

Poetry.

THE LITTLE BELL.

The King is on his death-bed, he bids them call his son, He grasps the scepter of the crown, and points to the throne...

Yet this sad division is not, in my view, the worst of our position as members of the Church in this Province. How fearful soever the evil I have been describing, we share it in common with all parts of the world.

It would indeed be only an act of justice, as well as 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 steadily, render it pecuniary assistance in return.

on his sacred head, would anoint his body for the burial, would treasure up his holy sayings, would love him, and minister to him of his substance.

THE PRAYER-BOOK AN AID TO MISSIONARY LABOURS.

The Prayer Book has been translated into most of the languages of Europe and Asia, into many of those of Africa and Oceania, and into several of the aboriginal tongues of our own continent.

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 prejudices against the Church, but that if they went abroad, the first thing they would do after making a translation of the Bible, would be to translate the Prayer Book.

He is our King, 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.

appeared to join in the singing, and in the responses, with the greatest possible propriety and devotion.—Indeed, so intensely interested was I in the Service, that it was with difficulty I could suppress my feelings when the notes of the Organ were almost drowned by the full burst of these native worshippers, who, from having been once cannibal savages, were now uniting in the praises of God.

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THE CHRISTIAN COMING TO CHRIST WITH THANKSGIVING.

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.

Thousands of Churches are one holy Temple in which His people meet before Him. Millions of worshippers, in all parts of the world, are one congregation, for they are one Body in Christ.

apostleship, and intruded with his own will on the duties of those who were posted by the will of God, after the work of disunion and confusion which his ambition and vanity have wrought, he looks complacently and confidently forward to the welcome of "Well done, thou good and faithful servant."

How utterly did God disappoint, through the mouth of His Apostle, the doings of men who had even been commissioned by Him, through the manifestation of extraordinary spiritual gifts, but went out of their way, and abused them to the selfish purpose of obtaining the lead of a party.

THE DIVINE SAVIOUR.

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 comfortless stuff in respect of this history!

A FASTIDIOUS DISPOSITION.

All men, in one respect, resemble the ancient Athenians, who were eager "to tell or to hear some new thing." (Acts xvii. 21 v.) In the present day of religious excitement, such a disposition is more than usually prevalent, and calls for, on the part of Christians, more than usual precaution.

Such a disposition has ever been favourable to schisms. Something new has ever been sought after, although every thing new in religion is a grand imperfection. Whatever does not bear upon it the stamp of antiquity in doctrine or precept, is erroneous.

To gratify the corrupt appetite for novelty, men of misguided or designing minds have tried, and tried alas! too successfully, every kind of artifice and manoeuvre. Spiritual empiricism, has been as rife, as popular, as well attested and recommended, as the quackery for corporeal maladies.

Let us dread then, the idea of the mental dissipation 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.

DIVISIONS OF CHRISTENDOM AND DUTIES OF CHURCHMEN.

(From a Charge of August 24, 1847, by JOHN, Bishop of Fredericton, delivered at his Primary Visitation.)

Whatever may be the evils affecting our present position, they are not new to the world. Christianity at its origin, struggled with them in a much greater degree. Only it had then one great advantage which we have not. It was then embodied in one definite and acknowledged system which was matched against the world, and which suffered, bled, and prevailed.

It may be said, perhaps, that such differences are of no moment, and are felt to be of no moment by the parties themselves. I confess this is to me incredible. No rational pious persons would form separate communions for what they believed to be trifles, nor founded on their religious convictions. But where is the community to whom their religious peculiarities do not appear of moment? Of so great moment that they are often represented by them as the key-stones to a right understanding of the Scriptures, and of the whole Gospel scheme.

It is again supposed that by the division of Christendom, 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 deal of this energy is exerted against each other, and by that means wasted, so that the web which one spins by day, the other unravels by night, it does not appear that we gain anything by our "unhappy divisions."

THE TESTIMONY OF THE BIBLE.

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.

The root of the evil no doubt lies in that hollow worldliness, which makes men prefer the acquisition of wealth to the salvation of their souls. Indifferent to their own salvation, they care even less for the good of others. They are not properly Church-members, though they may be Church-goers. They abstain from the Holy Communion, deeming themselves unfit to receive it, and perhaps justly; yet they take no pains to become better and holier.

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 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 consolation 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 service, to a people so uneducated, so unused to prayer as the New Zealanders."

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 praising God; who are never absent from the Heavenly Board; who had never grown weary in charity, nor does their love evaporate in words; were Christ again on earth, these faithful souls would pour the spikenard

STRAYING FROM OUR APPOINTED SPHERE.

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

How sad a case is that which now so commonly prevails, when a man, having excited his ambition by a future prospect, proportioned in brilliancy to the tawdriness of his self-conceit, leaves the duties of his proper sphere unfulfilled to interfere with those of another, setting himself up as a bishop over other men's affairs, and is thus at once unprofitable to the post assigned to him, and a hindrance in that which has been assigned to another.

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THE CHURCH OF NOTRE DAME, AT PARIS.

(From Sergeant Talford's Vacation Rambles.)

Through such avenues we threaded our way, half blinded, and quite stunned, to the front of the venerable cathedral; an open space, indeed, but more resembling a filthy inn yard, than the approach to one of the most famous churches in Christendom, where every kind of filth was allowed to accumulate, and rubbish might be cast, not in secret, but under the very eye of heaven.

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THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1847.

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First Page. Straying from our Appointed Path. The Little Bell. Division of Christendom and Duties of Clergy. The Prayer Book an Aid to Missionary Labors. The Christian coming to Christ with Thanksgiving.

Table listing church services for various parishes including Oakville, Palermo, Nelson, Wellington Square, Ancaster, Dundas, Binbrook, Stoney Creek, Elora, Guelph, Galt, St. George, Paris, Brantford, Mahawk Village, Tuscarora, and York.

CHURCH MUSIC.

In our last paper on this subject we endeavored 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 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 both.

2. It is much easier to find chants which can be sung easily by the majority of voices, male as well as female: for there are many chants which range from D to D, whilst there are few psalm or hymn tunes which do not go up to E or F. This is a very important consideration, because we shall not prevail upon persons to persevere in attempting to sing, when the act itself is made disagreeable by an unnecessary strain upon the voice.

3. The ordinary appointed service of the Church is that in which the chant is required, whilst that in which the metrical tune is necessary is an addition to 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"—showing 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 half of a cadence (so to speak) at the end of each half of the verse. The reciting note, then, has to be selected of 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 shown 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 himself, 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 few collections of chants which do not offer the means of making such a selection as we are speaking of; but if we were desired to specify any collection as most adapted for the purpose, we should recommend "Gregorian and other Ecclesiastical Chants," Mr. Hullah's "Psalms with Chants," and the chants contained in the "Parish Choir," which we believe can be obtained at the office of the Church Society. These chants are possibly not quite so tuneful as some others; but they are sufficiently so; and they are far better adapted to congregational use than any other collection we have seen in this Colony.

In recommending the first, we must not be understood as deciding anything 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, that there is not a single correct Gregorian chant in either of those collections; but the melodies suggested by and derived from the Gregorian chants, but with such alterations, 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 call 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 Colony. The first mentioned collection is to be preferred, both for its cheapness, and because it contains a few double chants; for, whatever the defects in the majority of double chants, we have no wish to throw them all overboard.

recting note of the first portion of the chant will be sung to the words—"Glory to the Father and"—and the three other notes of the words—"to the Son;"—the reciting note of the latter portion to the five words—"and," and the five remaining notes to the five syllables—"the Holy Ghost." The next verse 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 too many are done) immediately before the concluding notes. To illustrate our meaning, we will take the first clause of the Venite, which is commonly divided in "Pointed Psalter" as follows: "O come let us sing unto the Lord." The result of this division is, that we have heard choirs who make a distinct cessation of sound on the syllable "us,"—which is a great mistake. Chanting is musical recitation or reading, and should partake largely of the character of reading. A better form of the verse, in order to collect the syllable "us" simply dwell upon,—in order to collect the voices, preparatory to the concluding notes; but the correct practice, and one which we observed in an admirable choral singer who visited Toronto last year,—is to dwell upon the emphatic word "sing," to collect the voices upon that, and to sing the syllable "us" briefly after it on the reciting note, before passing to the concluding notes; and if the chant has a passing note at that point, to sing the unimportant syllable to the passing note. Similar remarks may be made on the other portion of the verse, when the first of the concluding notes should fall upon the word strength: consequently the voices should dwell upon the last syllable of the word rejoice, with the reciting note,—singing the unimportant words "in the" lightly in passing, either to the reciting note or to any passing note which may occur in that part of the chant.

A second caution is, to beware of too rapid an utterance in singing the words which go to the reciting note. If one thing more than another has prejudiced devout persons against chanting, it is the irreverently rapid utterance of these words, which the irreligion and carelessness of the last century has bequeathed as a legacy to our cathedrals. Many persons, indeed, regarding cathedrals as what they ought to be, than as they are,—having supposed that this gabbling pronunciation was an essential feature of chanting. Nothing can be a greater mistake; it is simply the effect of that neglect about holy things which pervaded the whole nation at the beginning of this century, and the cathedral choir are discovering their error and returning to that more sober, dignified and reverent style of chanting which was once universal. We must remember, therefore, that chanting should not be more rapid than devout reading.

Thirdly, we must remember that (properly speaking) there are no stops, except at the middle and end of each verse. Although, therefore, it is proper to mark the punctuation slightly, at any principal stop, especially in a long verse,—this must be done, not by the absolute cessation of the voices, but by dwelling upon the word at which the stop occurs,—by dwelling upon the note,—and by such an imperceptible cessation of the voice, as may enable the singer to take breath,—if necessary, but not otherwise. This remark we have thought to be more necessary, from having observed a very painful choir in this city, who intentionally and studiously commit the fault of keeping the steps by an absolute cessation of the voice.

Fourthly, the concluding notes should not be sung too slow. This is a fault we have observed in another of our city churches,—where it is evidently intended to add to devotion;—whereas, in our opinion, and in that of more competent judges, it only tends to damp and check it. We have an observation to add which is scarcely of the nature of a caution, viz: that in the concluding 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 find the two concluding syllables of "thanksgiving" 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 division of the verse according to the sense, it may be proper to sing two or more notes to one syllable; as perhaps in "his" before "also," in "sheep of his pasture,"—in "hand maiden."

These directions and cautions are intended, not so much to teach persons to chant who know nothing on 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 conclusion, so far as we can see at present; but shall be happy to advert more particularly to any portion of the subject which it may appear to any of our friends worthy of further discussion. Meanwhile we earnestly exhort all our readers, so far as lies in their power, to 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 selected for the ceremony: the multitude were collected in the open air, on Church-street, in front of the main entrance to the building; as it was deemed unsafe, we believe, that so large a body of people should be admitted into the interior. From a platform raised for the purpose beneath one of the side windows looking into Church-street, the Candidates harangued the audience. There was of course a certain amount of the usual unimportant noises and exclamations of the speakers, and the shouts contained in the "Parish Choir," which we believe can be obtained at the office of the Church Society. These chants are possibly not quite so tuneful as some others; but they are sufficiently so; and they are far better adapted to congregational use than any other collection we have seen in this Colony.

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Having, then, selected our chants, the next thing is to adapt them to the words. For this purpose it must be borne 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 be sung to the former half of a verse of the Gloria Patri, for instance, and the latter to the latter: the

statistical facts and calculations. He conceived that the policy pursued by the present Administration, during the last Session of the Provincial Parliament, was highly prejudicial to the commercial interests of this Colony; and he assured his audience that nothing but a strong conviction of the unsoundness of their measures with respect to Trade, could have prevailed with him thus to place himself in opposition to a friend—the Hon. Mr. Sherwood—with whom he had maintained the closest intimacy with very early years. 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 the United States, who, having larger means, could easily break down the rivalry of smaller capitalists in this Province. The only consideration which the Executive had proposed to themselves to counterbalance this great evil and this extensive distress, was the diversion into our waters, and through our Canals, of the trade of the Western States. Now if all the Flour and Grain which had been transported through the Erie Canal last season, had taken the course of our Canals, the whole of this produce (and not one-half could be reasonably expected), would have realized a revenue of only £41,000 a-year. And this was the paltry compensation which the Government imagined would form an adequate counterpoise to the losses and discouragements which could not fail to ensue from bringing our ship-owners into a hopeless competition with those of the United States. As to the matter of Free Trade,—there was no such thing in existence; and, so long as the neighbouring republic was wise enough to maintain Protection in favour of its own people, there could not be any Free Trade. Twenty or thirty per cent. on the other side upon our commodities, and only four or five per cent. on this side upon theirs,—this surely was not reciprocal accommodation,—this was not giving the equivalent implied in Free Trade. Even now the balance of Trade is fearfully against us; and the only thing which enables us to endure this disadvantage, is the capital brought into the Province by Emigration, and the money expended here for the Imperial Treasury in paying the Army and Navy. If our situation be so unfavourable now, what will it be when our ports are thrown open for the reception indiscriminately of all the products—natural and manufactured—of the United States! In shipping and in manufactures we should experience the same treatment; both in building vessels and in raising and conducting manufactures we have not the means of advantageously competing with our neighbours; and the consequence of the abolition of all restrictions upon Navigation and Trade would simply be this,—they would carry our freight, and supply us with their cloth; and in exchange for both would receive our money, which would be spent—every farthing of it—amongst 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 consideration. They had not estimated with sufficient care the ulterior results of their measures. Their policy was just the kind of legislation which would give satisfaction at Washington; for it was the surest, and the only method by which this country could be appended to the neighbouring republic.

With reference to the University question, he briefly observed, that according to his view of the matter, the charter ought to remain inviolate; but if a division of the endowment should be unavoidable, he thought that every denomination of Christians—without a single exception—ought to have a share in the distribution; and, therefore, in his opinion, the measure proposed by the Government was not comprehensive enough, if it were once determined that the principle of division should be adopted.

Mr. James Beatty followed, in a speech which had rather less of the acrimony of his party than we usually meet with in their writings and harangues. As his friends have put him forward for the sake of his vote, and not out of any hope that he will make converts to his doctrines by his eloquence, we will not take the trouble to enter into the details of his oration. There is no doubt that he spoke with a good deal of natural tact and shrewdness, and succeeded rather better than could have been expected from a man suddenly flitting himself in a position for which he was utterly unfit. Although his own supporters were a very small fraction of the large assemblage, he was heard throughout with the utmost good temper; and even some of his rougher sayings about the ancient threasure topic of family exclusiveness and favouritism, were delivered 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 advanced by Mr. Bethune. The extensive commercial changes introduced by the Home Government justified the Provincial Administration in the course which they had adopted. When protection in the 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 supposed that anything which should bring British ship-owners on these 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 furs 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 certainly 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 forcible exposition of his Conservative principles; and was listened to—as such a speech deserved—with marked attention. He was prepared to give due consideration to Mr. Bethune's strong statements, and had been deeply interested by his remarks, although

in Parliament he had voted in favour of the Petition praying for the repeal of the Navigation Laws. He was still—as he had always been—opposed to the partition of the University. The Seat of Government he considered ought to be restored to Toronto, and his influence in the Parliament should be exerted to effect this change. The show of hands was declared by the Returning Officer to be in favour of Messrs. Sherwood and Boulton, and a Poll was demanded for Donald Bethune, Esq., and Mr. Beatty. Under the head of Civil Intelligence will be found the arrangements made for the Election next week.

THE ELECTIONS. In another portion of our paper will be found the latest and most interesting intelligence which we could glean regarding the all-absorbing topic of the forthcoming 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 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 another column will be found a letter from Mr. Price, denying the entire correctness of the assertions made by Mr. Duggan in reference to Col. Thompson, 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 commencement of the electoral 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 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 from our contemporary the Herald. "THE MAPLE LEAF."—The Reverend Professor of Divinity in King's College, in his amusing and interesting little book, "Recreations of a Long Vacation," mentions a disappointment he experienced in a visit paid to the house of a gentleman married to an Indian lady. He expected to find 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 drawing-rooms. "Now," says the author, "I was 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 it '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 our inspection of the sheets, and we trust that, when it 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 outlay, and induce them to persevere in an undertaking so creditable to Canada, and so well calculated to raise its character."

"We perceive that it is dated from King's College, 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 for the 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 Trade. 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. 22. Song. 23. Zayda. 24. The Emigrant's Home Dream. 25. Lake Huron. 26. The Blind Girl. 27. The Cathedral of Notre-Dame, Paris.

TRINITY CHURCH. On Sunday last the Annual Offertory Collection, towards the liquidation of the debt still affecting Trinity Church, took place, and we are happy to add that with a most satisfactory result. His Lordship the Bishop of the Diocese delivered an impressive discourse, distinguished alike for its eloquence, and its 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 periodicals, and to apprise our readers that we are not responsible for the opinions of our Correspondents.—ED. CHURCH.] To the Editor of The Church. Township of Toronto, Dec. 21st, 1847. Sir,—I have just read with some concern certain remarks in your paper of the 17th inst., predicated upon a publication of Mr. Duggan, relative to a conversation which took place a short time ago between himself and Mr. Sherwood, in reference to the representation of the County of Frontenac, against the gentleman who now holds that trust on opposite principles. The views entertained by Sheriff McMurrin, 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 *Chatham Gleaner*, together with several articles, showing the state of feeling in the county, and the desperate means resorted to by the Radical Party, 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, attempted the same game in Kent, but not with much better success. The Middlesex fabrication was fully exposed, and the effort in Kent met with a similar fate.—*Hamilton Spectator*.

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To the Editor of The Church. Toronto, December 22nd, 1847. Sir,—Finding that my statements published in reference to my offers to Col. Thompson, have been represented as incorrect, and that too by a party to whom I myself have referred for the accuracy, it becomes my duty to inform the public, that at the meeting called for and held on Saturday last, at Brampton, Col. Thompson attended, and openly declared to the meeting that my statement in reference to the offers made by me to him, and his refusal thereof, were untrue, and applied to Captain Price, (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, and he 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 the Col. T. considered represented the sense of the Riding, he would have then consulted his friends, and be guided by them. Col. Thompson has published this latter version himself. I will only add, that I openly offered to the meeting then assembled, to be bound by its decision, which Colonel Thompson refused; and I openly repeated and reiterated over and over again, to preclude mistake, to the meeting, every offer that I had made to Col. Thompson, and read each from the document I had published. He accepted of none of them, but proposed a canvass of the Riding throughout, and said he would be willing to be bound by the result. This was not generally approved as practicable. However, it was, apart from the meeting, arranged between Col. Thompson and friends, of whose name, that we should settle it to-morrow by mutual friends. By publishing you will be obliged, Yours truly, G. DUGGAN, Jr.

Yours truly, G. DUGGAN, Jr.

ECCLIASTICAL 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 Toronto, 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 8 5 d. Emily—per Rev. Robert Harding... 1 0 0 Pt. Paul's Church, Woodstock... 43 19 6 Christ's Church, Huntingdon... 6 6 3 Moore, Sarina, and Plymouth... 0 7 9 Eastwood... 0 7 5 —per H. C. Barwick, Esq., Treasurer... 7 1 11 Carrying Place... 0 12 8 —per Rev. P. G. Bartlett... 1 2 8 Church at Port Barwell... —per Rev. T. B. Read... 0 7 6 Brook—per Rev. R. Garrett... 0 6 3 —per Rev. G. J. R. Satter... 5 15 0

155 collections, amounting to... £425 9 9 1/2 T. W. BIRCHALL, Treasurer. Toronto, Dec. 23, 1847.

TRINITY CHURCH. 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, after a very impressive Sermon, the Rev. Wm. H. Ripley, 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 the same purpose. Wm. GODEFRAN, } Churchwardens. ALEX. N. DIXON, }

Colonial. (From the Provincial Gazette.) PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Montreal, Thursday, Dec. 16. His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to 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 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 Edouard Turcot, Esq., to be a Queen's Counsel 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. [R. C. * Unopposed. ELECTION INTELLIGENCE. TORONTO ELECTION. St. Patrick's Ward.—Black Bull—Polling commences Monday, 27th, 9 o'clock. A. M. C. Foster, Deputy Returning Officer. St. Andrew's Ward.—Shakespeare Inn. G. T. Denison, Jr. St. James' Ward.—Black Swan. R. B. Miller. St. George's Ward.—Court House. Joseph D. Ridout. St. Lawrence Ward.—Wellington Hotel. Thomas Bell. St. David's Ward.—Post's Hotel. Angus Morrison. Election adjourned to Monday, 29th Dec., at 9 o'clock, A.M., when the successful Candidates will be named. West Halton.—A number of the leading Conservatives of this county assembled in Galt on Wednesday, to decide whether Mr. Shalde or Mr. Webster should be the candidate for West Halton, at the ensuing Parliamentary Election. The meeting was presided over by Mr. Webster, with which decision, we unanimously selected Mr. Webster. Mr. Shalde, we believe, none will be more delighted than Mr. Shalde. Mr. Fordey is appointed Returning Officer, and the Election will come off about the 8th of January. No Address from Mr. Webster has yet reached us. Probably it is not deemed necessary to lay it before the Electors of Dumfries.—*Galt Reporter*.

Ontario.—The Conservatives of this county have, after some deliberation, decided 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 party securing Zorra, and will then retire in favor of Mr. Hincks.—*Monrocks*.

Acad.—We have the most satisfactory accounts from this splendid county. The friends of the Custom House Inquirer 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 *Chatham Gleaner*, together with several articles, showing the state of feeling in the county, and the desperate means resorted to by the Radical Party, 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, attempted the same game in Kent, but not with much better success. The Middlesex fabrication was fully exposed, and the effort in Kent met with a similar fate.—*Hamilton Spectator*.

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the Hon. Solicitor General West, on the subject of the dissolution of the Parliament, and his own course in the representation of the Town, during the short period he has been in public life. The Hon. F. Van Kesteren, 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, the Assessment Bill, and a number of other measures, which have occupied the attention of the Government: he also alluded to the address of S. Y. Chesley, Esq., which had been published by the Electors, and declared that he was ready then, or at any future time, to discuss the merits of the various measures which the Conservative interest any where so to admit of the sense 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 owing to the want of time, and the length of the meeting, prevents the giving of more lengthened

A CHRISTMAS PARTY IN THE COUNTRY.

The snow was melting rapidly away in the park of Kirkfield; and the sun, which had shone so brilliantly on its glittering crystals, now looked here and there on patches of verdure which emerged from that covering...

pleasures. Not so her sister; she, too, was fond of the boy, but sickness had made her irritable, and as years drew on, though her health improved, this irritability increased, and many and sad were the tribulations between them...

alas, alas! have not yet done for me, what mere instinct does for thee; and want of foresight makes thee merry, if not more happy, than the foresight of better things maketh me.

THE WIDOW'S CONFIDENCE.

I went to attend the sale of the effects of Mr. M., a very respectable farmer, who had died at one of my outposts a few months before.

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 much more comfortable, not only in being relieved from the care of a business she could not be supposed to understand...

"How does she employ herself?" "Oh! she has plenty of occupation in her household arrangements, which are never seen but in the nicest order; and she reads a great deal. Her library is not very extensive, — a Bible, a Prayer Book, Nelson's Fasts and Festivals, and an odd volume of the Spectator, composing her whole stock; but, when we offer to lend her more, she always declines them, and says she has all she wishes for, and all that are necessary to comfort and console her."

"The 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 among the oak trees, and in the first week after the call of the bell, and in the summer evenings I often see her lingering near the spot which she says will soon be her last home, but one."

"None, aunt?" asked Rosaline Loraine, who had silently joined the party at the window; "surely the vicar is more interesting as he walks quietly on his way, looking kindly first on one, and then on another of his flock, listening to all they have to say to him, inquiring after the sick, advising the distressed, and encouraging the well-doing."

"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."

"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."

"It always appears to me most applicable to our own 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 upon 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 full of fresh holly, and I believe have discovered a bunch of Christmas roses."

Glowing with exercise, and delighted with the success of their search, Agnes and Laura entered the parlour, and displayed their treasures, which they endeavoured to dispose of to the advantage of a short time saw the day closing in, and its requiem was sung by the cheerful choir, who gave a libretto 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 of the robin, as he descended from the terrace, had almost cheered him into the belief that winter was departing with the departing snow.

RICHARD SCORE, MERCHANT TAILOR. No. 1, Clavel's Buildings, Toronto.

R. CUTHBERT, BOOK-BINDER. ACCOUNT-BOOK MANUFACTURER, &c.

W. MORRISON, WATCH MAKER AND MANUFACTURING JEWELLER, SILVER SMITH, &c.

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. (Registered and Empowered under Act of Parliament, 7 and 8 Vict., Cap. 110.)

THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF ELGIN AND KINCARDINE, GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF CANADA.

THE PROFITS. Among other advantages held out by this Company, to which the attention of the public is especially requested, the following may be particularized: — I.—The Security of a large guaranteed Capital.

HEAD OFFICE MONTREAL, No. 19, Great St. James Street.

Advertisements. RATES. Six lines under 2s. 6d. first insertion and 1d. each subsequent insertion.

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D. E. BOULTON, BARRISTER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY AND BANKRUPTCY, NOTARY PUBLIC, AND MASTER EXTRAORDINARY IN CHANCERY, COBOURG, CANADA WEST.

MR. ROBERT COOPER, SOLICITOR AND ATTORNEY, Wellington Buildings, King Street, TORONTO.

MESSRS. BETHUNE & BLACKSTONE, BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS, &c OFFICE OVER THE WATERLOO HOUSE, No. 134, King Street, Toronto.

J. P. CLARKE, Mus. Bac. K. C. PROFESSOR OF THE PIANO FORTE, SINGING AND GUITAR, 62, CHURCH STREET.

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OWEN, MILLER & MILLS, COACH BUILDERS, FROM LONDON, KING STREET, TORONTO.

NEW BOOKS, The Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto. LIFE OF DR. SAMUEL JOHNSON, by the Rev. S. F. Russell, 12mo., 6s.

REWARD BOOKS, 3d. each, IN PACKETS OF TWELVE, Price 2s. 6d. each.

PACKET A CONTAINS, Jack Martin's New Shoes. A Companion to Confirmation. James Ford. The Mourner Comforted.

PACKET B CONTAINS, Mamma's Little Friend. The Hat and Feathers. Directions for the Sabbath.

PACKET C CONTAINS, The Rail Road Labourer. Debt. The Parish Church. Our New Church.

PACKET D CONTAINS, William Woodland. The Widow's Son. The Life of Isaac Walton. Memoirs of Henry Wotton.

PACKET E CONTAINS, Rachel Johnson. Margaret Trewors. A Colliery Tale. The Life of Dr. John Donne.

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of His Excellency the Administrator of the Government in Council, to all persons who have received Locations of Land in Western Canada, since the 1st January, 1832; and also to parties located previous to that date, whose locations are not included in the list of unpatented lands, liable to forfeiture, published on the 4th of April, 1859, that, unless the claimants or their legal representatives establish their claims and take out their Patents within two years from this date, the land will be resumed by the Government to be disposed of by sale.

NOTICE. A Special Meeting of the Board of Directors to the "TORONTO BUILDING SOCIETY," held on Saturday, the 3rd July, 1847.

LANDS FOR SALE, ON REASONABLE TERMS. District of Simcoe. Lot 4, 1st Con. East of Huron Street, Malmsbury, 200 acres.

Wool. THE highest market price will be paid in Cash for Wool, at the Ontario Mills Woolen Factory, Cobourg, by the Subscriber.

Farm for Sale. FOR SALE, the South-East quarter of Lot No. 17, in the 4th Concession of the Township of Hamilton, registered in the name of JACQUES ADRIAN PIERRE BARRETT.

NOTICE. I hereby give, that D'ARCY E. BOULTON, Esq. of Cobourg, Canada West, is sole Agent for the general management, superintendence and sale of all Lands in this Province registered in the name of JACQUES ADRIAN PIERRE BARRETT.

JOHN THORPE'S BRITISH HOTEL, GUELPH.

MARKHAM HYDROPATHIC INSTITUTION. The Institution above-named has been established by R. H. HUNTER, M.D., in connection with other Medical Schools, at the Village of Markham, a place chosen for the salubrity of its atmosphere, as well as its general advantages.

CASH FOR RAGS. THE Subscribers will pay 33 dollars per hundred weight in CASH, for Linen, Cotton, and Mole skin RAGS, delivered at the Toronto Paper Mills, on the River St. Lawrence.

Home District Mutual Fire Company. OFFICE—NEW STREET, OPPOSITE NEWGATE STREET, TORONTO.

BRITISH AMERICA FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. AGENT AT COBOURG—ROBERT HENRY, Esq. November, 1844.

THE PHENIX FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON. APPLICATIONS for Insurance by this Company are requested to be made to the Underwriters, who are authorized to receive premiums for the renewal of policies.

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