the proclamation of the Returning Officerat the close of the election: to be made before the Returning Officers as a Marietzet when hall extent in Perspansion officer or a Magistrate, who shall attest it: Returning

49. The Returning Officer and his Deputies to be conservators of peace until the day after the final closing of the election; may require the aid of justices, constables, &c., and may
awear in special constables; may arrest disturbers of the
peace, and place them in custody in his discretion, until any
Period not later than the final closing of the poll or election;
such order, either the property of the polyed under a penalty of £5; such arrest or confinement not to prevent fur

57. Returning Officers and Deputies may demand the surrender of all offensive weapons; refusal to surrender a misdemeanor, penalty not exceeding £5 or three months' imprisonment. 52. Battery within two miles of polling place to be consi-

dered an aggravated assault. 56. No entertainment to be furnished to electors, except at e residence of the party furnishing.

57. No person who had not resided in any parish, township,

cc. for six calendar months previously, shall come into such parish, &cc., during any part of the days upon which the poll shall be shall be open, armed with offensive weapons of any kind, nor shall any person in the township, &c., arm himself in like manner, and thus armed approach within two miles of the poll.

58 and 50 Routel approach within two miles of the poll. 58 and 59 Forbids party ensigns, flags and badges.

The clauses omitted relate to duties of Returning Cfficers,
Poll Clarks, &c., penalties, fees, &c. &c.—Patriot.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The House met yesterday at three o'clock, P.M., the Hon. the Speaker took the chair.

Hon. Mr. Ross presented a petition in favor of a law against the indianal control of the chair.

Montreal, February 3.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Montreal, February 3. On motion of Mr. Henry Smith, an Address was voted for a return of all tolls collected on the several Macadamized and Planked Roads in Upper Canada for the years 1847-8 respectively. The Townships Erection Bill was read the third time and The Offenders' Treaty Bill was read a second time and com-

The House was then resolved into committee of the whole to Consider the following resolutions, introduced by Mr. Merritt, That it is expedient to provide for the free admission of grain and breadstuffs of all kinds, vegetables, fruit, seeds, animals, hides, went

ides, wool, butter, cheese, tallow, hornes, salted and fresh meats, as of all kinds of metals, ashes, timber, staves, and lumber of l kinds, the growth or production of the United States of merica, into Canada, whensoever similar articles, the production of Canada, whensoever similar articles, the production of Canada. on of Canada, shall be admitted without duty into said United Smith (Frontenac) moved in amendment, that no action ould be taken on this resolution, till it was reported to the

cial Government that the American Congress had passed ocity Bill. After a long debate, the amendment was but and lost by a large majority.

Dr. Davignon then moved to strike out several words of the , which was lost also.

Laurin made a similar motion, also lost, and the main

the committee then rose and reported progress. The prin-aspeakers were, for the motion, Messrs. Merritt, Papineau, mes, Egan, Cameron, (Kent), Notman, Hincks, Wilson, t, Robineau, W. Robinson, Wetenhall, and Nelson; against it, Messrs.

Montreal, February 5. The House met this day at half past ten o'clock, and imme y adjourned till half past three, when the Speaker again the chair.

ing gentlemen were named: - Messrs. Laurin, Lafontine, meron, (Kent), Wetenhall, Watts, Stevenson, Price, Nelson, uvageau, McFarland and Morrison.
The motion was then put and carried.

A message was received from the Legislative Council, with a bill for the encouragement of Manufacturing Joint Stock Com-

MONTREAL, Ferbuary 6th.

The bill confirming the erection of certain Townships was third time and passed. Public Campron presented a report of the Commissioners of Mr. Jorks for 1848 of the Jesuin Presented returns of the Seignory of Lauzum, and during the yea, 1848. Estates of Quebec, Montreal, and Three Rivers

NAVIGATION LAWS.

Address to Her Majesty, for the Repeal of the Navigation

Resolved, - As the opinion of this Committee, un be presented to Her Most Gracious Majesty, to Her Majesty of the devoted loyalty of the people of this ince, and of their sincere attachment to Her Majesty's peron and government.—To represent to Her Majesty that this ouse feels it to be a duty incumbent upon it to take the earest (Pportunity to assure Her Majesty that the sentiments of People of this Province on the subject of the repeal of the igation Laws, which were expressed to Her Majesty delay in removing the present restrictions on the employment of foreign shipping, would, in the opinion of this house, be highly injurious to the carrying trade of the St. Lawrence; that, in order to secure this trade, the province, relying on the continuance of the protection, which was then enjoyed by colonial production that are relyed of Great Britain, incurred a ent in the month of July, 1847, remain unchanged; that, products in the market of Great Britain, incurred a eht for the construction of a line of ship canals, by means which the construction of a line of snip canals, which the cost of inland transport has been very materially duced; that owing to the difficulties attending the navigation of the average, and on of the St. Lawrence, the greater length of the voyage, and e higher rates of insurance, freights are likely at all times to 3rd.

3rd.

Twohy effect of the Navigation Laws is not only to prevent the lity of a fair competition between the two routes, but by to give direct encouragement to American shipping, by through the canals of the state of New York, but at seaports of the United States; that at the seaports of the ultied States, shipping can generally be procured to carry any lantity of produce that may be offered, without a material increase of c. eight, but that even in case of scarcity, as the naviis open throughout the year, foreign shipping can readily coured in Europe at fair remunerative rates of freight and ut serious inconvenience or loss of time; that at Quebec, ou the other hand, the exporter is compelled to rely on the egular traders to that port, so that when an unusual accumulation on of produce takes place, vessels cannot be procured, and orders, or the engagements of a charter; that the early closing Gordon;

13. Proceedings when a poll is demanded.—Separate polls of the navigation of the St. Lawrence renders it difficult, if not be held : to be held in each township, or ward; not at a tavern; electors to vote in the township or ward where the property lies on which they vote.

16. Polling days to be the same in each township or ward.

16. Polling days to be the same in each township or ward. as case may be; to be three in number, and consecutive unless

Sanda.

St. Lawrence if assured of remunerative freights: that the un-Sunday or other holyday intervene. Poil to commence at thine A. M., and close at four P. M.

17. Beturning Officer to appoint as Deputy at each poil the Town Clerk, or, in case of sickness or absence, the Assessor or Collector. Each Deputy to appoint a Poil Clerk.

22. Proceedings on day of closing the election.—No person be proclaimed as elected, until all the poll-books are returned.

St. Lawrence if assured of remunerative freights: that the uncertainty which at all times prevails as to the route by which the surported to the sea board, must operate to prevent British vessels coming to the St. Lawrence be surported to the sea board, must operate to prevent British vessels coming to the St. Lawrence if assured of remunerative freights: that the uncertainty which at all times prevails as to the route by which at all times prevails as to the route by which the scanding to the sea board, must operate to prevent British vessels coming to the St. Lawrence if assured of remunerative freights: that the uncertainty which at all times prevails as to the route by which the scanding to the sea board, must operate to prevent British vessels coming to the St. Lawrence if assured of remunerative freights: that the uncertainty which at all times prevails as to the route by which the scanding to the sea board, must operate to prevent British vessels coming to the St. Lawrence if assured of remunerative freights: that the uncertainty which at all times prevails as to the route by which the sea board, the products of the west will be transported to the sea board, the products of the west will be transported to the sea board, the products of the west will be requested to product of the Moved by Mr. Alex. Hodge, seconded by Mr. Bostwick:

That the said petition, the said petition, when signed to product of the west will be requested to support the provent British vessels coming to the St. Lawrence is assured of the west will be requested to support the St. Lawrence is as to the route by which at all times prevails as to the rout those products through the Eric canal to New York. That 23. Proceedings if poll-books be lost, stolen or destroyed.

Pensity of £250 for false return.

9. Any party may be agent for candidate. No paid int, attorney, counsel, &c., to vote at election. Penalty, leketion void.

10. Qualification for electors for counties. Freehold estate his own use and benefit, 44s. 5\frac{1}{2}d. (\(\epsilon\) (\(\epsilon\ American bottoms to New York, and thence through the American canals to Canada, when, but for the restrictions imposed by the Navigation Laws, they would have imported them by the St. Lawrence in foreign bottoms which could have been readily procured. That this house has observed with much satisfaction that a Bill was introduced into the House of Commons during the last Sersion of the Imperial House of Commons during the last Session of the Imperial Parliament for the repeal of the Navigation Laws, and this house being of opinion that the provisions of that Bill are calculated to remove those restrictions from which the trade of this province is now suffering, most humbly pray that your Majesty will be gracifully pleased to recommend the subject of the

PUBLIC MEETING OF THE HOME DISTRICT.

TORONTO, 26th, January 1849. To the Sheriff of the Home District.

We, the undersigned inhabitants of the Home District do hereby request, that you will call a Public Meeting of the Inhabitants of the District, to take into consideration the propriety of addressing the Imperial and Provincial Parliaments, on the subject of Commercial, Manufacturing, and Agricultural Pro-

[Signed by 336 of the principal inhabitants of Toronto and GENTLEMEN,—In pursuance of the foregoing requisition, I hereby call a public meeting of the inhabitants of the Home District, to be holden at the Court House of the said District,

the City of Toronto, on Friday the 16th day of February W. B. JARVIS, Sheriff.

W. B. JARVIS, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Toronto, 1st Feb., 1849.

* The Requisitionists are requested to meet this Friday evening, at the old City Hall, at 7 o'clock, to appoint a Committee to prepare for the general meeting, to whom will be confided the drafting of the resolutions, and making all necessary arrangements for the occasion. A full attendance of the requisitionists is particularly requested.

It affords us sincere pleasure to direct the attention of our readers to the requisition to the Sheriff of this District, numeroders to

readers to the requisition to the Sheriff of this District, numerously and respectably signed, and the reply of the Sheriff thereto, convening a public Meeting of the inhabitants of the Home District, to take into consideration the propriety of addressing the Imperial and Provincial Parliaments, on the subject of Commercial, Manufacturing, and Agricultural Protestics. ject of Commercial, Manufacturing, and Agricultural Protec-tion. The Meeting has been appointed to take place at the Court House in this city, on Friday, the 16th inst., at noon. Ample time is thus allowed to communicate with all parts of the District, and to enable the people to prepare for the occasion, and come forward to swell the great gathering. The questions to be submitted to the Meeting are of vital importance to the community at large, and it is to be hoped that there will be a large attendance, composed of persons from all parts of the District, so that there may be no mistake as to the general feelings which prevail, in regard to the question of sustaining home industry, by every legitimate means. The prosperity of the United States is frequently alluded to, and confrasted with the depressed condition of the British North American Proviuces. That prosperity is to be mainly attributed to the Protection system which prevails in that country, and from which her Statesmen are determined not to depart. The introduction of a similar system is loudly called for here, and, when estab-lished, a similar course of prosperity awaits the inhabitants of Canada under it. That which has worked so beneficially elsewhere, we shall shew our wisdom in imitating. The depression of Colonial industry is to be traced to the abandonment of the it becomes the duty of her people, as it is their privilege to urge their complaints, bring forward their grievances and hardships, and petition for redross: yes, petition in such a way as not to be at all misunderstood, and as will shew it to be their determination, that their request shall be complied with. What else should they do, but make themselves heard, when they are every day told that the Government is to be administered in accordance with the wishes of the needs? Let there be claim importance would very need attention which its protective policy in England, and so far as Canada is concerned, accordance with the wishes of the people? Let these be plainly and unequivocally expressed, in the hope of a favorrable issue to the peaceful agitation for justice, of which the Home District meeting is but a commencement. - Colonist.

THE GOVERNMENT .- The only division which has taken place in the House, clearly indicating the comparative strength of the two great contending parties, was that on the Address to the Governor in reply to the Speech from the Throne, when the Cabinet had a majority of thirty. This result has excited some apprehensions out of doors about the fate of the Representation Bill, counteracted, however, in some degree, by the hope that all who voted with the Ministry on this occasion, may not stick by them on that, and if they lose a single vote the measure will not be carried. If all the Members were present and voted on the occasion with their party, there would be a tie, and we well know how the Speaker's double or casting vote would be given,—that is to say, the ten absent Conserva-tives would make the minority exactly one-third, and the eight absent Deductives would make them up to two-thirds, the number required for accomplishing any material organic change —a change, I belief, of any kind—in the Act of Union.

The poor Inspector General is nervously sensitive on the The poor Inspector General is nervously sensitive on the subject of his pet Debentures, and every word uttered in their disparagement is instantly attributed by him, both in his paper and his place in Parliament, to a malignant attempt on the part of his opponents to injure the credit of the Government, for the sole and paltry purpose of embarrassing it in its fiscal arrangements. On one occasion in the House, he stated that if these Debentures had been issued for smaller sums, they would have convent them they are a from this any one at a disbe more current than they are. From this, any one at a distance from the Metropolis would infer that they were current here: such, however, is not the fact. They are not taken by Mr. Notman moved the order of the day by striking the mmittee on the Waterloo centested election, when the folseen, and therefore not current at all—a proof, unquestiously, that serious apprehensions are entertained as to the solvency of

> Suppose the Bank of Montreal were to issue Notes bearing interest at six per cent., redecmable within the same period as these Government Debentures, would they not at once be at a premium identical with the Interest due upon them? If this be doubted, would any one suppose it possible that they could be at a discount, and not as current as their present notes not bearing interest? To what then, I would ask, is the difference of value, in the estimation of the public, between such Notes and exactly similar ones from the Government, to be ascribed, and exactly similar ones from the Government, to be ascribed, but to the difference of the confidence in the solvency of the respective issuers thereof. No no! The Inspector General may twist and turn the matter as he pleases, and talk big about establishing a sinking fund,—but its all moonshine, and will end in "working the Telegraph"—borrowing money to pay his debts. The plain simple profit and loss view of the matter is simply this:—If a Government Debenture six months old, is at five per cent, discount, the credit of the Government is eight per cent, below par.—Patriot Correspondence.

PORT STANLEY HARBOUR .- At a public meeting held at Port Stanley, on the 23rd January, 1848, for the pur-following resolutions were unanimously adopted:— 1st. Moved by Mr. F. A. Hoadley, and seconded by Mr.

John Campbell:
That the Harbour of Port Stanley is at present insufficient for the purpose for which it constructed; that owing to the want of depth of water vessels cannot load or unload at the

wharves; that several sand bars between the piers, and one out side of them, render it dangerous at all times, and especially so in boisterous weather, for the egress and ingress of vessels of

ordinary tonnage.
2nd. Moved by Mr. G. R. Williams, and seconded by Richard Smith, Esq. That in consequence of the hazardous state of the said har

That in consequence of the hazardous state of the said harbour, several vessels and their cargoes have been lost during the past year: namely, the schooners Jessie, Ottawa, and Belle, the steamer Scotland; and from the same cause several other vessels have been damaged. The lots thus sustained during one year amounting to about seven thousand ponunds and to the same cause the lamentable death by drowning of four of our fellow creatures may justly be attributed. 3rd. Moved by W. R. Armstrong, and seconded by Captain

That the said harbour is so nervously unsafe that insurance Companies have refused to take risks on property shipped on vessels bound hither, and that some vesel owners will not trade this port, facts which evidently operate most injuriously on the commerce of the London District.

4th. Moved by J. K. Woodward, Esq., seconded by Mr. M. adopted by the meeting:-That the imports and exports at the port have rapidly in- Barber, and creased since the present piers were constructed. That the Harbour Tolls collected for the last two years average nearly the Rev. H. J. Grasett, of the 3rd instant, be thankfully £1100, thereby amply remunerating the Province for the money invested in their construction. This meeting is therefore of opinion, that it is a duty imperative on the Provincial Govern-ment to adopt immediately such measures as the necessity of

That a petition to the Honourable the Commons House of Assembly, based on the foregoing resolutions be drafted, and that Messrs. Adams, and Charles J. Hope, of London; Messrs. Thos. Hodge and Murdoch M'Kenzie, of Saint Thomas; and Messrs. John Campbell, and G. R. Williams, of Port Stanley, be requested to procure signatures to the said petition.
6th. Moved by Mr. Alex. Hodge, seconded by Mr. Joseph

requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting. SAMUEL G. PRICE, Chairman. ROBERT THOMPSON, Secretary.

the Imperial and this house are calculated to fit is proper with the insideration ld further pleased to eign vester such e fit to the fit to th to remove those restrictions from which the trade of this province is now suffering, most humbly pray that your Majesty will be graciously pleased to recommend the subject of the repeal of the Navigation Laws to the favourable consideration of the Imperial Parliament. And this house would further humbly pray, that your Majesty will be graciously pleased to authorize the Governor of this Province to permit foreign vesuels to navigate the St. Lawrence above Quebec, under such restrictions as his Excellency may in his wisdom see fit to impose.

PUBLIC MEETING OF THE HOME DISTRICT.

THE ADDRESS.—In our last issue, we had the happiness of bringing to a close one of the most meaningless and objectless, bringing to a close one of the most meaningless and objectle Mr. Richards states, made for the sole purpose of enabling their hon. mover to claim for himself the exclusive possession of all the patriotism, all the talent, and all the honest, in the House, -thus, as Mr. Richards somewhat slily remarks, "taking up the public time absolutely about nothing"—has cost the country £266 13s. 4d., for his own share—Mr. Papineau having spoken eight hours—and some £800 divided among his supporters and opponents—Mr. Boulton, among the former, helping himself to half an hour—or £16 13s. 4d.—in praising himself; and Mr. Cauchon, among the latter, to about double that sum, in sus-taining the dignity of the Press, (for which he has our humble acknowledgment.) and amusing his audience with a funny enough petite comedie, entitled, "L'Orateur qui se saure"—où "Les eaux sont basses chez lui." Others, occupied hour after hour, in discussing imaginative details of measures, concerning which, not one single word can be found either in his Excellency's speech, or in the address moved by Mr. Dumas. Three nights of weariscme, desultory talk, upon and about all matters political, past, present, and to come—with the somewhat important exception of the speech of his Excellency—and ending in a division of 4 to 62! And this at a cost of, at least, £1000 over and above the necessary expenses of the real business done. Most truly does Mr. Papineau's eulogist and supporter of the ay, Mr. Christie, say, (His. of L. Canada, vol 2, page 329): The really patriotic views he (Mr. Papineau) then entertained (in 1820.) have since, it seems, undergone a total change, and others of a different character been adopted in their stead, unprofitable to his country and himself; the more to be regretted, as the quiet redress of all grievances and abuses of which the

> Since the above remarks were in type, we have received a communication, from, apparently, an hon. member, complaining of the useless prolongation of the debates, to the manifest detriment of the public interests. Our correspondent trusts, that Sir Allan McNab's notice of motion, on Monday night last,—namely, that the sittings of the House should be on alternate days—those intervening being devoted to the business of Committees—will be responded to by the members, and that the hours of meeting should be from eleven o'clock A.M. until six o'clock P.M. That this arrangement would not only greatly accommodate hon. members themselves, but expedite the business of the country, we think there can be no doubt. It is said, that one hour's sleep before midnight is more refreshing Since the above remarks were in type, we have received a said, that one hour's sleep before midnight is more refreshing and conducive to health than two hours after; and we are sure that more can be conveyed in a ten-minutes' speech before dinner, than in a two-hours' harangue after. We trust that

mportance would warrant. As far as we can learn, not importance would warrant. As far as we can learn, not baving had access to the document in question, the purport is this, that the Legislature of Nova Scotia is to give a guarantee for the payment of £20,000 per annum, which at 4 per cent. would represent £500,000 sterling; New Branswick £40,000, or represent £1,000,000 Sterling; Canada £60,000, or £1,500,000; the British Government to raise £3,000,000, or pay the interest on that sum, if required. The provinces are then to issue £2,000,000 of paper money, for this object, and to assign to the company or managing men of it, two millions of acres of wild land, which is calculated to be worth that recovery as a guarantee for the issue of this paper.—

In the matter of Municipal Corporations the Government is bent upon making radical changes, of the most sweeping character, and in the most unexpected manner. Everything that money, as a guarantee for the issue of this paper.—
Montreal Herald.

LOYAL GORE LODGE I. O. O. F .- The Brantford Courier, of Saturday, contains particulars of the anniversary of his numerous Lodge The members, in full regalia, marched o Church, where brother, the Rev. J. C. Usher, preached an admirable sermon, from 2 Kings, iv. chapter, 1st to 7th verses. The Anniversary," remarks our contemporary," passed off quietly, without any show or display."

CAUTION TO AUCTIONEERS .- A case came on for hearing at Barnaby's Tavern, in Galt, on Tuesday, before A. Shade, A. Elliott, and A. Buchanan, Esquires, Magistrates for this District, which we deem it essential to publish, for the protection of such of our readers as hitherto have belived that the

law respecting Auctioneers' Licences, was not enforceable.

An information and complaint was that day made before the above Magistrates, that Daniel McNichol, not being a licensed above Magistrates, that Daniel Auction on the previous night, Auctioneer, had sold goods by Auction on the previous night, without baying a License. McNichol appeared, and answered Auctioneer, had sold goods by Auction on the previous night, without having a License. McNichol appeared, and answered to the complaint, and called ashis principal evidence, Mr. James Geddes, Auctioneer, who deposed, that the defendant had consigned a quantity of goods for sale at his Auction Mart—which ale had been conducted by witness for several days at the said

Mart. That witness having occasion to visit Hamilton on Monday, did not return till after six o'clock in the evening, at which hour the sale was to be resumed; and being very fatigued he merely commenced the sale, and then told the audience that Mr. McNichol would conduct the auction (witness) till be had his supper, when he would return and sell for the remainder of the evening. Mr. Geddes then went away, and Mr. McNichol took the hammer, and conducted the auction for some time, after which Mr. Geddes returned, and continued the sale. The after which Mr. Geddes returned, and continued the saie. The defendant made no profit by this transaction, inasmuch as he (Mr. Geddes) received his full per centage as well on the goods sold by defendant as on those sold by himself, and therefore he was of opinion no offence had been committed, and the information ought to be dismissed. The Magistrates having consulted, delivered their judgment to the effect, that the law recognized their integrals of the constitution of the constitution of the same properties of the constitution of the con nised the right of no man (save a Bailiff-under an execution) to sell goods by auction, without a license; that Mr. Geddes had no power, even although licensed, to delegate authority to sell by auction to any other person; and that every person selling by suction without a license rendered himself liable to a penalty of £20 for every article sold. In the present case, as was manifest there was not the slightest intention of defrauding the revenue. or evading the law, the Magistrates would not inflict the penalty, but let the defendant off, on the payment of costs, amounting to 19s. 10d., which was immediately paid.—

GRAMMAR SCHOOL MEETING .- On Saturday last ursuaut to advertisement, a meeting of the inhabitants of streetsville and its vicinity, was held in the new brick School House, for the purpose of considering the proposed endowment

William Birdsall, Esq., was called to the chair, and Mr. John Embleton requested to act as Secretary to the meeting.
The Rev. R. J. Macgeorge having at the request of the chairman, opened the meeting with prayer, proceeded to read a communication from the Rev. H. J. Grasett, which stated in effect:-That the Board of Trustees for the Grammar School of the Home District, had been authorized by his Excellency the Governor General, to offer the sum of £75 currency for the year 1849, towards the support of a Grammar School in Streetsville, provided that an appropriate building be erected in the course of the year, and vested in Trustees.

The Rev. Wm. Rintoul dwelt strongly upon the importance of the matter which had called them together; and demonstrated the benefits which would result, not only to Streetsville, but to the Township at large from the establishment of a Grammar School. He trusted that the conditions of the grant would be promptly and liberally complied with; and that ill sections of the community would cordially unite in raising funds necessary for their purpose.

Thereafter the following Resolutions were unanimously

Moved by John Bernhart, Sen., and seconded by Robert Resolved, 1st. That the said offer according to the letter o

accepted by this meeting. Moved by B. Switzer, seconded by W. H. Paterson, and Resolved, 2nd. That the Rev. R. J. Macgeorge and the Rev. the case requires, and its great importance warrants, to render the Port Stanley Harbour safe and commodious for all classes

W. Rintoul be authorised to receive offers of sites for a Grammards which the Port Stanley Harbour safe and commodious for all classes demands which the nature of the trade causes, as such shipping to meet the sudden a soldom to be met with at American ports, or the most eligible for such School, this meeting pledging themselves to abide by their such School, this meeting pledging themselves to abide by their such School, this meeting pledging themselves to abide by their such School, this meeting pledging themselves to abide by their such School, this meeting pledging themselves to abide by their such School, this meeting pledging themselves to abide by their such School, this meeting pledging themselves to abide by Mr. John Carruthers, seconded by Mr

Moved by John Street, seconded by Christopher Row, and Resolved, 3rd. That a subscription paper be now opened for the erection of a substantial Brick House on such site as Messrs. Macgeorge and Rintoul shall determine: subscriptions to be payable in such instalments as the subscribers see fit on or befere the first day of January, 1850.

Moved by the Rev. R. J. Macgeorge, seconded by the Rev. Resolved, 4th. That the following gentlemen be a Committee for obtaining subscriptions, Plans of School house, determining on one for building, and also proceeding therewith, viz.:—
Christopher Row, John Crumbie, John Barnhart, Sen., Adam Christopher Row, John Crumbie, John Barthard, Seh., Adal Simpson, B. Switzer, John Embleton, James Paterson, J. B. Harris, Donald Douglass, Neil McKinnon, William Thompson, Aaron Silverthorn, Robert Barber, W. H. Paterson, Charles Folwell, Wm. Birdsall, Joseph Wright, Henry Rutledge, Francis Kent, Isaac Weylie, James Magrath, Jun., Charles

as a case in point, owing as it does present importance to the facil of an academy, wherethe higher branches of education are taught, having been there established some years ago.

The Committee to meet on the 5th of February next, in the old School house, at 2 P.M.—Streetsville Review.

SAD ACCIDENT .- On Friday last, about seven 'clock, P. M., as two men named Barrett and Freely were driving in a cutter down the river about 8 miles below Corn-wall,—the cutter broke through or slipped off the road on which the were travelling into the river, and both were precipitated into the valer. Barrett scrambled out and endeavoured to into the valer. Barrett scrambled out and endeavoured to save his companion by reaching to him a fence rail, but the unfortunate man was unable to hold on the rail, and sunk under

RAILROAD FROM MONTREAL TO PRESCOTT.—We are glad to learn that the preliminary survey of this Road is going on finely. On Wednesday last Mr. Hamilton completed his portion of the route from Hawkerbury to the springs. Here the exploring party were hospitably entertained by Mr. Wilkinsor; meeting Mr. M'Laurin, D. P. S., who runs the line from the Springs to Crysler's. Mr. M'Laurin proceeded to his task the next day, expecting to complete it by Saturday pinks RAILROAD FROM MONTREAL TO PRESCOTT .- We task the next day, expecting to complete it by Saturday night last; and from his great experience and thorough knowledge of last; and from his great experience and thorough knowledge of the whole country through which his survey extends, we are assured that his work will be correctly and satisfactorily performed.—At Crysler's Mills, we understand, Mr. D. P. S., takes the survey on to Prescott. The engineers, and the gentlemen who accompanied them; all speak in the highest terms of the twourable lay of the ground for a Road. The Report is expected in a few days.—Life at the Springs.

OBITUARY .- Much regret is felt at the sudden and and unimely death, from scarlet fever, of Lieut. Botts, of the Rifle Brigade, a gentleman whose excellent qualities endeared him to the Regiment. He was perfectly well a few days since

THE PILOT AND MR. HINCES .- When the case of Gugy against Hinks was tried a short time ago, Mr. Hincks brought up Messrs. Higman and Donoghue, to prove he was not proprietor of the Pilot at the time of the libel complained The Quebec Chronicle publishes a report on the Quebec and Halifax Railway, by Captain Wm. Robinson, of the Royal Engineers. This report is altogether too long for our columns. The leading features of the financial scheme, by which it is proposed to accomplish the object, will be found in the following extract from the Acadian Recorder:—

"Since our last remark on this subject; we have learned that an important Despatch has been received from the Colonial office which places the project in a decidedly better editor than Mr. Hincks, nominee. According to the newspaper editor than Mr. Hincks, nominee. According to the newspaper editor than Mr. Hincks, nominee. According to the newspaper editor than Mr. Hincks, nominee. According to the newspaper editor than Mr. Hincks, nominee. editor than Mr. Hincks' nominee. According to the newspaper report of the trial, Higman and Donoghue both swore that they were Proprietors of the Establishment, and that Mr. Hincks

that support and attention which its had no control over it, nor connection with it. oaths; nay, farther, they were taken for his benefit, and at his

character, and in the most unexpected manner. Everything that exists is to be swept away, and something new and general put in the place of it. The people have neither expressed a wish for such changes, nor have they been consulted regarding them. them; but in the fulness of their strength, the Gover th their slavish majority, appear to be determined on showng to what lengths they may go with impunity in their ex-

aordinary mode of legislation.

In the first place, we have a Bill to repeal the acts in force in Upper Canada, relative to the establishment of local and municipal authorities, the regulation of highways, the assessment and collection of local taxes, and other matters of alike nature. By this Bill, not only the District Municipal Counties. cils, but the Corporations of cities, towns, and villages in Upper Canada, are all to be swept away, to give place to a eral measure. That general measure covers 145 pages of print, and we can scarcely attempt to give to day, even an outline of its provision. It is entitled "an Act to provide by one general law, for the erection of Municipal Corporations, in Xenophon, Anabasi

We are to have—
1st. Incorporated Townships. 2nd Incorporated Counties.
3rd. Police Villages.

4th. Incorporated Villages.
5th, Incorporated Towns.

4th Incorporated Cities. For each class of these corporations, the bill supplied constitution, which must be adopted, without regard to the desires of the people, for corporate powers more in accordance with their circumstances, wants and necessities.

In all the incorporated cities and towns in Upper Canada,

there are probably not two of them whose charters are identically the same; and this diversity has arisen from the particular desire of the inhabitants of each of them to posess a constitution, suitable to the condition and circumstances, and, if you will their prejudices,—for where freedom among a people exists, even their prejudices must be respected. The Charter of the City of Toronto is as different from that of the City of the City of Toronto is as different from that of the City of Hamilton, as the latter is from the Charter of the City of Kingston; but by this new measure, the charter of these, and of every other city, is to be the same, whether suitable, or agreeable, or otherwise. In like manner, the charters of all the inor, or otherwise. In corporated towns are to be made to correspond with one another, be the change advantageous or agreeable to the people, or other-That the country will be taken by surprize by this sweeping change is nothing to the purpose, and the Government are equally indifferent as to the extent of dissatisfaction their course may give rise to, or the injuries which may accrue So long as they can carry their measure, they are satisfied, and the country is to be afforded no opportunity of expressing an opinion upon it. The bill refers to a new mode assessment, and new qualifications for civic authorities, and it provides for Recorders' Courts, &c. &c., but, we shall endeavour in our next to give more full information in regard to the measure in detail.— Colonist.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Market Flour, (In Barrels)...
Db. (in Bags)
Datmeal, per barrel
Beet, per lb.
Do. per 100 lbs.

The annual Meeting of the Gore and Wellington District Branch of the Church Society, will be held in Hamilton or Thursday the 8th March, at 7 P. M. The Managing Committee will meet in the Sunday School Room Christ's Church the same day at 12 o'clock. The Clergy are reminded that their Parochial Reports should be forwarded to the Secretary not later than the 1st March. J. GAMBLE GEODES.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, TORONTO.

AT THE MORNING AND EVENING SERVICES on Sunday next, the lifti Instant Charity Sermons will be preache D.V.) in this Church by the Rev. Serrints F. Ramsay, A. M. inister of Newmarket: the Collection to be applied toward. dating the debt.
mations from those who cannot attend the Serieskfully received by

THE HON. J. HILLYARD CAMERON, M.P.P.,
THOMAS C. BAPNES, ESQUIRE,
Churchwardens,

REV. STEPHEN LETT, LL.D., Minister, St. George's Square. Toronto, Monday, Feb. 5, 1849.

Situation Wanted.

A YOUNG LADY is desirous of obtaining a situation as Governors in a family where instruction is required in Music and the ordinary branches of an English Education.

Address (post-paid) B.A., at the office of this paper.

February 5, 1849.

THOMAS WHEELER, Watch Maker, Copper Plate and Seal Engraver, 5, King Street East, Toronto,

Wanted.

POR the Talbot Dis rict Grammar School, an ASSISTANT possessing a competent knowledge of the Classics and Mathematics. A person having some experience in teaching would be preferred Salary, £75 per annum.

Application may be made to the Principal, the REV. GEORGE SALMON, Simcoe, Talbot District.

Teachers Wanted.

WANTED by the Quebec Diocesan Committee of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, Teachers for the Male and Female National Schools at Quebec; being Members of the Church of England, and experienced in the art of Tuition.

Application to be made to the undersigned at Quebec, or the Rev.

By order of the Quebec Diocesan Committee.

C. W. MONTYZAMBERT.

ADVERTISEMENT.

If this Advertisement meets the eye of William or Richard Mick, who emigrated from the county of Limerick, Ireland, about three years since, they, or either of them, will please address a letter to their father, Mr. John Mick, who is now in Brownville, Jefferson Co. State of New York. Any person who may know the present post-office siddress of either of the brothers, will confer a great lavor upon a worthy person, by addressing a line, containing such address, either to Mr. John Mick, or to the Rev. W. H. Putt, Brownville, N. Y. Canada papers will confer a great favor by noticing the above. January 24th, 1849.

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

Mr. ROBERT COOPER, RRISTER AND SOLICITOR Albany Chambers, King Street, TORONTO.

Toronto, Jan. 24, 1849.

PARENTS wishing to educate their children in a Private Family may meet with a good opportunity of doing so on moderate terms, a applying to T. Champion, Esq., Office of this Paper. Toronto, January 10th, 1849.

To be Sold or Let, ON reasonable Terms, a PEW, No. 37, in the West Galle St. James's Cathedral Church, handsomely lined, cushio For terms apply to Mr. Turner, Brewer, Toronto, Palace Street

Toronto, January 3d, 1849. The Sayings of the Great Forty Days,

Detween the Resurrection and Ascension, regarded as the outlines of the Kingdom of God, in Five Discourses, with an examina ion of Mr.

Arithmetic, and all kinds of Needlework, and Washing. &c., £30 Newman's Theory of Developments by George Moberty, D.G.L. Head Master of Coinchester College, Third Edition.

Rivingtons, 1 vol., 8vo. 14s. For Sale at the Depository of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto.

Ring's College, Toronto.

UNIVERSITY, U. C. COLLEGE, AND DISTRICT

SCHOLARSHIPS: ESTABLISHED BY THE COLLEGE COUNCIL, OCTOBER, 1846.

SUBJECTS OF EXAMINATION FOR 1849. Euclid, B. I, II, III, 17. Odyssey, B. IX. Xenophon, Anabasis, B. I.

and for the several counties, cities, towns, townships, and villages in Upper Canada."

Xenophon, Anabasis, B. 1.

Def. V. and B. VI.

Lucian, Vita, Charon and Algebra, to Quadratic Equations

Timou. Virgil, Æneid, B. II. Sallust, Bell. Catilin. Horace, Odes, B. I.

> Translation into Latin Verse and Prose. ADDITIONAL FOR 1850. Homer, Iliad, B. VI., and Virgil, Æneid, B. VI.

The number of vacancies will be Twenty-four-one for each District, two for U. C. College, and two for the University. The U. C. College and District Scholars are entitled to exemption, from all Dues and Fees during three years from the date of their election; the University Scholdrs enjoy, in addition to the above, the privilege of rooms and commons without charge during the same period. The only qualifications for election are stated in the subjoined extract from the Regu-

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

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

EDUCATION.

THE REV. H. N. PHILLIPPS, formerly Mathematical Master at the Camberwell Collegiate School, in connexion with King's College, London, and for many years Head Master of the Antigua Grammar School, West Indies, has made arrangements in Toronto for the Boarding and Tuition of a limited number of Young Gentleman.

for the Boarding and Tuiton of a limited induced of rolong deflects of men.

The Plan of Instruction intended to be pursued by him in every Branch of Education.—Commercial, as well as Mathematical and Classical,—is of the most substantial kind, the good effects of which are evinced in the number of his Pupils in the West Indies who have been admitted to Holy Orders.

In cases of Pupils intending to become Candidates for Collegiate Exhibitions, and University Degrees, or for admission to the Legal or Medical Professions, suitable routines of Study will be adopted, with a view to insure success.

Terms per Quarter.

£ s. d.

In cases of Pupils intending to become Candidates for Collegates Exhibitions, and University Degrees, or for admission to the Legal or Medical Professions, suitable routines of Study will be adopted, with a view to insure success.

Terms per Quarter.

£ s. d.

For Tuition in the Ordinary Branches of an English Education.

For Tuition in the Greek and Latin Classics, and the Mathematics.

7 10 0

For Boarding, payable in advance.

The Charges for Private Instruction, will vary according to the time and attention required by the Pupil.

The School will be opened on the 18th September next, at No. 2, St. George's Square.

Testimonials of Qualifications from the Rev. Hy. Melville, Chapters and the St. School will be opened on the Rev. Hy. Melville, Chapter of the late Dr. Agron Locock, of Knaresborough, Yorkshire, and granddaughter of the late Rev. Dr. Agron Locock, of Knaresborough, Yorkshire, and granddaughter of the late Professions, of Knaresborough, Yorkshire, and granddaughter of the late Professions, of the late Dr. Agron Locock, of Knaresborough, Yorkshire, and granddaughter of the late Professions, of Knaresborough, Yorkshire, and granddaughter of the late Professions, of Knaresborough, Yorkshire, and granddaughter of the late Professions, of Knaresborough, Yorkshire, and granddaughter of the late Professions, of the late Professions, of the late Professions, of knaresborough, Yorkshire, and granddaughter of the late Professions, of the late

ST. GEORGE'S SQUARE.

TESTIMONIALS of Qualifications from the Rev. Hy. Melville, Chaplain to the Tower of London, and Principal of the East India Company's College. Aylebury; from the Rev. J. S. Brockhurst, Head Master of the Camberwell Collegiate School; and from the Bishop of Antigua, may be seen at the Church Depository, King Street, August 16th, 1848.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH ESTABLISHMENT. For Young Ladies, BY MONSIEUR & MADAME DESLANDES.

Including all the various branches in English and French, Music, Drawing, and the use of the Globes.—£60 per annum. Day Pupils, -£6 per Quarter.

German, Italian, Singing and Dancing, on the usual terms. Quarterly Payments required. Each Young Lady must be provided with with Six Towels, a Silve poon, and Knife and Fork.

References are most kindly permitted to-The Hon, and Right Rev. the Load Bishop of Tokonto; the Rov. Dr. McCaul, President of the University of King's College; the Rev. H. J. Grasett, Rector; the Hon. the Chief Justice Acaulay; the Hon. Mr. Justice McLean; the Hon. Mr. Justice Draper; W. B. Jarvis, Esq.; Colonel Carthew; W. A. Baldwin, Fon.

MRS. AND THE MISSES DUNN'S Establishment for Young Ladies, COBOURG,

References kindly permitted to the Honourable and Right Reverend the Lord Bishen of Toronto; the Venerable the Archdeacon f York, Cobourg; Rev. W. R. Ripley, Toronto; G. M. Boswell, sq., Cobourg. TERMS, for Boarders receiving an English Education £30 per au-

French, Music, Drawing &c. on the usual terms. Nov. 30th, 1848. MRS. HERRMAN POETTER,

HAS REMOVED her School from Kingston to this CITY and has taken a house, No. 20, William Street, where she will be ready to receive Pupils on the 15th instant, and instruct them in the usual Branches of a sound and finished She will be happy to forward her Terms to any person re-

REFERENCES kindly permitted to the LORD BISHOF OF TORONTO, and the Rev. William HERCHMER. Kingston; also to the following Gentlemen, whose Daughters' Education.
Mrs. POETTER has had the honour of finishing. THOMAS KIRKPATRICK, Esq., Kingston. HON. GEORGE S. BOULTON & Cobourg.

G. S. DAINTRY, ESQ., Trent.
Belleville. SHELDON HAWLEY, Esq., JOHN TURNBULL ESQ., J. D. GOSLEE, ESQ.,

MR. HERRMAN POETTER, who is a native of Hanover, wishes to devote a few hours during the day in giving lessons in the GERMAN LANGUAGE. He has been in the habit of teaching for some years, and will be happy to forward his Terms when required.

Toronto, May, 1848. EBUCATION.

TAMES WINDEAT, B.A., Master of the District Gram-AMES WINDEAT. B.A., Master of the District Grammar School at Brockville, and late of Sr. Peter's College, Cambridge, is desirous of receiving into 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.

Brockville, Jan. 24, 1848.

MISS SCOBIE, (LATE ASSISTANT TO MADAME DELIANDS.)

RESPECTFULLY intimates to her Friends and the Public, that the has opened a Preparatory School in Adelaide Street. second door west of York Street, where she hopes by continued strict attention to the Morals and general improvement of the Pupils committed to her charge, still to merit and retain the very kind patronage she has so liberally received; and for which she desires to offer her most grateful thanks. Studies will be resumed on the 8th of January.

Wants Situations;

A YOUNG MAN AND HIS WIFE, who emigrated from Ireland to Toronto last November, bringing with them the highest testimonials; are destrous to procure situations as servants. They are both intelligent, and rea dan wairte. Reference to the Rev. Dr. Lett, St. George's Square, Toronto. If by post, pre-paid.

T an EXAMINATION, held on October 18th, 19th
20th and 21st, the following candidates were elected
Scholars:—

Scholars:—

Scholars:

1. Gaier (J. G.) — University Classical
2. Fitzgerald (E.)—University Mathemat—
ical.
3. Freer (Cortlandt) — U. C. College
4. Tyner (R.) — Home District.
5. Clark (A. M.) — U. C. College
6. Elliot (C. F.) — Western District

Western District

Western Esth, 19th
diseases of the hair, and has the peculiar merit of being prepared purely from eegetable ingredients, so that its application is perfectly safe. How often do we perceive young persons with hair nearly safe. How often do we pe

' IS YOUR LIVER DISEASED? You may find relicf, if you but try in time. New Jersey, Bordentown, Oct. 25, 1845.

Dear Sir_I am well aware that persons of every age and sex and condition in life, in every part of the country, have used and been

DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

My own life has been saved by it. My father's and my mother's family were both consumptive. My father, mother, and a sister, died with that fatal disease. For some years, I have been predisposed to it myself. About one year ago I was quite sick for a number of weeks, confined to my bed when the pain in my side would allow me to lay. My physician pronounced my disease liver complaint; my liver was very much enlarged—I raised blood several times; the pair in my side was so severe that the cars passing in the street by the door affected me. I was cupped, bled, and had various other remedies applied, but all to no purpose; I got no relief. At last my physician said he could not cure me. I expected to die soon, but providentially I heard of, and obtained, a bottle of your Balsam, which relieved me at once. I was encouraged to persevere in using it, until I took four or five bottles, which saved my life and cured me. My health is now good. For liver complaints I believe it is a most certain cure.

Signed.

MAR HA A. BETCHEL.

Signed. MAR HA A. BETC I am acquainted with Mrs. Betchel—her statement is true. Signed, WHITTAL STOKES, Druggist.

Price one dollar a battle, or six bottles for five dollars. None genuine, unless tigned I. BUTTS, on the wrapper.
For sale, Wholesale and Retail, by LYMAN, KNEESHAW & CO, and ROBERT LOVE, Toronto; also by Druggists generally.

BIRTHS. In this city, on Wednesday 31st Jan., Mrs. Alfred B. At the Rectory, Sandwich, on the 29th current, Mrs. Ritchie, of a daughter.

At Bonize, township of Toronto, on the 6th inst., Mrs. W. Thomson, of a son. MARRIED. At Point Levi, on Saturday last, the 20th ult., by the Rev. John Torrance, Thomas Anderson, Erq., merchant Quebre, to Alicia Adelaide, second eldest daughter of Thomas Smyth,

On the evening of Saturday, February 8, at the residence of

On the evening of Saturday, reorderly a strict fever, Edith, second daughter of Frederick Widder, Esq., Chief Commissioner of the Canada Company, aged 11 years.

In this city on Thursday last, Alice Sarsh, infant daughter of Thomas Clarkson, Esq., aged 10 days.

On Thursday, the 18th inst, in the township of Sophiashurg, Colonel James, Cotter, formerly, a representative of Prince Colonel James Cotter, formerly a representative of Princ

Edward in the Provincial Parliament. He was 78 years of In this city, on Monday last. Rutherford Muttlebury, Esq.,

aged 35 years.
On the 3rd instant, at the residence of her son-in law. J. Vance Boswell. Esq., at Cobourg, Martha Locock, relict of the late John Graveley, Esq., of Spofforth, Yorkshire, youngest child of the late Dr. Aaron Locock, of Knaresborough, York-

TO GORRESPONDENTS. The account of the opening of St. Jude's Church, Scar-14a borough, is unavoidable postponed till our next,

to the snuggest canvass, and "laid to;" The wind have the wind shift suddenly two points, and to the fury upon us, and sure enough at ten A. M., (Sunday, did a Spanish brig, from which we took the sole sur-October 11,) its full blast struck the brig, throwing vivor of twenty-one persons—if too we had reached several of the men swimming about among drift rig- aggregate of proof that God alone could have been seas toppling over all, threatening each instant to being driven up high and dry on the banks adjacent engulph us for ever. All was gone, and we were all were totally lost. In Havanna, the very name of rushed through the mind in those brief moments of or one hundred and eighty vessels but three or four horror! Wives, children, mothers, sisters-to mourn remained affoat after the hurricane, the remainder over us as those who could return to them no more, being dashed to pieces on the mole, foundered, nor be seen again until "the sea should give up her or otherwise injured, with great loss of life. Com. dead," but above all, to be thus hurried unprepared Sloat's arrival just in time to order the brig out of this into the presence of our Maker-our forgotten, of snug place, and the impossibility of returning to it fended God! What bitter anguish wrung the hearts after we were once at sea-our being driven away of those who knew they were unprepared for the dread from the coast of Florida, until water enough to float summons—and had delayed until too late to call upon us over all danger, had been piled up there by the artheir Saviour! The years of a mis-spent life rose up rest of the Gulf-stream-our entrance through the in judgment while the brig lay thus foundering, but centre of a narrow, intricate, rock-strewn channel, in thanks to the merciful Providence that watched over the midst of darkness, not knowing where we were, and us she "righted," and we breathed again. But what being safely conducted through it, by a favourable was the prospect before us? Embayed between the shift of the wind, with other particulars unnoticed or iron-bound coast of Cuba, the dangerous reefs of forgotten, settled the fact, that we were saved by the Florida, and the long line of the Bahama Banks, our merciful and direct interposition of God. When it situation seemed absolutely hopeless. The ocean con- was known too that prayers were offered for this very tained no spot more unfavourable in which to receive purpose, not only by the officers but by many of the Gold and Silver bought. a hurricane. To "lay to" was impossible, for we hardy old seamen, and this not from the effect of should "capsize;" to scud was to run into the jaws of punic, for all were calm and resigned, universal was certain death. The choice was between "the scalp- the feeling of deep devotion, and resolute the purpose WATCH MAKER AND MANUFACTURING JEWELLER, ing knife and tomahawk," and as the only alterative in all fear and Godly sincerity to seek amendment of it was determined to "scud," though apparently an life. act of entire desperation. To flee before such a raging blast directly on to Cuba, (not more than West, the crew was forced to live on shore, exposed forty miles distant) followed by pyramids of waves, to those temptations so fatal to seamen, and which the crest of the smallest of which, if, as was at every especially abound in that corrupt place, the effect, instant probable, it should break on board must have however, of the religious impression lately made upon sent us to the bottom, and this too in a low, deep- them, was showned by the fact that not one miswaisted dangerous vessel, together completed an behaved—a case I am sure almost without precedent amount of peril which few, if any, ever before survived in any instance of a man-of-war's crew similarly to narrate. The helm was "put up," and we flew on situated before. Well do I remember the contrast the wings of the hurricane, counting the moments we between the conduct of this brig's officers and erew had yet to live ere the brig should be hurled upon the and that of a frigate's in which, not many years ago, I rocks, and the scene be closed. As sea after sea passed through a scene of almost equal peril. would sweep by us, rolling over the bulwarks, and hour of danger, and probable death witnessed, blasshutting every thing from view, and the brig "broach- phemies, oaths, and reckless desperation-and when ing to" by the concussion would seemingly make her a safe harbour received us within its wished for shores, final struggle to recover, we thought our last hour on no thanksgiving was heard, amid the drunkenness and earth had come. Suddenly, when but a short dis- revelry that ensued. Sailors were then more negtance could have separated us from the rugged shores | lected than they are now. of Cuba (for we could not see twenty yards in any Such are some of the dangers that seamen encountdirection) the wind shifted four points and there ap- er, and such their general effect upon them. Such peared a glimmer of hope, feeble though it were, that too are the displays they witness of Divine Providence, we might yet be saved! We were, at all events, and the vows of gratitude they utter, and suppose in thankful that there was granted us a little more time every port that received the rescued mariner, there to prepare for death. Away we dashed on our course was a Sailor's hope, and chapel ready with open doors Hamilton with the speed of a goaded racer, the sea pursuing, if to welcome the wanderer back—a chaplain to water possible, in loftier mountains and the harricane roar- by his counsels, prayers, and ministrations, the good ing with all the fury of unchained violence, while to seed sown by the hand of God? At Key West, alas I add yet greater horror to the scene, a brid glare o'er- there was none! and what has been the consequence? apread the dark clouds, reflecting an unearthly hue God only knows. These men, so ready then to turn upon the angry waves—a sign that the hurricane was to the Lord, what and where are they now? Some abroad in all its might, this mysterious appearance have already gone to their accounts. The rest scatbeing said ever to attend these awful storms. We tered to the four winds, may at this moment be in a were now clear of Cuba, but whither bound? Blown scene of peril, bemoaning themselves with bitter cries,

voice of our complaint," and this sole remaining hope sary means? Hurricanes still continue to blow-Lord, and His wonders in the deep." -Ps. evii. 23, 24. ten by any who were present, but specially brought to leave them to wander as outcasts on the land, and How seldom it occurs to those who pass their lives in light at this time in proof that the sailor's heart is now, return to brave again the tempest and the wreck, and the quiet and security of the land that though ages have sever it hath been, "in the right place." As the to sink at last, as needs they must, if unrepentant,

> The fathomless waters rose foaming and free; When no refoge was near for the perishing bark, But the breakers were loud, and the surges were dark,"

formation, this is alas! too true, 'tis rather owing to so do sailors now cast themselves into the arms of the fact that the poor sailor has been neglected, and their Saviour, when they feel His power, and behold an outcast, without opportunity of obtaining that His works. The "time was at hand when we must knowledge of God, which alone can make him "wise die," and in silence we sat preparing for the event, unto salvation," than because he is either by nature horrible as under the circumstances it must have been. or pursuit more averse than other men from religion. At this moment of solemnity and awe, it was proposed The scenes of terror through which he so often pas- to call upon God in prayer, to stretch out His hand ses, in which he may also be said to spend his days, and save us. With a firm and clear voice one of the fail not to implant in his heart that fear of God which beautiful forms of our liturgy was read, to which all is the beginning of wisdom, and though from habit he with deep sincerity of heart responded Amen. In a may look with calm indifference on the sea, which are short time afterwards the long line of breakers was "mighty and tage horribly," he never fails, while in seen through the mist and gloom of the tempest, and the immediate presence of death, to lift his untutored we knew that in a very few instants we should receive thoughts to the "mightier Lord who dwelleth on an answer to our prayers, either by being rescued from High;" and "it rejoicing he forgets his fears, when a watery grave, or by lifting up our eyes in Paradise. he sees the storm allayed," 'tis because there is no The head of the brig was turned directly on the reef, one to keep alive his recollection of past mercles, nor and upon the crest of a terrific billow we swept with to nurture by godly instruction the tender germ of utmost speed into the foaming surf. She struck with piety; if the vows made in the midnight hour of shattering force, her seams opening, and the whole alarm, be performed not when he returns in safety to frame quivering as if in the act of breaking up. A the land, 'tis because there is no sanctuary to receive huge breaker poured over us with resistless violence. the poor pilgrim within its hallowed walls, -no minis- Again she struck! The rudder was torn from its pinter of God, to whom he can go to disclose the secrets tles, and ground to pieces, and the strong-bolted ribs of his bosom. Is there any cause for wonder then, if and planks must soon follow. Sharp axes, wielded all be forgotten, and he goes forth on the ruthless sea by strong arms, sent the masts reeling, crashing over again to brave its rude blasts, and ruder waves, and the sides—a few more heavy thumps succeeded, and it may be perhaps, for the last time, ere he sinks into suddenly we found ourselves in smooth water inside the glomy caverns of the deep, unrepentant and un- of the reef and safe! Not a soul lost-not a soul forgiven? The experience of years, and familiarity hurt! The hurricane, like a wild beast disappointed with seamen, and their feelings, enable me to speak of his prey, departed, leaving us with thankful hearts

a special Providence, which move the fears, and sof- made and expressed, that the remainder of our lives ten the hearts of "the children of danger." My design thus returned to us, after having been as it were is not to amuse the "lovers of the marvellous," but "required at our hands," should be dedicated to the to excite among the pious an active desire to provide Gracious God who had spared us. The Providence suitable religious instruction for seamen, whereby they displayed in our preservation, from first to last, could may be strengthened in these resolutions to amend, not be mistaken or overlooked. It was plain as the which in hours of dread and despair, they, in common Sun at noon-day, and no one ventured to speak of with all mortals, are in the habit of making, but which | chance, as the blind guide which had steered us with for lack of the necessary spiritual aid, they but seldom such skill through so many and intricate dangers. The brig had been detained in Kay West, waiting for In October, 1846, a Man-of-war brig sailed from the port of Havanna, bound to the United States. for Havanna—there Com. Sloat met her, on his way The unusual threatening appearance of the weather, home from the distant Pacific ocean, and ordered her and the fear of a hurricane had detained her for some to convey him to the United States. Here also addays, but the impatience of those on board at last verse weather delayed her for some days, but despite overcame all her minor considerations, and it was de- of it, she put to sea. If it had been possible she would termined to "weigh" and stand out. A long separa- have returned to that snug harbour, but the wind did tion from home and its endearments, will nerve men to almost any risk that may interpose itself to delay the "beam ends," she righted contrary to all the rules of hour of anticipated bliss. Through the dark clouds science and seamanship. We scudded down to within that were ominously hanging above us, we beheld the a stone's throw of Cuba, no one being able to explain bright faces of welcoming friends, and thought not of why it was the seas did not break on board, and swamp storm and wreck. As soon as the harbour was us, and just when about to be thrown upon an iron cleared, and we were fairly on the open sea, it was bound coast, the wind hauled and took us clear. After but too apparent that a strife of elements was at hand, continuing to send for ten or twelve hours more, Unable to return to port we prepared for the approach- threading our way through the numerous vessels, that ing tempest, leaving nothing undone that skill or nau- like ourselves, were driving about in this little basin, tical experience could suggest. The night set in to have run foul of any one of which must have sent dark and blustering, and the little brig was stripped us down, and just as we bore up to "beach her" to continually increasing in violence, before morning direction which blew exactly up the only channel of "bare poles" and the low hull were alone to be seen amid the raging billows. There was no longer a few yards on either side of the narrow mouth through doubt that a tropical hurricane was about to pour its which we entered, we must have gone to pieces, as her instantly on her side, like an ox felled by the blow the Florida coast sooner than we did, we must have of an axe. Who can describe the scene?-With the stuck fast and perished, the sea not then being high yard-arms many feet under water-the entire "lee- enough to lift us clear of several rocks and bars that half" of the brig out of sight beneath the waves _ lay before us-these facts, all summed up, made an ging, &c., to leeward, - while the rest of the crew with us, as with St. Paul in the Adriatic, and that crowded upon the weather bulwarks, clinging on out- thus it was, that there was "no loss of any man's life side as best they could to the hull and shrouds,—the among us, nor even of the ship." And further, of wind roaring with a deafening noise, and mountain the vessels in Key West harbour not one escaped, but foundered at sea. Oh! the crowd of thoughts that which implies security, out of one hundred and seventy

The | Toronto, Aug. 31, 1848.

and driven at the mercy of winds and waves, without any reckoning we seemed to rush blindfold into the them "to prepare to meet their God." It is designed arms of death. Again night shut us in! and what a to erect in this city a Floating Chapel, in which as to night! All the dangers and terrors of the sea, were an Ark of Safety, the penitent, and grateful sailor accumulated on this one poor little brig, and the souls may come to offer up his prayers and thanksgiving that were pent up within her. Before morning we to provide for him a chaplain who, knowing the ne-

sustained all hearts, though few gave utterance to their sailors still continue to behold God's wonders on the thoughts. It was while waiting thus for our Long- deep, and to register on High their yows of amendalely and dath, as a group of the officers sat as the mentalely like the spared to reach the wished calling that a come was witnessed never to be forgot- for Heaven. Shall their fellow christians continue to elapsed since these lines were penned, they describe a mariners of old cried "Save Lord, or we perish," beneath the waves of eternal death? Build them Chapels-provide them with Chaplains, preach the Gospel to them in its fulness and then it shall no more

> "That men who trace the dangerous waves Forget the mighty God who saves."

Advertisements.

RATES. Six lines and under, 2s. 6d. first insertion, and 7 d. each subsequent insertion. Teu lines and under, 3s. 9d. first insertion, and 1s. ach subsequent insertion. Above ten lines, 4d. per line first insertion, and 1d. per line each subsequent insertion. A discount will be allowed for advertisements of not less than twelve

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BOOK AND JOB WORK DONE IN A SUPERIOR MANNER AND WITH DESPATCH, AT THE OFFICE OF "THE CHURCH," No. 5, KING STREET WEST, TORONTO.

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

JOHN ELLIS & CO.. Official Seal and Bank Note ENGRAVERS,

LITHOGRAPHERS, AND COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS. 8, KING STREET WEST, TORONTO.

MR. DANIEL BROOKE, SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY AND BANKRUPTCY, Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, &c. Office on Division Street, next door north of Messrs. Brooke & Beatty's,

COBOURG. HUGH PAYNE SAVIGNY, Provincial Land Surveyor and Draughtsman.

YONGE STREET. ADDRESS, TORONTO POST OFFICE.

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

DIVISION STREET, COBOURG, CANADA WEST. Cobourg, Oct. 21, 1845.

T. BILTON. MERCHANT TAILOR, No. 2, Wellington Buildings, King Street TORONTO,

J. P. CLARKE, Mus. Bac. K. C. PROFESSOR OF THE PIANO FORTE, SINGING AND GUITAR. Residence, Sumach Cottage, Ann Street. Toronto, Jan. 13, 1847.

OWEN, MILLER & MILLS, COACH BUILDERS, RING STREET, TOKONTO.

Mrs. DACK, (LATE MISS NIXON,) FRENCH STAY MAKER. Has Removed to No. 58, King Street West, nearly opposit the Baths.

MRS DACK takes this opportunity to return her sincere thanks to the Ladles of Toronto, for the liberal patronage she has received since her commencement in business, and begs to inform them that she continues to import French Coutillé Elastic, &c. N.B.—Mrs. D. makes to order ELASTIC LACED STOCKINGS and CHEST EXPANDERS.

JOHN S. BLOGG, BOOT AND SHOEMAKER, (Next door to Messrs. Beckett, & Co., Medical Luboratory,)

KING STREET WEST, TORONTO, AS constantly on hand a beautiful Assortment of Ladies French Kid, Morrocco, and Patent Leather Shoes, together with a lty of Satin Slippers of the very best quality. Elastic Sandals, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Elastic Boots made to der in a style unsurpassed by any Establishment in the City. Toronto, August 24th, 1848.

MORPHY & BROTHERS. TCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS CITY BUILDINGS. (Opposite Saint James's Cathedral,)

AND AT 98, YONGE STREET, TORONTO. MPORTERS of Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Silver and Plated Ware, Fancy Goods, Accordeons, Musical Boxes, &c. &c. Clocks, Watches and Jewellery, Repaired & warranted.
Accordeons and Musical Boxes tuned. Jewellery and Silver

Ware made to order. Gilding, Silvering and Engraving. Old W. MORRISON,

SILVER SMITH, &c. No. 9, KING STREET WEST, TORONTO.

NEAT and good assortment of Jewellery, Watches, Clocks, &c. Spectacles, Jewellery and Watches of all ands made and repaired to order. Utmost value given for old Gold and Silver. Toronto, Jan. 28, 1847

Daguerreotypes for One Dollar! W NEW YORK PRICE. 41 (TO SUIT THE TIMES.) Rooms over Mr. Phillips's Store, corner of Church and

KING STREETS.

THE Undersigned would intimate that he has at his disposal a few HUNDRED POUNDS which he is willing to invest for sbort periods in the purchase of Bonds, Mortgages, Promissory Notes &c. He will treat with parties wishing such accommodation, on reasonable and satisfactory terms.

N. B. McLEOD, Alfred, late Temperance Street, corner of Yonge Street. Toronto, January 10th, 1849.

WANTED, a Situation as Nursery Governess by a Lady who would take the entire Charge of two or three Young Children, and would make herself generally useful. Salary not so much an object as a comfortable home—has no objection to the Country. References kindly permitted by the Rev'd J. G. Geddes, Rector of

Organ For Sale.

A TEN STOP'D ORGAN WITH PEDALS, ALSO A VERY NICE CHURCH or CHAMBER ORGAN, warranted, with Four Rows of Pipes, to be sold cheap for Cash or approved credit. For particulars apply to The Church Office, Toronto, January 3d, 1849.

TORONTO BATHS.

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

FARM FOR SALE. knew that "the end must come!" All had been done that man could do, and to God we raised our mournful cry. He alone could save us now, or "hear the their service. Shall this effort fail for want of neces-

ALEXANDER SMITH, LADIES AND GENTLEMENS' HAIR DRESSER,

AND ORNAMENTAL HALL MANUFACTURES. No. 21, King Street West, Toronto, rning thanks for past favours, most respectfully solicits a unnee of that patromage which has hitherto been so liberally to him scons residing in any part of Canada or the United States, by aring the head according to the following directions, and sending term of the hair, with a description of the article wanted, will be Directions in measuring for a Wig:



Ladies Hair Work.—This elegant and ornamental branch eccives his unremitting attention; and form his practical experience a all the various branches, he is enabled to assure all who may favour time that they may rely upon having their orders executed in the teatest and most fashionable style.

PERFUMERY; CLOTH, HAIR, NAIL, & TOOTH BRUSHES, IN EVERY VARIETY. Toronto, October 4th, 1848.

T. HAWORTH,

IMPORTER OF BRITISH AND AMERICAN HARDWARE No. 44, KING STREET EAST, TORONTO.

CONSTANTLY on hand, English, Scotch, Banks and Swedes Iron; Cast, Spring, Blister, and German Steel; Anvils. Vices, Sledges, Chains, Spikes, Nails of all descriptions; Bar, Sheet, and Lead Pipe; Rasps, Files, Hammers; with a general assortment of Joiners' Tools. Carriage and Saddlery Trimmings in all their variety.

-ALSO-Cooking and Fancy Stoves, Hollow Ware, Britannia & Plate Ware, Table Cutlery, Silver Spoons, &c. &c. &c.

BOARDING. A FEW GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with comfortable Board and Lodging upon moderate terms, at the House in Alfred Street, (formerly Temperance Street,) first door from the corner of Yonge Street.

PRIVATE BOARDING-HOUSE, IS, WILLIAM STREET. MRS. FIELD can accommodate a limited number of BOARD-ERS, on moderate terms. Reference kindly permitted to the Rev. Dr. McCaul. Toronto, Nov. 23, 1848.

Toronto, January 10th 1849.

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

to Beard with her.

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

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

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

TO SHAREHOLDERS IN BUILDING SOCIETIES. Owners of Mortgaged Property, &c.

THE Directors of the CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY invite the attention of Shareholders in Building Societies (whether borrowers or not), and all who may have payments to make by Instalments, to their system of DECREASING TEMPORARY ASSURANCES, by which, for a small sum in Cash, or a trifling Annual Premium, they will take upon themselves the payment of all fur-ther Instalments, &c., should the party die before he has he has completed his payments, or before the Society may have run out; thus freeing his family and property from all further liability. Tables may be obtained of EDMUND BRADBURNE,

Albany Chambers. 7 Toronto, June 13 h, 1848.

FOR THE DISTRIBUTION OF RELIGIOUS PRINTS THE MIDDLE CLASSES, THE POOR, AND

CHARITY SCHOOLS. On the Principle of the Parker Society.

"I was brought up in the early knowledge of religion by my pious parents, and I well remember that my mother taught me the history of the Old and New Testament before I could read, by the assistance of some blue Dutch tiles in the chimney place of the room where we commonly sat; and the wise and pious reflections she made upon these stories were the means of enforcing such good impressions on my heart, as never afterwards were out."

Vide LIFE OF DR. DODDRIDGE.

*THE MOST NOBLE THE MARQUIS OF LANSDOWNE, K.G.

*THE RIGHT HON, LORD JOHN RUSSELL.

*THE RIGHT HON THE FARL OF AUCKLAND.

*THE RIGHT HON, VISCOUNT MORPETH.

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*THE RIGHT HON, SIR GEO. GIEY, BART.

THE RIGHT REV. THE LORD BISHOP OF OXFORD.

THE RIGHT REV. THE LORD BISHOP OF NORWICH.

*Members of the Committee of Council on Education.

THE NOBILITY, CLERGY, AND GENTRY OF GREAT BRITAIN.

OFFICE OF THE SOCIETY, 137, REGENT STREET, LONDON,

Managers, — { Mr. HENRY HERING. }

Mr. HENRY REMINGTON.

Managers.— Mr. HENRY HERING.

Mr. HENRY HERINGTON.

It is the desire of the Projectors of this undertaking to give the middle and poorer classes an opportunity of possessing works of a plous and instructive tendency, calculated to improve the taste and elevate the mind, replacing those which have hitherto tended to demoralize, and render it less susceptible of religious impression; at the same time, the expenses attendant on the production of subjects of great importance, by Artists of the highest talent, being very considerable, the most liberal support is absolutely necessary, and it is hoped that the Nobility, Clergy, and Gentry will render every assistance towards the promotion of such an object, the want of which has been so long felt.

The price of each Subscription will be, Plain Prints £1. Is., Coloured £1. 11s. 6d., Proofs £2. 2s., (being the lowest which the cost of production will admit of.) to be paid in advance, which will entitle the Member to Twelve Original and highly finished Lithographs, from Drawings made expressly in the style of the well-known and much-admired Prints, viz. Overbeck's "Christ Blessing Little Children;" Bendemann's "Captive Israelites;" Bega's "Christ Predicting the Ruin of Jerusalen;" Hubner's "Consider the Lilies of the Field; "Scheffer's, "Christus Consolator;" Veit's, "Two Marys at the Tomb;" Steinle's, "Raising the Daughter of Jairus;" and others of this School, which have been sold hither to from 10s. to 15s. each plate.

Gentlemen desirous of forwarding the interest of this Society, and procuring early impressions, are respectfully regarsted to enter their names on the list as soon as possible, as the Prints will be delivered in numerical order, and a printed list of Subscribers published at the close of the subscription for the year 1848.

LIST OF SUBJECTS TO BE DISTRIBUTED For the Liest Dear, 1848, FROM ORIGINAL DRAWINGS, By the most eminent English and German Artists. Size of each Print, 18 inches by 14.

The Nativity.

8. Our Lord Appearing to Mary Magdalene.
9. The Scourging.
10. The Sermon on the 1. The Nativity.
2. The Wise Men.
3. The Crucifixion.
4. The Ascension.
5. The Resurrection.
6. The Gift of the Spirit.
7. The Agony in the Garden.

S. Our Lot Appearing to Mary Magdalene.
9. The Scourging.
10. The Sermon on the Mount.
11. Our Lord Blessing Little Children.
12. The Guardian Angel. Extract from the Guardian Newspaper.

Extract from the Guardian Newspaper.

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

The Price delivered in Toronto will be, Plain Prints £1. 7s. 6d. C'y, cloured, £2. 1s. 3d. C'y, Proofs. £2. 1ss. C'y.
Agent for Toronto, Mr. THOMAS CHAMPION, Church Society louse. QUESTIONS FOR SELF EXAMINATION

OF THE

SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHER, AND HIS RESOLUTION. For Sale at this Office, and by H. Rowsell, King Street, THOS. BILTON,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Fall and Winter Goods

For Sale in the ensuing Fall and Spring, Persons about to plant the stock, which for extent and variety of large, well-grown, healthy styles usually to be met with in the best West End houses. The Falloring department will continue to be conducted on those typics which he doubts not will secure an extension of the favours dy received.

B.—University Work, in its various orders, as well as Ravied in that superior Style which reaches the stock which for extent and variety of large, well-grown, healthy trees of the most approved varieties, now equals any establishment of the favours of the favo

already received.

N. B.—University Work, in its various orders, as well as Barrister's, Queen's Counsel, and other Official Robes, will continue to be produced in that superior Style which recently met with so favourable No. 3, forhead to poll, Toronto, 1st November, 1848.

OILS.

BARNARD, CURTISS & Co., 111, WATER STREET,

Are receiving large supplies of NAVAL STORES on Consignment, which they offer on as favourable terms as can 10-t | be had in this market. New York, Oct. 19, 1847.

CHURCH REVIEW ECCLESIASTICAL REGISTER

THIS Quarterly Magazine is published at New Haven, Connecticut, on the first of April, July, October, and January. It is devoted to the exposition and defence of the Doctrine, Discipline, and Worship of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States; to the promotion of an elevated Christian Literature; and to a faithful record of important Episcopal Church in the United States; to the promotion of an elevated Christian Literature; and to a faithful record of important Episcopal University and Missionery, Intelligence from all Ecclesiastical, University and Missionary Intelligence from all parts of the world. The effort to establish the Church Review has been warmly commended by a large number of the Bishops, and of distinguished Presbyters of the Church. The first num-

ber has just been issued. PRICE, to Subscribers in Canada, Sixteen Shillings and Threepence, which includes the United States Postage. Subscriptions received by A. MENZIES, Picton, as Agent

May, 1848.

NEW BOOKS,

A LARGE ADDITION to the Books in the Depository of The Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, have lust been received from The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, including the following NEW PUBLICATIONS: Permanent Catalogue.

LAST HOURS OF CHRISTIANS, Or an Account of the Deaths of some Members of the Church of England; by the Rev. Hy. Chissold, M.A.

THE PSALMS OF DAVID Printed from the Book of Common Prayer, in large type (Great Primer)

Supplemental Catalogue, SKETCHES OF RURAL AFFAIRS, in one volume, with

she has experienced for ten years, will be continued to her.

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

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

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

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THE TEMPEST, an Account of the Nature, Properties, Dangers and Uses of Wind in various parts of the World.

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THE TEMPEST TORING THE LIZARD, dedicated, by her Majesty's permission to H. R. H. Albert, Prince of Wales, by Rev. C. A. Johns, B.A., F.L. S.

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THE THUNDER STORM, or an Account of the Nature, Properties, Dangers, and Uses of Discovery towards the South Pole.

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THE TEMPEST THE LIZARD, dedicated, by her Majesty's permission to H. R. H. Albert, Prince of Wales, by Rev. C. A. Johns, B.A., F.L. S.

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THE HUNDER STORM, or an Account of the Nature, Properties, Danger

The Stock of BIBLES. TESTAMENTS, and PRAYER BOOKS is very large, including some in very beautiful bindings.

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THE BELL Its Origin, History and Uses,
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Or Antiquities of the English Ritual, and a Dissertation on Primitive
Liturgies.
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A COMPANION TO THE TEMPLE; Or a Help to Devotion in the use of the Common Prayer. By Thomas Comber, D.D., late Dean of Durham, 7 vols. 8vo. Oxford University Press. 60s.

TRUTHS AND FICTIONS OF THE MIDDLE AGES;
THE MERCHANT AND THE FRIAR.
By Sir Francis Palgrave, K.H. Parker, London, 1 col. 12mo..4s. CHRIST, THE DESIRE OF ALL NATIONS; Or the Uncooscious Prophecies of Heathenism; being The Hulsean Lectures for 1846. By Rich. Chevenix French, M.A. Parker, London, 1 vol. 8vo.. 6s.6d

THE GOSPEL NARRATIVE, ecording to the authorized text of the Evangelists, without repeti-tion or omission, with a continuous exposition, marginal proofs in full, and notes briefly collected from the best critics and

full, and notes briefly collected from the best critics and commentators.

By the Rev. John Forster, her Majesty's Chaplain of the Savoy.

Parker, London, I vol. Svo.. 163.

This book will be found a most excellent and valuable addition to the Clergyman's library, and a far better commentary to the laity, for the clear elucidation and explanation of the Scriptures, that any of the commentaries in common use. The book is drawn up with great alent and moderation, without any disputation, pelemical or party last whatever. I lishon of Toronto.

A MANUAL OF GOTHIC ARCHITECTURE; By F. A. Paley. M A., with nearly 70 illustrations. John Van Voorst, 12mo..8s.

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Secly. 12mo 3s. 4d. PICTURES OF CHRISTIAN LIFE. Hatchard, 1 vol. 13mo.. 8s.

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By the Rev. J. E. Riddle, M.A., Author of "First Sundays at Church."
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