THE LITTLE BELL.

FROM THE GERMAN OF SCIDD.

The King is on his death-bed, he bids them call his son, He grasps the stripling by the hand, and, pointing to the throne, "My son," he feebly faltered forth, "yon royal seat is thine, Yet, ere thou donn'st thy father's crown, think on these words Pancy perchance hath pictured fair this vain weak world of ours,

Alas for Fancy's dreams! too soon thou'lt find how few its In niggard drops it yields its bliss, in swollen streams its woe;
But few scant drops 'mid thousand streams have been thy sire's
to know."

He said and slept for aye—the youth his words hath heeded not; Fair as the rose which blooms in May deems he his lordly lot. He mounts the throne, whilst scornful smiles athwart his fea-

they professedly belong. Yet the voluntary system of support seems peculiarly liable to a capricious and tures played,
"Now will I prove how sickly dreams my doating sire betrayed!" High o'er the loftiest pinnacle that crowns his hall of power,
Where wassail, rest, or reverie dispute the passing hour,
A bell, a little bell he hangs, its brazen chimes to breathe,
Each time it liestly him. fitful charity, which promises much more than it ever Each time it listeth him to touch the cord that sways beneath. That will be sound, that thro' his realm the news may spread

How cankering care forsakes his couch, how blissful is its lord. Foodly he deems no day shall pass, but, that that little bell,
Touched by his willing hand, the tale of cloudless bliss shall tell.
And brightly dawneth day by day, yet ere that day is o'er,
The hopes that morning ushered in, at sunset smile no more:
Oft towards the cord the princely youth his eager glance hath

flung, Yet something stirs within his breast—the bell remains unrung Now deems he his a well-proved friend, what gift with that can

"Sound forth, thou brazen herald thou, for who so blest as I?" But an envoy stands before him—tears with his tidings blend— "Baser than basest foe is he, whom thou hast called thy friend!" Again a fond, fond dream is his! he deems her heart his own!
"Now let my bliss, my matchless bliss, to all the world be known!"

But lo, his minister draws near, with face foreboding woe:
"Alas, my liege, and is it thine, nor truth, nor trust to know:'
Sorely his soul is chastened, yet hath he not his land,
With are called upon to give again and again. Yet those give, but always have an excuse ready: in truth, they ith many a princely treasure there, and many a gallant band? airer, I ween, no realm than his e'er pranked beneath the sun, feel little interest in religion, and they know that England is ready to help them, and they forget the fearful For God and man, to do it grace, their goodliest had done.

He hies him to the lattice, and he looked far and wide,

And his royal eye is flashing, and his bosom swells with pride.

Now will he joyous to the cord, now will he sound—but lo,

Within the hall are hurried steps—a messenger louts low:

"Sir King, see there, see there, yon flame that riseth high and is their ignorance, that they obviously regard the funds of the Venerable Society for the Propagation of the Gospel as a kind of patrimouial inheritance laid up

Our dwellings burn, our maidens flee, before the foeman's spear !" Ah, caitiff slaves!" bursts forth the King, and stead of silken

Cord,
He snatches up his trusty mail, and buckles on his sword.
Already care hath thinned his locks and dimmed his eagle eye,
Yet ever silent rests the bell, the little bell on high.
And should a transient gleam of bliss illume his withered brow,
Scarse thinks he to awake its tones—it sways unnoticed now— Scarce thinks he to awake its tones—it sways unnoticed now—
He feels his sands are fleeting fast—he lays him down to die;
When from without unceasingly he hears a wailing cry.
"What means those sounds of sorrow, what means that note of

"Ah, Sire, our father leaveth us—his children weep below!"
"My children, bid them enter!—lov'd they their lord so well?"
"Oh, Sire, could life but ransom life, their ready blood would am persuaded that by many it is still regarded as a

But many a stout and sturdy heart is eager thronging in,
Once more to bless his dying lord—once more to see his King—
"Ye lov'd me then, my children?" and thousands faltered
"Ave."

The dying monarch caught the word—he raised himself on high, And seized the cord—to Heaven one prayer his upturned eyes Then bade the bell peal loud and long, and, smiling, sunk to faith. And do we esteem that faith so lightly, as to

-Sharpe's Magazine.

OF CHURCHMEN.

harge of August 24, 1847, by John, Bishop of Fredericton, delivered at his Primary Visitation.)

be felt most by those who are most able to bear it, Whatever may be the evils affecting our present and the charitable efforts of individuals would be apposition, they are not new to the world. Christianity plied in aid of poor and really destitute places. at its origin, struggled with them in a much greater degree. Only it had then one great advantage which deny that an increasing disposition to co-operate for we have not. It was then embodied in one definite the good of the Church has been manifested for some and acknowledged system which was matched against time past in many quarters, and that the liberal sums the world, and which suffered, bled, and prevailed—
Now men of the world ask, which is Christianity?—
Which is the true Bible? Which is the right Bishoped. And in saying what I deem it my duty to say
shoped. shop? Which is the true Pastor? Which is the on this point, I must not be understood to reflect on this point, I must not be understood to reflect on real thing? Or is there nothing real after all?—
From this statement you will see that what orators at eration; but to speak of the united efforts of the public and the property of the prope public meetings declaim upon with so much effect, whole body of Churchmen, which I consider to be very the union of Christians in agreeing to differ, because far below what might easily be accomplished, and they despair of agreement, is in reality not a good, but would be accomplished, if men were as eager to praca very frightful practical evil, an evil certain to be tise religion, as they are to dispute about it; or if made worse, if not incurable, by the commendations their gifts were made on a systematic system of charibestowed on it. It has produced a great deal of secree infidelity, and will produce, I fear, a great deal ish on themselves. And I take this opportunity of There is a vast body of persons, who live entirely out of what is called the religious world, who are intelligent, thoughtful people, very keenly watching all that is now going on around them, and very principles, to make some permanent provision for the much dissatisfied with all sects and all parties. They Church in the place where their fortunes are made, or see a great number of persons claiming not only to be their estates lie, out of the property which God, not Christians, but in this country to be separate churches, all disunited, often at open variance, never communicating with each other, yet in possession of the mocked; but that whatsoever a man soweth, that shall same Scriptures, and appealing to them in support of he also reap." their different and contrary systems with equal confidence. I fear the effect upon minds of this description is a very great indifference to all, an indifference amounting to contempt.

It may be said, perhaps, that such differences are to their own salvation, they care even less for the good of no moment, and are felt to be of no moment by the of others. They are not properly Church-members parties themselves. I confess this is to me incredible. No rational pious persons would form separate communions for what they believed to be trifles, not to receive it, and perhaps justly; yet they take no founded on their religious convictions. But where is pains to become better and holier. Our Church is the community to whom their religious peculiarities do not appear of moment? Of so great moment that them, pierce us through and through with empty prothey are often represented by them as the key-stones mises never made good to those who have depended to a right understanding of the Scriptures, and of the

It is again supposed that by the division of Christ- wholly relaxed, so that little children become their endom, more good is effected on the whole; the divided bodies stimulating each other to greater efforts.

There would be more reason in this, if their efforts were all directed to a common point: but when a vast years. Excess in eating and drinking, and an inordiedification of this now interesting people." deal of this energy is exerted against each other, and nate love of pampering the appetite, "making proviby that means wasted, so that the web which one sion for the flesh," reign without check among us. spins by day, the other unravels by night, it does not Even at mid-day festive parties are held, in which the appear that we gain anything by our "unhappy divi- use of an inordinate quantity of wine is encouraged, What satisfaction is it to learn that in one and among both the younger and older members of Place Roman Catholics have become Protestants, and society strong drink in immoderate quantities is conand in another Protestants have gone over to Rome; tinually used. Among some a great want of honour that here the Church has gained on the Wesleyans, is observable in the ordinary transactions of life. In and there the Baptists have prevailed over the Church, if the equilibrium of division be maintained on the whole, and good pious men, on many of whom the gifts of the two great Societies at home, there would Spirit of God has evidently descended, waste more than half their strength in undoing the good which sels for the Holy Communion, nor a Linen Cloth, nor

others wish to do? Nor is the evil much amended by many of the fundamental doctrines of the Gospel being held in common by all: for if any be denied, can there be, in the fulness of the Apostolic sense, "one Lord, one faith one baptism?" Where is this residuary Christianity great majority of Parishes, nor is there even a font of anctioned in the New Testament? Is not the "everlasting Gospel," a systemfixed, limited, and determined; neither to be diminished nor enlarged by mankind? Can that be a satisfactory state, when particular bodies of Christians make their selection of the truths to himself. of Revelation, and their brethren, out of courtesy, agree not to press points of difference, which themselves, nevertheless, believe to be revealed? We may thankful that many truths are held in common: but if they were held as they ought to be, our joint uterest in them would unite us in Church-fellowship. ment and holy love of religious truth.

members of the Church in this Province, (and I am that he would give us truly to believe that there is a from having been once cannibal savages, were now never for a moment enters into a mind so fully preinclined to think that the evil is felt in other Provin- God, a heaven, a hell, a future state of retribution: uniting in the praises of God." ces,) a surprising apathy, a want of conscious energy, that he would teach us to make our Prayer Books real without which nothing good or great can be accom- books of prayer; our houses, houses of prayer; and plished, and a remarkable absence of public spirit.— would make our hearts his home: that he would grant displayed; and intimating a desire to know what had never knew. And will the Lord know, does he recog-This may in some degree be imputed to the bad poli- to all who bear the Church's name to be honest Churchmen and consistent Christians! cy of the Mother Country. It arises, also, partly, without doubt, from the noble yet sadly-abused gene-

THE PRAYER-BOOK AN AID TO MISSION-

rosity of the Society for Propagating the Gospel,

which did not insist from the first, that the people

should do their part in maintaining a religion to which

little paid. There can be no doubt that on the whole

Churchmen, it is well known, do nothing for the sup-

viduals give very liberally; and all that is done, to

their honour be it spoken, is done by them, and they

account which they will soon have to give. So great

for themselves and their children, of which they are

robbed, when it is not granted to them, forgetting

that they are only pensioners on its bounty, that it re-

ceives now no support from Parliament, and that every

body of Christians is bound to contribute to the main-

tenance of their own Clergy, and the support of their

gratitude to that noble Society, the nurse of all our

Missions, that this Province, which has received so

largely from its funds, should occasionally, if not

statedly, render it pecuniary assistance in return. I

kind of government fund to which it is wholly unne-

For though the Mother Country has her own duty

to fulfil, nothing is more clear, than that, as long as

we are wholly dependant on the charity of others, we

shall never effectually maintain and propagate our own

consider it a matter of small importance whether it be

upheld or no? Are not they who remain in a Church

ment upon the property of Churchmen, for the sup-

port of their own religion. The burden would then

It would be at the same time very ungrateful to

offices is observable. Had it not been for the generous

Books for the Offices. Even at present, in some

every man to do "that which is right in his own eyes.

Man, the creature, despises his Creator, and pays him

Yet lest I should seem to discover no bright spots

in our horizon, I thankfully acknowledge that there

are those whose reverential love seems ever ripening,

who are found daily in the temple, blessing and prais-

less reverence than he exacts from his fellow-sinners

It would indeed be only an act of justice, as well as

own charitable institutions.

cessary to conttibute.

ARY LABOURS. (From "Illustrations of the Prayer Book.")

The Prayer Book has been translated into most of intends to perform. Whatever be the causes, the the languages of Europe and Asia, into many of those facts (though painful) are too notorious to be denied, of Africa and Oceanicea, and into several of the aboand to conceal them is to render the evil fixed and riginal tongues of our own continent; the number of permanent. It is evident that much is received, and es annually distributed cannot amount to less than half a million; and, as "God has made of one blood the balance of wealth lies on the side of the Church all nations of men for to dwell on all the face of the of England, yet, after making every allowance, I earth," they thus endeavour by the diffusion of cathogreatly fear that its members, taken as a whole, conlic truth, and in humble dependance upon Him withtribute less to the steady and continued maintenance out whom "nothing is strong, nothing is holy," to unite of their own religion than the members of other relithem also within the fold of one universal and Aposgious communities. In several parts of the Province, tolic Church, "having one Lord, one faith, one bapwhich it might be invidious to name, a large number of tism, one God the Father of all, who is above all, and through all, and in all." port of the Church, or next to nothing. A few indi-

It was remarked at a late anniversary of the London Prayer Book Society, that dissenters in that country, surrounded by all the means of grace, had their little who do nothing are often very well able to afford to prejudices against the Church, but that if they went prevail respecting the value of liturgical forms to the deed, that a doubt could hardly be rationally enter- in the assemblies of the faithful." tained of their importance under other circumstances. Upon the understanding of the untutored heathen, darkened through the ignorance that is in them, the truths of Christianity exert a feeble influence, and line upon line, and precept upon precept, are generally required before any lasting impression can be made .-Something is absolutely necessary to fix their wave'ing and imperfect ideas; and, as might have been anticipated, experience has shown that the Prayer Book is as well adapted to their wants, as if it had been originally intended for them; -teaching them how to pray, and supplying a form of devotion, in which all the fundamental doctrines of the Gospel are fully embodied, and methodically brought before their view; while the short distinct prayers into which it is divided are easily retained in the memory. The late Dr. Morrison, the Chinese Missionary, himself a dissenter from the Church of England, was so strongly impressed with its importance, that he even translated the more necessary portions before he had completed the version of the Scriptures. In a letter to the English Board of Directors under whom he acted, he says,-"I have translated the morning and evening Service just as they stand in the Book of Common Prayer, without supporting it, even more guilty than they who altering only those parts which relate to the rulers of DIVISIONS of CHRISTENDOM and DUTIES leave it? I am unable at present to propose any the land. These I am printing, together with the which His people meet before Him. Millions of worth which His people meet before Him. general remedy with any hope of its being adopted. The only true remedy seems to me to be an assesswished me to modify them, so as to render them more suitable to our peculiar circumstances, but as they possess here no authority beyond their intrinsic excelence, and are not binding upon the practice and conscience of any, and as they are not exclusive, I judged it better to preserve them as they are. Additional helps may be afforded, if they should not be found adequate. The heathen at first require helps for social devotion, and to me it appeared that the richness of phraseology, the elevated views of the Deity, and the explicit and full recognition of the work of our Lord Jesus Christ, were so many excellencies, that a version of them into Chinese as they were was better than to remodel them."

The testimony thus borne, is amply confirmed by facts in reference to the aborigines of our own country, and the experience of church missionaries abroad. An instance of recent occurrence among the former, is thus related by Bishop Polk:-"The lady in charge of the school for the Cherokee nation, and who is a missionary of the "American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions," having laboured among that people for above fifteen years, assured me that she found nothing so well adapted to her purposes as the Book of Common Prayer. The whole arrangement was well suited to impress the truths of the Gospel on the heathen mind, and particularly the regular recurrence of the same language and ideas in the Sunday

Bishop Chase visiting some years ago an Indian tribe discovered a copy of the Liturgy, published in 1787, by the venerable Society for Propagating the The root of the evil no doubt lies in that hollow Gospel in Foreign Parts; and was informed that they had been enabled thereby to conduct their public deworldliness, which makes men prefer the acquisition votions every Lord's day, during a long series of years. of wealth to the salvation of their souls. Indifferent He protracted his sojourn beyond the Sunday following, and united with them in their worship. "By proceeding," he observes, "with all the prayers, as the though they may be Church-goers. They abstain from the Holy Communion, deeming themselves unfit Church has directed, the whole congregation through an aged reader, could join in repeating and offering up the same petitions with myself, they in the Indian, full of such broken reeds, who, when we lean upon and I in the English language. My mind was most favourably impressed towards these poor people; and my attachment to our primitive Liturgy was mightily trengthened by this instance of its great utility on this unholy state of mind. Parental discipline is Without such a help, how much of the missionary labour is lost, like oil spilt upon the ground, without a vessel to contain and preserve it. Had it not been for this Prayer Book, the worship of God would, to all human view, never have been perpetuated to the

According to the Rev. Mr. Yate, "the Liturgy of the Church of England, as translated into the language of New Zealand, has been next to the preaching of the Gospel and the use of the Holy Scriptures, one of the most efficacious means of Christian instruction. It is so simple, expresses so well the wants, both spiritual and temporal, of the people; and like the Bible, from whence a large part of it is derived, it so exactly meets every case, that it comes home to the experience, the heart, and the conscience; tends to awaken the unconverted, and is a source of often be neither Communion Table, nor Font, nor Vesconsolation to the distressed sinner under his convictions, while the more advanced, are edified by the spirituality of its petitions. My mind is more than ever convinced of the essential value of a liturgical seivice, administering the Lord's Supper would not be used in to a people so uneducated, so unused to prayer as the any decent parlour in the Province. The Canon which requires a Font of Stone is neglected in the New Zealanders.

"It is a gladdening sight to see and hear the natives mercy-seat of their God and Saviour."

ing God: who are never absent from the Heavenly Board: whose hand never grows weary in charity, nor Separation can never consist with a thorough discernment and the melancholy conclusion of the absurdity, and devout assembly, even does their love evaporate in words: were Christ again a more attentive, orderly, and devout assembly, even does their love evaporate in words: were Christ again as the grave of vanity, the Madeon earth, these faithful souls would pour the spikenard in a Christian country. The whole congregation ap- after having run about the country on his self-elected run to him.

tice and experience make way for our Church beyond pointed to him. other forms of ecclesiastical government, by the ex- How utterly did God disapprove, through the mouth tance especially to the young and immature Christian extraordinary spiritual gifts, but went out of their and the strength she affords to the native convert. I way, and abused them to the selfish purpose of obabroad, the first thing they would do after making a said practice and experience produced these results, taining the lead of a party. He tells them, that how-

WITH THANKSGIVING.

(From "Sermons for Sundays, Festivals, and Fasts.")

We know who is our Redeemer, and we know that He is our King. We know that He reigns in Heaven. We know that His ministers are with us on earth, and that they do His work not in their own strength, but by His Spirit that works in them, and with them .-We know that He accepts our sacrifice of praise and thanksgiving. We know that He feeds us with the flesh of a sacrifice, of which they had no right to eat who served the Tabernacle (Heb. xiii. 10)—the great Offering for sin. We are come not to the flames and thunders of Mount Sinai, at which Moses himself trembled, and the people could not endure them, (Heb. xii. 18,) but into the Church of God, which is one with the Church in heaven, in which God dwells, and brings us near to Himself, so that we can approach Him readily and constantly by a new and liv-

ing way (Heb. x. 20). Thousands of Churches are one holy Temple in Psalter divided for the thirty days of the month. I shippers, in all parts of the world, are one congregaintend them as helps for social worship. Mr. Milne tion, for they are one Body in Christ. "O house of let us walk in the light of the Lord." Come all ye who name the name of Christ, and gather yourselves together in His name, "to render thanks for the benefits you have received at His hands, to set forth His most holy praise, to hear His most holy word, and to ask those things which are needful for oody and soul." Come and rejoice together in what He has done for you, when His Church celebrates the great acts of His life on earth, or the work of His Spirit in His saints and martyrs. Come and partake of the sacred feast He makes you. Come and join with angels and archangels, and glorified saints, in celebra-

Come—unless you mean to turn away from Him—to show, by your unwillingness to be with Him, that you do not care to be found among His people at the last day. Come, if you wish the joyful sound of His praise to ring from land to land, and the earth to be filled with the knowledge of the glory of the Lord, as the waters cover the sea. Come, unless you are content to be among the people that forget God. (Hab. ii. 14; Is. xi. 9; Ps. ix. 17.)

But come remembering into whose presence you are coming. Come determined to "walk in the light of the Lord." Not as those who walk in darkness and "hate the light, neither come to the light, lest their deeds should be reproved." (John iii. 20)— Come and be ready to live in the light. Submit yourselves truly to Christ, take His yoke upon you, and learn of Him. (Matt. xi. 29.) Remember, until rejoice in Christ, and keep hidden malice in your

of the world and of the flesh. presence. "Let every one that nameth the name of Amen, even so, come, Lord Jesus! Christ depart from iniquity!" (2 Tim. ii. 19.)

STRAYING FROM OUR APPOINTED SPHERE.

(From "The Ministry of the Body," by the Rev. R. W. Evans, B.D.)

Speaking of the same people, Captain Jacobs, of of usefulness, just as the doll is thrown out of the tinual thought, till we were resolved in it, "Is this neglect their own holy cathedral; but no wonder; the East India Service, observes, "never did I witness window by the child that cries for the moon. And to Saviour mine?" And to the end we might find him self is ever rebuked before the embodied presence of

Yet this sad division is not, in my view, the worst on his sacred head, would anoint his body for the peared to join in the singing, and in the responses, apostleship, and intruded with his own will on the of our position as members of the Church in this Proburial, would treasure up his holy sayings, would folwith the greatest possible propriety and devotion.—
duties of those who were posted by the will of God, vince. How fearful soever the evil I have been de- low him, and minister to him of their substance. O Indeed, so intensely interested was I in the Service, after the work of disunion and confusion which his scribing, we share it in common with all parts of the that God would give us to see more of this blessed that it was with difficulty I could suppress my feel- ambition and vanity have wrought, he looks complaworld. It is our common weakness, reproach, and spirit: that he would root out heartless doubt, and ings when the notes of the organ were almost drowned cently and confidently forward to the welcome of Athenians, who were eager "to tell or to hear some punishment. There is, however, among many of the hollow suspicion, and grovelling deceit from among us: by the full burst of these native worshippers, who, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant." It new thing," (Acts xvii. 21 v.) In the present day of possessed with the notion of its own merits, that there surprised at the composure and resignation which he have prophesied in the Lord's name, but whom He produced so happy an influence, the sick man drew nise, any one who thinks to work out of his own from under his pallet of straw a copy of the Prayer station? The man may, perhaps, point to some strations of regard, but whom they almost idolized. Book, and assured him it was that which had prepar- seeming good for a sign, but he shuts his eyes to the And this state of feeling has arisen, not because he is ed him for death. A similar instance is related by positive evil. He may point to following crowds, but deficient in talent, or indolent in study, or because one of the English missionaries to Greece. He pre- does being followed by crowds place God at our head? his discourses are feeble and meagre, incapable of sented a copy of the Prayer Book in Romaic, to the Let him be assured that the man who steps out of his enlarging their acquaintance with divine truth, but daughter of a noble family. The misfortunes of her proper station can no more know the Lord, and so simply because they possess him. The charm and kindred, preying upon her spirits, had impaired her be known by Him, than he who knows the Lord will freshness of novelty in his manner, which was once so health, and she sought consolation in the prayers step out of his station. To do that is at once to attractive, has passed away. The same tones of voice of the Liturgy. During a painful and protracted ill- ahandon the very appointed spot of mutual recog- falling constantly on their ears, weary and pall. They ness, she kept it constantly beneath her pillow, and nition; for where is it, but in the very execution of are restless for a change, and like the pampered epicure the last hours of her life were spent in reading and our duties under his grace, that the acquaintance is sated with delicious viands, they long for an alteration either begun or maintained? For there is required of their diet, and can turn from the most luxuriant Facts without number might be adduced in further proof of this position, for every people to whom a missionary has been sent, would furnish abundant illus- count the daily opportunities peculiar to the station Such a disposition has ever been favourable to trations; but not to increase unduly the size of the in the confidence of faith; in dependence upon divine schisms. Something new has ever been sought after, present work, it will suffice to quote in conclusion, the help, in reliance on heavenly promises. In short, as although every thing new in religion is a grand imperevidence of Bishop Wilson of Calcutta, in whose ex- well might the Jewish priest have sacrificed outside tinence. Whatever does not bear upon it the stamp tensive diocese, the converting power of Christianity the Temple, as the Christian priest offer the sacrifice of antiquity in doctrine or precept, is erroneous. has been of late years, so signally displayed. "Prac- of His body on that spot which the Lord has not ap-

cellence of our Liturgy, her spiritual devotion, her of his Apostle, the doings of men who had even been stability, her safeguard against innovation, her assis- commissioned by Him through the manifestation of translation of the Bible, would be to translate the bat I look higher; it is the Grace of our Lord Jesus ever God may have used them for his purposes, yet Prayer Book; and whatever difference of opinion may Christ which descends on the means of His own ap- their relation to Him, and His to them, is no closer, pointment, and on the primitive forms of devotion, no higher, than what exists between the man and the inhabitants of Christian countries, it would seem in- which from the birth of Christianity, have been used trumpet which he sounds, or the cymbal which he strikes. Are these instruments profited by such use, and are they not laid aside as soon as done with? It THE CHRISTIAN COMING TO CHRIST is possible, therefore, to make a very showy display out of the bounds of our station, and yet be very far from the blessing of God.

The work of his station will always be drudgery to the spiritualist. It is a severe task to the indolence, the vanity, the love of novelty and notoriety, which are generated by his speculative flights; and, therefore, that part of the building which was assigned to him in the edification of the glorious temple of the Lord's body is neglected. Its architecture was too familiar, perhaps only a plain course of stone, while he would be at pointing a pinnacle; and the labour too mechanical, perhaps only laying a stone, when he would be carving one. He, therefore, abandons his work to set up for himself, and builds a castle in the air, a true modern architect's castle, fantastic, incongruous, uninhabitable, and found to be in every body's way. But even this soon makes way for some other fabric of the fashion of the day, equally unsubstan tial, equally absurd; and the builder is succeeded by other builders equally vain, equally giddy, equally babbling the dialect of Babel, equally at home abroad, and abroad at home, and carnalizing the spirit by the proud attempt to spiritualize the body.

THE DIVINE SAVIOUR.

From "Lectures on the First Nine Chapters of St. Matthew's Gospel," by Archbishop Leighton.)

The book of the generation of Jesus Christ. Many great volumes of history have been written of states and kingdoms of the earth, and lives of famous men, and the reading of them may delight and inform the mind; but what are they all, how empty and comfortgeneration of Jesus Christ. This is the gospel, the desireth new, for he saith the old is better." (Luke less stuff in respect of this history! The book of the alone good tidings to all nations and all ages; still v. 39 v.) fresh, and equally good news from one generation to another. Had not the Virgin borne this Son, we must say, all of us, "Good for us we had not been

Now, that so many ages were run by, before his coming, HIS will, who chose that point of time, is suficient reason. But, 1st, We may perceive by this, that the faith of the church and people of God was exercised in the expectance of this promised seed, in whom all the nations should be blessed.

2dly. And the esteem of this rich gift raised (and well did he deserve to be) the desire and hope of the nations. Thus the Lord hath been pleased, in other great favours, to use this way to reveal them in the promise long time before the performance; so, a son feeding and fanning divisions, allured by the glare of to Abraham, and the deliverance from Egypt, and that every meteor, and led on from one illusion to another. other from Babylon long before the captivity.

the truth, that God searches the heart, and knows the preceding ages, as if he had already lived and died the Lord doth not accept them." (Jer. xiv. 10 v.) most secret springs of all you do. Do not a thing and rose again, A Lamb slain from the foundation of "The man that wandereth out of the way of underwhich you would wish to hide; for to think of hiding the world; for he sees through all generations and suc- standing, shall remain in the congregation of the it from Him is worse than folly; it is to deny Him. cessions of times, and all things in them are always dead." (Prov. xxi. 16 v.) Think not you can rejoice in Christ, and not rejoice in alike present to his eye. But in the meantime, while Let us then check a fickle and fastidious temper, as righteousness. Think not you can rejoice in Christ, and do the deeds of darkness. Think not you can the first the church was held in prefiguring shadows, this was their grand desire, that he might appear in the flesh; punishment of schism. still looking and waiting when the day should break, hearts, or deceive your neighbour for gain. - Think and the shadows flee away. And thus in the Song of THE CHURCH OF NOTRE DAME, AT PARIS. not you can rejoice in Christ, and delight in thoughts Solomon may we take that wish (ch. viii. 1.), Oh! that thou wast my brother! And though the time The light of God's countenance shines through all seemed long, yet the vision was for the set time, and creation: it cheers the martyr in his dungeon, it glori- then it spake, and lied not; and he was coming for- blinded, and quite stunned, to the front of the venefies the unknown or despised saint, it detects the ward in the succession of time, hastening as a roe on rable cathedral; an open space, indeed, but more wicked in his hiding-place. Yes, whether he wrap the mountains, skipping from one age, from one one hill resembling a filthy inn yard, than the approach to one himself in the shade of night for theft or murder, or to another: as here we have it, Abraham begat Isaac, of the most famous churches in Christendom, where in the depths of deceit for fraud and filthy lucre, or in Isaac begat Jacob, &c. And this is now the great every kind of filth was allowed to accumulate, and the splendour of wealth for pride and oppression, and wish of his spouse, the church, and of each particular rubbish might be cast, not in secret, but under the carelessness, or in the show of religion itself, to stand soul espoused to him, that he would come again as he great eye of heaven. Not a trace of reverential care well with men by his hypocrisy. It is under this eye hath promised; and he will do so. What a sweet gave token of Christian picty or antiquarian sentiment; that you are called to venture upon holy ground, or echo there (Rev. xxii. 17) of Come! The Spirit says but the poor old majestic pile, neighboured by dirty rather, God has placed you within His courts, and Come, and the Bride says Come; and he says, (ver. cafes and bankrupt-looking shops, seemed left meekly reminds you that you are walking in them, and in His 20), Behold I come quickly; and they resound again, to vindicate its claim of respect before heaven, like

and capriciously torsaken for some imaginary occasion ready to fall on us and sink us, this would be our con- glory. For such a gew-gaw as this, do the Parisians

A FASTIDIOUS DISPOSITION. (From " A Guide to Church Fellowship.")

All men, in one respect, resemble the ancient usually prevalent, and calls for, on the part of Christians, more than usual precaution. It is by no means uncommon for some congregations to grow in a few years tired of the minister, whom they once not only welcomed amongst them with the strongest demon-

and ask for the old paths, where is the good way, and walk therein, and ye shall find rest for your souls, (Jer. vi. 16 v.)

To gratify the corrupt appetite for novelty, men of guided or designing minds have tried, and tried alas! too successfully, every kind of artifice and manœuvre. Spiritual empiricism, has been as rife, as popular, as well attested and recommended, as the quackery for corporeal maladies. Indeed, in proportion to the absurdity and extravagancy of its nostrums. to the hardihood and vain confidence of its experimenters, have mankind yielded to the delusions. He must be slenderly acquainted with the history of our race, and but little observant of what is now passing around him, who does not know that these devices are some of "the depths of Satan," (Rev. ii. 24 v.) whose maxim it is "to divide and to destroy." To sober and serious Christians, it is a source of anguish to witness many of the doings of the present day, which are carried on under pretext of superior illumination and sanctity, to see going forward amongst some sectaries, as much arrogant pretension, pharisaical conceit, boasting of miraculous gifts; and these things supported by artful illusions, and followed by as gross credulity and obstinate folly, as ever characterized any age of mankind.

Let us dread then, the idea of the mental dissipa tion which disposes to such feverish excitement, and which may render us a prey to such wild illusions. Let us fear to mistake the frenzy of the passions for the renewal of the heart. Let us testify a decided abhorrence of the wretched impostors who in order to "make gain of godliness," (1 Tim. vi. 5 v.), are intent upon exciting certain theatrical emotions of horror, and producing in the Church feelings and conduct, which seem to be the renewal of the ancient orgies of demons; ofttimes so dethroning reason from its empire in the minds of the young, as to render them incurable maniacs, and acting the most mournful of all tragedies, without the spectators thinking there was any tragedy acting at all. Let trepid voice. St. Paul lays it down as a characteristic of "Those who cannot endure sound doctrine," that "they heap to themselves teachers having itching ears." (2 Tim. iv. 3 v.) A prudent and faithful Christian will resist all importunities, even once, to desert his pastor, to run after new teachers, however they may be lauded or he may be solicited. If his heart be in the right place, he will feel no inclination to listen to them, "No man having drunk old wine straightway

It is much to be lamented that some professors are so vagrant in their habits, that instead of adhering to their own communion, they are always wandering about from place to place. Every new preacher or new occurrence calls them away from their own sanctuary. By this means they foster the spirit of fastidiousness in which they indulge; they listen only to be gratified and excited; they never profit. "As a bird that wandereth from her nest, so is a man that wandereth from his place." (Prov. xxvii, 8.) Such persons are always, spite of their self importance, the most ignorant in divine things; "ever learning and never able to come to the knowledge of the truth." (2 Tim. iii. 7 v.) They are always captious, carping, carried away with overweening conceit of themselves, "These are spots in your feasts of charity." (Jude 3dly. He was equally from the beginning, in his 12 v.) "Thus saith the Lord-they have loved to you can remember it with joy, because you are doing father's view, for the interest of believers, in all those wander, they have not restrained their feet, therefore

(From Sergeant Talfourd's Vacation Rambles.)

Through such avenues we threaded our way, half Christianity in its earliest days, rising above the scorns But thou shalt call his name Jesus. That is the and the abuses of the world. I was disappointed in name that refreshes the fainting spirits of humbled the size of the edifice, having received a shadowy sinners, that the sweet smelling balm, that the oint- notion of an enormous building, from Victor Ilugo's ment poured out, that draws the virgins to love him; great romance, of which it is the scene; but abundantly sweet in the mouth and in the ear, and life in the recompensed by the sense of dim antiquity which is heart. A Saviour, for he shall save his people from conveys with more hoary power than any pile which I their sins. The Jews were his people once in a par- recollect, not in ruins. Its square grey turrets are the ticular way; but all Jews and Gentiles that run unto haunts of innumerable birds, former generations of How sad a case is that which now so com- his name as their refuge, are his people, and he hath whom have shivered away the crumbling stones for monly prevails, when a man, having excited his am- engaged himself to be their Saviour, whatsoever kind their posterity to "make their bed and procreant bition by a future prospect, proportioned in bril- of people they be, and whatsoever kind of guiltiness of eradle in;" and the low archways over the humble liancy to the tawdriness of his self-conceit, leaves the sins they bring with them. And for that reacon, as is portals beneath them, seem carved out of wood which duties of his proper sphere unfulfilled to interfere with observed, are named in this his genealogy, persons has been charred by the action of fire. The interior those of another, setting himself up as a bishop over grossly stained, and the woman too, is specified, all is naked and gloomy, and struck us with a vault-like great majority of Parishes, not is there even a font of any durable material. Such are the results of leaving at prayers. Religious worship is generally conducted other men's affairs, and is thus at once unprofitable in under the same blot; and one a stranger, not of the chillness. How different from the pride of Paris—the by a baptized native Christian. Their language con- the post assigned to him, and a hindrance in that seed of the Jews; signifying him to be a Saviour of Madeleine, which we visited the next day, elevated on veys in its tones something peculiarly devotional. which has been assigned to another. The proper all nations, and even of the vilest sinners. But we broad platforms of steps, a huge Grecian building of The Confession, the Lord's Prayer, and other parts of duty of his post is too palpable for him, too much know not his riches or our own poverty; therefore we white stone, like an Athenian temple without, like a our beautiful Liturgy, sound in the native tongue, matter of fact and of common-place. He finds it too run not to him. We perceive not that we are lost and gaudy music-room within! The interior is still unreally awe-inspiring. Every morning and evening, material, too much of a confinement for his enlarged perishing; therefore a Saviour is a word of little relish. finished; but all glowing with purple and gold, withthe chief and the slave, the once cannibal warrior, and that duty which clearly the smiling babe, are to be found prostrate before the calls upon him for exertion on the spot, is idly lies upon us, and the wrath that for it hangs over us,

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t TORONTO, t Masters. Ten

THE ARCHDEACON OF YORK will (D. V.) visit the several Parishes and Missions in the Gore and Wellington Districts at the periods mentioned below; when he would be desirous of meeting the Clergymen and Churchwardens of those parishes respectively, with as many of the Parishioners as can conveniently attend. It is requested that such meetings be, in all cases, commenced with Morning or Evening Prayer:

Charal counting			CALL CO.	
Oakville,	Tuesday De	cember	28,	6, P.M
Palermo,	Wednesday,	16	29,	10, A.M
Nelson,		66		2, P.M.
Wellington Square		et		6, P.M.
Ancaster,	Thursday,	a		11, A.M
Dundas		"	**	6, P.M.
Binbrook,	Friday,	"		1, P.M
Stoney Creek.	DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTY OF THE		"	6, P.M.
Elora,	. Monday, Ja	nuary	3,	3, P.M.
Guelph	.Tuesday,	200	Day Street	11, A.M
Calt	DOMESTIC STREET, STREE	uff		6, P.M
St. George,	Wednesday,			11, A.M
St. George,	THE PARTY	- 16	- "	3, P.M
Brantford,	The same of	**		6, P.M
Mohawk Village,	Thursday,	"		10, A.M
Tuscarora,		30.45		2, P.N
York	"	"	66	6, P.M
Hamilton,	Friday,	"	7,	6, P.M
	Commence of the second	A CHARLES		

In our last paper on this subject we endeavoured to draw the attention of the Clergy to their duty in regard to congregational singing, and that especially from a conviction that nothing will be well done, and in the true spirit of the Church, until the pastors of our congregations assume their proper responsibility, by directing and controlling every part of divine service. We will now follow up our suggestions by some observations which will, we trust, help both clergymen and others to make some effectual steps in the right

We would, in the first place, recommend any one who desires to restore or promote congregational singing, to begin by directing his attention to chanting, and that for several reasons.

1. Chanting is much easier to learn than psalm or hymn singing. We have had many opportunities of making observations upon this subject in the course of many years, and we have found many persons who could chant who could never learn to sing a metrical tune; and we have never found a case of the opposite amongst those who had equal opportunities of learning One reason of this is an obvious one, viz., that the chant consists of fewer notes, and departs less from ordinary reading, a large proportion of every verse being simple recitation in a musical tone.

female: for there are many chants which range from D to D, whilst there are few psalm or hymn tunes persons to persevere in attempting to sing, when the

3. The ordinary appointed service of the Church is by an absolute cessation of the voice. the service, permitted or sanctioned, but not commanded. In speaking of the appointed service, I allude of course to the Venite, Te Deum, Jubilate, Magnificat, and other similar portions of the service. -respecting which we imagine there is now no doubt that they ought to be sung wherever it is practicable: the very words of the first of them-" O come, let us sing unto the Lord"—shewing as much in regard to it, and all the others being pointed in the same manner for singing, by a division in the middle, which is evidently not a mark of punctuation according to the sense, but a division for the purpose of chanting.

This last reason is with us the strongest of all; but we gave the others the precedence, because they were such as would most probably weigh with a larger number of persons, as being more obviously practical.

To begin, then, with chanting; the first point is to select such chants as the majority of men and women can sing with ease. In order to do this, we must bear in mind that a chant consists of a reciting note, to which the larger portion of the words are recited, and a cadence (so to speak) at the end of each half of the verse. The reciting note, then, has to be held for a considerable time in each verse, and consequently should be placed at such a pitch of the voice, that it may be easy for most voices to hold it, without strain or fatigue to the voice. Experience has shewn that this will be best accomplished by allowing it to range from F to A; and accordingly, in choosing congregational chants, we should select those whose reciting note does not go lower than F nor higher than A.

With regard to the cadences, we may justly allow ourselves more latitude; but we shall certainly find those chants easiest which do not go higher than D; and those should be by all means avoided which do not mostly lie below that note, or which conclude any portion of the chant with it.

These observations of course imply that the clergyman, or some adviser of his, has some knowledge of music; but it implies no more. The clergyman him-selected for the ceremony: the multitude were colself, or some person he can trust, can easily assure himself by experiment, if he likes, of the practical nature and justice of the advice we offer. There are unsafe, we believe, that so large a body of people few collections of chants which do not offer the means should be admitted into the interior. From a platadapted for the purpose, we should instance "Gregorian and other Ecclesiastical Chants," Mr. Hullah's possibly not quite so tuneful as some others? but they seen in this Colony.

In recommending the first, we must not be understood as deciding any thing on the subject of the Gregorian chants, properly so called; although the name Gregorian occurs both in that and in Mr. Hullah's collection. The truth is, there is not a single correct Gregorian chant in either of those collections; but only melodies suggested by and derived from the Gregorian chauts, but with such alteration, as quite to destroy their peculiar character. And we fully agree with the Editor of the Parish Choir, -that it is much better not to eall our chants Gregorian, until they are really so. We therefore recommend these-not as Gregorian, but-as the easiest chants for a congregation to be found in any collection to be met with in this Cology. The first mentioned collection is to be preferred, both for its cheapness, and because it contains a few double chants; for, whatever the defects of the majority of double chants, we have no wish to

throw them all overboard. Having, then, selected our chants, the next thing is to adapt them to the words. For this purpose it must be horne in mind that the chant consists of two portions,-the former consisting of a reciting note, and three other notes, -the latter of a reciting note, and five other notes. A double chant is merely a repetition of this. The former part of the chant is to he sung to the former name of a verse of the Groral special, samually arranged with copious quotations of had been deeply interested by his remarks, although

will be divided in a similar way: reciting note-" As it was in the beginning, is now, and ever;"-concluding notes—"shall be:"—reciting note—"world;"—concluding notes—"without end. Amen." There are, however, some cautions to be observed;

first, that no stop is to be made between the reciting note and the concluding notes. Some syllable, indeed, should be chosen to dwell upon before the concluding notes, in order to gather the voices together, preparatory to passing to the concluding notes; but no general cessation of sound should take place at that point, -still less should a marked stop be made (as by too

note which may occur in that part of the chant. If one thing more than another has prejudiced rapid utterance of these words, which the irreligion they are, -having supposed that this gabbling pronunciation was an essential feature of chanting. Nothing neglect about holy things which pervaded the whole dral choirs are discovering their error and returning to that more sober, dignified and reverent style of chant-

devout reading. Thirdly, we must remember that (properly speaking) there are no stops, except at the middle and end sung easily by the majority of voices, male as well as the absolute cessation of the voices, but by dwelling upon the word at which the stop occurs,—by swelling the only method by which this country could be apthe note, -and by such an imperceptible cessation of the voice, as may enable the singer to take breath,tant consideration, because we shall not prevail upon if necessary, but not otherwise. This remark we have thought to be more necessary, from having observed a charter ought to remain inviolate; but if a division of act itself is made disagreeable by an unnecessary strain very painstaking choir in this city, who intentionally the endowment should be unavoidable, he thought that

> ther of our city churches, -where it is evidently intended to add to devotion; -whereas, in our opinion, should be adopted. and in that of more competent judges, it only tends to

damp and check it. the nature of a caution, viz.: that in the concluding friends have put him forward for the sake of his vote, notes there is no need of confining a note to a single and not out of any hope that he will make converts to shall often sing the two concluding syllables of "thanks- is no doubt that he spoke with a good deal of natural giving" and "salvation," and the whole words "also," pasture" and "wilderness" to a single note. And so again, if it should be required for the convenient livision of the verse according to the sense, it may be proper to sing two or more notes to one syllable; as tion of the large assemblage, he was heard throughout perhaps in "his" before "also," in "sheep of his pas-

ture."-in "hand maiden." These directions and cautions are intended, not so the subject, as to assist those who know something. Chanting must, we apprehend, in the first instance be learnt by imitation; but attention to our observations will tend to render it more what it ought to be.

We have now brought our intended remarks to a worthy of further discussion. Meanwhile we earnestto put in practice those portions of our advice, which they themselves find practicable.

The subject of Gregorian Tones we reserve for future consideration.

THE CITY ELECTION.

On Tuesday last the Nomination of the Candidates took place in the presence of an assemblage numbering, we should suppose, about eight or nine hundred individuals. The Old Court House was the place lected in the open air, on Church-street, in front of the main entrance to the building; as it was deemed of making such a selection as we are speaking of: but form raised for the purpose beneath one of the side if we were desired to specify any collection as most windows looking into Church-street, the Candidates harangued the audience. There was of course a certain amount of the usual unmusical noises and excla-"Psalms with Chants," and the chants contained in mations; but none of the speakers suffered much from the "Parish Choir," which we believe can be obtained interruption. Although the proceedings occupied at the office of the Church Society. These chants are three hours, and the weather was far too cold to be agreeable, the orations were received, on the whole. are sufficiently so; and they are far better adapted to with remarkable good-temper and patience; each congregational use than any other collection we have Candidate—even the unhappy Representative of the Radical interest-was allowed to do the best he could for his cause; and it will give us much pleasure after the close of the Election next week to reiterate the stateent which we are enabled to make in regard to the mination,-that the excitement of the occasion was perfectly good-humoured, and passed over without any ene of popular tumult and contention.

The Returning Officer is Robert Stanton, Esq., a gentleman well known and deservedly esteemed for his irreproachable political integrity. The Candidates were introduced, proposed, and seconded, in the

DONALD BETHUNE, Esq.; nominated by Dr. Geo. Herrick; seconded by D. Patterson, Esq. Mr. JAMES BEATY; nominated by Dr. Joseph Workman; seconded by Mr. Mathers.

The Hon. Attorney-General SHERWOOD; nominat. ed by G. T. Denison, Esq.; seconded by G. P. Ridout, Esq. WILLIAM HENRY BOULTON, Esq.; nominated by

Dr. Burnside; seconded by Mr. Ritchie. Some of the Proposers and Seconders spoke with ability, and were loudly applauded. We cannot however find room for a sketch of their remarks, but must forcible exposition of his Conservative principles; and proceed at once to the Candidates.

repetition of this. The former part of the Gloria speech, skilfully arranged, of considerable argumenta-sideration to Mr. Bethune's strong statements, and

sung to the words—"Glory be to the Father and"— the policy pursued by the present Administration, dusung to the words—"Giory be to the Pather and ring the last Session of the Provincial Parliament, was was still—as he had always been—opposed to the sung to the words—"Glory be to the Father and the words—"to the words—"to the sand the three other notes of it to the words—"to the Son;"—the reciting note of the latter portion to the word "and," and the five remaining notes to the five syllables—"to the Holy Ghost." The next verse syllables—"to the Holy Ghost." The next verse syllables—"to the Holy Ghost." The next verse sures with respect to Trade, could have prevailed with will be divided in a similar way: reciting note—"As the had always been—opposed to the partition of the University. The Seat of Government highly prejudicial to the commercial interests of this highly prejudicial to the considered ought to be restored to Toronto, and he assured his audience that nothing but he considered ought to be restored to Tor Son;"--the reciting note of the latter portion to the highly prejudicial to the commercial interests of this partition of the University. The Seat of Government him thus to place himself in opposition to a friend—the Hon. Mr. Sherwood—with whom he had maintained the closest intimacy from very early years. ton, and a Poll was demanded for Donald Bethune, But regard for an individual must yield to the higher and more urgent considerations of public duty. The repeal of the Navigation Laws would render abortive the large outlay of capital which had been already expended in the building of ships; the vessels navigating the St. Lawrence, possessed by British owners and manned with British seamen, would be brought into a ruinous competition with those belonging to persons in many is done) immediately before the concluding the United States, who, having larger means, could notes. To illustrate our meaning, we will take the easily break down the rivalry of smaller capitalists in first clause of the Venite, which is commonly divided this Province. The only consideration which the Exin "Pointed Psalters" as follows: "O come let us ecutive had proposed to themselves to counterbalance sing un to the Lord." The result of this division is, this great evil and this extensive distress, was the dithat we have heard choirs who make a distinct cessa- version into our waters, and through our Canals, of the tion of sound on the syllable un, -which is a great trade of the Western States. Now if all the Flour mistake. Chanting is musical recitation or reading, and Grain which had been transported through the Erie and should partake largely of the character of read- Canal last season, had taken the course of our Canals, ing. A better form of the same error is, when the the whole of this produce (and not one-half could be syllable un is simply dwelt upon,—in order to collect reasonably expected), would have realized a revenue the voices, preparatory to the concluding notes; but of only £41,000 a-year. And this was the paltry the correct practice, and one which we observed in an compensation which the Government imagined would admirable choral singer who visited Toronto last year, form an adequate counterpoise to the losses and dis-—is to dwell upon the emphatic word sing, to collect couragements which could not fail to ensue from bringthe voices upon that, and to sing the syllable un briefly after it on the reciting note, before passing to the those of the United States. As to the matter of Free concluding notes; and if the chant has a passing note Trade,—there was no such thing in existence; and, at that point, to sing the unimportant syllable to the so long as the neighbouring republic was wise enough passing note. Similar remarks may be made on the to maintain Protection in favour of its own people other portion of the verse, when the first of the concluding notes should fall upon the word strength: per cent. on the other side upon our commodities, and onsequently the voices should dwell upon the last only four or five per cent. on this side upon theirs, syllable of the word rejoice, with the reciting note,— this surely was not reciprocal accommodation,—thi nging the unimportant words "in the" lightly in was not giving the equivalent implied in Free Trade. Even now the balance of Trade is fearfully against us; passing, either to the reciting note or to any passing and the only thing which enables us to endure this dis-A second caution is, to beware of too rapid an advantage, is the capital brought into the Province by atterance in singing the words which go to the reciting Emigration, and the money expended here from the Imperial Treasury in paying the Army and Navy. If devout persons against chanting, it is the irreverently our situation be so unfavourable now, what will it be when our ports are thrown open for the reception inand carelessness of the last century has bequeathed as discriminately of all the products—natural and manulegacy to our cathedrals. Many persons, indeed, factured—of the United States! In shipping and regarding cathedrals as what they ought to be, than as in manufactures we should experience the same treatment; both in building vessels and in raising and conducting manufactories we have not the means of ad- from our contemporary the Herald. can be a greater mistake; it is simply the effect of that vantageously competing with our neighbours; and the consequence of the abolition of all restrictions upon nation at the beginning of this century, and the cathewould carry our freight, and supply us with their cloth; and in exchange for both would receive our money, ing which was once universal. We must remember, which would be spent—every farthing of it—amongst therefore, that chanting should not be more rapid than themselves. He gave the Government full credit for meaning well in what they had done; but he thought that they had evinced a very imperfect knowledge of the merits of the question, and had acted without conof each verse. Although, therefore, it is proper to sideration. They had not estimated with sufficient mark the punctuation slightly, at any principal stop, care the ulterior results of their measures. Their poespecially in a long verse,—this must be done, not by licy was just the kind of legislation which would give satisfaction at Washington; for it was the surest, and

pended to the neighbouring republic. With reference to the University question, he briefly observed, that according to his view of the matter, the and studiously commit the fault of keeping the stops every denomination of Christians-without a single exception-ought to have a share in the distribution; hat in which the chant is required, whilst that in thich the metrical tune is necessary is an addition to re have observed in ano- by the Government was not comprehensive enough, if

> Mr. James Beaty followed, in a speech which had rather less of the acrimony of his party than we usually We have an observation to add which is scarcely of meet with in their writings and harangues. As his tact and shrewdness, and succeeded rather betterthan could have been expected from a man suddenly finding himself in a position for which he was utterly unfit. Although his own supporters were a very small fracwith the utmost good temper; and even some of his rougher sayings about the ancient threadbare topic of family exclusiveness and favouritism, were delivered uch to teach persons to chant who know nothing on in such a way as to be perfectly harmless, and served rather to amuse than to offend his hearers.

The Hon. Mr. Sherwood in a copious speech distinguished for its remarkable ease and fluency, defended the position of the Government. He addressed himself almost entirely to the objections which had been onclusion, so far as we can see at present; but shall advanced by Mr. Bethune. The extensive commerbe happy to advert more particularly to any portion of cial changes introduced by the Home Government the subject which it may appear to any of our friends justified the Provincial Administration in the course which they had adopted. When protection in the ly exhort all our readers, so far as lies in their power, British Market was withdrawn from Canada, it became necessary to devise some plan by which this country might be enabled to compete with the United States in the markets at home. Whilst the freights by way of the St. Lawrence were so much higher than from the port of New York, to meet our neighbours on equal terms was quite out of the question. The relief so urgently needed by the Farmer and the Merchant would be found in the abolition of the Navigation Laws, for the repeal of those laws would lower the rates of transport. Again, we had contracted a debt of one million and a half of pounds for the construction of our Canals. The interest upon this loan, and the annual payments into a sinking fund to meet the capital, could not be raised unless the trade through our Canals was increased. It was intended to increase that trade, and so to render these great public works profitable, by making it advantageous for the people of the Western States to transmit their produce by this route to the ocean. This was all that the Government contemplated; and they never purposed doing any thing which should bring British ship-owners on se Lakes into competition with the United States. What he desired was to see a numerous fleet of vessels belonging to the adjoining republic, sailing down the centre of the Lake, and bearing a rich harvest of tolls to the St. Lawrence Canals. This would do Toronto no harm, and, by augmenting the revenue, would greatly promote the interests of the Province at large.

As to the University Question, legislation on that subject had become absolutely necessary. He did not wish that this matter should be disputed about at every election; and the whole country was anxious that a final settlement should be made. He thought that the proposition of the Government was the only practicable arrangement. After dilating upon the advantages of it, the Hon. Gentleman said that he could in common justice claim to be re-elected if his constituency had no reason to be dissatisfied with his public conduct. He then retired amid loud acclamations. His address-with the exception of the allusions to Sir Robert Peel, whose policy we in this Colony are not called upon to defend but simply to counteract-his speech, with the exception of these allusions which we thought both undignified and unnecessary-was cer-

tainly a very able production. Of Mr. Boulton's energetic and effective harangue we need not be so particular in our abstract; as his position was not professedly antagonistic either to Mr. Bethune or Mr. Sherwood. He delivered a manly and was listened to-as such a speech deserved-with Mr. Bethune first addressed the Electors in an able marked attention. He was prepared to give due con-

reciting note of the first portion of the chant will be statistical facts and calculations. He conceived that in Parliament he had voted in favour of the Petition

The show of hands was declared by the Returning Officer to be in favour of Messrs. Sherwood and Boul-Esq., and Mr. Beatty.

Under the head of Civil Intelligence will be found the arrangements made for the Election next week.

In another portlon of our paper will be found the atest and most interesting intelligence which we could glean regarding the all-absorbing topic of the forthning elections. From what we can gather, the Conservative party are sure of a decided majority, provided they keep their ranks unbroken, and avoid the fatal error of division. Earnestly do we trust that Col. Thompson has published this latter version himself. provided they keep their ranks unbroken, and avoid the fatal error of division. Earnestly do we trust that no constituency will sacrifice a great public principle to any considerations of a local or personal character. We are sorry to learn that matters still continue in an unsatisfactory state, so far as the Second Riding of York is concerned, but hopes are entertained that some arrangement will be come to which will secure the good cause in that quarter from discomfiture. In the good cause in that quarter from discomfiture. In the good cause in that quarter from discomfiture. In another column will be found a letter from Mr. Price, denying the entire correctness of the assertions made tween Col. Thompson and friends, with some of mine, that we should settle it to-morrow by mutual friends. by Mr. Duggan in reference to Col. Thompsom, and which we commented upon last week. It affords us pleasure to be informed that the latter gentleman is determined to facilitate any measures which may have the effect of ascertaining the sense of the Conservative electors prior to the period of polling. Mr. Duggan has already expressed his willingness to co-operate in such a plan, so that we trust all things will yet turn out in a satisfactory manner. On Friday last Henry Smith, Jr., Esq., was returned Member for the County of Frontenac, without opposition-a propitious comencement of the electional campaign.

Since writing the above, we have received a letter from Mr. Duggan, to which we refer our readers.

THE MAPLE LEAF.

This beautiful Annual, of which Canada may justly be proud, is now published, and more than realizes the expectations we had formed regarding it. In our Monthly Review we shall enter at detail into a consideration of its contents, and in the meantime we subjoin the following judicious notice which we extract

"THE 'MAPLE LEAF.'-The Reverend Professor of Divinity in King's College, in his amusing and interesting little book, Recreations of a Long Vacation, menfrom a disappointment he experienced in a visit paid to the house of a gentleman married to an Indian lady. He says that, on entering the drawing-room, he expected to fird it adorned with various specimens of Indian taste and skill; but, to his surprise, he only found such ornaments and articles of vertu as are usually seen in English

draving-rooms.
"Now, on inspecting the 'Maple Leaf' of last year,

"Now, on inspecting the 'Mapie Lear of last year, we were disappointed much in the same manner as the reverend Dean seems to have been.

"So far as regards the quality of the prose and poetry, it was far superior to the ordinary run of English annuals—a fact to which Sir Francis Bond Head—no mean authority in such matters—has borne testimony, while in the style of its "getting up" it was not surpassed by them.

But it had one great fault—it was not sufficiently Canadian.

"The objection, however, which we have stated, does not rest against the 'Maple Leaf' of this year. It is

decidedly a forest annual, according in character with the golden leaf which adorns its cover and gives it a name. It will be nearly double the size of that of last year, (without any increase of the price)—the plates are superior—it contains several exquisite pieces of poetry poetry which would not dim the lustre of a European reputation,—and a variety of graphic and gracefully-written sketches.

"Altogether, we have been very much gratified with makes its appearance, which we believe it will do in the course of the week, a rapid sale will recompense the enterprising publishers for their trouble and great outlar, and induce them to persevere in an undertaking so creditable to Canada, and so well calculated to raise its charae

ter in England.
"We perceive that it is dated from King's College, notes there is no need of confining a note to a single syllable. On the contrary we must be guided in a great degree by the usages of reading; and thus we shall often sing the two concluding syllables of "thanks-" is no doubt that he spoke with a good deal of natural of the country, and introducing a taste from king s contege, and not out of any hope that he will make converts to and we will conclude our notice by remarking that the 'Maple Leaf' is worthy of its reputed Editor,—a gentleman who is as indefatigable in advancing the literary character of the country, and introducing a taste from king s contege, and not out of any hope that he will make converts to and we will conclude our notice by remarking that the specific has a single shall often single that the specific has a single shall often sin fine arts, as he is prominent in acts of charity and love to his distressed fellow-men."

The following is the Table of Contents:-

- 1. Introduction.
- 2. Celia 3. Scenes on the Lake of Tiberias.
- 4. Bartimeus. 5. Cathedral Music.
- 6. "I will Muse on Thee."
- 7. The Emigrant's Bride. 8. A Canadian Winter Night. 9. Malta.
- 10. The Trapper. 11. Emmeline.
- 12. "Somebody."
- 13. The Temple of Jupiter Olympius, Athens. 14. A Canadian Christmas Carol.
- 15. The Remembrance. 16. The Indian, on revisiting an old Encampment
- 17. A First Day in the Bush.
- 18. The Voice of a Dream.
- 19. Christ weeping over Jerusalem.
- 20. A Chapter on Canadian Scenery.
- 21. The Great Britain.
- 23. Zayda.
- 24. The Emigrant's Home Dream. 25. Lake Huron.
- 26. The Blind Girl.
- 27. The Cathedral of Notre-Dame, Paris.

On Sunday last the Annual Offertory Collection, owards the liquidation of the debt still affecting Trinity Church, took place, and we are happy to add with a most satisfactory result. His Lordship the Bishop of the Diocese delivered an impressive discourse, distinguished alike for its eloquence, and the affectionate and forcible appeal which it contained to the Christian liberality of the congregation. The most substantial testimony to the merit of his Lordship's advocacy consisted in the fact that £101 7s. 4d. was taken up at the Offertory. In the evening, after an excellent and appropriate sermon by the Rev. W. H. Ripley, the incumbent of the Church, a further sum of £10 was collected.

Communications.

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

To the Editor of The Churck.

Township of Toronto, Dec. 21st, 1847. Sir.-I have just read with some concern certain renarks in your paper of the 17th instant, predicated upon publication of Mr. Duggan, relative to a conversation ch took place a short time ago between hims Col. Thompson, about the coming Election in this Riding. You of course infer Mr. Duggan's statement is correct, to which I cannot agree; and feel called upon, in justice to Col. Thompson and to myself, to state, that Mr. Duggan proposed to Col. Thompson to call a public meeting, and to pledge himself to abide by its decision, which he refused, upon the ground that in the present state of the roads few people would attend; but he was not opposed either to Township or other meetings, or to save other mode that with he adopted in order to save er mode that might be adopted in order to co at a fair expression of public opinion; and that he would withdraw should it be shown he was in the minority. He showed no desire to divide the Conservative interest: he was open, fair and candid, and it would have been better had he been met by a similar spirit. I look upon Mr. Duggan's statement to be uncandid and partialintended to mislead the public mind, and to prejudice the

Electors against Col. Thompson.
I remain, Sir, Your obedt. Servant,

To the Editor of The Church. Toronto, December 22nd, 1847.

Sir,-Finding that my statements published in reference o my offers to Col. Thompson, have been represented as thereof, were untrue, and appealed to Captain Price, (who at the moment had just arrived) who said my state-(who at the moment had just arrived) who said my statement was not true, and was not a fair representation of what had transpired on the occasion alluded to. I then took out and read to Capt. Price each offer, seriatim, alleged by me to have been made to Col. Thompson, and asked on each did I make this offer to Col. Thompson. He (Capt. Price) answered in the face of the meeting—
you did. I asked Capt. Price did Col. Thompson refuse
to be bound beforehand? Capt. Price answered to every
one,—including the offer to hold the meeting at his own place,—Yes, he did refuse; but, he added, the publication was unfair, because I did not state therein that Col. Thompson was willing to abide by the sense of the Riding. and would, if the meeting were such as he, (Col. T.) considered represented the sense of the Riding. He would By publishing you will oblige Your's truly, G. Duggan, Jr.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CANADA.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO. THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

Collections made in the several Churches, Chapels, and Missionary Stations throughout the Diocese of To-ronto, towards the fund for the support of the Widows and Orphans of the Clergy in this Diocese:— Previously announced in No. 142, amount... 409 16 51

Eastwood. Carrying Place ent 0 -per Rev. P. G. Bartlett..... Trent Church at Port Burwell 155 collections, amounting to.....£425 9 9½

T. W. BIRCHALL, Toronto, Dec. 23, 1847.

The Churchwardens of Trinity Church, in this City,

beg respectfully and gratefully to acknowledge the very liberal contribution made on Sunday last, by the congregation, towards liquidating the debt on the Church, when, fter a very impressive Sermon, which was preached by his Lordship the Bishop of the Diocese, the large sum of £101. 7s. 4d. was collected at the Offertory. A further sum of £10. was contributed at the Evening Service, for WM. GOODERHAM, Churchwardens.

ALEX'R. DIXON.

Colonial.

(From the Provincial Gazette.) PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

Montreal, Thursday, Dec. 16. His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased

make the following appointments, viz.: The Hon. John A. Macdonald to be Commissioner of Crown

Lands, in the place of the Hon. D. Papineau, resigned.

The Hon. Francis Pierre Bruneau to be Receiver General of

the Hon. Francis Fierre Bruneau to be Receiver General of the Province of Canada, in place of the Hon. J. A. Macdonald, appointed Commissioner of Crown Lands.

The Hon. Francis Pierre Bruneau to be a member of Her Majesty's Executive Council of the Province of Canada.

Joseph Edward Turcott, Esq., to be a Queen's Counsel in in that part of the Province formerly Upper Canada.

Ogle R. Gowan, Esq., to be Supervisor of Tolls on the St.

Lawrence Canals, West of Lachine.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

MEMBERS RETURNED.

Frontenac.-Henry Smith, Jr., Esq. * * Unopposed. ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

TORONTO ELECTION.

St. Patrick's Ward.-Black Bull-Polling commences Monday, 27th, 9 o'clock, A. M. C. C. Foster, Deputy Returning Officer. St. Andrew's Ward.—Shakspeare Inn. G. T. Denison, Jr

St. George's Ward.—Black Swan.
St. James' Ward.—Court House.
St. Lawrence Ward.—Wellington Hotel. Thomas Bell.
St. David's Ward.—Post's Hotel.
Angus Morrison.

Election adjourned to Wednesday, 29th Dec., at 9 o'clock, A.M., when the successful Candidates will be named. West Halton,-A number of the leading Conservatives

this county assembled in Galt on Wednesday, to decide whether Mr. Shade or Mr. Webster should be the candidate for West Halton, at the ensuing Parliamentary Election. The meeting unanimously selected Mr. Webster; with which decision, we believe, none will be more delighted than Mr. Shade. Mr. Fordyce is appointed Returning Officer, and the Election will come off about the 8th of January.

No Address from Mr. Webster has yet reached us. Proba-

bly it is not deemed necessary to lay it before the Electors of Dumfries.—Galt Reporter. Oxford .- The Conservatives of this county have, after some deliberation, resolved to support Mr. Peter Carroll, and that gentleman has issued his address to the electors. on the Radical ticket, it is stated, that Mr. Hincks and Mr. Robert H. Campbell will come forward. It is believed

that the last named gentleman only stands for the purpose of securing Zorra, and will then retire in favor of Mr. Hincks.—

Monarch. Kent. - We have the most satisfactory accounts from this splendid county. The friends of the Custom House Inquisitor are in a sad way, and there is scarcely a doubt that the meddling gentleman will be defeated by an overwhelming majority. A requisition to Mr. Solicitor-General Cameron, signed by the late Member, and ninety of the most influential electors of the county, appears in the last number of the Chat-ham Gleaner, together with several articles, showing the state of feeling in the county, and the disreputable means resorted to by the Radical Candidate and his friends, in order to increase their interest in the remote townships. The Globe which not long since published an account of a meeting in Middlesex, that never took place, for the purpose of influencing that County, attempts the same game in Kent, but not with much better success. The Middlesex fabrication was fully exposed, and the effort in Kent meets with a similar fate.—Hamilton

Glengarry .- We are gratified in being able with certainty to announce that in consequence of the carnest request of a numerous and most respectable body of the Electors of Glengarry. Martin, Esq., has been induced on the Conservative interest, to offer himself at the ensuing election for the representation of the County of Glengarry, against the gentleman who now holds that trust on opposite principles. The views entertained by Sheriff McMartin, we are aware vary materially from those entertained by John S. McDonald, Esq., the present member but we have this assurance that for soundness of judgment, disinterested motives, and purity of intention, the Sheriff now stands on champion ground and we trust that the result of the election will fully confirm this.—Observer.

Stormont and Glengarry. - The nomination of candidates for the Counties of Stormont and Glengarry, and the town of Cornwall, is to take place on Thursday, the 16th inst. The days of polling will of course then be determined upon and made known. It appears to us, that in this District, with the exception of the County of Dundas, the coming contest will constitute a complete trial of strength between the two political parties, there being in each constituency, one Conservative and one Reformer in the field.—Ibid.

the Hon. Solicitor General West, on the subject of the diss tion of the Parliament, and his own course in the representation of the Town, during the short period he has been in public life

of the Town, during the short period he has been in public life. The Hon P. Van Koughuet, was called to the chair, and Peter Stewart, Esq. requested to act as secretary. The Chairman then addressed the Electors assembled in a few words, explaining the object of the meeting as already stated.

The Solicitor General was then called for, and in a long and eloquent speech, during which he was frequently interrupted by bursts of enthusiastic applause, he entered into an able and most satisfactory exposition of the acts, and policy of the present administration alluding to the change in the Customs and Commercial Laws, the expenses of the administration of criminal justice in Upper Canada, the University Bill, the Assessment Bill, and a number of other measures, which have occupied the attention of the Government: be also alluded to the address of S. Y. Chesley, Esq., which had been published to the Electors, and declared that he was ready then, or at the Hustings, to retire in Mr. Chesley's favour, if the Conservative Electors desired it, as it was his determination never to divide the Conservative integral to the succession.

ings, to retire in Mr. Chesley's favour, if the Conservative interest any where so as to admit of the success of a Radical; in the course of these remarks he paid some high and well deserved compliments to Mr. Chesley. It is to be regretted that the Observer, going to press so soon after the meeting, prevents the giving of a more lengthened description of the masterly address of the Solicitor General, though its columns of next week, may contain such.

After the conclusion of the speech the applause was absolutely deafening, and to judge from the tone and temper of the Meeting, there is but little chance of the town of Cornwall, hoisting Radical colours. Mr. Chesley then spoke on the subject of his retiring from the contest and was warmly applauded for the manly and patriotic sentiments which he delivered—Alex. McLean, Esq., then moved that the explanation of the Solicitor General was highly satisfactory, and that he was a fix and proper person to be put in nomination for the town, on the Conservative interest, which having been put from the chair, was carried unanimously, and the meeting shortly after broke up, after giving three cheers for the Queen—the Solicitor General.

and some others.

The same evening there was a Meeting of the supporters of Dr. MacDonald, the Radical Candidate, at the inn of Mr. W. J. Pitts, but it was only thinly attended, until Mr. Cameron's friends after their own Meeting was over, went in to hear an explanation of the Doctor's views which he has hitherto managed most wisely to keep entirely to himself. There can be no doubt of the Solicitor General's success.—Ibid.

Town of Niagara.—A requisition, numerously signed, has been presented to Mr. Dickson, the former member, of which the annexed is a copy:—

"To Walter H. Dickson, Esq.
"Sir,—It having pleased his Excellency the Governor
General to dissolve Parliament, it becomes our pleasing duty to
express the satisfaction with which we have regarded your conexpress the satisfaction with which we have regarded your conduct, as our representative, alike on general and on local questions; and feeling confident that you will continue to act upon the principles which have hitherto regulated your conduct as a legislator, we beg that you will allow us to nominate you again at the ensuing election, when our votes and influence will be exerted to secure your return.

"Niagara, December 9, 1847."

To this Mr. Dickson has given the following reply: "To Wm. Kingsmill, Esq., and others, Electors of the Town

Gentlemen,-I have received your application soliciting me to allow you to put me in nomination as a candidate for the representation of the Town at the ensuing election, and I avail myself of the myself of the opportunity thus afforded me, to express the great personal satisfaction I experience in finding that since I have had the honor of being your representative, the course I have pursued has been such as to receive your unqualified

"If I consulted my own feelings and convenience, I would decline the acceptance of this flattering testimony of your consideration, but when I find a numerous body of my fellow Electors desirous that I should again become their representative, and aware of the various important measures in which the interest of the people of Canada is materially involved that must become the subject of legislative action at the next ession, feel imperatively called upon to accept this renewed expression of your confidence, and consequently consecut to your nominatof your confidence, and consequently consent to your nominaling me as a candidate for the suffrages of the constituency at

e approaching election.
"Niagara, December 13, 1847.

There has been some talk of an opposition, and a requisition has been got up asking Mr. James Boulton to become a caudidate, but that gentleman, we understand, declines the honor of a nomination, in consequence of having pledged himself to the Electors of the County of Haldimand.—Niagara Chronicle.

Northumburgard (The Address of Market Land Consetting Consetti

Northumberland. - The Address of Mr. Meyers, the Conservative nominee, is on our first page. Its tone we admire, with the exception of that part in which he gives in his adhesis at the exception of that part in which he gives in his addis-the spoliation of the University. The Conservatives are non-so thoroughly organized throughout this County, that opposi-tion to them can only end in overwhelming defeat.—Star.

Peterborough Election.—Our late excellent representative.

G. B. Hall, Esq., is no longer a candidate for the suffrages of the electors of this county. The vacant office of Judge of the District County. of the District Court has been very handsomely offered to his by the Government, and he, by the advice of his friends, as after mature deliberation, has accepted the same. The representation of the county, on the conservative interest, is there to another of our columns, that a requisition, signed by a influential constituents, has been forwarded to John Large, the present Warden of the District. That gentlems have doubt of his ultimate success. He is no stranger to the electors. He has long been known to the district, as a man of the highest respectability and worth and He has long been known to the district, as a man of the respectability and worth, and possessing talents for businest which qualify him for the honourable and important station to which he now aspires. By his address, which is before the pulsic, we find that his political opinions differ in no respect from those of our late working member. He is a staunch conservative, and a decided advocate of reform, wherever it is found to be necessary. On the University question, in particular, appropriate the most liberal sentingents, and no where have the be necessary. On the University question, in particular, announces the most liberal sentiments, and no where have we seen the subject better touched on than in the few remarks contained in his address. He is also an agriculturist—himself the owner and occupier of an extensive farm. The farmers may with confidence entrust their interests in his hands. On the whole, it would be difficult to find a person, the choice of whom would do more credit to the county, or one better quarked to enter the House of Assembly.—Gazette.

MR. CAYLEY'S ADDRESS. - Among the addresses which the MR. CAYLEY'S ADDRESS.—Among the addresses which put several candidates in various parts of the Province have put forth, we have none more clear and satisfactory than Mr. Cayley's. It embraces all the main points of the policy of the present Administration, shortly but explicitly. The causes of this dissolution were, the question relative to King's College; the close balance of members in the House of Assembly; and Opfialure of the overtures made to the leaders of the French position. We beg to point out, par payanthes. position. We beg to point out, par parenthese, one set the advantages contemplated by the new bill, "the absence tests to students." The talented and honorable gentlems forgotten that THERE IS NOT ONE SINGLE TEST RECU FROM A STUDENT OF KING'S COLLEGE UNIVERSITY, O institution Mr. Cayley himself occupies the honorable l Esquire Bedell. We would call to his mind also, that Esquire Bedell. We would call to his mind also, the late bills, no provision whatever was made for the MEDIGAL department of King's College. Considering how rapidly hop students in that department have increased, we carnestly hope it will meet with due encouragement. It is the only ment which we fear may suffer from a division of the University ment which we fear may suffer from a division of the University amount which must fall to the lot of any one party or section therefore, if not provided for helical division he made, it must be refore if not provided for helical division he made, it must therefore, if not provided for before a division be

become extinct.

In no part, perhaps of the address, is more talent displayed or the conduct of the present Ministry more ably vindically on the conduct of the present Ministry more ably vindically than in the exposure of the refusal of the leaders of the French Opposition to take part in the administration of the Government. The obstinacy and exclusive objects of this party and admirably shown up in the following paragraph:

"The rejection of these overtures, coupled with the pretent of that party, now disclosed and avowed in the Quelos stone of that party, now disclosed and avowed in the Quelos of the pretent of

manifesto, compels the reluctant belief, that it is the de nation of these leaders not to unite with the Conserv though composing a majority of Western Canada; but to themselves solely with the minority of that section of the vince to secure their own tenure of office, by changing the presenting the constituencies of Lower Canada. Monsuch a proposition appears, when plainly stated, it is ner less, the obvious meaning of the Quebec manifesto; a though covertly, distinctly assented to by a leading mem the Opposition, in Upper Canada, in his recent address Fourth Riding of York."

Mr. Cayley states the "close balance of party" to have art from the refusal of the Government "to accede to the so making provision for the Rebellion Claims in Lower" from the general revenues." These losses in Upper were to be paid out of the funds derived from Tavern but in Lower Canada the funds from a similar source plied exclusively to local purposes;—in other words, Canada must bear her own losses, and half of those of

Canada!!! Let our Conservatives not lose sight of this last fact.

Lower Canadian French Opposition wish to TAX Upper Can
for the mischief caused by Papineau, Lafontaine, Girouard
Wolfred Nelson—and at the same time Upper Canada
bear her own losses also!!! The allies of this Lower Canada
party, including Mr. Reldering of this Lower Canada
Highlight Canada party, including Mr. Baldwin, the Honorable!! Mr. Him. Mr. M. Cameron, Mr. Price, and proh pudor! shall we Mr. Alderman Beaty? ought to be scouted. Conservative all classes should close their reals. all classes should close their ranks, place shoulder to should and knee to knee, and not allow the least division among the until the abettors and supporters of such gross injustice betalle everthrown.

It is most amusing to observe how loudly some of our Radi cal papers sing out, that the name of the Governor Gen should not be brought into play on the occasion of the ensu election. One fellow tells us, "an unconstitutional cry," e Cornwall.—One of the most numerous and respectable meetings that has been for a length of time witnessed in the Town of Cornwall, was held at Benjamin Wagoner's Inn, yesterday evening, for the purpose of hearing explanations from

that the candidates on the conservative side for the City of Montreal have not yet been nominated. The Gazette, yesterday morning, gave some particulars of the steps already taken to ensure the return of two gentlemen who think as we do on political matters. It may appear to some a singular thing that there has been any difficulty in fixing on two fit and proper persons to represent this mercantile community; but when we take into consideration the fact, that the object of the party with the with whom we act has been to induce two merchants to come forward, and that there are so few men of this class who are disposed to enter public life, and who do not look on politics as a trade, we are not surprised at the unwillingness of several gentlemen who have been solicited to represent us. Time enough has now elapsed, and there is no more to be lost; an immediate nation must be arrived at, for the enemy are as active as nen possibly can be: the thing just comes to this -if two merchants are not to be had, we must look in other professions for men who are eligible. The following gentlemen have been spoken of favourably among the leading men of the party, within the last transfer of the party. the last twenty-four hours :—Col. Gugy, J. D. Gibb, George Elder, Dr. Macculloch—any two of whom would, we are convinced, carry with them the unanimous support of the consti-tuents. We have likewise heard that several of the most active of the electors in this city advocate the nomination of a young merchant who is favourably known to most of us, for his energetic action in support of conservative principles at former

The enemy has laboured under similar disadvantages, for Mr. Lafontaine, though reported by his party to be certain of his election for Terrebonne, has been brought forward for Montreal, though not in the least connected with the mercantile body; and if the conservatives had been inclined to follow a similar course, they might have put up Mr. Attorney-General Badgley or any other of the ministry, but, as we before remarked, the main object has been to elect two mercantile men, as there are generally so many members belonging to the legal profession returned to parliament.

There is one thing, however, which we recommend our readers to do, that is, to be in no hurry to pledge themselves to either of the candidates now before the public, under the expectation that is, to be in no hurry to pledge themselves to either of the candidates now before the public, under the expectation that is a proper to the public of the publi tation that there will be no opposition, for an opposition there will be, and one of such a character as the radical party little

Sherbrooke.—Colonel Gugy, C.
County of Sherbrooke.—Mr. Brookes, C.; Colonel Moore, D.
Megantic.—The Hon. Mr. Daly, C.; Mr. Layfield, R.
Beauharnois.—Mr. Weston, R.; Mr. Conolly, R.; Mr.

Quebec City .- Mr. Aylwyn, R.; Mr. Ryland, C.; Mr. Chabot, R.: and report adds Mr. Black.

Terrebonne.—Mr. Lafontaine, R.; Mr. J. Scott, C. Two Mountains.—Mr. W. Scott, R.; Mr. J. Scott, C.

Missisquoi.—The Hon. Mr. Badgley, C.; Mr. Chandler, R.

Shefford.—Dr. Foster, C.; Mr. Drummond, R.

Drummond.—Mr. F. G. Johnson, C.

Port Neuf.—Col. Tascherau, C.; Mr. A. C. Tascherau, D. Three Rivers.—Mr. Polette, C. intmorenci.-Mr. W. H. Lemoine, R.; Mr. Cauchon, R. Yamaska.-Mr. Leveillé, C.

Ottawa.—Mr. Levellie, C.

Ottawa.—Mr. Egan, C.; Mr. Berthelot, R.

Gaspé.—Mr. Christie, C.

Vercheres.—Mr. Lesslie, R.

Montreal County.—Mr. Jobin, R.

Montreal City.—Mr. Holmes, R.; Mr. Lafontaine, R.

Outher Character, M. Charger, R. Quebec County .- Mr. Chauveau, R.

Mr. Colvile has declined to stand for Beauharnois. All sorts of persons are reported to be canvassing that County; it is most probable that either Mr. Brown or Mr. Scriver will be

COLONEL GUGY. - Colonel Gugy has been in Sherbrooke for coming elections. We believe it is generally understood that he will offer himself as a candidate, and we are not aware that there will be any other candidate to oppose him. His success, if he offers himself, is apparently certain. It is understood that the offers himself, is apparently certain. It is understood that his friends in Melbourne and Shipton have given up their intention of bringing him forward for the county, and have signed a disposition to support the present Member. We do not know whether the friends of Colonel Moore still intend to bring him

Since the foregoing was in type we have received Colonel Moore's address.—Montreal Courier.

UNIVERSITY QUESTION.

(From the Montreal Courier.) It is not a little singular that so soon after reading various cotemporaneous articles on the University question, which is, after all, it appears, to be the "cry" at the coming elections, we should have stumbled on the columns of the London Spectator. The writer totally disapproves of of the London Spectator. The writer totally disapproves of any system of Collegiate education which does not include relifous instruction, while, at the same time, he does not think that the subscription to a "test" is at all necessary. Curious enough, these observaions apply almost exactly to the case of King's College, Toronto, as it is at present. There is no subscription to test articles required, and no youth need attend divinity lectures unless it pleases him. In this way the University is even more liberal than is contemplated by the writer traity is even more liberal than is contemplated by the writer of the letter, for while he denies that subscription is essential, he insists that no education can be properly or profitably conducted, in which religious instruction is not included. His exposure of that very absurd argument of Mr. Newman's, that because in the last century the young men turnd out from the great Universities were not distinguished for morality or religion, is to us unanswerable. It is not the fault of the system that the students are irreligious, but of those in authority by whom the provisions of the system are not enforced. The last century was not conspicuous for public or private morality, and as for true, vital religious principle, acting on and influencing the life and character, we believe there was very little in the laud—at any rate not till after the ministrations of Wesley and Whitfield had induced the commencement of that wonderful spread of evangelical light, which has now illumined every Protestant Church in the British Dominions and the United States. We are of those who do believe our ancestors were wise men are of those who do believe our ancestors were wise mennot say as some writers of the present age arrogantly appear to do, "we are wise men, wisdom will die with us annot believe that this is the wisest age of the world, that beus there has been no wisdom, and that after us there will We believe that in founding colleges, and providing for religious instruction therein, our ancestors were actuated by the spirit of true wisdom and religion, and we are very thankful that it pleased Providence to give us pious parents and the opportunity of education where the Bible is thought more of than Voltaire and his fellows. We do not see that because we wish the same advantages for these who the same advantages for those who come after us, we deserve to be called bigots. We have no desire to force the children of others to be educated where our creed alone is taught-Go forbid—but we do say this—if the State is to provide for the education of youth, let us have such a portion of the funds as will enable us to give our children a good secular education in a place where their morals will be attended to; where the principal ciples of what we believe to be true religion will be taught them, and where there will be no possibility of their contact oks upon all creeds with the same eye, places the Almighty
a level with Vishnoo, and the Bible with the Shaster.
We built

We believe that the very great majority of the Anglo-Saxon inhabitants of Canada hold the same opinions that we do on this question. As to the French Canadians, it is simply no business of the French Canadians, it is simply no less of theirs. They have their own colleges, secure vishes to meddle. That they should join the Upper Canada Radicals in voting on the question at all is a gross indecency, to say the least of it; and we only hope, if through their means the evident wish of the majority of the Upper Canadians is defeated, no time will be lost in attacking the Roman Catholic Colleges of Lower Canada and throwing them open to all creeds and classes.

(From the Cornwall Observer.) Of all the questions which have lately agitated the political mind of Canada, there is none, we conceive to which the same careful deliberation should now be given, and none which should so much guide the conduct of electors in the choice of Representations. the University of Kings' College. Our readers are no doubt aware that the Roman Catholic Bishop and Clergymen of the Diocese of Kings' College. ese of Kingston have considered themselves called upon to advise their flocks on the subject, and have accordingly issued an address to the Catholics of the diocese, in favour of the United States of the Catholics of the diocese, in favour of the United States of the Catholics of the diocese, in favour among iversity Bill introduced by the present Ministry,—among olutions passed by them, we find some bearing most in the course they find themselves called upon to purstrongly on the course they find themselves called upon to put, sue for the benefit of the religion of which they are ministers, any settlein one they plainly state that "they shall oppose any settlement of the question, which does not provide adequate means of instruction and supervision for the Catholics of Upper Canada in Canada in connexion with the University"—in the closing resolution they promise "to use their influence with their flocks to prevent any Member being returned to Parliament, who will not previously pledge himself in explicit terms and in the most and and public manner, to use his Parliamentary interest in

stitutionally, call upon the Huron electors to come forward efficiently providing for the suitable education, as aforesaid, of (about three o'clock); there must have been numbers of people tended to have remained silent on this subject, considering that the matter was already well known and highly approved of, but when we see journals exciting the minds of their readers and asking them "to declare how unbecoming it is in members of the Gospel thus to thrust themselves forward on the eve of a coming election," we find that we should not remain silent, and that we cannot refrain from expressing our approval of the conduct of the Roman Catholic Clergy of U. C., in thus taking conduct of the Roman Catholic Clergy of U. C., in thus taking steps so necessary for the advancement and prosperity of their religion. If this subject involved a question of a mere political nature we should be the last to justify the steps taken, but when we find them preserving a becoming silence on all others and acting on this one question only, in which the welfare of their Church and its children is so deeply interested, can their conduct be considered faulty? or can they be accused of meddling with affairs, with which they have nothing to do?—

Our readers are aware that we have until lately endeavoured

But we now think that however desirable such a consummation might be, it will never be obtained. The scheme for erecting a Canadian University has met with but little public favour. Both the Clergy and Laity of most of the leading religious denominations in the country have not only declined to give it their support, but in some instances have emphatically signified their disapprobation. In these circumstances it is evident that no plan of union, even if sanctioned by the Legisevident that no plan of union, even if sanctioned by the Legisevident that no plan of union, even if sanctioned by the Legisevident that no plan of union, even if sanctioned by the Legisevident that hope have been combined, we fear, especially from what has lately been witnessed of the feelings of different sects, that though the semblance of unity might have been preserved, the essence would be wanting, and that amid the rivalry of parties, the usefuiness of the University would be destroyed. Another scheme is now before the country for the settlement

Another scheme is now before the country for the settle of the College question. Under the provisions of the bills introduced last session, it is proposed that each religious body should give to their own youth, at their several Colleges, and under their country of the settlement of the s under their own immediate superintendence, a sound education combined with religious training. A portion of the funds reverting to the purpose for which they were originally set apart will also provide for the maintenance of seminaries, which will prepare students for the Colleges and Universities. There will thus be established and brought within reach, a complete and extensive system of education, extended over the whole pro-It must be understood that there is no further foundation for reporting these as the names of intending candidates than the on dits of our contemporaries; few candidates have yet declared themselves.

It is reported that Mr. L. J. Papineau will be returned for St. Maurice.

The Quebec Mercury says it understands that a requisition has been got up, requesting Mr. Black to stand for Quebec.

We are happy to find, from the Sherbrooke Gazette, which we quote below, that our friend, Colonel Gugy, stands a fair chance of being returned for that town without opposition.—Colonel Moore comes forward for the county in opposition to Mr. Brooks.

From the same paper we learn that there is a rumor that Mr. Childs will oppose Mr. McConnell in Stanstead, and that Mr. H. B. Terrell will also come for the county in the same paper we learn that there is a rumor that Mr. Childs will oppose Mr. McConnell in Stanstead, and that Mr. extensive system of education, extended over the whole pro-

H. B. Terrell will also come forward. It is not generally believed that any opposition to Mr. McConnell will be successful.

Coroner ple as equally as possible. STATE OF PARTIES .- The Radical papers are making desperate exertions to keep up the connection with their French allies yet a little longer. They know well that another defeat like that which they experienced at the last election, must immediately and for ever sever the union which now exists bemediately and for ever sever the union which now exists between the two parties. The French Canadians have been restive in the harness for some time, and with ample reason.

They were promised that the last election would not only result in their favor, but that their already large majority should be considerably increased. A few months proved the fallacy of their hopes, and it was anticipated that when the French became satisfied that they had been miserably duped, they would immediately sever the connection. This was not done, partly on occount of old connections, and to a great extent through the inducements held out by the Western leader, of a return to power as soon as the people had settled down, and the Province had regained its ordinary tranquility. Still the allies are in a had regained its ordinary tranquility. Still the allies are in a a minority, almost hoping against hope. One more defeat, and they are annihilated. Knowing well this fact, extraordinary efforts will be made to secure a few more seats in this section of the Province, but the electors are prepared for them and they may save themselves the trouble. They have nothing whatof the Frownce, but the electors are prepared for them and they may save themselves the trouble. They have nothing whatever to gain, nor a great deal to lose, in the coming contest, but that which they have to spare will be taken from them.—The Pilot, in an article which betrays a great lack of information with respect to Upper Canada, says that he has every contents in seaing twenty Radical mounters from this section of dence in seeing twenty Radical members from this section of the Province. A bold tone may be very convenient, but it is easy to tell whether it is assumed or real. The Radicals bosst-ed before the last election that they would return Members for two-thirds of the Western constituencies, and we give them credit for actually believing what they asserted at the time.—But what was the issue? Out of forty-two Members they secured the return of precisely nine! This fact should teach them the absolute necessity of lowering their tone, or awaiting the returns before they boast of the majority they intend to b satisfied with. The party have no reason whatever to anticipate a change of public opinion in their favor. The questions on which they were once defeated yet exist, and beside, their acts while in power—exclusive, tyrannical, and unjust as they unquestionably were—are still remembered by the people of er Canada. Instead of an Infidel University Bill, we have a scheme of education, sufficiently comprehensive and liberal to suit the wants and desires of the whole Province. The present Government have not felt it necessary, in order to strengthen their own position, to prescribe any class of the community.— This the French and Radical party did. The bill to prevent Orangemen from exercising the rights, and enjoying the privileges, of Freemen, will be remembered as the most arbitrary exercise of power which any government ever attempted; and from men professing exclusive liberality it can never be viewed in any other light than as an act of reckless iniquity which should consign its authors to the depths of political infamy.—
The Pilot knows well that whilst the people have to decide between men capable of such enormities, and an administration whose only crime is that they have legislated too little, there can be no question which will receive the verdict. Our Radical contemporary may endeavor to stimulate the failing courage of his party, and keep their French allies quiet as long as possible, but the time is fast approaching when the union must be dissolved, by the withdrawal of the partner who has the greatest interest in the concern; and when the day of reckoning actu-ally arrives, the *Pilot* and his friends will cut a most sorry fig. ure. They have deceived the Canadians for years, and in re-turn for a cordial support have not been able either to rende assistance to the common cause, or keep its admirers in a favorable position before the country. A feeling of suspicion and distrust prevails in Lower Canada, which it will take years to allay, and an age to remove. The aristocratic defenders of a Feudal system have been cajoled into becoming political agita tors and demagogues, and the very institutions which they are most anxious to preserve may be jeopardized by the voluntary movement of an ill-advised party. The British people of Lower Canada can profit by example, and agitate with ample reason. If their French fellow-subjects find fault with, and bitterly oppose an administration which has respected their prejudices, and maintained their institutions, a change can be effected which, with all their professed liberality, they may not relish.

A government may be established that will render the whole Province British—in laws, language, and local government.—What is to prevent this? Or who can with justice complain? Upper Canada will not be sacrificed, either to Radical agitation or French intrigue, and as men cannot always practice forbear-ance when they are in a position to retaliate: the parties concerned would do well to take warning in time. As for the Upper Canada Radicals they have nothing to lose. They comneed their career without a reputation—they wished to destroy rather than preserve—and as they were scarcely aware of what they desired themselves at the outset, their overthrow would probably be borne with as much philosophy and resignation as political adventurers generally exhibit when the chance are dead against them.—Hamilton Spectator. DARING ROBBERY .- One of the most ingeniously planned and daringly executed robberies of which we lately reme to have heard, was committed, in open day-light, in this city, on Monday last. In the course of the afternoon of that day, Mr. Seely, Exchange Broker, in St. Francois Xavier Street, had occasion to leave his office for about half an hour, and this

short absence was taken advantage of by some expert thieves,

and rescue the Governor-General from the trammels of the present Ministry? Perhaps, however, Malcolm is right. Then hush, ye other babblers, about this "unconstitutional" proceeding. Radicals are infallible, except when they differ;—then, which are we to believe—the Radical of Port Sarnia or the Radical of Montreal? Well, "it whips all!"—Patriot.

CANDIDATES IN CANADA EAST.

Candidates on the candidates on the convencious of the suitable education, as aforesaid, of the Catholics of Upper Canada," in other words they find a beside the Catholics of Upper Canada, in other words they find a beside the Catholics of Upper Canada, in other words they find a beside the Catholics of Upper Canada, in other words they find a beside the Catholics of Upper Canada, in other words they find a beside the Catholics of Upper Canada, in other words they find a beside the Catholics of Upper Canada, in other words they find a beside the Catholics of Upper Canada, in other words they find a beside the Catholics of Upper Canada, in other words they find a beside the Catholics of Upper Canada, in other words they find a beside the Catholics of Upper Canada, in other words they find a beside the Catholics of Upper Canada, in other words they find a beside the Catholics of Upper Canada, in other words they find a beside the Catholics of Upper Canada, in other words they find a beside the Catholics of Upper Canada, in other words they find a beside the Catholics of Upper Canada, in other words they find a beside the Catholics of Upper Canada, in other words they find a beside the Catholics of Upper Canada, in other words they find a beside the Catholics of Upper Canada, in other words they find a beside the Catholics of Upper Canada, in other words they find a beside the Catholics of Upper Canada, in other words they find a beside the Catholics of Upper Canada, in other words they find a beside the Catholics of Upper Canada, in other words they find a beside the Catholics of Upper Canada, in other words they find a beside the Catholi young men, one of whom was known to him as a suspicious character, driving in a sleigh at a quick rate, but who, on ob-serving Colombe, appeared a good deal confused, and stopping the sleigh they paid the driver, and disappeared in one of the cross streets. On Colombe's asking the sleigh-driver why they went off in such a hurry, he said he did not know, but they ar peared in great trepidation, and had paid him half-a-dollar for only driving them from the Bonsecours Market. On Colombe's communicating his suspicions to Captain Wiley, the one he had recognised, whose name is Cameron, and well known to and acting on this one question only, in which they have nothing to do?—

Many attempts may be made to deceive the public on the question as well as on all others, its just provision will, we dare say, be called partial, and its honest and fair distributions say, be called partial, and its honest and fair distributions say misrepresented. No one, we conceive, can be acquainted with the Bill without acknowledging its justice, and we well know that the opposition which it meets, is not the effect of its hopposers considering its provisions unfair, but merely owing to the fact of its having been introduced by a member of the present Administration.

From the Argus, (Presbyterian.)

complice, to whom there was, as yet, no clue, would endeavour to complice, to whom there was, as yet, no clue, would endeavour to complice, to whom there was, as yet, no clue, would endeavour to complice, to whom there was, as yet, no clue, would endeavour to complice, to whom there was, as yet, no clue, would endeavour to complice, to whom there was, as yet, no clue, would endeavour to complice, to whom there was, as yet, no clue, would endeavour to complice, to whom there was, as yet, no clue, would endeavour to complice, to whom there was, as yet, no clue, would endeavour to complice, to whom there was, as yet, no clue, would endeavour to complice, to whom there was, as yet, no clue, would endeavour to complice, to whom there was, as yet, no clue, would endeavour to complicate with him during the evening, a watch was set to communicate with him during the evening, a watch was set to communicate with him during the evening, a watch was set to communicate with him during the evening, a watch was set to communicate with him during the evening, a watch was set to communicate with him during the evening, a watch was set to communicate with him during the evening, a watch was set to communicate with him during the evening, a watch was set to communicate with him during the evening, as to communicate with him during the evening, as well as In the Argus of the 7th inst., we promised to return to this subject, conceiving that upon its settlement depends greatly the future peace and prosperity of the province. This question has long been a cause of contention to rival sects, and a fruitful source of political capital and agitation to rival politicians. On no one have our public mens shown themselves more regardless of the public interests, when these came in competition with their feeling of political partizanship. Any prospect, then, of its speedy and decisive settlement must be hailed with rejoicing by all who have the welfare of Canada truly at heart.

Our readers are aware that we have until lately endeavoured owing to the superior tact shown by the police, they had not a

Our readers are aware that we have until lately endeavoured to preserve the University of King's College intact—to make it a nucleus around which may be formed the mind of rising Canada, and to be gathered, without distinction of sect, the materials from which were to spring our future Clergymen, Lawyers, Physicians and Statesmen—to have in short one grand Provincial Institution, disseminating information, and diffusing education throughout the land.

But we now think that however desirable such a consum—Those in the gellen page. These in the gellen page on Sunday evening last, at the Bishop's Church, which had well nigh been attended with serious loss of life. During the celebration of the evening service, a poor idiot wandered, unobserved, into the church, and her attention being attracted by the brilliant light of the wax tapers on the altar, she suddenly called out, "Fire!" The alarm spread instantaneously, and a scene of indescribable way and the page of the evening last, at the Bishop's Church, which had well nigh been attended with serious loss of life. During the celebration of the evening service, a poor idiot wandered, unobserved, into the church, and her attention being attracted by the brilliant light of the wax tapers on the altar, she suddenly called out, "Fire!" The alarm spread instantaneously, and a scene of indescribable was now think that however desirable such a consum-ALARM IN A CHURCH .- An incident took place on Sunday were speedily blocked up. Those in the gallery pews precipi cated themselves in their fright down the narrow staircases

> Mr. D. B. Papincau, and we have heard it confidently stated that the Hon. Mr. Bruneau will be the new Receiver-General. It is also rumored that Mr. Turcotte will be Solicitor General, and that Colonel Gowan will be appointed General-Inspector of Canals through the Province.—Ibid.

> ALBION PLATES FOR THE ENSUING YEAR, 1848.-We once that the Plates for this journal for the ensuing year consist of PRINCE ALBERT and the CAPITOL at Wash

similar style of engraving, and designed as its companion plate. In this matter we have endeavoured to comply with a very In this matter we have endeavoured to comply with a very general wish, namely, a uniformity in some of our engravings. This object is now fully attained in respect to the print of her Majesty and of her royal consort; and the pair will, when framed, form brilliant ornaments to any parlour or drawing room. Both are executed by Sadd, in the highest perfection of the art of Mezzotint engraving. Prince Albert, being of the same size as the Queen, measures 34½ inches by 23½, and is, if possible, a still more dazzling and impressive picture. His Royal Highness appears in the dress of a Field Marshal of Great Britain; his horse is held by a Sergeant of the 11th Hussars, of which regiment the Prince is Colonel, while the towers and battlements of Windsor Castle appear in the back-ground.—The likeness is admitted to be excellent, and shows the Prince The likeness is admitted to be excellent, and shows the Prince to be a handsome young man of about three or four-and-twenty.

The other plate, the Capitol at Washington, is also in Mez-

ver. The proprietor has great pleasure in presenting this engraving to the American portion of his readers.

The subscribers to the Albion for the year 1848 will have e choice of either plate; but it should be understood, that that the subscription must be for one entire year.
Subscribers, new or old, who may prefer either of the former

plates, may have the privilege of selecting from the following list;—The Queen, Washington, Dr. Franklin, Nelson, Sir Walter Scott, or the Albion Gallery, a beautiful ornament for the drawing room table, containing five smaller plates, with etter-press descriptions.

We shall commence the issue of the plates in the beginning

of the year, but our subscribers must instruct us as to the en-graving they give the preference to. Persons wishing to obtain graving they give the present of their plates immediately, may procure them by applying at the office, but in such cases it is usual to pay one year in advance. TORONTO ATHENEUM -The L'brarian of the Toronto

Athenœum begs to acknowledge the receipt, by the hands of W. B. Jarvis, Esq., Sheriff, H.D., of Bouchette's Works on British America, 3 vols. 4to., with accompanying Maps, in trust for a Public Library in Toronto. Also, of the following From F. W. Barron, Esq., M.A., Principal U. C. College,

From F. W. Barron, Esq., M.A., Principal U.C. College, books to the value of £5. viz., Johnson's Dictionary, 2 vols. 4to.; Life and Correspondence of Sir Isaac Brock; Coxe's House of Austria, 2 vols.; Roscoc's Lives of Leo X. and Benvenuto Cellins, 3 vols.; Schiller's Histories of the Thirty Years' War and Revolt of the Netherlands, 2 vols.; Sismondi's Literattre of Europe, 2 vols.; and Ockley's History of the

From Mr. H. Rowsell, Journals of the House of Assembly, From Mr. H. Rowsell, Journals of the House of Assembly, 6 vols.; Howitt's Visits to Remarkable Places, 2 vols.; Life of Pr. Adam Clarke, 3 vols.; Roscoe's Lorenzo de Medici, 2 vols.; and Keppel's Travels, 1 vol. 4to.

From Mr. S. Thompson, Don's Gardeners' Dictionary, 4 vols. 4to.; Michelet's Life of Luther; Guizot's English Revolution of the Company of Christianian 19 control of the Company of the Compan

ation of 1640; and Evidences of Christianity, 12 parts, in 1 vol. large 8vo. From Dr. Bovell, Natural History of English Insects, folio,

From James Bickett, Esq., a Map of Canada and the United States, published 1776. In this curious Map, the position of this city so long called York is laid down under the name

NOTICE. Annual Parochial Meetings of the Newcastle District Branch

of the Incorporated Church Society have been appointed to take place as follows:-.. Tuesday, January 11, ... 61, P.M. Grafton Wednesday, " 16,...11, A.M And the Annual Meeting of this Branch is appointed to take

place at Cobourg, on Thursday, Feb. 17, at half-past 6, P.M.
The Clergy of the neighbouring Districts are respectfully requested to attend these meetings. JON. SHORTT, Secretary N. D. B. The Clergy and Lay Members of the Church in the United Districts of Gore and Wellington are hereby informed that the Parochial Meetings of the Church Society, in the respective Parishes of the said Districts, will be held at the time of the

Archdeacon's Visitation, as already notified in The Church.— The Annual Meeting of the District Branch, in Hamilton, will not be held before Thursday, the 17th February, 1848.

J. G. Geddes, Secretary. The Quarterly Meeting of the Managing Committee of the

Midland and Victoria District Branch of the Church Society will be holden at Kingston, on Tuesday, January 4, 1848, at 3 o'clock, P.M. T. H M. BARTLETT, Secretary. Kingston, Dec. 26th, 1847.

The Niagara District Branch of the Diocesan Church Society. The Members of this Association are hereby informed that the next Annual Meeting will be held (D. V.) in St. George's Church, St. Catherines, on Wednesday, the 19th Jan., 1848,

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

T. B. FULLER,

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

Midland Clerical Association.

The next Meeting of this Association will be held (D. V.) at the residence of the Rev. Job Deacon, Adolphustown, on Wednesday the 19th and Thursday the 20th January next. SALTERN GIVENS,

Mohawk Parsonage, 13th December, 1847.

PRACTICAL EXPOSITIONS OF THE GOSPELS, by the Rev. W. J. Trower, M.A., 12mo., cloth The above books are published by The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and for Sale at the Depository of The Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, 5, King-street

THE COLLECTS OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND for every Sunday in the Year and the principal
Festivals Catechetically explained, compared with Scripture
and briefly commented upon, with the date and origin of
each Collect amexed, so far as they have been ascertained,
for the use of Sunday Schools, by the Rev. C. Miller, A. B.,
Curate of the Parish of Derrynoose, Archdiocese of Armagh,
12mo., London, L. & G. Seeley, 169, Fleet-street 3 6 THE MORNING AND EVENING SERVICES explained Children and enforced by Scripture, 24n chard & Son, 187, Picadilly. THE CHURCH CATECHISM ILLUSTRATED in a series of Scriptural Examinations on its various Doctrines, by Joshua Dixon, 24mo., Seeley, Burnside & Seeley, Fleet-

QUESTIONS ILLUSTRATING THE THIRTY-NINE ARTICLES of the Church of England, with proofs from Scripture and the Primitive Church, by the Rev. Edward Bickersteth, M.A., Curate of Holy Cross and St. Giles, Shrewsbary, Izmo, London, F. & J. Rivington, St. Paul's Church-Fard

CAPTCHISM OF THE ARTICLES OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND, intended for the use of Schoo's, and containing a plain and faithful statement of the chief points of difference between the Churches of England and Xome, by the Rev Fredk. Owen, A.M., Rector of Killegney, in the Diocese of Ferns, 24mo, stitched, Dublin, Wrs. Curry & Co., 9, Upper Sackville-street For Sale at the Depository of The Church Society of the

Diocese of Toronto, 5, King-Street West.

A HISTORICAL AND PRACTICAL EXPOSITION OF THE CHURCH CATECHISM: design d chiefly for the use of candidates for Confirmation, and of Students in Diocesan traning—Schools of Education: by the Rev. Thomas Halton, s. d. MA., Curate of Liverpool, and Chaplain to the Earl of Lousdies. 1970. date, 12mo.

A CATECHISM ON THE COMMON PRAYER, by the
Rev. Alexander Watson, M.A., Curate of St. John's, Cheltanham Area. tenham, 24mo...
COMPANION TO THE SERVICES OF THE CHURCH
OF ENGLAND, for every Sunday in the year..... For sale at the Depository of The Church Society of

the Dincese of Toronto. HARDWARE.

No. 44, KING STREET, Corner Post Office Lane.

HE Subscriber, having received his full supply for the WINTER TRADE, begs to call the attention of his customers to his new and splendid stock of HARDWARE, which embraces almost every thing in the line, including Silver and Silver Plated Ware, Britannia Ware; Fine Table Cutlery; Coal Scuttles; Fenders and Guards; Fire Irons; Fire Grate

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

Toronto, 16th Dec., 1847.

To Carpenters and Joiners. TUST RECEIVED, at No. 44, King Street, an assortment of CARPENTERS and JOINERS AMERICAN EDGE TOOLS and PLANES, of the very best description, which

To Coopers.

TUST RECEIVED, by the Subscriber, from Rochester, a quantity of Tress Hoops; Heading, Hollowing, Stave, and Champer Knives; Levelers; Howels; Jointers and Shave Ups; of the most approved description. Toronto, 16th Dec., 1847.

To Saddlers and Harness Makers. The other plate, the Capitol at washington, the control of the capitol and striking picture, and gives zotint. It is a very beautiful and striking picture, and gives so vivid a representation of the reality as to strike every obsersion of the proprietor has great pleasure in presenting this capitolic order to the plate of the proprietor has great pleasure in presenting this presentation of the presentati

Trade, to inspect his great variety of Stock, which consists of Common Japanned, Japanned Imitation, Malleable Brass and Silver Plated Mounting, of most recent styles, and complete throughout; English Bridles; American Skirting and Hog Skins; Patent Leather, all colours; American Gig Trees; Brockville Harness and Saddle Trees; Whips; Raw-bides; Shellac Varnish, &c. &c., all of which will be sold at the lowest results. T HAWORTH.

Toronto, 16th Dec., 1847.

FOR SALE.

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

Toronto, 16th Dec., 1847.

TORONTO BUILDING SOCIETY

SIXTEENTH LOAN MEETING.

THE SIXTEENTH LOAN MEETING will take place at the MECHANICS' INSTITUTE, on MONDAY EVENING, the 3rd January, 1848, at Seven o'clock, P.M., when the Directors will proceed to Lend or Advance One Thousand Pounds of the Funds of the Society, which will

be put up to competition in single sums of £100, and in man-ner already provided for by them.

The Secretary will be in attendance at Six o'clock, to receive the Eighteenth Instalment, then due, and to allow Members in arrear to pay up.

By Order of the Board, W. C. ROSS,

Secretary and Treasurer.

Toronto, Dec. 24, 1847.

WANTED,

BY A BOY, aged Twelve, who can take care of a Horse

A BOI, aged Twelve, who can take care of a Horse and Clean Knives and Shoes, a Situation in a Family.—
He has a good character.
Apply, by letter, post-paid, to the Rev. H. J. GRASETT, M.A., Rectory, Toronto; or to Mr. CHAMPION, at this Office.
Toronto, Dec. 23, 1847.

EDUCATION. Studies resumed Tuesday, Fourth of January. Six Masters, One French, and Two English Resident Governesses statedly employed. For particulars, apply to MRS. COATES,

York and Adelaide Streets. Toronto, Dec., 1847.

NOTICE.

PROPOSALS will be received until December 28, 1847, from any person desirous of filling the situation of Keeper of the Commercial News Room, and Acting Librarian for the Athenaeum. Particulars may be learnt on application for the Actionary Particulars may be rearred News Room, to Mr. J. D. RIDOUT, Secretary to the Commercial News Room, or Mr. S. TROMPSON, Secretary to the Toronto Athenæum.—Ample testimonials, as to qualifications and respectability, will

Toronto, Dec. 14, 1847.

HOMILY ON THE NATIVITY, per dozen ... 1 5 A NEW CHRISTMAS TRACT, or the Right Way of Rejoicing at Christmas, per doz.... 0 71 CHRISTMAS CAROLS, or Sacred Songs suited to the Festival of our Lord's Nativity, per doz. 1 2 Ditto, ditto, with Music, Cloth, each 5 0 CHRISTMAS, 18mo. sewed, with Frotispiece 0 3

CHRISTMAS AND CHRISTMAS CAROLS, beautifully illustrated For Sale at the Depository of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto.

WANTED.

A GOVERNESS, who is well qualified to teach the ordinary branches of an English Education, together with French and Music. Apply at the Office of The Church

Diocesan Press.

HE Subscribers to this Association are requested to pay into the hands of the undersigned, or to Mr. Champion, at the Office of The Church, No. 5, King Street West, Toronto, an Instalment of FIVE PER CENT (being the Eighteenth In-

HENRY SCADDING, CI'k., Foronto, 16th Dec., 1847. Secretary & Treeasurer to the

IN THE PRESS, AND SPEEDILY WILL BE PUBLISHED:

THE CANADIAN CHRISTIAN OFFERING:

A COLLECTION OF ORIGINAL SACRED POEMS, BY CANADIAN AUTHORS.

EDITED BY THE REV. R. J. MACGEORGE.

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

quidation of the debt affecting Trinity Church, Streetsville. Price 2s. 6d., neatly done up.

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THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO, PARISH CHOIR,

CHURCH MUSIC BOOK. Published by the Society for Promoting Church Music

ALREADY PUBLISHED-20 PARTS. PRICE-4D. EACH.

NOTICE. THE Subscribers being appointed Executors in the Will of the late Burrage Y. McKyes, of the Town of Peterborough, in the Newcastle District, E-quire, deceased, request all persons indebted to the Estate, to make payment to either

of the Subscribers, without delay; and all having any claims upon the Estate, will transmit the same to either of the under-G. S. BOULTON. CHAS. MERIGOLD.

Cobourg, 6th Dec., 1847. REMOVAL. R. G. W. STRATHY, PROFESSOR OF MUSIC, has M. G. W. STRATHI, APPESSON
REMOVED to CHURCH STREET, North end,
nearly opposite the Palace of the Roman Catholic Bishop.
Toronto, Dec. 2, 1847.
541-4

JUST PUBLISHED. ROWSELL'S DIARY; OR, Law & Commercial Remembrancer,

FOR 1848. PRICE, FIVE SHILLINGS. T is the size of letter paper, and substantially half bound, and contains a blank space for memoranda, for every day of the year, with the day of the week and month printed at the head of each space. The Calendar, together with a great variety of other useful information is prefixed.

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mation, and the forms of application. Principal Office-Hamilt Medical Referee-George Herrick, Esq., M D.

EDMUND BRADBURNE, Albany Chambers, King Street West Toronto, November 15, 1847. 540

JUST PUBLISHED, ROWSELL'S SHEET ALMANAC, For 1848, EMBELLISHED with a SPLENDID STEEL EN

The Royal Naval Hospital at Greenwich, And containing a great variety of Useful Information. Price Two Shillings and Six-pence. FOR SALE at the Booksellers in Montreal, Kingston, Co

bourg, Hamilton, Niagara, and at the Publisher's HENRY ROWSELL,

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HENRY ROWSELL,

November 12th, 1847.

OILS. BARNARD, CURTISS & Co., 111, WATER STREET, NEW YORK.

HAVE constantly on hand, from their HUDSON OIL WORKS, Bleached and Unbleached WINTER AND FALL OILS, of all kinds; such as Sperm, Elephant, Whale and Lard Oils; and SPERM CANDLES, which they offer

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

JAMES BICKET, ACCOUNTANT. No. 2, City Buildings, King Street East, Toronto.

TANE SAUNDERS, of Manorhamilton, County Leitrim Ireland, is anxious to hear from her relatievs in Canada, Address the Rev. W. AGAR ADAMSON, Montreal.

Nov. 5, 1847. DOCTOR O'BRIEN Has Removed to 27, Bay Street,

SECOND DOOR ABOVE WELLINGTON STREET, Toronto, Sept. 23, 1847. JUST RECEIVED,

At the Depository of
THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO. LIFE AND LETTERS

REV. GEORGE MORTIMER, M.A. RECTOR OF THORNHILL. Compiled and Prepared by the REV. JOHN ARMSTRONG, B.A., BRITISH CHAPLAIN OF MONTE VIDEO, SOUTH AMERICA.

King's College, Toronto.

Price-6s. 3d.

OURSES OF LECTURES will be delivered, during the next HILARY TERM, on the following subjects :-AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY, by Prof. Croft. 543-tf VEGETABLE PHYSIOLOGY, by Prof. Nicol. THEORY AND PRACTICE OF AGRICULTURE, by Mr. Buckland.

twelve; and the fees are fixed at £2 for the three Courses, to be instrumental in doing good. But if we published the 11 los. for two, and £1 for one.

It is intended that the Lectures shall be commenced about the first week in January, and finished before the end of March.

Office, after November 1st.

Toronto, Oct. 4, 1847.

H. BOYS, M.D.,

NATIONAL LOAN FUND LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY. OF LONDON, ENGLAND.

A Savings Bank for the Benefit of the Widow & Orphan

Empowered by Act of Parliament, 2d Victoria. Royal Assent 27th July, 1838.

CAPITAL, £500,000 STERLING. Besides a Reserve Fund (from surplus premiums) of about £37,000 Sterling.

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George Street, Hanover Square, London,

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tained at the Office, corner of Church and King Streets, Toronto, or from either of the Sub-Agents throughout the Managing Agent. 536-13 Toronto, 39th October, 1847.

R. HUNTER, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, CHURCH STREET.

OPPOSITE THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL. December, 1847. AN IMPROVED FARM

FOR SALE,

West of Murontario Street, Chinguacousy, No. 25, FIRST CONCESSION, Within Nine Miles of the Village of Brampton, CONTAINING 100 Acres, 65 of which are Cleared and under first-rate Cultivation; a Creek of good water runs through the Farm; there are also two good Wells. There is on the Farm a Log Dwelling House, and a Log Barn, 76 feet long, with other out-houses attached. Also, a Young Orchard, with choice trees. For further particulars, apply to Mr. S. B. CAMPBELL, Brampton Post Office. If by letter, post-paid. Nov. 12, 1847.

T. BILTON BEGS to state to the Gentry of Canada West, that he has by the late arrivals been in receipt of his regular Supply of Choice SEASONABLE GOODS, rendering his Assort-

ment complete as usual. No. 2, Wellington Buildings, Toronto, Oct. 18, 1847. BOARDING.

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

NOTICE. A T a Special Meeting of the Board of Directors, held on Tuesday, the 9th November, 1847, it was Ordered— That from and after the Loan Meeting of the above Society, in

BUILDING SOCIETY.

January next, all New Subscribers shall pay, in addition to the instalments due to that period, a premium of £1 10s. per share

A. B. TOWNLEY,

WANTED, SITUATION AS GOVERNESS, by an English Lady, A in a Private Family. She is capable of giving instruc-tion in Vocal and Instrumental Music, French, and the usual branches of an English Education. She would prefer residing

in the country, References given. Direct, post paid, A. B., Post Office, Upper Black Rock, Near Buffalo, New York.

November 5, 1847. 537-16 A RESPECTABLE FAMILY, residing convenient to Upper Canada College, will receive three or four Collegians, under sixteen years of age, as BOARDERS. Address

(post paid) THOMAS CHAMPION, Esq., at this Office. MORPHY & BROTHERS. WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS

CITY BUILDINGS, (Opposite Saint James's Cathedral,) AND AT 98, YONGE STREET, TORONTO, MPORTERS of Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Silver and

MPORTERS of Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Shiret 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 and Silver hought. 533-52. PRIVATE TUITION. THE REV. J. G. D. M'KENZIE, INCUMBERT OF ST.

PAUL'S COURCH, in this City, is desirous of receiving into his family a few PUPILS, preparing for Matriculation at the University of King's College, and others attending, or purposing to attend, Upper Canada College.

Toronto, Oct. 29, 1847.

536-6 Apartments with Board. MRS. I. B. STREET bas taken the Brick House, No. 59
York Street, where she will be able to provide 6 or 8

Gentlemen with comfortable rooms, and good board. rmitted to refer to Mr. Champion, at the Church

WORKS BY THE REV. ROBT. MONTGOMERY, M. A., MINISTER OF PERCY ST. CHAPEL, LOND Drose.

1. THE GOSPEL IN ADVANCE OF THE AGE: A HOMILY FOR THE TIMES. THEN EDITION, (Preparing for the Press.)
SPIRITUAL DISCOURSES ON THE GOSPEL SYSTEM. THIRD EDITION REVISED. (Preparing for the Press.)
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THERD EDITION.

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A RELIGIOUS ESSAY.
5 THE IDEAL OF THE ENGLISH CHURCH. LETTERS ON RECENT SCHISMS IN SCOT-LAND. THIRD EDITION.

Poetical Works, A NEW AND BEAUTIFUL EDITION THE AUTHOR'S COLLECTED POEMS, IN ONE VOLUME, 8vo., price £1 1s., will shortly be published. It will contain all which the LAST EDITION IN SIX VOLS. does, with Additions, Corrections, &c., &c.

Tunbridge, Orange Co., Vt., Nov. 25., 1845.

A VOICE FROM VERMONT.

Mr. Seth W. Fowle:

Dear Sir—I hereby certify that one year ago last June, I was violently attacked with a cold and cough, with a lame side and stomach, and was not free from a cough during that summer. In December following my cough increased to an alarming extent, so that during that winter I lost about thirty five pounds of flesh, and physicians with whom I advised, could give me no relief. It was thought by all that I should never recover. As my good fortune would have it, in March following, after suffering exceedingly through the winter, I heard of the beneficial effects of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, by way of a friend who had received the greatest benefit by the use of the article, and was inclined by him to make a trial of it myself, and no words can express my obligations to that friend for thus recommending this article to me, and at the critical moment he did, for I had not taken up one bottle before I was completely curred, and from that day to this have not been troubled with a cough. I can cheerfully recommend it to all, as being a remedy of great value, hoping others may be induced to use it, and thus become convinced oi its merits, and perhaps saved from the fatal grasp of consumption.

None genuine, unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

For Sale, Wholesale and Retail, by LYMAN, KNEESHAW &

None genuine, unless signed 1. BUT 13 on the wasper.
For Sale, Wholesale and Retail, by LYMAN, KNEESHAW &
Jos, and ROBERT LOVE, Toronto; also, by Druggists generally. DIED. At William Street, Toronto, 23rd instant, Ann, wife of John Richard Nash, Esq., aged 33 years and 10 mouths.

We have received the communication of R. F. C., which while it demonstrates the soundness of his Churchmanship, does not, we fear, possess sufficient general interest to justify its in-

we have been favoured with the copy of a Speech delivered by a worthy fellow-citizen to a body of Electors in this City.

We are well acquainted with the honesty and uprightness of the Author's sentiments, and know that his grand object is determined—as a matter of necessity—to publish copies or abstracts only of speeches delivered by movers and candidates.

rse may be procured at the Registrar's LETTERS received to Thursday, December 23:

Rev. G. J. R. Salter; Rev. J. G. Geddes; W. Metzter, rem.

e Town

(From Sharpe's Magazine.)

of the branches as, relieved from their burthen, they ragged and wretched, to escape again as soon as his gradually began to resume a less bending position. Now and then a solitary crow might be seen skimming him. its way through the sir, and its clear loud caw seemed a note of rejoicing in the recovered liberty of nature. Justine L'Estrange appeared impressed by the quietude of the scene, and after gazing on it for some time, not far from this place, in a state of decomposition, remarked upon its beauty; adding, "I think I felt it even more yesterday than I do to-day. There was was found to his death, and the general belief is that certainly more animation in seeing all the people proceeding to church; yet there was a staidness in their demeanour which spoke a reverential consciousness of their common object, and made them rather add to, than take from, the general impression of solemnity. "I am pleased to hear your remark, my dear Jus-

tine," said Mrs. Martha Loraine; "I have myself often felt the soothing influence of the scene as a fit preparation for the solemn services of the Church, and always endeavoured to be ready a little before the rest that God who has promised that 'seed-time and har-vest shall never fail;' and who will soon change the sterile face of winter to the rich luxuriance of summer; and, oh, it is beautiful, on the summer Sabbaths, to watch them pouring down from the hills, group after group, winding along the terrace, or crossing the park from the more distant homesteads! To me the interest is, indeed, great. There are some faces which I have known for years, and I still remark them regularly their long pilgrimage. There are the same features which I knew in earlier life, but each year takes from their freshness, - the same forms, but every winter brings a gradual stoop, and an increasing feebleness. red cloak, I recognise again, and they often look less worn than their wearers.

"There are some few striking figures amongst the villagers," remarked Justine, "particularly one old woman with a face puckered into innumerable wrinkles, and a low figure, bent still lower by age, who always walks with her dark linen gown tucked up to display a well-preserved quilted green petticoat, made of some

almost forgotten material. "Poor old Deborah Dison, with her green calimanco petticoat, is indeed a striking figure, and always looks to me like some fantastic, gnarled, and knotted stump of an oak tree," said her aunt; "for she has resisted many storms of adversity, and, like the oak, only seemed the more firmly rooted to the earth by the winds which blew over her. I have sometimes heard it asked of a blighted tree, why is it left when beauty and usefulness are gone? and the answer has been difficult to find. Perhaps, when looking at Poor Deborah, ing than Mrs. Mills." cumbereth it the ground?' for she has long seemed silently joined the party at the window; "surely the through the window, after them. A violent scuffle useless—all who depended upon her for support, or to vicar is more interesting as he walks quietly on his ensued; and it was evident, from the occasional yelpuseless—all who depended upon her for support, or to whom she might have looked for it in her latter days, are gone—she is alone, and, to a superficial observer, are gone—she is alone, and, to a superficial observer, are universe of the ground; yet, the Great Husbandman has an answer to the inquiry. With that hard exterior a change is going on inwardly. She was always a hard-working woman, rising early, and late taking rest; and maintained a decent and steady character; but formerly the Sabbath shone no Sabbathday to her; she was full of worldly cares, and the things of time hid from her eyes the greater things of Eternity. To all that our good vicar would urge on the necessity of attending to the 'one thing needful,' she opposed the immediate necessities of her worldly duties, and years glided by without any impression being made. Deborah was at length a leafless and a withered stump; but gradually the change has been

her peacefully to the grave.' "If Deborah Dison be like a gnarled oak, my dear aunt," said Lucy Loraine, "I think you may compare poor old Mrs. Mills to a graceful willow; she is so fragile, so drooping; and yet there is a freshness about her which seems to adorn her as the willow leaves adorn an almost time-destroyed trunk. Her fair and delicate features, with their placid expression, her silvery grey hair, and her slight tall figure, are almost lady-like, and look as if it were impossible that any impurity should adhere to them; and her clothes, though of the plainest and coarsest materials, seem to have the same quality, and are always strictly tasteful. and clean, and neat. Her white knitted lambs'-wool stocking and well-polished shoe appear never intended to be soiled by walking, and I suspect she has that opinion herself, for winter or summer Mrs. Mills is

wrought, and she now comes to the House of God, to

find there comfort, mingled with repentance for oppor-

tunities neglected, and regret that she has wasted years

of toil uncheered by that light which is now lighting

never seen without her pattens." "I do not remember to have seen her walking without them," said Aunt Martha; "and lightly she used full of fresh holly, and I believe have discovered a to trip in them at the head of her well-ordered scholars, whilst she was still able to perform the function of village schoolmistress. Now that age and infirmity have obliged her to relinquish that post, I am pleased to see the love and reverence with which the young ones still cling to her, and how glad they are to lend her their support to church each Sunday, looking up in her face, and blushing and smiling at her thanks and praise; and I am still more pleased, on leaving church, to see that the young men have not forgotten the lesor other ready to lend her his arm up the steep bank, precept."

"She certainly looks very superior to her situation," said Justine; "I could fancy she had a history attached to her, and was no common person."

"She is not, indeed, a common person. She was the daughter of a worthy simple-minded curate in one are continually flying around us, were not created only of our most sequestered dales, and, with an only sister, for the use of the body of man. They serve higher died young, and left her to struggle with poverty and aright. When, therefore, you behold one of these four infant children, for whom she toiled patiently and choristers of heaven, singing upon a naked bush, amidst common stock. Two of her children-the girls-rewish, but scarcely had they reached their girlhood, when they successively drooped and died. The eldest restraint, and ran off to sea; and the youngest, the most cherished, was an idiot."

"Poor woman!-she had indeed sad trials!"

A CHRISTMAS PARTY IN THE COUNTRY. pleasures. Not so her sister: she, too, was fond of alas, alas! have not yet done for me, what mere instinct the boy, but sickness had made her irritable, and, as does for thee; and want of foresight makes thee more years drew on, though her health improved, this irri- merry, if not more happy, than the foresight of better The snow was melting rapidly away in the park of tability increased, and many and sad were the conten-The snow was melting rapidly away in the part of the snow was melting rapidly away in the snow was melting rapidly awa Kirkneid; and the sun, which had shone so billiamly on its glittering crystals, now looked here and there on frail sickly woman venting their rage at each other in given me; let not my greater helps hinder me from on its gattering crystals, now looked nere and there of any greater neight inder me from patches of verdure which emerged from that covering, most horrible contortions, and the poor mother often possessing an holy security and comfortable reliance patches of verdure which emerged from that covering, and the poor inother often poor inot and had lain safely protected by it from the rude frost exposed to the blows of both whilst endeavouring to and had lain safely protected by it from the rude frost part them. At length decided insanity appeared in his fowls and neglect his children: and shall I suspect the sister and it becomes reconstantly on maid a very superior Stock of WEST OF ENGLAND BROAD-his fowls and neglect his children: and shall I suspect the sister and it becomes reconstantly on maid a very superior Stock of WEST OF ENGLAND BROAD-his fowls and neglect his children: and shall I suspect the sister and it becomes reconstantly on maid a very superior Stock of WEST OF ENGLAND BROAD-his fowls and neglect his children: and shall I suspect the sister and it becomes reconstantly on maid a very superior Stock of WEST OF ENGLAND BROAD-his fowls and neglect his children: and shall I suspect the sister and it becomes reconstantly on maid a very superior Stock of WEST OF ENGLAND BROAD-his fowls and neglect his children: and shall I suspect the sister and it becomes reconstantly on maid a very superior Stock of WEST OF ENGLAND BROAD-his fowls and neglect his children: and shall I suspect the sister and it becomes reconstantly on maid a very superior Stock of WEST OF ENGLAND BROAD-his fowls and neglect his children in the rude frost of the sister and it becomes reconstantly on maid a very superior Stock of WEST OF ENGLAND BROAD-his fowls and neglect his children in the rude frost of the rude frost of the sister and it becomes reconstantly on maid a very superior Stock of WEST OF ENGLAND BROAD-his fowls and neglect his children in the rude frost of the rude fro terior, to escape the chilling sarcasms of the thoughtterior, to escape the chining sarcasins of the thought less and the worldly. There was something solemn finement, where the whole of her little income was to have God for his Father in heaven, who depends less and the worldly. There was something solemn in the gradual fading of the wintry pageant; the air was still and calm, and the silence unbroken save by the heavy fall of some mass of snow which came down watchful care, and became a homeless wanderer, often field, or the barn." at intervals from the loaded trees, or by the creaking disappearing for weeks together, and then returning mother had expended her little savings in clothing

> "No; a few winters ago, after an absence of longer duration than usual, his body was found in the river which proved that it had been long there. No clue it occurred by accident."

"How did she bear his loss?" "Most calmly," replied Lucy. "I went with my mother to see her as soon as we heard what had happened, and found her quietly preparing some little urning; and, in reply to our condolence, she said, Though the first shock was great, the first reflection brought thankfulness to her mind, and proved to her that in this, as in every other event of her life, God had done well for her. Her strongest tie to earth was now broken; and it had long been her chief regret in thinkbeautiful to see the labourers and their wives and children coming across the fields, which no longer yield no one to care for poor Jemmy. God had now protheir sustenance, to pray for continued blessings from vided better things for him than she could have done, and she had only to prepare to follow him.' All this you forget," she continued, with a mournful smile, was said with a quietness which carried conviction of the depth of her feelings, and in a few days she was again at the head of her little scholars. From that feel quite confident that He will protect us." the death of her sister, whose little property she most extraordinary and wonderful manner. The farminherited, she gave up her school."

"How does she employ herself?" arrangements, which are never seen but in the nicest | The mother, and the three young children and a maidtected them, and clothed them, and fed them, through order; and she reads a great deal. Her library to be servant, were the sole inmates. They had retired to sure is not very extensive, -a Bible, a Prayer Book, rest some time; the wind was howling fearfully, and Even the best grey homespun coat, and the once bright says she has all she wishes for, and all that are necessary to comfort and console her. 'If I want to hear listening to catch the sound again, she was startled by His word; if I wish to make my wants known to Him, front of the house, immediately beneath the bedalways find expressions better fitted to present them down together. They first peeped into the room

here the words of soberness and truth." "She seldom stirs out except to church," added Mrs. Martha Loraine, "and there she is never missed, winter or summer. Fair or raining she is seen amongst the first who answer the call of the bell, and in the whence she thought that the noises she first heard had which she says will soon be her last home, but one .- | door which the dog was attacking so violently. to heaven. I think there are none of the many figures | fear, and she did so without hesitation; when the dog I love to watch on the Sunday mornings, more interest- rushed out; and the widow saw through the open door

encouraging the well-doing. I never see him thus always seems a type of Him who has said, 'His sheep | they could. They then dressed themselves; for to hear His voice, and follow him.' ' "We lose something of the beauty of that expression

from our customs differing from those of the east," sheep before him."

"Then I have the advantage of you," said Justine, since in many parts of France I have seen the shepherd leading the way, and the sheep following him, and can therefore fully realize the picture." ing they gave him a breakfast any dog might have en-

"Do you remember Mrs. Hemans's beautiful sonnet?" asked Rosaline :-How many blessed groups this hour are bending, Through England's primrose meadow path their way Towards spire and tower, 'midst shadowy elms ascend

Whence the sweet chimes proclaim the hallowed day! "It always appears to me most applicable to our wn Sunday scene. But," she added, "I hope Mr. Forster will be well enough to come to us this evening as he promised. The day has been so mild he will have little fear of cold, and I am sure Charlotte will wrap him up well, for she always huddles as many great coats and shawls upom him as he can well carry, and he often laughs at his own load, yet does not like to refuse what is pressed upon him by love.'

"Agnes has been talking of the party the whole morning," said Justine, "and she and Laura have both run into the garden to search for a bouquet to deck the mantelpiece. I wonder what they will find."

"Here they come," cried Lucy, "with their hands bunch of Christmas roses."

Glowing with exercise, and delighted with the success of their search, Agnes and Laura entered the saloon, and displayed their treasures, which they endeayoured to dispose to the best advantage. A short time saw the day closing in, and its requiem was sung by the cheerful robin, who gave a blithe welcome to the guests from the vicarage. An arm chair close by the fire was offered to Mr. Forster, but he declared that he did not feel the cold, and added, that the song sons of their childhood, and that there is always one of the robin, as he descended from the terrace, had almost cheated him into the belief that winter was and give practical proof that her teaching has not been departing with the departing snow. "I am almost thrown away. Mary Mills has been a blessing to the tempted to give you something like a sermon," said village, and she has taught by example as well as by he, "so strongly has that little warbler brought to my nind a passage from Bishop Hall."

Mrs. Loraine and Mrs. Barlow begged he would do so, and, after a little coaxing of his excellent memory,

repeated the passage. "The little innocent inhabitants of the air, which was early left an orphan, with a very small pittance. and nobler ends. They often read lectures, to which Mary married the schoolmaster of Kirkfield, and was the greatest philosopher might attend, and be the betfor a few years a happy wife; but her husband, too, ter for them, if he would consider and apply them even cheerfully, assisted as far as she could be by her the darkness and desolation of winter, might you not sickly sister, whose little income was added to the address it in some such manner as the following?-Sweet bird, how cheerfully dost thou sit and sing; and paid her care, and grew up all a mother's heart could yet knowest not where thou art, nor where thou shalt make thy next meal, and at night must shroud thyself in this same bush for a lodging, while the winds shall boy, unchecked by a father's firm hand, broke from all howl through it, and thy feathers shall be wet with rain, or covered with the snow! How ought I to blush, who see before me such liberal provisions of my God, and find myself sitting warm under my own roof, West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, "Even the sad trial of watching her favourite boy yet am ready to droop through a distrustful and ungrow up unconscious of his duties and his privileges thankful dulness! Had I so little certainty of my she bore cheerfully. 'It was the will of God,' she support and shelter, how anxious and heartless should said; and she looked forward to the day when Jemmy's I be! how little disposed to make music for thee or coul would be freed from all bodily impediments, and myself! Surely thou camest not hither without a open to the bright consciousness of everlasting happi- providence; God sent thee not so much to delight, as ness. She prayed and hoped that he might grow up to shame me out of my sullen unbelief, who, under far ness. She prayed and hoped that he might grow up to shame me out of my sullen unbelief, who, under far harmless, and always soothed his wayward humours, more apparent means of maintenance and protection, notice in superior style; also, Fine Linen Surplices.

and, as far as was possible, encouraged his childish am less cheerful and confident. Reason and faith, Toronto, Nov. 12, 1846.

THE WIDOW'S CONFIDENCE. (From "Memoirs of a Church of England Missionary i the North American Colonies.")

I went to attend the sale of the effects of Mr M-, a very respectable farmer, who had died at one of my outsettlements a few months before. He had left a widow, a very amiable and pious woman, and three children, to mourn his loss. The lone widow thought herself unequal to the management of and was now selling everything off except a little fur-

After the sale was over, I went into the house to see her. I congratulated her upon the plan she had adopted, and remarked that she would be sauch more WATCH MAKER AND MANUFACTURING JEWELLER, comfortable, not only in being relieved from the care of a business she could not be supposed to understand, "Oh, no!" she said; "not unprotected, far from it; that I am now under the special protection of Him 'who careth for the fatherless and the widow,' and I time, however, her strength rapidly declined, and on He did protect them, and that very night too, in a house was a solitary one; there was not another within half a mile of it. That night there was a good "Oh! she has plenty of occupation in her household deal of money in the house, the proceeds of the sale. Nelson's Fasts and Festivals, and an odd volume of the shook the wooden house at every blast. This kept Spectator, composing her whole stock; but, when we the poor mother awake; and she thought she heard, in offer to lend her more, she always declines them, and the pauses of the tempest, strange and unusual noises of God's love, she remarked one day, 'I can read it in the violent barking of a dog, apparently in a room in the prayers which my dear father offered up for so chamber. This alarmed her still more as they had nany years are before me, and let my wants or my no dog of their own. She immediately rose, and feelings be what they may, in the Prayer Book I can going to her maid's room, awoke her; and they went to His throne than any other I ever met with. I have where they had heard the dog. It was moonlight, at least partly so, for the night was cloudy; still it was as to the value of life. light enough to distinguish objects, although but faintly. They saw an immense black dog scratching and gnawing furiously at the door leading into the kitchen, from ummer evenings I often see her lingering near the spot proceeded. She requested the servant to open the One other removal she looks for, and that is from earth girl was a determined and resolute creature, devoid of two men at the kitchen window, which was open .-"None, aunt?" asked Rosaline Loraine, who had The men instantly retreated, and the dog leaped now and then a faint and distant bark. The robbers, without thinking that his is the most desirable station or perhaps murderers, had taken out a pane of glass, of life, which thus humbly, imitates the Good Shep- which had enabled them to undo the fastening of the herd, and when the rustic group at the church porch | window, when, but for the dog, they would doubtless stand to let him pass, raising their hats in love and have accomplished their purpose. The mistress and reverence, and then following him into the church, he maid got a light, and secured the window as well as think of sleeping any more that night was out of the question. They had not, however, got down stairs the second time, before they heard their protector remarked Lucy. "Here the shepherd drives the scratching at the outer door for admittance. They mmediately opened it, when he came in wagging his bushy tail, and fawning upon each of them in turn, to be patted and praised for his prowess. He then stretched his huge bulk at full length beside the stove closed his eyes and went to sleep. The next morn-

> door till it was opened; when he galloped off in a great hurry, and they never saw him afterwards. They had never seen the dog before, nor did they ever know to whom it belonged. It was a very singular circumstance; and they could only suppose that came with some stranger to the sale. The family noved the following day to their new cottage in the village. And when my wife and I called upon them, Mrs. M--- reminded me that, when I last saw her, she had told me they were not unprotected.

vied; after which nothing could induce him to pro-

long his visit. He stood whining impatiently at the

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Toronto, June 9th, 1847.

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65, Richmond Street, East of Church Street, Where he will be at all times happy to receive a continuance of

the large farm which her husband had occupied. She therefore took a cottage in the village where I lived, and was now selling everything off except a little furmost moderate terms. Toronto, Dec. 11,1846.

> W. MORRISON, SILVER SMITH, &c.

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531

Montreal, August, 1847.

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Cobourg, July 7th, 1846.

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CROWN LAND DEPARTMENT

NOTICE. A T a Special Meeting of the Board of Directors to the "TORONTO BUILDING SOCIETY," held on Saturday, the 3rd July 1847. the 3rd July, 1847: ORDERED That parties subscribing for Shares in the "TORONTO BUILDING SOCIETY," are required to pay, in addition to the back Instalments and Fees, a Premium of These Pounds and Ten Shillians St.

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November, 1844.

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