[WHOLE NUMBER, DELY.

#### Original Poetry.

NODLA'ND:

course
For one full hour or more;
Then he and all his flock cam

No care for such as he.

But Nodland Church is more

I asked them why they scorned

and forms, And she is ever wrong!"

things Directs her sons aright."

A lay—a lay—good people!
I'll tell you what I've seen;
and though, in truth, I never yet
In foreign parts have been,
I'l tell a tale of Nodland
—A land I know full well—
and ye who hear me will confess
No fiction do 1 tell. I saw a Nodland babe baptized;
But none were there to see,
Save some who round the table

leant,
And listened wearily.
The sponsors named their four
months' child—
Then silent stood—for when
The cross was signed upon its In Nodland once I saw a Church Within a fair domain; A stately wood of oak trees stood Atound the holy fane; But in the church-yard round brow, No voices cried " Amen 1" They have no font in Nodland

Church,
But on the table stood
An earthern pan for baptism,
And it was deemed as good;
For little recks the Nodland pries
Of holy form or rite,
Because the sons of sinful. Reme
In such as these delight. And deadly nightshade too.

The Nodland bell was ringing
For it was service time; [in, live minutes ere the priest came I heard its tinkling chime.

Five minutes rang the Nodland

For one full hour or more;
For one full hour or more; Then he and an antiforth forth And talked the sermon o'er.
I saw a beggar at the gate, the And grieved that there mould among that throng of righteout With low and lazy sound;
wind when it ceased, but few, alas!
Within the Church I found.

At length the folk came dropping Just ere the Psalms begun. And many more had taken their

house
Of preaching than of prayer;
No offertory rites were read,
No alms collected there.
I marvelled they should disobey
The order of St. Paul;
For 'twas their boast that Bible They had not "erred" or "strayed;"
So Nodland folk need never hear
The Absolution said. The poor of Nodland sat on forms,

Close to the open door; The rich men lounged in spaciou pews,
With pillows on the floor.
And yet I saw but few who knelt,
To join in humble prayer:
They only bent their heads, and rites,
Her fair symbolic lore—
Her holy rule and discipline—
The Nodland folk abhor.

With sanctimonious air. Were moving in a solemn wave, And swinging to and fro; And then I marked uplifted eyes, And small white hands in mo-

to own
Our Church's saintly sway;
Why outward signs of holier
things
Should all be cast away?
And I received one answer still.
From every Nodland tongue,—
"The Church of Rome has rites
and forms. As if the Nodland ladies' prayers Were said with rare devotion.

And then I thought 'twas sweet to see That woman was sincere, While others sat in carelessness In the holy house of prayer. But soon I found the Nodland dames And she is created with the we have left Our fallen sister's side, Yet know in much we follow still The same celestial guide; And tho' she trusts in fallacles, That cloud the Gospel light. The Roman Church in many things Were careless as the rest,
As tho' they thought by antics

Devotion was expressed. For all the Nodland ladies think They love religion well;
And tis their goodly custom thus
Their holy thoughts to tell.
And all the service time they move
With dull monotony;
And think their hearts above, be-

But Nodland folk are prejudiced,
And hearkened not to me,
Save some who told me that Ispoke
The words of heresy;
Because unto my Church's side
Still meekly would I cling.
And learn to tread the path of life
Beneath her sheltering wing. Their eyes are raised on high. The Nodland dames have little

books
Of velvet and of gold;
They could not bear the cumbrons weight
Of the fair tomes of old.
For Nodland dames are delicate,
And while the hireling band
Chaunts forth the solemn strains
of praise,
They have not strength to stand.

Beneath fer sneitering wing.
So ends,my lay, good people;
And ye who gave me ear.
Confess 'twas of a well-known land
I beckened you to hear.
Then pray we all, in this our time,
A wholesome change to see;
And so no more, good people,
Of Nodland, or of me.

We regret, that, owing to some oversight or mistake in extenuation the obscurity of the manuscript), rather serious typographical errors have occurred in the lines which appeared last week on our first page, entitled—
"The Anglo-Canadian Dying 'At Home.'" He appears to have read "God" for "eld," "wreath" for "wealth," to have read "God" for "eld," "wreath" for "wealth," and "home" for "rest." As the best mode of correcting these errors, we repeat a few lines of the poem where they occur. The Anglo-Canadian, referring to the time when he left his native land, says-

How oft since then have yearnings strong and deep To visit thee, uprisen within my heart; How have I longed to tread thine ancient shore, Which to my fancy's vision-tranced eye Seemed populous with apirit-shapes of seld, Woo, glory clad, and on their phantom brows Wearing the lustrous crown that fame confers, Gleam from the darkness of the oblivious past, Oh! I have mused in that far western land, (Where I have tarried for so many years.)
Till outward objects faded from my sight, And in their stead full many a vision rose, of structures quaint and old, and quiet fields. And tangled hedge-rows, with their wealth of flow'rs, And ancient woods, whose widely-spreading arms Did, for the shadows make a pleasant home. Where, even in the noontide's hot and blazing hour, They might desport themselves. And village spires Rose over woods and hills, and spake of heaven, And seemed to say with still and solemn voice,

### WEEKLY CALENDAR.

And seemed to say with still and solemn voice. That even that bright land was not our rest.

Day.	Date.	RSE OF TORONTO.	1st Lesson	2nd Le
P	Jan. 27,	SEPTUAGESIMA SUNDAY. (M.	Gen. 1.	Matt.
M	" 28,	{ M, E,	Exodus 2,	Matt. 1 Cor.
Т	E30100 3000	(M,	4:	Matt.
w	" 30,	KING CHARLES, MARTYR: { M, E,	2 Sam. 1, Jere. 22*	Matt. Heb.
T	" 31,		Exodus 8,	Matt.
F	Jan. 1.			
S	11 0	(M	Wisdom 9,	Mark
	With morning 1987	CM	Gen. 5.	Matt.
THE RESERVE	DATE OF THE PARTY	iel 9, to verse 22. † Verse 3	diagn. be	0.628 M

SEPTUAGESIMA SUNDAY, -JANUARY

acceptation, that Christ Jesus came into the world to

but sinners to repentance. To lead us to repent of our sins, therefore, the Church has set apart the penof this name may be most probably explained as follows :- Forty days the Church considers as a fit space of time for penitential exercise, to turn away the wrath of God from us, in remembrance of the forty days in fathers should have asked the same question-every which the world was drowned by the flood-forty remodeler of society should ask the question. And years' wandering of the Israelites, under penance, in the answer will be, "Beware of pulling down the old the wilderness, for their unbelief and murmuring-in land-marks, till ye have set up the new." consequence of the forty days' search of the promised land, year answering to day—the forty stripes inflicted as a punishment upon offenders-and the forty days' space of repentance allowed to Nineveh, &c. Forty days, accordingly, the Church keeps as her time of Lent, in the spring of the year (the word Lent mean-

days in Lent. The first Sunday was, of course, the Sunday in the Quadragesima (or forty days).

Afterwards, it became a custom with some to begin their Lent fifty days before Easter, that, besides the The Sunday in that time would be called the Sunday in Quinquagesima or Quinquagesima only. Some indulged themselves still more by beginning their fast sixty, and some seventy, days before Easter. From this came the names Sexagesima and Septuagesima, which last brings to our minds the seventy years' captivity in Babylon, the place of confusion and sin. So that it was not to make Lent a more severe fast, but to lessen it, that it was begun so early, in consideration of weaker constitutions, who were allowed to pick out forty days of fasting, mixed with days of rest

These three Sundays in Lent, then, make a proper introduction to Lent, strictly so called,-changing the festival robe of gladness for our Redeemer's birth, into the sackcloth of godly sorrow for the cause that the excessive ardour for teaching which prevails have designated as the broadest mark of the present brought Him down from heaven-the sin of the world. He, of His infinite love, took upon Himself to suffer as to the mode, they all agree as to the necessity of adverting to those books of compond instruction and and die, that, by the sacrifice of His death, He might make atonement for the dreadful evil of sin, and buy, at the price of His blood, repentance and pardon for us, that we, dying to sin and living unto righteousness, might, by the healthful sorrow of pious penance, mortifying sin, escape eternal punishment.

truth Was known and loved by all. They never heed their minister, For Nodland people say, That every pious man may choose His own appointed way. Our Mother's sweet and holy sins, and prays for deliverance, for the glory of His

of fasting and mortification, in order to run it suc-

The Gospel shows us the work appointed for us in in earlier ages. But it gives not the smallest encouragement to those Christians who, by their baptism, work, or lament that they have not worked earlier;

higher things, before sin brought in shame, and sorrow, the schools, English and foreign, where these modes hero or desperate heroine, were precise specimens and death. By the mercy of Ilim who made us, and, of instruction are pursued-that the very art with of ecphonesis or aposiopesis or any other tremendously of His love and pity, also redeemed us, we are created which children are taught exactly stifles that which learned word, to be picked up, as we did these, from a anew, that we may shake off our sins, and put on the | no art can teach. new man, which, in Christ Jesus, is renewed in holiness, after the image of Him that created us.

#### PURITANISM, THE YOUNGER. (From the Calendar.)

thraldom of the Church, and laid the broad foundation of thick coming dissensions. Centuries have passed, and generation after generation of the Puritans have passed with them, reverently upholding the principles of their forefathers, and sacrilegiously putting them into practice. The work of development has gone on. The seed sown upon that stern rock has proved more productive than the fabled Dragon's teeth. All may see the fruit .- As they themselves declared, the first true pilgrim celebration took place December twentysecond, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, in the largest meeting-house in Plymouth. The great political, social and religious reformers of the nineteenth century, were then and there assembled, to do honor to the day, to the place, to departed worth, and to the God of Philips, Lucy Stone, Abbey Kelly, and a host of others, their equals and coadjuters, shone resplendent. The meeting commenced by permission being given for any one to pray, if he desired to do so. No one accepting the proffered privilege, the services proceeded, in which sane man will deny them to be, "the true sons of the pilgrims." That they, like them, renounced both for the pulpit, affirming that they were sufficiently worthy to occupy it .- Neither could any one get a hearing except from it. They repudiated every thing in the form of Church and worship, and reviled all such "as go up to the House of God in company." No doubt all this is condemned by a great portion of the puritan descendants. Yet is it not a legitimate when in truth it is only following the devious current result of puritanism? It certainly seems as natural as which securely leads to it. Of all the errors in educathat like begets like, and no one need have looked for anything else, unless he expected "to gather figs of thistles." All should take a lesson from this sad example; and all churchmen should with deep humility, return thanks to Almighty God for having preserved them from that course which has led to this open renunciation of every thing sacred. Dreadful as is the From celebrating the coming of Christ, by His birth thought, that this same cry of "down with the pulpit," and manifestation to the world, the Church now calls is being sounded in every State north of Mason and our devout attention to the end and object of His Dixon's line, yet it can but be looked upon as a consummation in the History of Puritanism devoutly to be His merciful purpose was, to restore us, through wished. That want of reverential devotion, which His grace and merits, to holiness and happiness, by has ever characterized the worship of the Puritans, reforming and renewing our fallen and corrupt nature. here appears in its true colors; all see it. The pro-He appeared to take away sin by the sacrifice of Him- cess has been gradual, but the end was sure. If it self. For "this is a faithful saying, and worthy of all were necessary, we could trace this irreverence, in its gradual developement, from the landing of the Pilgrims, in sixteen hundred and twenty, to the meeting of their He came not to call the righteous (not one such, descendants in eighteen hundred and forty-nine, and however, strictly speaking, was to be found upon earth,) it requires no Prophet's ken to trace it onward to the rankest Atheism .- All should learn, and churchmen should endeavour to make people feel, that if the Church itential season of Lent; and of its approach she this has faults, the way to cure them is not to come out day begins to give us warning,—being the third Sunday before Lent, called Septuagesima, or more proper- but to build upon her heaven-sent, and century-tried ly, perhaps, the Sunday in Septuagesima. The meaning foundation. Of course, it is useless to reason with these people. But it ought to be a question for them to pender, why no deep-read historians, no far-seeing

### EDUCATION OF CHILDREN. (From the Quarterly Review.)

Statesmen are found in their midst. Their pilgrim

In the department of children's books, the present ing spring), that, sowing in tears, she may reap times profess to have done more than any other; and her forty days' fast forty-six days before Easter-upon | circumstances contingently connected with this very | for these little independents to be amenable to some like one who has made his way across some desert, where | silence even from good words," and to enjoy my liberty in | mar school, which the Society assisted in 1841 with a

mere manufacture been carried to such an extent.

those of the readers so variously estimated, the one are still at perfect liberty to dissent. and, if overfilled, liable not to be carried steadily.

tion, insisted upon now-a-days as the only road to tastes of childhood, and profuse in examples of their sureness of apprehension, it is unquestionably necessary beneficial influence; but how truly could their little that a child should, in common parlance, understand readers retort with the fable of the 'lion and the man!' what it acquires. But this again must be taken with They are delighted, it is true, with the romantic story limitation; for Nature, not fond apparently of com- of 'Peter the Wild Boy,' but they have not the slightmitting too much power into a teacher's hand, has de- est curiosity to know the natural history, or Linneau creed that unless a child be permitted to acquire be- nomenclature, of the pig-nuts he ate. upon Plymouth rock the great apostles of religious freedom sung the songs of their deliverance from the yond what it positively understands, its intellectual progress shall be slow, if any. As Sir Walter Scott works, the guiding principle of which is not so much father, 'There is no harm, but, on the contrary, there keep out, and where the anxiety to exclude all that is benefit in presenting a child with ideas beyond his may be pernicious has also sacrificed all that is noureasy and immediate comprehension. The difficulties ishing. There are some writers by whom their young thus offered, if not too great or too frequent, stimulate readers are treated rather as languid, listless invalids, curiosity and encourage exertion.' We are so consti- than as healthy, hungry boys and girls - who know no tuted that even at the maturest state of our minds- medium between ardent spirits and barley-water-and disappointment one almost unjustifiable in our own eyes on a diet on which they may exist, but can never thrive. -we find the sense of interest for a given object, and Nothing truly has surprised us more, in our tour through feeling of its beauty to precede far more than to follow little libraries, than to see the wishy-washy materials the sense of comprehension-or, it were better said, of which not a few are composed-the scanty allowance the belief of fully comprehending :- but with children of ideas with which a narrative is held together, and who only live in anticipation, this is more conspicu- the mere prate with which the intervals are filled up. Heaven. Among them, Garrison, Douglas, Fremond, ously the case; in point of fact they delight most in There are some children doubtless who relish this what they do not comprehend. Those therefore who barren fare, as there are plenty of older ones who detill that of comprehension has been forcibly urged for- pitiable. We have known a boy of fifteen whose enerthey complimented themselves upon being what no retarding what they most affect to promote; only in- whose tastes were so rarefied that she stuck fast in Church and State. They declared their disrespect is submitting his understanding and not exerting it— most amuses others; nay, instances are not failing of -a very deplorable exchange.

irrevocably decreed that the way to knowledge shall had as little energy left for the one as for the other. be long, difficult, winding, and oftentimes returning upon itself.' Thus, to a vulgar apprehension, a child's A PRESBYTERIAN CLERGYMAN LOOKING FOR mind will be apparently sailing away from its object, may assist but never can impart; and those parents or of Bethsaida, to say, "Come and see."

as to the unqualified philanthropy of those who enter vision has been made for such excessive emergencies. it. Considering the sure sale which modern habits of It stands to reason that such enlightened theorists who therefore must ascribe his preservation and his better appear, in the same spirit in which the man, twice unforuniversal education provide for children's books—the would never dream of the old-fashioned slavery of imimmense outfit required by schools and masters, and plicit obedience, nor the old-fashioned tyranny of abso- star. Sundays, they might have a few days more of refesh- the incalculable number annually purchased as pre- lute authority; instead therefore of the former a host I may not be able to tell the precise moment, up to which sents, it would be, upon the whole, matter of far of arguments are resorted to in order to break to the I remained a Presbyterian, nor the moment at which I bemore legitimate surprise if either the supplies were infantine mind, in the most delicate manner possible, came from conviction an Episcopalian; but one thing I less abundant, or the suppliers, some of them, more the expedience of some kind of submission—voluntary know, that "whereas I was blind, now I see." To speak more accurately, while "seeing men as trees walking," I conscientious. Ever since the days of Goldsmith the of course—while, instead of the latter a host of apolowriting and editing of children's works has been a gies are put into the mouths of parents for the ex- had been at no pains to form a definite or fixed conception source of ready emolument—in no class of literature cessive liberty of requiring their children to do—how of the ministry, the sacraments, the keys, the Church; but does the risk bear so small a proportion to the reward, can we express what is so derogatory to their dignity? had rather passed these matters over, as things that we were —and consequently in no class has the system of —to do as they are bid! The consequence of these not required to define, and which perhaps it were better not to measures may be easily foreseen; the mind to which define too nicely, lest, peradventure, by running lines and only "the necessity laid upon me" could have induced me After the bewilderment of ideas has somewhat sub- we apply such means of conviction has unquestionably fences, we should be found "cursing whom God had not sided which inevitably attends the first entrance into the right of remaining unconvinced; and children must cursed, or defying whom the Lord had not defied." But a department of reading so overstocked and where the be duller than we should wish them to be, who cannot now that, through the mercy of Him who hath touched my

throughout. No matter how these anthors may differ juvenile school-we cannot proceed without slightly the course which all instructors would pursue; never- with the excessive ingenuity displayed in this amphitheless it is to the extreme to which it has been car- bious race, it has also the more convinced us that the The Collect for the day accordingly makes peniten- ried that parents and teachers have to attribute the ingenuity is utterly wasted;—that by a large class of explanation, have been compelled to drag up the hill cise estimate of what is interesting to a child-that it God's vineyard, looking also to the calling of the Gen- powers of acquisition are most duetile and most tena- like them, the schoolmaster beneath every modern some instances surely there can be no mistake: in feel some solicitude that they should be safer still. Also, it is one thing to stock the mind like a dead these can any one turn three pages without comprewere engaged to labour early in life, but have loitered thing, and another to make it forage for itself; and hending how odious it must be to a child to have his idly all the day, and, at the close of it, only begin to of incalculably more value is one voluntary act of acquirement, combination, or conclusion, than hundreds that, whatever path of enjoyment he may enter, an of His salvation, where no fact is so certain or so terrific, as the same invaluable prize which we have grasped. for so this parable has been sometimes wrongly applied. of passively accepted facts. Not that the faculties ambuscade of knowledge is lurking ready to rush down The Sunday Lessons, going back from Isaiah to can be said to lie inactive beneath this system of teach- upon him and intercept it? What grown up lady, for our duty to dig deep, if we would lay foundations for Genesis, discover to us the superior rank and high dig- ing-on the contrary, the mere mental mechanism is example, while engrossed in a beautiful poem, could nity of man upon his creation, stamped with the image frequently exerted to the utmost; but the case is bear to stop and be informed whether the verse were of God, the divine spirit added to his earthly body and much the same as in the present modern school of in lambics, or trochaics, dactylies, or anapæstics, with human soul, by the distinguishing favour of the gracious music, where, while the instrument itself is made to a long dissertation upon the distinctions between the Creator. Made in his natural body a creature only of do wonders, the real sense of harmony is sacrificed. sante? Who, while devouring an interesting tale, earth, heaven, by this more than natural grace, became For it is a fact confirmed both by reason and experihis inheritance, and the garden of God's own planting ence, and one which can alone account for the great off for a lesson upon the different terms of rhetoric—to was made his delightful habitation, as a pledge of that deficiency of spontaneous and native power—that be taught that the urgent supplications for mercy, above. There all was peace and joy, with hope of which comes under the denomination of genius-in or disjointed ejaculations of despair of the dying

child's catechism? The authors of such works are As regards also the excessive clearness of explana- loud in assurances of their adaptation to the minds and There is, however, even in these days a section of

ays, in his beautiful preface to the Tales of a Grand- what they shall put into the mind as what they shall when length of experience has rendered the feeling of for fear of repletion or intoxication, put their readers insist on keeping the sense of enjoyment rigidly back, vour the most vapid novels; and both cases are alike ward-who stipulate that the one shall not be in- gies were so sapped as not to be at the trouble of dulged till the other be appeased—are in reality but finishing King Lear, and a girl of about the same age ducing a prostration, and not a developement of the the Heart of Mid-Lothian. Mere children especially mental powers. In short, a child thus circumstanced may be brought so low as not to take interest in what unfortunate beings whose capacities, both for work and 'The law of Nature,' in Coleridge's words, 'has play, had been so desperately mismanaged that they

> THE CHURCH. (By one of Three Hundred.)

good as when a gap is left here and there for the mind's I had been by birth and education, and without my consent the wakeful nights and anxious days, wearing the spirits good as when a gap is left here and there for the mind's own operations. There is a self development in what is involunterily professional and any own operations. There is a self development in what is involunterily professional and any own operations. is involuntarily preferred and unconsciously chosen, pily that species of conviction which is always absolute— subject, as one of externals and not of essentials, or of order collegiate buildings, and, what is of still greater imporwhich the regular habits of mechanical acquirement satisfied with the potent reasoning, which even to a and not of faith; now an effort to believe that it would be are indispensable to promote, but insufficient to attain; Nathanael, may sometimes seem conclusive—" Can there a lesser evil to continue, even at some hazard, in the old which the regular habits of mechanical acquirement are indispensable to promote, but insufficient to attain; there is a wisdom gained to the mind in being left to know both what it can do for itself and what it needs from others, which a continuous form of instruction may assist but never can impart; and those parents or may assist but never can impart; and those parents or mechanical acquirement to a data hot of them. And not of them, which are obtained, which a continuous seem conclusive—"Can there are lesser evil to continue, even at some hazard, in the old on the continuous and not of them. And not of them, and those parents of a lesser evil to continue, even at some hazard, in the old on the continuous and not of them. And not of them, and not of them assistance from the continuous and not of them. And not of them, and not of them, and not of them, and not of them. The produce in others the data and not of them. And not of them, and not of them, and not of them. The produce in others the mercantile body and not of them. The produce in others the continuous are indispensable to promote, but insufficient to attain; the old of them are the mercantile body and not of them. The produce in others the continuous are indispensable to promote, but insufficient to attain; the old of them are the mercantile body and not of them. The produce in others the mercantile body and not of them. The produce in others the mercantile body and not of them are the mercantile body and not of them. The produce in others the continuous are the mercantile body and not of the mind the produce in others the continuous are the mercantile body and not of the mind the produce in others the continuous are the mercantile body and not of the mind the produce in others the continuous are the mercantile body and not of the mind the produce in others the continuous are the mercantile body and not of the mind the produce in others the continuous are the mercantile body and not of the mind the produce in others the continuous are the mercantile b

voluminous class whose highest aim is to encourage voluntary developement where voluntary improvement is least to be expected, and to emancipate those departments of the will and the reason for which we levation so that different they are appropriated by the different they are appropriated by the foliage of the first they are appropriate the foliage of the first they are appropriate the foliag

minds of the writers are so differently actuated, and discover that, however admirable the argument, they eyes and told me to "look up," I see all things clearly," I am more "ready to give a reason to them that ask me," broad and general impression left with us is that of But to return to that idolatry of teaching which we and to say what that Church with its ministry and sacraments must be; and, standing on the great fact, that truth who, in this country alone, have, within a few years, been the imputation of an uncharitableness which I can only say responsibility of our forefathers, we had in evil and violent presenting knowledge to the mind under what they amusement in which these tendencies are most carried my principles do not inspire, and of a bigotry which, I can times been "broken off." In reaching this result, there has onceive to be the most intelligible form, and in getting down as much as can be swallowed. With due was said on a former occasion. For though a further cherishing. As soon might we healtate to allow the docjudgment and moderation, this, generally speaking, is examination of the subject has the more acquainted us trine of the Holy and Ever Blessed Trinity, for fear of the billows went over our soul, and deep answered to deep, tial acknowledgment, of God's justice in punishing our stunted mental state of their little scholars, who either grown-up readers, the works in question are upheld sites of repentance, and faith, and prayer, and selfhave been plied with a greater quantity of nourishment for those very qualities of amusement and interest in mortification, and holinesss, lest we should cast a shade, and especially of that dark and terrible wilderness" through than the mind had strength or time to digest, or under which they are most deficient. We admit that it is perhaps a deep and disheartening shade, upon the safety, as which the Lord hath brought us to the fold that was once The Epistle points out our race, and the necessity the interdict laid on the imagination, in this mania for difficult for a matured mind, in all cases, to form a preof knowledge with a wrong set of muscles. Doubt- is necessary to recover somewhat of their brightness of Church, lest we should rouse the suspicion in others, or be perfect understanding of that way," that it might be less the storing up of knowledge at an age when the vision and keenness of appetite, before we can detect, accused of harboring the thought ourselves, that, however tiles in the end of the day, who yet, by diligent labour, clous, is of the utmost moment; but a child's head is variety of sheep's clothing, or feel like them, what a faring, we are persuaded that they might fare better still, the same rough path, or who may be at this moment, grapmay equal, in the receipt of wages, those who set out a measure, holding only a given quantity at a time, complete kill joy he must be to their taste. But in

hearts as ours, and amidst the endless influences that within on them with affectionate sympathy, as they run the same nothing from the means of grace that a merciful God has

Although unable perhaps, as already stated, to determine within," of a soul escaping, as it has been my lot to do, it. from the mazes of sectarianism, in its endless genealogies, into the genial bosom of the Church.

that I will "not consult with flesh and blood, who are dear to me in life would earnestly resist me; to lonial prospects."

The board granted £15, towards the completion of the that are at home at my house," well knowing that I cannot church at Rambodde. answer their inquiries to their satisfaction; to disturb and Schools which had been recently opened by the Church break asunder the ties of brotherhood, which time and a friendly intercourse and many an occasion of " sweet counselling together," have long and endearingly connected; to withold the homage that nature seems to claim for the "I am most anxious that the Society should reprint ashes of the cherished dead, by appearing to insinuate a defect in their religion, and, with motives easy of misapprehension, to leave "the dead to bury their dead"—to overcome the countless expedients and sophistries to which overcome the countless expedients and sophistries to which the heart resorts, in order to persuade itself that whatever church now in the course of erection at Erste Rivier. If be the secret conviction, it is at least unnecessary to avow not, will you allow me to ask for one? £50. would be a liberal sum. I venture also to suggest that the Society should make a grant of £200, towards the church at Colin breaking old associations for reasons that, by implication offend human pride; to admit that I have "rim without respects the most desolate part of this division of the diobeing sent," and have performed the holiest offices of the whither," and incur the necessity of long probation, before I may earn the confidence of my brethren in my new relations; to be day and night agitated and unhappy on a question, on which it would be imprudent to seek sympathy either in the ties about to sundered, or in those about to be Colesberg, and £50. in behalf of that at Erste Rivier. formed; to "go up to this Jerusalem, not knowing the position, and yet to have not a doubt that I am right in teachers can know but little of the real nature of education, or of the being they have to educate, who hesitate to confess that, after all they may have taught him, the nicest art consists in knowing where to leave him to took him to him to teach himself.

Such views are far too humiliating to find favour in times when a presumptuous faith is placed alike in the more to leave that my mind was disturbed upon the claims of Episcopacy—when an expression of sympathy, or an exchange of views, or a friendly consultation upon personal and local difficulties, stealing over me, that my mother, who first brought me to more resumptuous faith is placed alike in the friendly consultation upon personal and local difficulties, and even after it came to be suspected that my mind the world was not worthy," have believed that Presbyte-distinct trust. On this point the Attorney-General's opinion has been taken, and even after it came to be suspected that my mind the world was not worthy," have believed that Presbyte-distinct trust. On this point the Attorney-General's opinion has been taken, and even after it came to be suspected that my mind the world was not worthy," have believed that Presbyte-distinct trust. On this point the convey it, if necessary, to a separate and distinct trust. On this point the world was not worthy, and the world was not worthy. means and ends of mere lifeless acquisition; when the that never find their solution in books and authors, would Christ, and first taught me to pray, and who new "sleeps under my own roof to our new premises, called Woodthat never and their solution in books and authors, would be under the direction of the Rev. W. have been unspeakably refreshing to the mind, then graphave been unspeakably refreshing to the mind, then grapin Jesus," lived without blemish, and passed "the swellings and authors, would be under the direction of the Rev. W. have been unspeakably refreshing to the mind, then grapin Jesus, "lived without blemish, and passed "the swellings and authors, would be under the direction of the Rev. W. White, fellow and late tutor of New College, Oxford, who numbers of things known and not by their influence on the spirit, and when a melancholy disregard is shown and duty—still, if the fact be creditable to Episcopalians, for those higher departments of moral training, the I may record it to their praise, that I never met with either lection that my venerable father, now leaning with Jacob and my examining chaplain, will hold, for the present I may record it to their praise, that I never met with either received that in the office of vice-principal; and Mr Sykes. graduate of necessity for which increases with the increase of attainment. Under these circumstances it is no wonder that the province of external control should be by many Mentors, directly reversed in application en- which they appeared to entertain a subject, on which my of the anxious inquirer. The happier child of the Church, vily my narrow resources. The situation is very fine: a forced where least beneficial, and suspended where own mind was expending its most restless and intense anxie- who was "free-born," can scarcely conceive the tribute large field, bounded by trees, and almost surrounded by most needful. If, accordingly, we have on the one hand a set of books, whose greatest art consists in rehand a set of books, whose greatest art consists in re- reaching by God's ordinance from earth to heaven, were so modes of thinking, and chiefly to the old pride of human ducing all the healthy portions of the mind to a mere far above me, as not to understand the pressure of an atreceptive machine, and furnishing every kind of splint mosphere that they had never breathed, or had not the skill In the words of one who purchased at great expense the land. I remain, &c." and bandage for such distorted limbs as perfect liberty can alone restore—we find, on the other, an equally

Ash-Wednesday—that she may leave out the six Sunservice, which may warrant us in expressing doubts authority—and it is rather amusing to trace what propersecuted with the questions, " What sayest thou? What

The truth is, that in a world like this, and with such "cloud of witnesses," still panting at the goal, are looking us and around us threaten to disappoint the very best of us race from which we are now resting, and have their eye or

#### Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

ENGLAND.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN; KNOWLEDGE.

67, Lincoln's Inn Fields Dec. 1849.

The LORD BISHOP of LONDON in the Chair.

A letter was read from the Lord Bishop of Colombo, dated Kandy, Ceylon, July 23 1849. The following are

" I desire to commend to the Society, for a small donation towards its completion for consecration, the humble little church at Rambodde, towards which I apportioned some of your first grant to me on my first coming out, and to which you have given books for divine service. It on more for the theory of irresistable grace. Inis a substantial building of granite, in a lovely situation, and
has been built, and well built, by the residents, without any aid from the Government beyond the site. A grant of £15, or £20, on your part will enable me to consecrate it. It will be regularly served once a month by the clergyman from Nuwera Ellyia, at fifteen miles' distance to the genial bosom of the Church.

To abjure a well-compacted system of opinions, to which

exemplary stability of the fabric itself. Captain Fisher, I have been publicly committed, and which I must now who is the principal resident, and has a large coffee estate in the neighbourhood, has been chiefly instrumental in that I will "not consult with flesh and blood," where all effecting it; and with his aid it would long since have

His Lordship gave an interesting account of the three

Association.

A letter was read from the Lord Bishop of Cape Town dated Cape Town, September 4th, 1849. The following

"I cannot remember whether I recommended the So-

cese. The expense of building these will be great. I believe the timber will come from England. The Eng-

The Bishop added, "I have now to inform the Society, things that shall befall me there;" to feel goaded on by in-exorable truth, to the fatal moment of proclaiming the change my mind has undergone; and, at last, under a pressure of conviction, which it would be unsafe longer to resist, and impossible ultimately to overcome, to take my new site for such an establishment. It is situated at about four miles' distance from Cape Town, in the parish of Rondebosch, in perhaps the most healthy spot in the cowhich securely leads to it. Of all the errors in education that of overmuch dependence upon teaching is most to be dreaded, because least to be rectified. On this account it is, that, even under the most judicious direction, regular series of lessons never do so much direction, regular series of lessons never do so much less than the series and the searchings of heart; the make an advent a substitute and any one of the summer of this is a task that lays under exhausting tribute every resource and element of our frail nature. The pattern of this is a task that lays under exhausting tribute every resource and element of our frail nature. The pattern of this is a task that lays under exhausting tribute every resource and element of our frail nature. The pattern of this is a task that lays under exhausting tribute every resource and element of our frail nature. The pattern of this is a task that lays under exhausting tribute every resource and element of our frail nature. The pattern of this is a task that lays under exhausting tribute every resource and element of our frail nature. The pattern of this is a task that lays under exhausting tribute every resource and element of our frail nature. The pattern of this is a task that lays under exhausting tribute every resource and element of our frail nature. The pattern of this is a task that lays under exhausting tribute every resource and element of our frail nature. The pattern of this is a task that lays under exhausting tribute every resource and element of our frail nature. The pattern of this is a task that lays under exhausting tribute every resource and element of our frail nature. The pattern of this is a task that lays under exhausting tribute every resource and element of our frail nature. The pattern of this is a task that lays under exhausting tribute every resource and element of our frail nature. The pattern of the sum of t almost hopeless to look for much assistance from the co-

The Bishop having requested the Society to grant the

in joy. Such days, however, she cannot keep one following another without any interruption; for the first lower and then betrayed.

In it is a low and then betrayed.

In it is a low and then betrayed.

In it is enough to the church, have now and then betrayed.

In it is a low and then betrayed.

In it is enough to the church, have now and then betrayed.

In it is enough to the church, have now and then betrayed.

In it is enough to the church, have now and then betrayed.

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In it is enough to the church, have now and then betrayed.

In it is enough to the church, have now and then betrayed.

In it is lowing another without any interruption; for the first day of every week is a festival of joy, in memory of her Saviour's resurrection. For this reason she begins

In the less there will be times when this cross-purposed day of every week is a festival of joy, in memory of her Saviour's resurrection. The collegiste grams and in looking at the past, I often feel have chosen rather, under many provocations, to "keep have granted it; there must be seasons when it is good have granted it; there must be seasons when it is good have granted it; there must be seasons when it is good have granted it; there must be seasons when it is good have granted it; there must be seasons when it is good have granted it; there must be seasons when it is good have granted it; there must be seasons when it is good have granted it; there must be seasons when it is good have granted it. I have entered out of the first persons for the sacred the resting fit persons

series of a more complete collegiate establishment. His their education by a sum hitherto allowed to the Diocese by the Society for the Advancement of the Christian Faith. For any increase he will look to the colony itself "The clergy," added the Bishop, "including myself, will be engaged in their performance of ministerial labours such other works as the Warden, in his capacity of Bishthey will afterwards have to discharge, in the visitation of the sick, and other pastoral offices.

SUNDAY CHURCH SERVICES IN THE CITY.

St. James's\*.. { Rev. H. J. Grasett, M. A. Rector. } 11 o'c. 3½ o'c. St. Paul's .... Rev. J. G. D. McKenzie, B. A., Incum 11 " 4 . Rev. R. Mitchele, A. B., Incumbent. 11 " 61 St. George's . . Rev. Stephen Lett, L.L.D., Incumbent 11 " 7 Holy Trinity†... {Rev. H. Scadding, M. A., Incum.} \* The Morning Service is for the combined congregations of St James's Church and the Church of the Holy Trinity. The congregation of St. James's Church meet at the Church of the Holy Trinity.

† In this Church the seats are all free and unappropriated. The Holy Communion is administered on the first Sunday in every month at St. James's and St. Paul's; third Sunday, Trinity Church, King Street; and last Sunday, St. George's Church; in the ast Church the Holy Communion is also administered at eight A. M., on the last Sunday of each month.

## THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, JANUARY 24, 1850.

formity with Article XIX. of the constitu- building committee would admit. The usual, and it tion of the Church Society of the Diocese of may be said, perfect plan of a Cathedral, as well in Toronto, has appointed Quinquagesima Sun- Norman as in later times, was as follows :- It consisted day, the 10th day of February next, for the of a nave, choir and transept, all with side aisles; third of the four Sermons to be preached a lady chapel, of less elevation than the choir, and annually in the several Churches, Chapels, joined to it at the east end. A square tower appeared and Stations, in this Diocese, in aid of the on each side of the west end of the nave, giving great funds of the Society; and will recommend to the Society that the proceeds of the col-

DIOCESE OF QUEBEC.

The Lord Bishop of Montreal has just sent round to the Clergy of his Diocese, the Circular of which a copy is here subjoined:

Quebec, Jan. 8, 1850.

Rev. and Dear Sir, -I have to request the favour of you to preach the usual Sermon, desire to see cultivated in the Province)—to study. ral objects of the Church Society, on Quin-Latin cross (the western arm the longest), and confirst following occasion of your doing so.

I am, dear Sir, your faithful Servant, G. J. MONTREAL.

BISHOP'S STUDENT'S FUND. intention of recommending to the Church Society of design. The building is also provided with sidethis Diocese, that the proceeds of the collection in aid aisles and clere-story. The arrangements of the manner in which he has acted on this occasion;—and of its funds, to be made on the 10th of February interior are likewise beyond all praise. next, shall be appropriated to the fund for assisting The pulpit is placed at the angle of the nave and

apply a portion of the surplus Clergy Reserve funds jotted down for the Episcopal throne, though we preto the support of a Theological College, in our Diocese, no portion of this sum has as yet been used for this important feature,—important, of course, from We cannot better explain the object of the Bishop's church.

Student's Fund, than by repeating a portion of his Lordship's Circular, which appeared in this journal, originally called his parish, which in the primitive ages

"In order to fix the Annual charge upon this Fund to a stated sum, the Bishop of the Diocese has decided did not originate in any specific arrangement, though be permanently sustained from its proceeds, viz: Two at £40 currency per annum each, and two at £30 currency per annum each, in addition to the Scholarships so generously maintained by the Society for Propagation of the Gospel. This, after the discharge of the present claims, would hereafter limit the charge so that probably a general collection every alternate period. year would suffice to meet the amount of that demand.

To exclude all chance of the charge of partiality in the application of this aid, and to ensure the encouragement of a better educated class of Students, all the Scholarships founded, as well by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, as by the local Church Society, are henceforward as they become vacant, to be thrown open to a public competition. An examination for this purpose is appointed to be held annually, and will be conducted by the Chaplains of the Lord Bishop."

COUNTY OF YORK ASSIZES. We had intended to lay before our readers the presentment of the Grand Jury at the York Assizes, but a want of space prevents us from doing so.

The Jurors reprobate in terms strong, but not overly strong, the disgraceful state of the County gaol, so far as deficiency of accommodation is concerned. They remark that for the want of proper classification arising from this cause, "the unthinking boy, and the young girl as yet unhackneyed in the ways of vice," "are associated with the old, the profligate, and the or see. abandoned offender." Such a state of things is a foul stigma upon a Christian community-more especially as it has for weary years been brought prominently before the notice of the officials, whose duty it is to provide a remedy. Let us hope that the sickening thrice-told tale may never again require to be repeated.

With gratification we notice that the presenters dwell emphatically upon the necessity of the use of "unremitted efforts to obtain for the youth of the Province, the advantage of a SOUND MORAL AND RELI-GIOUS EDUCATION, in connection with the ordinary course of scholastic teaching. If the infidelizers of the University of King's College be not utterly lost to all feeling, their cheeks cannot fail to crimson under the rebuke thus read to them, by parties who have had brought prominently before their notice the sad effects of divorcing learning from the sin-quelling Gospel of

BLOWING HOT AND COLD.

The Protestant Churchman publishes a "sermon preached before the Directors of the Protestant Episthe cross had been adopted in France, and was soon prosperity of the Association, and addressed to the copal Society for the promotion of Evangelical Know- afterwards introduced into the British Isles. ledge," which contains the following passage in reference to "the moderation" of the Church,

the first place, in reference to the method in which it deals with the subject of Episcopal Ordination?

The Greek cross has four equal arms. It is stated

grant of £500 together with a school yet in its infancy glories of our Sion, and which, the oftener it is read, not in the total and the same of the short of the Lordship stated that he has had placed at his disposal a sum towards the endowment, including the salaries of the sub-warden, and of four fellows, two of whom are to be in priest's, and two in deacon's orders. The Bishop, who is to be the Warden, will at once devote a considerable part of his library to the College Ha primes to execute the considerable part of his library to the College Ha primes to execute the considerable part of his library to the College Ha primes to execute the considerable part of his library to the College Ha primes to execute the considerable part of his library to the College Ha primes to execute the considerable part of his library to the College Ha primes to execute the considerable part of his library to the College Ha primes to execute the considerable part of his library to the College Ha primes to execute the considerable part of his library to the College Ha primes to execute the considerable part of his library to the College Ha primes to execute the considerable part of his library to the College Ha primes to execute the considerable part of the college Ha primes to execute the considerable part of the college the college of the college that the has had placed at his disposal a statement, the prime to recognising three orders in the college the college of the college of

not only in the chief town, which is in some degree provided for, but also in the adjacent districts, which are holy men maintained the libertine and infidel proposition. Urtually he asserts, that these great and be disposed to apply for a sight of it, at Mr. Wylhe in Church-street (brother-in-law to the architect). holy men maintained the libertine and infidel proposition that a state of things, recognised not only by the voice of primitive antiquity, but by the infallible Word

we ought not to leave unnoticed, moreover, the foresight and skill with which, by the avoidance of a amounted to £37 3s. 7d.; of this, £31 4s. 4d. has been barely, if at all, supplied with spiritual instruction; and in tion that a state of things, recognised not only by the We ought not to leave unnoticed, moreover, the op, shall deem best for the good of the people committed to his charge. The students will be qualifying themselves by study for their entrance into the ministry, and by association with their more discreet and learned brethren than will be initiated into these important duties which of Jesuitism could not invent a slander tending more experience and general ability. lirectly to throw odium and contempt, upon the Fathers of the reformed Angelican Church.

MR. HAY'S DESIGN FOR A CATHEDRAL.

Though the Committee for rebuilding St. James' Church have brought their labours to a close, and decided (so far as the edifice itself is concerned), we think wisely and well, in favour of Mr. Cumberland, we nevertheless feel that it is due to Mr. Hay, of Newfoundland, whose plans, owing to untoward delays, came too late for competition, to say a few words as to their excellence.

We are far from entertaining the slightest intention of placing this gentleman in invidious competition with Mr. Cumberland. British North America surely contains "ample room and verge enough" for many able architects, and the praise of one is by no means the dispraise of another

It is without any disparagement, therefore, either implied or intended, to Mr. Cumberland's building, that we say that we consider the design sent in by The Lord Bishop of Toronto, in con- Mr. Hay to be as nearly perfect as the terms of the the Fund for assisting Students in Divinity. tion of the cross. Every deviation from this arrange- denounced and anathematized. ment is to be considered a peculiarity-in many cases however, sanctioned by tradition.

> Mr. Hay's design approaches nearly to perfection, and would therefore, if on no other account, be an interesting one for any lover of a pure style in Ecclesiastical architecture—(a taste for which we should so earnestly

quagesima Sunday next, and at any Stations sists of nave, choir, transepts, octagonal-shaped chanwhere you do not officiate on that day, on the cel, and north and south porches, with spire, not at the The amount may be remitted either to T. of solidity and lightness from the intersection of the west end, but springing with an amazing combination B. Anderson, Esq., Montreal, or T. Trigge, arms of the cross, formed by the north and south had too much principle and moral courage to place himtranseps, nave, and choir. The staircase turrets are self in the predicament of either murdering or being The Lord Bishop, it will be seen, has intimated his arisen from the otherwise perfect regularity of the

north transept; the organ far away behind it and on his regret and shame, for having endeavoured to pro-Whilst referring to this subject, it may be proper the ground, at the north side of the choir, where the voke a breech of the laws both of God and man. to observe, that although the Society for the Propa- arrangement of the sedilia struck us as particularly gation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts have resolved to beautiful. We do not, however, see any position its denoting the cathedra or chair in the Bishop's

The district subjected to a Bishop's authority was implied the same thing as his Diocese. The subdivision of such Diocese into parishes, as in later times, efforts have been rewarded with considerable success. attributed to St. Honorius, Archbishop of Canter-

It was for the most part, however, the progressive

A few parishes were undoubtedly formed in the upon the Student's Fund to £140 currency per annum; boundaries, they were subdivided in the Anglo-Norman

After the division of the Great Bishoprics into several Dioceses, which was effected by Theodore, Archbishop of Canterbury, in the seventh century, the churches of the Bishops began to be distinguished by the name of cathedral, from the Episcopal chair in debt, which many of their fellow-churchmen in this authority was called the settle, or see.

Cader and Coer, the primitive words, were applied to weights, as Cader Idris, as well as to walled cities, as Caer Leon upon Usk, the seat of the Metropolitan by the voluntary services of ladies in the choir, who see of Great Britain, for ages, before St. Augustine, have obtained professional tuition in playing the Organ bury under the usurping domination of Rome—a in forming an estimate of Christian responsibility, the historian of Cornwall, says-

"Who knows not Michael's mount and chair (caer)—
The pilgrim's holy vaunt?"

as high settle, King's settle, and Bishop's settle,

Sadberg, or Sedberg, in Durham, an eminence or Durham, by old prescriptive right, could claim rank, What has already been accomplished through the Pawe believe, as a temporal peer, under the title of Earl of Sedbury.

and Wales are built in the form of a Latin cross. This form, however, is not of very ancient date.

The first Christian temples were oblong buildings; the space within was divided into a nave and aisles by two rows of columns in the larger, and formed one simple room in the smaller sorts. This was certainly the shape of the Saxon churches in the island, and most probably of the British before them, as the ruins of Perianzabuloe can testify, which were dug unnecessary to explain, these remarks have not been out of the sand by researches founded on traditionary preserved. The readers of the Church have reason to reminiscenses, after ages of inhumation. It is an regret especially that this has been the case with the ing of God's temple. He thought there was now no suffiinteresting fact, that in that very ancient diocese, the Rev. Dr. Beaven, whose observations were peculiarly

(people did not in those days offer to the Lord that produced a deep impression upon those who heard "Let us, then, look at this character of our Church, in which cost them nothing). The churches were erected them.

the more thoroughly to engrave upon their minds the conviction, that all attempts, based upon the language of the proceedings with a few this article), that "there are no churches of this form in Great Britain, nor perhaps in any part of Western Allan, Esq., to read the following:

As regards the design, our notice of which has led Popery itself never more bitterly libelled the ven- to these archœlogical remarks, we have only to repeat, erable reformers of our Church, than has been done that it is well worth the attention of any gentleman by the enunciator of the foregoing extraordinary de- interested in a correct style of architecture, who may claration. Virtually he asserts, that these great and be disposed to apply for a sight of it, at Mr. Wyllie's,

void the Scriptures after such a fashion is indeed pas- edifice, this is of course an all-important considerasing strange. We repeat that the tortuous ingenuity tion, but too often overlooked even by architects of

We respectfully congratulate the Lord Bishop of available for that purpose.

The success which has thus far attended this Association

We copy the following unique piece of intelligence from our contemporary the British American:

"ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH .- The Provincial Govern ment has given five acres of land, on the banks of the River Thames, in the town of Woodstock, to the Roman Catholics of this neighbourhood, as a site for a Church, &c., &c. We understand that a subscription is now on foot for the purpose of providing funds and materials for the erection of the necessary buildings, A building committee has also been formed, consisting of two Protestants and three Roman Catholics, and it is expected that the work will be commenced

Surely the pliable "Protestants," who have thus made themselves parties to the erection of a Masshouse, cannot be members of the Anglican Catholic Church. If they be, their conduct is sinful and inconsistent in the highest degree, and calls for the most breadth and dignity to the west front, which contained marked reprobation. They are lending their aid to three portals, the larger one giving entrance to the perpetuate false doctrine, heresy and schism, and to lections to be made shall be appropriated to lections to be made shall be appropriated to lections to be made shall be appropriated to lections was placed at the intersective and their children are destined to be

We fondly trust, however, that the parties in question belong to the vast disorganized host of Denomi-In accordance with this view of what constitutes a nationalism, in which event their fraternization with perfect edifice—a view sanctioned by high authorities, we are happy in being able to state to his credit, that days of spurious liberalism, finds her most ready tools in the ranks of expediency-adoring dissent.

COMMON SENSE versus FOLLY.

During the late municipal elections at Hamilton, a dispute took place between two legal gentlemen, Messrs. Duggan and Martin, which issued in blows being exchanged by the parties. Mr. Martin, who it would appear came off second best in the encounter, sought to salve his wounded "honour" by sending a challenge to his opponent. Mr. Duggan, however,

Mr. Duggan has earned the good opinion of every right principled member of the community, for the we trust that Mr. Martin, who we believe is an officer

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, TORONTO. ANNUAL MEETING OF THE PAROCHIAL BRANCH OF THE CHURCH SOCIETY.

The First Annual Meeting of this Parochial Association was holden on the second Wednesday of this month. The office-bearers of the Association-as the Incumbent can cordially testify-have zealously engaged in the good work, and it will be seen from future prospects afford encouraging promise of increased resources for the present year.

work of ages, and nearly completed, in Great Britain, St. Paul's Church are very favourably situated. En-Anglo-Saxon era; but being too extended in their of them who have to contend with those domestic doing all that they wish to do for the Church. St. Paul's Church, too, is free from debt, so that the city have been required to make; and the necessity of Carlisle, was another of these appellations. Carew, which many of our more remote parishes have to make in order to secure the ministrations of the Church. It is reasonable, therefore, to entertain a confident Seat, settle, and saddle, have also the same meaning; be thankful to the Giver of all good—the Divine Head hope that the congregation of St. Paul's Church will of the Church-for the mercies which he has thus indulgently bestowed upon them, and will not make those very mercies—as too many do—an argument for doing With one exception, all the cathedrals of England that this important Institution—as its efficiency is The intellectual attractions, as well as the religious

more generally appreciated—will rapidly gain strength from year to year. tone, of the late Annual Meeting may be understood from the excellent speeches which are published below. Isle of Man, the churches, many of them, retain the pleasing and instructive. He pointed out in an im-A little before the Norman Conquest, the form of the cross had been adopted in France, and was soon prosperity of the Association, and addressed to the prosperity of the Association, and addressed to the prosperity of the Association and the prosperity of the Associ pressive manner the duty and privilege of lay co-opera-The old cathedrals were taken down, and rebuilt ragement which—there is good reason for believing members of it hopeful and cheering words of encour-

"I take my stand, Christian brethren, upon the good old Preface to the Ordinal—a document which is one of the by Winkle (the claborate illustrator of English catheby Winkle (the claborate ill

As the first year of the existence of St. Paul's Parochial of his library to the College. He proposes to associate with the above body of clergy a certain number of theological students, some of whom he hopes will be aided in their education by a sum hitherto allowed to the Diocese by the Society for the Advancement of the College. As regards the decided of the Society for the Advancement of the College. He proposes to associate with the above body of clergy a certain number of theological students, some of whom he hopes will be aided in their education by a sum hitherto allowed to the Diocese by the Society for the Advancement of the College. As regards the decided of the Society for the Advancement of the College. He proposes to associate of the Society and the voice of Peel Church, in the Isle of Man, as decidedly built after the model of the Wards carrying out the objects for which it was organized. The first step was taken by the commission. what has been done, during the last twelve months, towards carrying out the objects for which it was organized. The first step was taken by the committee appointed to collect subscriptions, who set about their work almost immediately after the formation of the Society. In doing so, they kept studiously in view the third rule of the constitution, that the "payment of any sum, however small, qualifies for membership;" being of opinion, that the great object they ought to aim at was to induce, if possible, every parishioner to enrol his name as a member, that so it might become, not only in name, but in reality

voice of primitive antiquity, but by the infallible Word of God, might in certain cases be disregarded and contravened without sin. Had Peter Dens given utterance to this monstrous doctrine, it would not have much astonished us,—but for a "Protestant" divine to make astonished us,—but for a "Prot Parochial Committee, whose province it is to recommend the particular appropriation of this fund, would suggest that it be devoted towards the liquidation of the debt still due upon the organ, as there is at present no other fund

Newfoundland, in his having secured the services of a gentleman possessed of such endowments.

We cannot, however, but think that the Island can scarcely by any means offer an adequate field for his abilities.

With such men as Mr. Hay in Canada—if the appreciation of the public should only be equal to a tithe of his merit—we might soon hope to reap the happiest results in the appearance of our ecclesiastical and other edifices.

AN INCONGRUOUS CONJUNCTION.

We copy the following unique piece of intelligence

We respectfully congratulate the Lord Bisnop of Newfoundland, in his having secured the services of a gentleman possessed of such endowments.

The success which has thus far attended this Association affords us matter for great thankfulness to Him who has put it into our hearts to do what little we have done associated ourselves together, and should stimulate us to fresh exertions in helping on the good work; more especially when we consider how much there is in this parish which calls for the most liberal and well-combined exertions on our part, as a congregation. The revenue arising from the rents of the pews, together with the amount received from the offertory collections (after deducting what is required for charitable purposes), is sufficient, if promptly and regularly paid, to enable the Church; wardens to meet the amount required for these purposes. In the meantime, the building in which we are now assembled presents an appearance far from bentiting the house of God. There are few of us whose very out-houses do not possess a more decent and respectable exterior

Now, the only method that suggests itself of remedying

Our Parochial Association should indeed be considered as the treasury of our Church, to which every Churchman, "if he has much, should give plenteously;"—"if he has little, should do his diligence gladly to give of that little," remembering, "that so he gathereth to himself a good reward against the day of necessity." A more appropriate son than the present could scarcely be chosen for shewng our thankfulness to the "Giver of all good," for His mercies to us during the past year, by contributing out of the means with which He has blessed us towards His the means with which He has blessed us towards His service and glory. But a few days have elapsed since we met together in this place, to acknowledge the goodness and mercy of God in removing from us that grievous disease with which we had been so lately visited. In our Fatherland, our fellow-churchmen did not rest with the mere observance of the day, but they gave largely and liberally of their substance to some charitants. liberally of their substance to some charitable purposes, as a thank-offering to the Almighty. Surely we who have been so mercifully spared, that not one member of our congregation was carried off by a visitation which offerings and tithes, thou caused so much misery and suffering around us, could not an inferior Priesthood.

On moving the four do better than follow the example set us, and shew our thankfulness, not only by our words, but by our deeds. God grant that the next anniversary of our Association may exhibit the happy results which follow, from the united exertions of Churchmen deeply sensible of their great privileges and equally great responsibility; and so being led to offer to the service of God a part of that worldly wealth which he has himself bestowed upon them; feeling thankful that a way is opened to them in which they may shew their sense of all they owe to Him, "from whom cometh every good and perfect gift." every good and perfect gift."

GEORGE W. ALLAN, Secretary.

Moved by the Honourable Colonel Wells, seconded

by George Buckland, Esq, and
Resolved, 1. That the Report just read be adopted, and
that the publication of it in the Church paper be requested.
Mr. Buckland had listened to the reading of the Reof the Crown, will in a lucid moment, publicly express part in these proceedings. Or was it to build up the power In an old British Colony, warmly attached, as Canada has generally been considered, to the Crown of England, he was not prepared to find such an entire breaking up of The revenues of the Association are very fair, and its sects and parties as he feared and believed to be the case society into a heterogeneous confusion of mutually opposing There was a great want of correct, unyielding religious principle, and the exercise of a true Catholic charity.— The present state of things was most unsatisfactory, nay, deeply distressing. What an anomaly do the moral feelings, condition and institutions of man present to the order dowed, for the most part, with an ample and bounteous share of God's temporal blessings, there are but few and government of God! Every fresh discovery in ultimately traced to one general, all-embracing law, the unerring exponent of the Creator's will. Every addition to our stock of real knowledge tends to simplify our con-Congregation have never been called upon for those strenuous and continued exertions for the removal of debt, which many of their fellow-churchmen in this ing of patriotic feelings and great ideas, little else than discord, bitterness and strife, a sad proof of our depraved paying a salary to an Organist, which is an item of Church expenditure from which few Churches, possessing an Organ, are exempt, has been met and removed by the voluntary services of ladies in the choir, who later the country of th have obtained professional tuition in playing the Organ country. Strife and division, Satan's most successful agency for worrying the flock of Christ, must give place to the unity of the spirit and brotherly love,—the only true bond of peace. The Church had most important dutestant-Catholic Church of Eugland. Caer-lyell, or be well to contrast them with the anxious struggles those within. Its members should, above all things, be careful to cultivate the temper and spirit of the meek and merciful Redeemer, the head and pattern of all faithful believers. Keeping close to His example, they will go among their fellow creatures, not in a narrow, pha or dogmatical spirit, but by the persuasive power of a true christian sympathy strive to bring the erring and wandering into the fold of the good Shepherd. He thought that the Church's influence for the accomplishment of these desirable ends might be vastly strengthened by the zealous seat, part of the original patrimony of the church, was anciently a county in itself. The Bishop of name, and fulfilling the will of the gracious Giver. What has already been accomplished through the Parochial Association, which is still in its infancy, warrants the hope that much more will be effected, and means of a bare subsistence, as too many in this country cause, which he regarded as the cause of true religion and true liberty, of individual happiness and national pros-perity. Venerable as she is from her antiquity, coming down to us in unbroken succession through the vista of eighteen hundred years, modified, it may be, in some degree, in her outward form, and influenced in her progress from the excellent speeches which are published below.

These are all of which it has been possible to obtain a one and the same, and now, as ever, adapted to the rereport. Remarks equally forcible and judicious were quirements of man's spiritual nature, and will continue so, made by other speakers, but from causes which it is speaker made some pertinent observations in reference to church architecture and decoration. He was friendly to cient ground for apprehension, at least in one branch of the Church Catholic, that any would be found so misin-formed as to the nature and principles of their faith as to pay to visible representations of its great facts and thrillthis was not now the case. There was more to be feared

raising the mind above the grovelling cares of earth, and yielding it a foretaste of the perfect bliss of heaven.

Moved by the Reverend James Beaven, D.D., seconded

by James Henderson, Esq., and Resolved 2. That our humble and most earnest gratitude is due to Almighty God for the measure of success which has attended this Parochial Branch of the Church Society

during the past year.

Moved by Thomas Champion, Esq., seconded by Alex.

Resolved 3. That the encouraging prospect of a steady and comparatively rapid advancement in temporal pros-perity enjoyed by this part of the City of Toronto and the adjoining country, leads us to entertain a confident hope that Churchmen will do their duty, and that there will be a corresponding improvement in the resources of our Parochial Association. MR. CHAMPION said that the Resolution he had to move

stated a fact, and expressed a hope arising from that fact. There was no need of argument to prove that there was every prospect of a steady and comparatively rapid improvement in temporal prosperity by that part of the city of Toronto in which St. Paul's Church was situared, and he trusted that the hope expressed in the resolution, "That Churchmen will do their duty, and that there will be a corresponding improvement in the resources of the Parochial Association of St. Paul's Church," would be realized. When it is always taken for granted, because be realized. When it is always taken for granted, because known to be the fact, that, in the profession of law the emolument always bore some proportion to the wealth of the clients, and in medicine to that of the patients, it might surely be expected that a clergyman's income would bear a reasonable proportion to that of those to whom he ministers. But whilst the fact was admitted that there was a great income would be a proportion to the proportion of this give and its great improvement in the population of this city, and its public buildings and streets were beginning to assume all the characteristics of a wealthy and populous city, it is doubtcharacteristics of a wealthy and populous city, it is doubtful if the aggregate of wealth in proportion to the population is so great at this time as twelve years back. In 1837, with a population of 10,871, the annual rated value of the tenements in the city was £57,295, or £5 5s. 6d. to each individual; whilst in 1848 the population was 23,518, and the annual rated value of the tenements £103,425, or £4 8s. to each individual. This fact presented a very strong ground for appealing to those to whom God had committed riches, for a vigorous and hearty support of the Church Society, for if, with an increasing poor population, there Society, for if, with an increasing poor population, there was not provision made for their instruction in religious duties, and churches provided in which they might worship, there would be a vast increase of crime and misery, and much sooner than was anticipated might all the evils Now, the only method that suggests itself of remedying what we certainly ought to take as a great disgrace to our selves, is that of each member of the congregation liberally contributing, according to his ability, to the funds of this Association; so that we may have such a sum placed at the disposal of this Society as will enable us to remove this reproach, and render God's house more worthy of the high and holy purpose for which it is set apart.

Our Parochial Association should indeed be considered as the treasury of our Church, to which every Churchman much longer, and surely a congregation could not employ a portion of their means better than by securing lands, which might now be had at a very low price, and which would, at no very distant day, be productive of a considerable income. able income. By acting in this way the present congregation would be securing for those who come after them the same advantages which they now possess themselves, a certain part of their clergyman's income secure from all actuations which will always, more or less, attend an income which has to be derived directly from a congregation.

Moved by the Reverend Henry C. Cooper, B. A., seconded by Edward C. Hancock, Esq., and Resolved 4. That the Church Society may be properly regarded as a treasury for our free-will offerings; and, even if Christian people do not consider themselves bound by the ancient and scriptural institution of tithes, still it is noither seamly not consider that they chould do still it is neither seemly nor consistent that they should do less for God than did the Jews, who gave both free-will offerings and tithes, though they bad lower privileges and

On moving the fourth Resolution, the Rev. H. C. Cooper, observed, that he would confine himself to that part of it which said "that the Church Society might be properly regarded as a treasury for our free-will offerings." Church, expect the promised blessing, we must do out He considered it one of the most valuable features of the Society that it furnished a systematic method for calling forth and applying to their proper use the religious offerings of the members of the Church. He would endeavour to shew that some such system was absolutely necessary for the preservation of religion and for giving efficiency to the Church; for it was impossible that the gospel could be extensively preached, or religious instruction be adequately provided, or the ordinances of religion be duly observed in any country, unless the people themselves some very suitable and felic were willing to give of their substance for the service of gret our inability to report. carried up on the outside with exquisite effect, harmoniously blending with the grand simplicity of the whole, which is in the severest manner of the "Early whole, which is in the foregoing report, we feel assume that the foregoing report, we feel assume the severest manner of the "Early whole, whole, which is in the severest manner of the "Early whole, whole, whole, whole, whole, whole, whole, whole is in the foregoing report, we feel assume that the future and permanent good. He had been thinking on the nature and imperate of the object which had brought them together. Was it to prop up an old antiquated institution, suited to a bygone age and a different form of civilization, but ill adapted to the present, and tottering but of civil polity, but of civil polity, seemed to be still at issue, that the state of religion must depend upon the action of the present, and tottering the state of religion must depend upon the action of the people, but even in the oldest countries—oldest in Christians and present four shed present and tottering at every compared to be a principle of the Christian religions. It was not only in a new country like this, where the fundamental elements not only of religious polity, but of civil polity, seemed to be still at issue, that the state of religion must depend upon the action of the people, but even in the oldest countries—oldest in Christians and present and present and tottering at every baptized person, and making it. from age? Was it an engine of state policy, to keep the people in ignorance and order, they had met to strengthen and direct? If so, he would have been the last to take part in these proceedings. Or was it to build up the power of a mere sect, or promote a system of religious polity and belief, emanating from man and stamped with no higher

belief, emanating from man, and stamped with no higher authority than mere private opinion, individual judgment, whim, or caprice? If so, the object was not worth contending for, as there were divisions and strife enough already, without creating more. No: they were mentaged to the endowment possessed by the Church had been utterly inadequate for the spiritual wants of the nation: and if at any time symptoms of decay or stagnation might have been perceptible in the established system of religion in England, it was attributable to this—that an undus religion of the property and belief, emanating from man, and stamped with no higher authority than mere private opinion, individual judgment, and if at any time symptoms of decay or stagnation might have been perceptible in the established system of religion in England, it was attributable to this—that an undus religion in England the endowment possessed by the Church had been utterly inadequate for the spiritual wants of the nation: and if at any time symptoms of decay or stagnation in the endowment possessed by the Church had been utterly inadequate for the spiritual wants of the nation: and if at any time symptoms of decay or stagnation in the endowment possessed by the Church had been utterly inadequate for the spiritual wants of the nation: and if at any time symptoms of decay or stagnation in the endowment possessed by the Church had been utterly inadequate for the spiritual wants of the nation in the endowment possessed by the Church had been utterly inadequate for the spiritual wants of the nation in the endowment possessed by the Church had been utterly inadequate for the spiritual wants of the nation in the endowment possessed by the Church had been utterly inadequate for the spiritual wants of the nation in the endowment possessed by the Church had been utterly inadequate for the spiritual wants of the nation in the endowment possessed by the Church had been utterly inadequate for the spiritual wants of the nation in the endowment possessed by the Church h already, without creating more. No: they were met to support a society sanctioned by competent ecclesiastical almost banished from people's minds, the idea of free-will authority, whose object was to promote the interests of the Holy Catholic and Apostolic Church, which was an He did not conclude that this state endowment was wrong, institution not of man but of God In coming to this country he found its climate and natural resources quite equal to or beyond his expectations, but in the prevalent tone and feeling of society he had been much disappointed.

In an old British Colony, warmly attached as Canada parishes the tithe endowment was wrong, but that as a system it was defective, it was not of itself sufficient; it could not extend itself to meet the wants of the people; it had no self expanding power. It worked unequally and irregularly in different places; in rural parishes the tithe endowment was sufficient was not of itself sufficient; it could not extend itself to meet the wants of the people; it had no self expanding power. It worked unequally and irregularly in different places; in rural Canada parishes the tithe endowment was sufficient, but it made no provision for the increasing population of large manufacturing towns and districts: besides the tithe was a fixed modus,—the spiritual wants of the kingdom were growin wants; the tithe depended upon the number of acres in parish,—its spiritual necessities upon the number of souls in it. Dissent had appeared first in those portions of the spiritual field to which the culture of the Church did not and could not reach; and it arose not from the inefficiency of Church ministrations, but from the insufficiency of the Church's means and the peculiar character of her endowment. What, he would ask, had been the visible means dowed, for the most part, with an ample and bounteous share of God's temporal blessings, there are but few of them who have to contend with those domestic trials and pecuniary difficulties which so frequently that are, to our feeble and limited minds, infinite, will be that are, to our feeble and limited minds, infinite, will be what it was in a former period? It was this, that Church-was a body had become alive to the duty of free will men as a body had become alive to the duty of free-will offerings. They had seen that there were districts teeming with a population of souls for whose spiritual welfare n provision existed, where sin and vice with all their conmitant miseries prevailed, where irreligion and infidelity held undisputed sway, and where thousands believed in nothing, because they were never instructed to believe. How was this state of things in course of being remedied? Not by state enactments or parliamentary legislation, but by the voluntary and continued efforts of the members of the Church themselves. Some, with a pious generosity unsurpassed in any age, had with their own means built and endowed churches for the perpetual worship of Almighty God, and over the face of the country new churches had sprung up, not few and far between, but to be numbered by tens and twenties, and clergymen had been provided for them, that so the saving truths of the Gospel might be proclaimed in the very highways of infidelity, and virtue and religion be taught even in the bye-ways of vice. When he saw that all this had been done by the he inquired by what means all this was effected, he found that it was done by the free-will offerings of her people. Churchmen now perceived the duty of self-denial and self-exertion: they had not only recovered the principle of giving, but they had learnt to make it systematic and general. Later years had witnessed in England the establishment of Church Societies for every purpose connected with the endowment of religion and the moral welfare of the people; Church Societies for national education—Church Societies in almost every Diocese for the cannot by searching find out God, neither can we find out the Almighty to perfection, but of this at least, we may not presume to assign the reason why the vial of Gods anger is poured out on a nation, for we cannot by searching find out God, neither can we find out the Almighty to perfection, but of this at least, we may no appeared between a cheerful mind and with no niggard hand; people had learnt to give of their substance to advance the kingdom of God upon earth, therefore a blessing seemed to rest upon their united efforts. And now the Church of England at which we this day publicly trace to Heaven, namely, man's. home exhibited on an enlarged and widely developed ingratitude? scale a degree of internal energy and usefulness such as no other religious body or denomination had ever attained to, even in its palmiest days. From those facts the conclusion might fairly be drawn, that if the Church of England enlightened worship to affirm with the exhortation in our clusion might fairly be drawn, that if the Church of England could not have attained her present prosperity,—if she could not have become the glorious instrument she now is for carrying the light of Gospel truth into the dealers of the light of Gospel truth into the dealers of the light of the Church of England enlightened worship to affirm with the exhortation in our Liturgy, that "although we ought at all times humbly to account the light of Gospel truth into the dealers of the light of the country of the light of the light of the country of the light of

by a precarious tenure. The Church here would never from the materializing influences of the age, that the temple and services of God would be brought down to the dead ne strong, nor religion flourish, nor the waste places of this portion of the Lord's vineyard be rightly cultiva-vated, antil our members here, like their fellow churchlevel of a cold rationalism, and mere money-calculating utilitarianism. He thought there was no peculiar virtue

Twony, Esq., and

Resolved 5. That the increasing wants of the Church at Mr. Lewis's discourse was well adapted to the occasion,

reased exertions to augment those local resources which, in the end, are likely to become our sole dependence.

Rev Sir: The Resolution which has been entrusted to me is expressed in few words, but contains much matter

for serious reflection.

The densely crowded population of the mother country is such that, not withstanding the generous aid of the active and benevolent, very large numbers of the people are without the ministrations of the Gospel. The systematic discouragement of the Church on the part of Legislators who couragement of the Church on the part of Legislators who should protect it, is another circumstance which taxes the internal resources of the Church; and again, those remainders of the Church; and high which has sources are crippled by a system of legislation which has severely depressed and impoverished that class of men who are its best supporters—the owners and the tillers of the soil. The "wants of the Church" in Canada must be more particularly the control of the control of the control of the church of the control of the church. more particularly referred to. The members of the Church in Upper Canada are said, in the authorised returns, to amount to 170,000 and upwards. We have 138 officiating clergymen, perhaps rather more than half the number actually required, even for the population above mentioned. But, Sir, the actual number of souls requiring the ministrations of the Church is nearly double 170,000. The official return has been made incorrect with a riew The official return has been made incorrect, with a view to make us appear to be that "miserable minority" which our opponents say we form. Children "five years old and under" are excluded from the census roll of the Church. These children are about 130,000, while the Province is libelled by 60,000 of its inhabitants, being set down as infidels. Of this 190,000 the control of the contro idels. Of this 190,000 there is no doubt but that a very large portion—say at least one half—are either actual members of the Church, or would be were the ministrations of the Church within their reach. Thus, Sir, we have but one minister to each 2000 people, or there-abouts? And this, too, with all the assistance afforded us by that venerable society in England, whose exertions have been so eminently blessed to the service of the Church,

hive been so eminently blessed to the service of the Church, and to which we owe so much. Requiring, then, some three clergymen where we now have one, and knowing that the stipends of those we have are far too small, we may judge of the "wants of the Church" in Canada. Then, have the people of Canada no power to do anything to remedy this deficiency? Through the Church Sciety the means are placed before us of doing this: we must contribute for the purpose of providing endowments, which contribute for the purpose of providing endowments, which shall be beyond the reach of an act of Parliament. The imperative duty on the part of all of us to contribute for imperative duty on the part of all of us to contribute for the sacred purposes of this society, each according to the best of his ability, is forced on one's attention more and more, looking at the subject in any point of view, whether remembering the great necessity of the case, the many privileges and bounties we are blessed with, or the probable prospect of our losing the endowments as yet left us.—A Legislature which could pass the recent King's College Bill, would not stop at depriving us of the remnant we possess, and Imperial Parliaments are ready to sanction the acts of Colonial Legislatures, however unconstitutional and wrong. On this point we have had some recent lessons. I say this in no discontented or disaffected spirit, sons. I say this in no discontented or disaffected spirit, for the religion of Churchmen, fortunately, teaches them under all circumstances to pay due reverence and obe-dience to the powers that be—to "fear God," and "honour the King." It has been well for the country that it is so, and wronged although we are I wronged although we are, I see no reason to be otherwise than hopeful as to the prospects of the Church in Canada-Large means are given, if we will but use them, and our progress is onward. It would seem as if this branch of our Church was to become an abiding proof of the great truth that, not on state favour, or state endowments, or political aid, does her prospectively. political aid, does her prosperity depend, but on the dutiful conduct of her children, and the blessing of God thereon. During the past year we have been threatened with napart During the past year we have been threatened with tional calamity—with extinction of our existence as a part of our glorious empire. Far distant be the day—never may it come—that we shall cease to pray in our churches for our sovereign monarch. But should that time come, even that need not crush or dim the light of the Church—Nations may and myest fall, the company and myest fall, the company and myest fall the company and myest fall the company. Nations may, and must fall; thrones may totter, and powers pass away; but the Church will remain. Unto no nation, power or people did HE say, but unto His Church HE DID, at the beginning, say, "Lo I am with you alway, even unto the end." But if we, in this colony, a branch of that Church

duty in our respective stations, and freely give of those things which have been, of His bounty, so freely given Moved by W. VYNNE Bacon, Esq., seconded by the Reverend W. S. DARLING, and
Resolved 6. That the thanks of this Meeting be given
to the office-bearers of this Association for their faithful
and efficient services; and that they be requested to con-

ue in office during the ensuing year. Both the mover and seconder of this resolution made some very suitable and felicitous remarks, which we re-

Lengthy as is the foregoing report, we feel assured that it will not be objected to on that score by any heart and home. We rely chiefly upon our Parochial Committees to keep alive a sense of that responsibility which rests upon every member of the Church, to become a contributor to it, and to produce that enlargement of its revenues which it would be difficult, and, in all probability, impracticable to effect in any other

We beg leave to draw the attention of our reader in an especial manner to the advertisement of Mr. Stanton, which appears in another column. The respectability of the parties to whom that gentleman is permitted to make reference, renders any detailed recommendation of him by us unnecessary. We cordially wish him success in his new undertaking.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CANADA.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

The Lord Bishop of Toronto has appointed the Rev. John Travers Lewis, A. B., T.C.D., late curate of Newtownbutler, county of Fermanagh, to West Hawkesburyvice the Rev. F. Tremayne, who continues as Travelling Missionary in the District.

THANKSGIVING DAY, -ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH-This Church was again well attended in the evening on which occasion the sermon was preached by the Rev J. T. Lewis, who took his text from I. Samuel, XII. 24.

"Only fear the Lord and serve Him in truth with all your heart consider what great things he hath done for you." The Rev. gentleman remarked that a want of gratitude God arises for the most part either from a want of seriousness and thoughtful reflection on divine Providence, or because the blessings and advantages which that Providence bestows are so generally and widely diffused, the first of these causes brings us at once to the consideration of the cause of our Meeting together on an extraordinary occasion, on a day of thanksgiving, and a question meets us at the outset. Do special sins call down special judgments, and when those judgments are removed are we justified in endeavouring to ascertain the particular or national sins which caused their infliction, when we had God for their Church—when he saw carried out by her agency that divinely given sign of the Christian dispensation, that "the poor had the Gospel preached to them," and when the poor had the Gospel preached to them," and when the caused their infliction, when we thank God for their removal? "Tis true the doctrine has in every age been the object for the sneer of the infidel, the dangerous abuse of object for the sneer of the infidel, the dangerous abuse of the fanatic, and the indifference of the cold and formal religionist, but the non-observance of the precept contain in the text may supply an adequate cause for an extraordinary display of Gods' wrath, namely, a want of due consideration of the great things He has done for us. margement and repair of old Churches, and for the erec- we may be assured that our sins have separated between of new, besides innumerable local associations for us and our God, and our iniquities have withholden good ributions and offerings were poured into the treasury and deliverances the most important unappreciated and discontributions and offerings were poured into the treasury of the Church, "not grudgingly or of necessity," but with regarded by the unworthy recipients of Gods' favour, may

It is in truth an occasion like the present which for carrying the light of Gospel truth into the darkest and remotest regions of the earth—if she could not have preached the Gospel effectually to her own people within After having considered the second cause of mans ingrati-After having considered the second cause of mans ingratitude and applied that cause to the occasion the Preache the limits of the shores of Britain but through this principle of free will offerings, then much more was this principle of free will offerings, then much more was this principle of free will offerings, then much more was this principle of free will offering the machinity of the principle of free will offering the machinity of the principle of ciple needed in a new country like this, where the Church had but a small state endowment and held that little only serving Him in truth with all our hearts," and con-cluded by laying before the congregation a few inducements held out by the forbearance we have experienced, the warnings we have slighted, and the threatenings we have men at home, were willing to dedicate a portion of their worldly means to the service of God.

Moved by Robert Cooper, Esq., seconded by Henry

Twony Feb.

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pointed in other remedies, and are still doubtful of all, go to the Agents and obtain a Bottle and try it, and you will

doubt no longer.

For sale, Wholesale and Retail, by LYMAN, KNEESHAW & COnd ROBERT LOVE, Toronto; also by Druggists generally.

TORONTO MARKETS.

To the Members of the Eastern District Clerical Asso-

REV. AND DEAR BRETHREN, -You are hereby respect-

fully informed, that the next meeting of the Association will be held (D. V.) on Wednesday and Thursday, the 6th and 7th days of February, at the residence of the Rev. Michael Harris, Rector of Perth.

Your faithful Brother,

To the Members of the Church Society, of the Eastern

District.

The Yearly Meeting of this branch of the Diocesan Church Society will be held at Perth, on Thursday, the 7th of February. The Secretaries of the the Parochial Societies will please to send in their Reports as soon as

THE CHURCH SOCIETY. Meetings have been arranged, with the sanction of the Lord Bishop, at the following times and places, on behalf of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto:—

Monday, 6, P. M., at Etobicoke.

Tuesday, 10. A. M., at Sydenham.

Tuesday, 2, P. M., at Credit. Tuesday, 6, P. M., at Streetsville.

30. Wednes. 6, P.M., at Norval.
1. Friday, 11, A.M., at Bolton's Mills.

Victoria District.

Meetings in connection with the above named Society

Anderson's—Huntingdon, Monday, Jan. 28th... 2 P.M. Clair's—Hungerford, " ... 6 P.M.

Jamieson's Mills, Tuesday, 29th... 11 A.M.

The Niagara District Barnch of the Diocesan Church

Society.

The Members of this Branch are hereby notified, that

onies be transmitted to the Treasurer, G. Rykert, Esq.

The Annual Public Meeting of the Midland and Victoria

Reports are requested from the Parochial Associations in

Gore and Wellington District Branch of the Church Society.

Parochial Meetings will be held in behalf of the above,

a the several Parishes and Missions of the united Districts

Galt, Monday January 28th, 1850, at 7 P.M.

Paris, Tuesday " 29th, " at 11 A.M.
Brantford, " " at 7 P.M.
Ancaster, Wednesday 30th, " at 11 A.M.
Dundas, " " at 7 P.M.

Dundas, Stony Creek, Thursday 31st, " at 11 A.M. Wallington Square, " at 7 P.M.

Wellington Square, " at 7 P.M. Oakville, Friday, Feb'y. 1st, " at 11 A.M. Elora, Tuesday " 12th, " at 11 A.M. Guelph. " " at 7 P.M.

The Clergy and Churchwardens are requested to make

all necessary arrangements — and it is respectfully suggested, that Churches should not be used on these occa-

sions, unless where it is impossible to procure any other

NOTICE.

Newcastle District Branch of the Church Society.

will be held as follows, viz.:—
Seymour, Tuesday, February 19th, 1850.... 11 A.M.
Percy. " " " " 3 P.M.

Percy, " " " .... 3 P.M.
Colborne, Wednesday, " 20th " .... 11 A.M.
Grafton, Wednesday, " " .... 6½ P.M.
Cobourg (Annual District Meeting), Thursday, " 21st, " .... 7 P.M.
J. WILSON, Secretary pro tem.

Midland Clerical Association.

fully notified, that the next meeting will be held (D. V. at the residence of the Rev. Job Deacon, Rector of

Toronto Grammar School.

Law Students continue to be taught privately,
Four additional Boarders can be accommodated.
M. C. CROMBIE,

NOTICE.

A NY Person having in their possession any of the following Notes of The Commercial Bank of the Midland

\$5-No. 1912, " July, 1847. \$5-No. 1287, " " " \$5-No. 7786, " " "

-No. 80733, date March, 1846.

Toronto, January 23rd, 1850.

Head Master, Toronto Grammar School.

"Church" Office, 7 King Street West.

THIS Institution will be Re-opened, after the

Adolphustown, on Wednesday 23rd and Thursday 24th of

SALTERN GIVINS, Secretary.

The members of this Association are hereby res

Mohawk Parsonage, Dec., 20th, 1849.

The Annual Parochial Meetings of this District Branch

February 26th, 1850 at 7P.M.

J. GAMBLE GEDDES, Secretary.

Guelph, " " at Annual Meeting at Hamilton, Tuesday

T. H. M. BARTLETT, Secretary.

District Branch of the CHURCH SOCIETY will be holden at Kingston, on Wednesday, January 30th, at Seven

T. B. FULLER, Secretary.

SALTERN GIVINS, Sec. for the Country.

1. Friday, 6, P. M., at Lloydtown.

30. Wednes. 10, A.M., at Hornby.

Church Society's House, Jan. 12, 1850.

will be held, D.V., as follows :-

Madoc Mills, Wednesday,

Thorold, January 12th, 1850.

Kingston, Jan. 4, 1850.

place of meeting.

Farmworth's,

Williamsburgh, Jan. 10, 1850.

HENRY PATTON, Secretary,

EDWARD. J. Boswell, Secretary.

J. G. D. McKenzie, Secretary.

Jan. 9, 1850.

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ther Mrcor-

Two of £40 Sterling per annum, each, founded by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Two of £40 Currency per annum, each, chargeable upon the Bishop's Students' Fund in this Diocese.

The Scholarships will be tenable for not more than four sears, and the age of Candidates must not be under 19. Candidates for the Scholarships above announced, will be required to communicate their intention of offering hemselves, to the Rev. H. J. Grasett, M. A., Examining aplain to the Lord Bishop, at Toronto, on or before the July, 1850,—their application to be accompanied with for the three years preceding, and their fitness for the work of the Ministry, from at least two licensed Clergymen in the Diocese in which they reside.

The subjects for the Examination above announced, are fixed as follows:—

Homer, Odyssey, Book Atv. Xenophon, Anabasis, Book VII. Horace, Odes, Book IV—and Epistle Book I. Epist. 1 & 2. Livy, Book III, to Chap. 40. Greek Testament, St. John's Gospel. Euclid, Book I. II, III. Algebra, to end of Simple Equations.

PROPOSED SUBJECT OF PRIZE ESSAY. "Persons who where types of Christ under the Patriarchal and Mosaical Dispensations."

#### From our English Files.

FOUNDERING OF THE PANDORA STEAMER. -Intelthe total loss of this steamship, which took place on the morning of the 26th of last month, while on her passage from London to Alexandria. She was fallen in with by the Asia, Captain J. Roskell, bound for New South Wales with emigrants, in lat. 48. 31. long. 6. 19 W. the Pandora haking a signal of distress, the Asia hove to and as soon a the former vessel carrows the magical of the Acia. to send her boats to them, for the Pandora was fast settling down and was ungovernable. This was instantly done, the first and second officers of the Asia taking charge of them. On rowing alongside, the steamer was found to send the Asia taking charge of them. On rowing alongside, the steamer was found to send the Asia taking charge of them. On rowing alongside, the steamer was found to send the Asia taking charge of the Asia taki one, the first and second officers of the Asia taking charge of them. On rowing alongside, the steamer was found to be full of water and not a moment was to be lost. Her crew, 15 in number, immediately sought refuge in the Asia's boats. In another moment they would have met with a frightful death, for her boilers exploded, blowing up her decks, and the ship instantly went down.—Nothing whatever was saved by the crew, all they had being the clothes they stood in the phore of the Asia they received every On board the Asia they received every ess and attention. It was the intention of Captain kell to ship the crew on board the first vessel he met

POLITICAL ON DIT.—The rumour of the secession from the Cabinet of Lord J. Russell, Lord Lansdowne, and Viscount Palmerston has been current among the clubs. The is, we believe, no doubt that the late meetings of her Ma-lesty's Ministers have been stormy, and as little reason is ere to question that the proposition of a fixed corn duty bas been the occasion of strife.

BATHS AND WASH-HOUSES FOR THE CITY .- The Poration of London has done itself honour. It gave its lank-offering" on Thursday in the best possible shape of egregiously in this case as they did in the previous ones. a practical benefit to its industrious poor. On the motion of Mr. Alderman Salamons, carried by a majority of three to one, it was resolved that "it be referred to consider the propriety of the Corporation erecting baths and wash-houses within the city for the use and convenience of the labouring classes resident therein." We understand that two sets of baths and wash-houses are contemplated; one in the ward aths and wash-houses are contemplated; one in the ward of Aldgate, the other in the new street leading from Hol-

Aldgate, the other in the new street leading from Holborn Bridge to Clerkenwell. A greater advantage could not be conferred upon the metropolis.

The Emperor Faustin.—A money-changer of Paris received from Porte-au-Prince a complete set of all the coins struck since Soulouque has been declared Emperor. They are of the same nominal value as the coins of France. Each coin represents on one side the new Emperor, in the imperial costume, like that of Napoleon on the day of his coronation, and on the other side the inscription of "Faustin Legisland". Bound the edge are the words—

The Hon. Robert Baldwin, we are happy to hear, is rapidly recovering from his late severe indisposition. We learn, however, that a temporary cessation from all arduous business is considered absolutely necessary for the renovation of his health.

INQUEST.—An Inquest was held before Geo. Duggan, Esq., Coroner, at the house of one Boyle, March Street, on the body of Mary Boyle, his wife, who coronation, and on the other side the inscription of "Faustin Legisland". The Hon. Robert Baldwin, we are happy to hear, is rapidly recovering from his late severe indisposition. We learn, however, that a temporary cessation from all arduous business is considered absolutely necessary for the renovation of his health.

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## Colonial.

APPOINTMENTS. Secretary's Office, Toronto, 21st Jan., 1850. His Excellency the Governor-General has been pleased

The Honourable Archibald McLean, one of the Judges of Her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas for Upper Canada, to be a Puisne Judge of Her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas for Upper Canada, to be a Puisne Judge of Her Majesty's Court of Common Division of the Majesty of the Ma

Common Pleas for Upper Canada.

Robert Easton Burns, Esquire, of Osgoode Hall, Barrister at Law, to be a Puisne Judge of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench for Upper Canada.

The following is the order of the Judges in the two

Court of Queen's Bench. Chief Justice Robinson, Hon. William H. Draper, Hon. Robert E. Burns. Court of Common Pleas.
Chief Justice Macaulay. Hon. Archibald McLean. Hon. R. B. Sullivan.

Toronto, Jan. 16th 1850. Richard Develin, labourer, was tried for the murder of Andrew Enniss, and after a protracted trial was found guilty of manslaughter. The jury strongly recommended the prisoner to mercy.

YORK ASSIZES-STATE PROSECUTIONS.

The Queen v. John Wilson, Wm. Kerr, Robert McKee, James Lennox, Edward Lennox, Charles Jordon, Robert Hill, John Wallace, John Murray, James Davis, John Carr, and William Davis. At the last Assizes there were indictments found against the above parties, who traresed to the present Assizes, and were placed on trial day on an indictment which contained four counts. The first count charged them with an assault on Constable McCaffrey, a Constable in the execution of his duty. The second count with a Common Assault. The third with an Assault on Robert H. Trotter, a Constable in the execution Assault on Robert H. Trotter, a Constable in the execution of his duty; and the fourth with a Common Assault on the said Robert Trotter. To this indictment the Traverses. ser's pleaded not Guilty.

After a long trial the Jury being unable to agree upon

discharged the next morning, having been locked up all night.

The same parties who were tried and acquitted yesterday, were put on trial to-day again, on a fresh indictment, to which they severally pleaded Not Guilty. The new Indictment contained four counts. The first count charged the traversers with a riot and an assault upon G. L. Allen. The second count with a common assault on the said G. L. Allen. The third count with a riot and assault on Robert Beekman, and the fourth count with a common assault on ment from the attacks of the learned Counsel for the defence, upon whose speeches he commented with great bitterness, and declared that the Government would pay no more attention to their remarks than they would the "kick of a feet with the country of the count of a fly," as the learned gentleman elegantly expressed himself. At the conclusion of the learned Doctor's defence his Honour the Judge charged the Jury, who retired to considertheir verdict, and soon returned into Court with a ver diet acquitting allthe traversers with the exception of John Wilson, William Kerr, and John Wallace. Upon these

sance (tried last assizes)—fined 1s. Sarah Granger, Misdemeanous—imprisonment for 21 gaged in the work between St. Francis River, to which ays in the common gaol. days in the common gaol.

DIOCESAN THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE, COBOURG.

John Wilson, on being asked if he wished to urge any reason why sentence should not be passed upon him, denied having struck Mr. Allen, and said he could produce the man who struck the blow within a quarter of an hour. John Wallace declined saying anything now, but said he would take another opportunity. William Kerr also denied the charge of which he was convicted. They were severally sentenced to be imprisoned for one They were severally sentenced to be fined £12 los.

John Wilson, on being asked if he wished to urge any feason why sentence should not be passed upon him, denied having struck Mr. Allen, and said he could produce the man who struck the blow within a quarter of figure and produce the man who struck the blow within a quarter of figure and produce the man who struck the blow within a quarter of figure and produce the man who struck the blow within a quarter of figure and produce the man who struck the blow within a quarter of figure and produce the man who struck the blow within a quarter of figure and produce the man who struck the blow within a quarter of figure and produce the man who struck the blow within a quarter of figure and produce the man who struck the blow within a quarter of figure and produce the man who struck the blow within a quarter of figure and produce the man who struck the blow within a quarter of figure any time. Altwars are you a sufferer from Rheumatism, Gout, Are you a sufferer from Rheumatism, Gout, Are you a sufferer from Rheumatism, Gout, Are you as sufferer from Rheumatism, Gout, Are you as ufferer from Rheumatism, Gout, Are you as uffered from the chest or side, general debility of or oneux, Pains in the Chest or Side, general debility of or oneux, Pains in the Chest or Side, general debility of or oneux, Pains in the Ch

Two of £30 Currency per annum, each, chargeable upon the same Fund.

All of the above bear date to the successful Candidates from the latest and the same fund. nonths' hard labour.

John Cowles, Felony—two indictments—two months

on the first, and three months on the second indictment. Ann Mc Mahon, Felony-six months' imprisonment. Charles Smith, Felony-three years in the Provincial

Peter Stirrup, Felony — (second conviction) — three rears in the Provincial Penitentiary. Henry Williams, Felony - (third conviction) - three ears in the Provincial Penitentiary.

Joseph Kerr, Forgery and Horse Stealing-four years in the Provincial Penitentiary on first offence, and three years on the second. Richard Develin, Manslaughter-nine months in com-

ELECTION OF MAYOR .- On Monday the ELECTION OF MAYOR.—On Monday the first meeting of the newly-elected Council of this City, under the new Municipal Act, took place in the Council Chamber. Alderman Campbell, of St. Patrick's Ward, moved, seconded by Councilman Ritchy, of St. Andrew's Ward, that Geo. Gurnett, Esq., Alderman for St. George's Ward, be chosen Mayor of the city for the ensuing year. This proposition was objected to by Aldermen Duggan and Dempsey, and Mr. Councilman Ashfield, on the ground that it was inexpedient to appoint the same individual Mayor for a succession of years; the motion, howvidual Mayor for a succession of years; the motion, how-ever, was carried, the votes being—

Yeas 11 Hay, do.

Lamb, per quarter
Bacon per 100 lbs
Apples, per barrel.

The decision was received with loud cheers from the crowded auditory.—Abridged from the Colonist.

Ilppen Cartage Services Ser

-The University Reform Bill of last Session empowered the Government to appoint Commissioners to report "a code of proper Statutes, Rules and Ordinances for the government of the University." His Excellency has we learn been pleased to appoint the following gentlemen Commissioners for this purpose;—The Hon. the Chancellor of Upper Canada. The Hon. John Hillyard Cameron, John Wilson, Esq., M. P. P., David Buchan, Esq., Dr. Richard- possible.

bound for London: not succeeding, they were taken on to Madeira, where they were landed on the 2nd inst. The Pandora was fully insured at Lloyd's. She was quite a new steamer, having been launched a few months since from the ship building yard of Messrs. Robarton & Co., the ensineers at Millwall. She had been purchased by the Esyptian Government. favourable, was accepted. The terms are more advantageous to Government than heretofore enjoyed, and will afford increased facility for conducting the public business.

> MINING DISTRICTS.—The last accounts state that the troops are safely housed at the Sault Ste. Marie, and in tolerable comfort.
>
> We understand that Mr. Metcalfe has been arrested.— Feb.

Mr. Galt has resigned his seat as member for the County of Sherbrooke, assigning as his reason, the nature of his buisiness engagements, and the probability of their being much increased in extent and importance, by the construction of the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad.

The Hon. Robert Baldwin, we are happy

Home District. DARING ATTEMPT AT MURDER .- On the night of Sunday the 20th instant, three persons, two armed with axes, and one with a bludgeon, having a head on it nearly three inches thick, attacked the house of Mr. Abranearly three inches thick, attacked the house of Mr. Abraham J. Welsh, of York Township, breaking open the door with an axe, and commenced beating his two sons, whom they would have murdered, but that the latter closed with them and thus prevented the force of the blows; one of the then Majesty's Court of Common Pleas for Upper Canada, to be a Puisne Judge of Her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas for Upper Canada.

The Honourable Robert Baldwin Sullivan, one of the Judges of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Beuch for Upper Canada, to be a Puisne Judge of Her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas for Upper Canada.

Let Majesty's Court of Queen's Beuch for Upper Canada, to be a Puisne Judge of Her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas for Upper Canada.

Let Majesty's Court of Common Pleas for Upper Canada.

The Honourable Robert Baldwin Sullivan, one of the arms; his daughter also got one of her arms broken. During the attack the ruffians were driven out three times, and one of the arms; his daughter also got one of her arms broken. During the attack the ruffians were driven out three times, and one of the arms; his daughter also got one of her arms broken. During the attack the ruffians were driven out three times have the other got one cut in the head with an axe; the other got one cut in the head with an axe; have the ruffians were driven out three times hows; one of the sons however, received five cuts in the head with an axe; the other got one cut in the head and some bruises in the arms; his daughter also got one of her arms broken. During the attack the ruffians were driven out three times, and one of the arms; his daughter also got one of her arms broken. During the attack the ruffians were driven out three times, and one of the arms; his daughter also got one of her arms broken. During the attack the ruffians were driven out three times, and one of the arms; his daughter also got one of her arms broken. During the attack the ruffians were driven out three times have the store of the cuts in the head and some bruises in the arms; his daughter also got one of her arms broken. During the attack the ruffians were driven out three times have the store of the cuts in the head and some bruises in the arms; his daughter also got one of her arms broken. sons had not time to get any arms to defend themselves, but before the ruffians escaped, took an axe from one of them and the bludgeon from another .- Patriot.

> THE STREETSVILLE PLANK ROAD COM-PANY .- With much satisfaction we learn that this Compary has been enabled to complete arrangements with Christopher Row and Henry Rutledge, Esquires, for the grading and planking of the remainder of the route to Port Credit. We are informed, that it is contemplated to have the road finished by the first of September next, in time for the fall travel. This will be glorious news to the farmers and millers of the immediate and interior townships, who will thus be afforded so easy a transit for their produce to the Port. Too great credit cannot be accorded to the gentlemen who have undertaken the performance of this work, for the zeal and public spirit they have evinced - Review.

> Mustard.—Amongst the many improvements which are constantly taking place in this neigh-bourhood, not the least interesting is the establishment of a mustard manufactory in Esquesing, by Mr. Earles. We have before us a sample of the commodity, and our watering optics bear testimony to its pungent merits. Seriously speaking, the sample is most creditable to the enterprising producer, and we cordially wish him every success. We understand that he intends growing upwards of 40 acres of mustard on his farm next season, and that several farmers in the neighborhood intend following his example. There can be no question but that the crop, if properly attended to, will prove a most profitable one.—Ibid.

> London District. MURDER.-A man named Toney was stabbed by a private of the XXth regiment, named James Ritchie, at London, C. W., on the 6th inst. Toney died in about 30 hours. A verdict of Wilful murder against Ritchie was returned by the Coroner's Jury.

Mr. Wilson has been returned M. P. P. for London, by a majority of 40.

Newcastle District. PORT HOPE HARBOUR.—It is absurd for our friends in Port Hope to expect any assistance from the Government towards the completion of their harbour. They are already Five Millions of Pounds in debt, and Beekman, and the fourth count with a common assault on the said Robert Beekman. The crown prosecutor, on being required to name the counts upon which he would prosecute, decided to prosecute on the two first counts.— The testimony of several parties who gave evidence yesterday was admitted to-day. Dr. Connor addressed the Jury, on behalf of the Crown. He defended the Government from the attacks of the learned Counsel for the defence, upon whose speeches he commented with great bitteness, and declared that the Government would pay no terness, and declared that the Government would pay no more attention to their remarks than they would the "kick" they are already Five Millions of Pounds in debt, and they are already Five Millions of Pounds in they are already Five Million the same means. We again tell our neighbours that it is time thrown away to appeal to the Government, Cobourg has tried that game for a long time and derived no benefit from it whatever.— Cobourg Star.

THIS Institution will be Re-opened, after the Christmas Recess, on MONDAY, the 7th instant.

Young Men desirous of competing for the Scholarships established by the University of King's College, are invited to join the course of study and preparation necessary for these Scholarships, which some of the Pupils attending the School are now pursuing, and to avail themselves of the facilities and advantages of this Institution.

The Public Examination for these Scholarships, held in the University Hall, in October last, bears ample testimony to the soundness and high standing of this School in classical learning, &c.

A Pupil of the Grammar School, and educated entirely at the School, obtained the second classical scholarship — the contest between him and his opponent for the University or first classical scholarship, was warmly, closely, and vigorously maintained.

Law Students continue to be taught privately. Montreal. Wilson, William Kerr, and John Wallace. Upon these last three they were unable to agree, and were again sent back to their room, where they remained until about half-past 10 o'clock, when they came into Court and declared that they could not agree. Whereupon the Judge informed them that they should be locked up for the night. This information appeared to have some effect on them, for they asked an additional half hour to consider, which the Judge gave them, and after remaining in consultation until about 11 o,clock, P. M., they returned into Court with a verdict of Guilty of Riot and Assault on Allen—John Wilson, William Kerr, and John Wallace. The that they exame into Court and declared that they could not agree. Whereupon the Judge informed them that they should be locked up for the night. The Hon. A. N. Morin, having been voted into the chair, and Mr. Hopper appointed Secretary, resolutions were unanimously adopted to the following effect.—1st—Authorising the issue by the Directors of the "new and preferential stock," to be taken by the Corporation of Montreal, the seminary of St. Sulpice, and the British American Land Co., in accordance with the effect, a meeting of the shareholders of this Company was held on Monday, at the Company's office in Little St. James Street. The Hon. A. N. Morin, having been voted into the chair, and Mr. Hopper appointed Secretary, the "new and preferential stock," to be taken by the Corporation of Montreal, the seminary of St. Sulpice, and the British American Land Co., in accordance with the effect, a meeting of the shareholders of this Company.—

Company.—In accordance with the public notice to that effect, a meeting of the shareholders of this Company was held on Monday, at the Company's office in Little St. James Street. The Hon. A. N. Morin, having been voted into the chair, and Mr. Hopper appointed Secretary, and the "new and preferential stock," to be taken by the "orgonomy of St. Sulpice and the British American Land Co., in accordance with the seminary of St. Sulpice an ST. LAWRENCE AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD At two o'clock, on Tuesday Mr. Justice Draper came into Court, for the purpose of passing sentences upon the persons convicted at the Assizes. The sentences of the Court were as follows:

Thomas Smith, James Smith, Thomas Shingles, Nui
Thomas Smith, James Smith, Thomas Shingles, Nui-Will confer a favour by informing the Subscriber of such fact. will be glad to learn that the contractors are actively en-

TO BOOK BORROWERS.

THE COLONIAL EDITION of the LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW for April 1844, No. CXLVI., was leut some few months ago.

NOTICE.

AGENCY AND COMMISSION OFFICE.

ROBERT STANTON. Corner of Wellington and Jordon Streets,

TORONTO, In part of the Premises occupied by Messrs. Cameron. Brock & Robinson, Solicitors, AND OPPOSITE THE COMMERCIAL BANK,

FOR the transaction of AGENCY and COMMIS-

SION Business generally; Sale and Purchase of Produce and Goods, Bank and other Stocks, Debentures, &c.

COMMISSIONS executed for Merchants and others, in the colection of Accounts, and the Settlement and Arrangement of their susiness. Business.

CONVEYANCING and the preparation of Deeds, Mortgages,
Leases, and of papers and documents, for applications to the Land
Granting Departments, or connected with the several Public Offices
at the Seat of Government; and the prosecution of claims for Lands
under the Heir and Devisee Commission.

Banks, Public Institutions and Individuals, attended to in the capa-Banks, Public Institutions and Individuals, attended to in the capacity of a NOTARY PUBLIC in Upper Canada.

With much experience in the general business of the country, after more than thirty years employment in various capacities, and with the assurance of prompt and unremitting attention, and moderate remuneration for his services, he trusts that his friends throughout the Province, and the Public generally, will be disposed to extend to him a share of their patronage and support.

ROBERT STANTON.

\* Convenient Premises provided for Produce or Goods on Con-All Communications are requested to be postpaid. REFERENCES-BY PERMISSION-TO

REFERENCES—BY PERMISSION—TO
The Lord Bishop of Toronto.
The Hon. Chief Justice MacAlean.
Messrs Cameron. Brock & Robinson, Solicitors.
Messrs. Moffatt, Murray & Co., Merchants.
James M. Strachan, Esquire.
W. G. Cassels, Esq., Cashier. Bank of B. N. A.
Messrs. Bowes & Hall, Merchants.
Wm. Wilson, Esquire, Cashier, Moutreal Bank.
Andrew Mercer. Esquire
Messrs. Whitemore, Rutherford & Co., Merchants.
Robert E. Burns, Esquire, Solicitor.
Ressrs. Lyman, Kneeshaw & Co., Merchants.
Wm. M. Gorrie, Esquire, Forwarder.
Messrs. F. & G. Perkins, Merchants.
W. B. Robinson, Esquire, Forwarder.
Messrs. F. & G. Perkins, Merchants.
W. B. Robinson, Esquire, M. P. P.
The Hon. Chief Justice.
The Hon. Henry Sherwood, M. P. P.
Frederick Widder. Esq., Com, Canada Company.
P. M. Vankoughnet Esquire, Solicitor.
John Cameron, Esq., Cashier, Com. Bank.
James Henderson, Esq., Cashier, Gom.
Messrs. Smith & Macdonell. Merchants.
Messrs. Snith & Macdonell. Merchants.
Messrs. A. Ogilvie & Co., Merchants.
Messrs. A. Lagivire, Forwarder.
Messrs. J. Ewart, Jr. & Co., Merchants.
T. D. Harris. Esquire, Merchants.
Toronto, January 23rd, 1850.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHE.

## THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

AN INDEX

STATUTES OF CANADA, From 3 & 4 Victoria, to 12 & 13 Victoria, inclusive,

1840 to 1850. COMPRISING all the Acts passed, in force, and Repealed, in Upper and Lower Canada, from the Union Act to the close of the last Session; together with A Chronological Index, Shewing the date of receiving the Royal Assent.

BY AMILIUS IRVING,

ROYAL 8vo. PRICE ONE DOLLAR. Parties desirous to obtain copies of the above are requested to forward their names and addresses to the Publisher. The work can be tent through the Post at the cost of three or four pence only, and will be mailed to any address on receipt of One Dollar—(Post-Paid.)

HENRY ROWSELL, Publisher.
King Street, Toronto.
25-3in

" ... 3 P.M. 30th... 10 A.M. WILLIAM BAILEY, Blakely's. " ... 2 P.M.

John's, Marmora, Thursday,
Sine Settlement, Friday,
Rawdon Village, " February 1st ... 11 A.M.

Rawdon Village, " " ... 6 P.M. Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hair Cutter and Dresser, Wig and Tonpee Manufacturer. No. 3, WELLINGTON BUILDINGS KING STREET

EAST, TORONTO, Late with Fox and Truefitt, Burlington Arcade, London, Plaiter of Hair, Ear Drops, Watch Guards, Broaches, Bracelets, Rings, &c., &c.,

HAS constantly on hand a well selected assortment the next Annual meeting will (D. V.) be held at St. Catherines, on Wednesday, February 27th, at half-past six of Ladies' Frontlets, Plain Braids, Front and Black Plaits, bounches of Riuglets, &c.: all of which are made in the most novel styles, and of first-rate workmanship. Catherines, on Wednesday, February 27th, at half-past six o'clock, P.M. The Managing Committee will meet in the Church at one o'clock. It is requested that the Report from the several Parochial Associations be furnished to the Secretary, by Wednesday the 20th, at later; and that all Children's hair carefully cut and tastefully arranged.

Families attended at their own residences, on the shortest notice. Private appartments for Hair Cutting. PROFESSOR BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS, OR ME-

DICATED COMPOUND, For Restoring, Preserving and Beautifying Hair, Eradicat-ing Scurf and Dandruff, and Curing Diseases of the Shin, Glands, and Muscles, Cuts,

Stings, Bruises, Sprains, &c.

the Shin, Glands, and Muscles, Cuts,
Stings, Bruises, Sprains, &c.

Endorsed by the first professional talent in the United Shees; its efficacy attested by thousands of well-known citizens; sold at a price which Places it within the reach of every family; recommended by journals of the highest standing in the country; equally applicable to two specific and widely different purposes and everywhere in demand. BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS may be fearlessly pronounced, on the most incontestible evidence, the Best, the Cheapest, the most Popular preparation for restoring and beautifying the Hair, Bradicating Scurf and Dandruff, and curing all Diseases of the Skin, the Muscles and Glands, which has ever been offered to the Publie, either in the Old World or New. It stands alone—"It has no brother, and is like no brother." A volume of authentic testimony and analytical proof of its value accompanies every bottle. To gainsay the record is impossible for every purchaser adds one more to the legion of witnesses arrayed in its behalf.

The philosophy of its operation is simple. Its first action is upon the Skin. It gently stimulates every torpid vessel, and enables Nature, by a vigorous, healthful effort, to throw off any inflammation, eruption, or exoliation of the external membranes. If the inflammation be caused by a cut, sprain, or bruise, the effect is the same. The absorbents are invigorated, the extravasated blood is soon taken up, and all painful discoloration is removed. In Rheumatism, Swellings of the Glands, and all affections of the integuments, it acts specifically through the pores and the absorbents upon the seal of the disease.

Its wouderful effects in renewing, glossing, beautifying and cleansing the hair, are all produced through its primary influence upon the skin of the head. The invigorating fluid enables the scalp to perform its functions properly. The scurf and dandruff which a sluggish circulation had allowed to accumulate are thrown off—the vegetative principles finds its way to the vesicles in which the out.
Sold in large bottles, price Is. 9d., at the principal office, 139 Broadway, and by his Agents generally throughout the United States and

WILLIAM BAILEY, Hair Cutter. Wig Maker, &c., No. 3, Wellington Buildings, King Street East, Toronto, is appointed Wholesale and Retail Agent for Canada, where at all times may be had a supply of the above celebrated medicine. Toronto, January 16th, 1850.

Just Published at this Office, MEMORIAL of the REV. W. H. RIPLEY, A being with Notes and Additions, the Sermon preached in Trinity Church, on the Sunday after his decease. For Sale at the Depository of the Church Society, No. 5, King Street West, and at the principal Booksellors. Toronto, January 9th, 1850.

THE BAZAAR

IN aid of the Funds for the Repair of St. John's CHURCH, will be held on THURSDAY, the 31st inst., in the Large Room of the Commercial Hotel. Sales to commence at Eleven o'clock and continue till Five, be resumed at Seven and close at Nine.

Admission 7½d. children half-price.
Contributions and Donations will be gratefully acknowledged by—
MRS. G. B. HALL,

MRS. FERGUSON, " BENSON, " Join Hall, and " Taylor.

" PERRY,

Of Vocal and Instrumental Music will be given on WEDNESDAY, the 30th the proceeds to be appropriated towards the same object—Particulars in future Bills. Peterborough, January 1st, 1850. JUST RECEIVED from ENGLAND,

A Concert,

SKETCHES OF CANADIAN LIFE, Lay and Ecclesiastical, illustrative of Canada and the Canadian Church. By a Presbyter of the Diocese of Toronto. Published by DAVID BOGUE, London, 1849. Price 10s. currency. "As a guide to the real state of affairs in Canada, as it would strike the eyes of a Churchman, the volume is as instructive as it is ren-dered attractive by the incidents of the story, and the animation of he style in which it is told."—John Bull.

For Sale at the Depository of the Church Society, of the Diocese of HENRY ROWSELL'S. King-street W. TOWNSEND, DROFESSOR OF MUSIC, respectfully

intimates to the Ladies and Gentry of Toronto, and its Vicinity, that he will be happy to receive orders for Tuning and repairing PIANO FORTES, on the shortest notice. Residence—N. W. corner of Bay and Richmond-streets.

N. B. A fine-toned Six Octave Piano Forte for Sale, September, 1849,

HAS a vacancy for ONE private resident Pupil.
Upper Canada College, Y
Toronto, January 2nd, 1850. } 23-4in SEMINARY.

ADAME DESLANDES begs to intimate that Studies will be resumed at ROSEDALE, after the Christmas Vacation, on Monday, the 7th of January, 1850.

ROSEDALE HOUSE, Young Street, pear Toronto.

THE MISSES MACNALLY beg to announce that their SEMINARY will RE-OPEN after the Christmas coess, on January 7th, 1856; when the classes will be resumed 26 Wellington Street Toronto, Jan. 2, 1850. SCHOOL.

MISS SCOBIE begs respectfully to inform her Friends and the Public, that her SCHOOL will re-open after the Christmas Vacation, on Monday, the 7th of January. Adelaide Street West,
Toronto, January 2nd, 1850.

THE CHARGE Of the Ven. the Archdeacon of York, delivered at the recent Visi-tation of that Archdeaconry.— PRICE 9d.

For sale at the Depository of The Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, and at H. Rowsells, King Street Toronto, Nov. 14, 1849.

THOMAS BILTON. Merchant Tailor and Robe Maker, No. 2, WELLINGTON BUILBINGS.

BEGS to intimate that his usual choice assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, have arrived: comprising the most fashionable shades in BEAVERS and DOE-SKINS, together with a good variety of Scasonable Vestings, &c.

The Subscriber, considering that the distinguished patronage with which his Establishment has for several years been favoured, is the most satisfactory assurance that the Quality and Style of his Goods, as well as the conducting of the Tailbring Department, have met with the approbation of a discerning public, would merely state, that no effort shall be wanting on his part to secure a continuance of the same. Toronto, Nov. 22, 1849.

## A SHETCH

OF THE RISE AND PROGRESS OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND, IN THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN PROVINCES.

By Thomas Beamish Akins, Esq., Halifax, Nova Scotia. Printed by W. Cannabell, No. 3, Counor's Wharf; and sold by William Jossip, at his Book Store, Granville Street. This Pamphlet; was ubulished with a view to ald the Funds of the Diocesan Church Society of Nova Scotia, and any Funds from the Sale will be devoted to that purpose.

For Sale at the Depository of the Church Society f he Diocese
of Toronto.—Price 2s. 6d.

TO THE CLERGY. JUST RECEIVED, at "The Church" Office, a Supply of SERMON PAPER: Toronto, December 18, 1849.

King's College, Toronto.

University, Upper Canada College, and District Scholarships;

Established by the College Council, October 1846.

A T an EXAMINATION, held on October 17th,

18th, 19th and 20th, 1849, the following Candidates wellected Scholars:

SUBJECTS OF EXAMINATION FOR 1850.

Homer, Iliad, Bb. I. and VI.

— Odyssey, B. IX.,
Xenophon, Anabasis, B. I.
Lucian, Vita, Charon and Timon. Algebra, to Quadratic Equativirily, Eneid, Bb. II. and VI.
Sallust, Bell. Carilin.
Horace, Odes, B. I.
Ovid, Fasti, B. I.
Translation into Latin Verse and Prose.

The number of vacancies in 1859 will be twenty-four—one for each District, two for U·C College, and two for the University. The U·C College and District Scholars are entitled to exemption from all Dues and Fees during three years from the date of their election; the University Scholars enjoy, in addition to the above, the privilege or rooms and commons without charge, or in lieu thereof, an allowance for Board and Lodging during the same period. The only qualifications for election are stated in the subjoined extract from the regulations:—

ns:—
1. Candidates for the District Scholarships to be required to pr

TUITION.

THE REV. J. G. D. MACKENZIE, B.A.

EDUCATION.

TERMS:

Governess.

Letters to be addressed A. M., (post-paid) to this paper. Toronto, Sept. 12, 1849.

TERMS PER QUARTER:

 Preparatory Forms,
 £1 10 0

 Gollege Form,
 2 5 0

 J. P. DE LA HAYE,

Toronto, January 2nd, 1850.

7. P. DE LA HAYE,

Collector Upper Canada College.

23-4in

THE PRINCIPAL

OF UPPER CANADA COLLEGE

No paper to insert unless directed so to do.

HENRY BOYS, M. D.,

. Huggard, (J. T.) University Classical,

2. MEUDELL, (Wm.) University Mathe-

3. CROMBIE, (E.M.A.) Home District,

of Toronto HAS ALWAYS FOR SALE, AT THE Depositorg, No. 5, King-Street West, A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

The Church Society of the Diocese

BIBLES, PRAYER BOOKS, & HOMILIES, IN GREAT VARIETY OF BINDINGS. ALSO, ALL THE Books and Tracts on the Catalogue of

the S. P. C. H., as well as large numbers of Miscellaneous Books, suitable for Rewards and Sunday School and Parochial Libraries. Toronto, December 19, 1849.

Church Organ for Sale. DESCRIPTION of ORGAN, a handsome case painted Mahogany, with Gilt Front Pipes—10 feet high, 64 feet wide, 4 feet deep—stops as follows:—Stop Diapason, Open Diapason, Principal, Dulciano, Flute. Fifteenth, with pedal to take off the Chorus Stops. Price £150, on time with interest.

Apply to the undersigned, LEWIS MOFFAT, Churchwarden, THOMAS D. HARRIS, of St. James's. Toronto, August 11th, 1849.

To the Clergy. WIDOW LADY in reduced circumstances, will be glad to furnish Clergymen with SURPLICES, made after a pattern secured from the celebrated Robe Maker, Ede, 109 Fleet Street. London, All necessary particulars may be known by enquiring at the Church Society's House, 5, King Street West.

Tutor.

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

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

HENRY BOYS, M. D., A YOUNG MAN educated at U. C. College, who has had some Experience in Teaching, and who is now residing in Toronto, is desirous of giving PRIVATE LESSONS to such as wish to devote time to extra studies.

Terms moderate. Reference may be trade to Thos. Champion.
Esq., Church Society's House; 5, King Street West.

Toronto, Dec. 12, 1849.

HALSEY'S FOREST WINE AND PILLS.

THIRTY LIVES SAVED! No example on record furnishes a greater proof of the efficacy of any medicine in Cholers than the following from Capt. John Wilson, commander of the Steambout Swifsture, while on her passage up the Mississippi river. Capt Wilson is well known by many in the Western Country as a highly

Incumbent of St. Part's Caurca in this City, will re-open his PRIVATE SCHOOL on Saturday, the 5th January next.

His School is conducted on Church principles. Whilst every effort is made to teach the usual branches of secular education ou a sound and accurate system, the Pupils are diligently trained in "the Churchman's faith and practice." Incumbent of St. Pauc's Cauch in this City, will re-open his PRIVATE SCHOOL on Saturday, the 5th January next.

His School is conducted on Church principles. Whilst every effort is made to teach the usual branches of secular education on a sound and accurate system, the Pupils are diligently trained in "the Churchman's faith and practice."

Terms per Quarter:

£ s. d.

The ordinary branches of an English Education and the Mathematics. 2 10 0 The same, with the Greek and Latin Classics, 3 0 0 of The French Language (extra) 1 0 0 Boarding (wasking included) . . . . . . 8 15 0 In the department of the French Language, Ma. McKenzie has secured the efficient services of Mons. Deslandes.

Hours of Instruction, 9, A. M., five days in the week. Vacations.—Ten days at Christmas, a week at Eister, a week at Whitsuntide, five weeks at Midsummer, with a few occasional Holidays.

It is expected that the Dues will be paid in advance, or during the current Quarter.

His Lordship the Bushop or Toronto has kindly consented to be marrent Quarter.

His Lordship the Bishop of Toronto has kindly consented to be visitor of the School.

The Suburb of Yorkville is situated at the distance of about one mile and a half from the ity Hall, and is considered to be a very healthy and pleasant locality

Toronto, December 26th, 1849.

Toronto, December 26th, 1849. passengers, Mr. J. M. Frine of New Orleans. With a determination to do all in my power to save the lives of my fellow beings, I lost no time in procuring of Mr. Prime two dozen boxes of the Pills, and as many bottles of the Forest Wine. To each of those who had the disorder, I gave five of the Pills, and as soon as they began to operate well, two table spoonsful that he has removed his Establishment from TORONTO to proton with the view of receiving into his Family a few Boarders, of not more than sixteen years of age, to be Educated with his own ons. cases continued to occur daily, until the whole number reach sons.
In order to render his system of Education as complete and perfect as possible, he will devote his time solely to the Care and Instruction of his Pupils.

A prominent feature in his plans is, that those placed under his roof, as allowed. ed to thirty-three. I followed up the same course, giving the Pills and Wine always in the first stages of the disease, and in every case they proved completely successful. Out of the thirty three cases which occurred during the passage, but two were lost, and those two died before your medicinese were through to be on board the text that A prominent feature in his plans is, that those placed under his roof, be not allowed, even during the hours of relaxation, to be without proper surveillance, thus preventing those fatal practices which but too often have their origin when boys ought to be engaged in such healthy recreations as will refit them for study; and thus, too, uniting, what indeed can never be separated without inflicting incalculable injury on youth—moral and intellectual training.

The advantages offered at Picton, beautifully situated as it is amid the picturesque scenery of the Bay of Quinte, easy of access both by Land and Water, and remote from the frequent excitement of more populous Towns, appear, in every respect favourable to this design. Besides half-yearly public examinations, there will be weekly recitations, and frequent lectures on scientific subjects, illustrated by diagrams and suitable apparatus.

The comfort and health of Boarders will receive from MRS, PHILLIPPS peculiar and unremitted maternal care. known to be on board the boat. Thirty cases were treated with your Pills and Forest Wine, and was the only medicine given

them, all of whom recovered, and enjoyed good health during the remainder of the passage' From my own experience, I am satisfied that not one person out of a thousand would die with the Cholera, if they would but take your Pills and Forest Wine in its first stages.

Yours, &c., JOHN WILSON, Commander of the Steamer Swiftsure TO THE LADIES.

For Board and Tuition, in all the ordinary branches of a sound English Education, with the Greek and Latin Languages, and the Mathematical sciences—£50 per annum, payable quarterly in advance. The terms for Day Scholars may be known by personal application. Picton, October 16th, 1849.

12-tf

Nothing in the world is more absurd than the custom of using paints, chalks &c.. to improve the countenance. At such things instead of beautifying the complexion, display an affected gaudiness quite unbecoming and disgusting; besides, affected gaudiness quite unbecoming and disgusting; besides, the frequent use of cosmeticks destroy the fine texture of the Governesses.

Skin, giving it a coarse, palid, unnatural cast. True heauty and loveliness accompany the highest perfection of health which again invariably follows the PUREST STATE OF the Effer asiCompanion to a Lady, and the Younger where the children are young and music not required. Most respectable references can be given. Apply by by letter post paid to M. A. C., Seymour East, Canada West.

December 5th, 1849.

19-mly

Governess.

A LADY is desirous of obtaining a situation as Governess for young Children or to superintend a houshold. References to the Rev. J. Gedder or to superin

our to the skin, and brilliant expression of the eyes. THIS IS NATURAL BEAUTY. A YOUNG LADY wishes for an Engage-In coroboration of these facts, Dr. Halsey has many testi-nonials. The following is from a lady of the most respectable ment, for children under 12 years, in a Private Family residing the Country.

The most respectable References can be given. standing in society, sent to us by her own brother, residing in Rutgers Street.

Letters to be addressed A. M., (post-paid) to this paper.

Toronto, Sept. 12, 1849.

Toronto, Sept. 12, 1849.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE

WILL re-assemble after the Christmas Vacation, on Wednesday, the 9th of January, 1830.

Kutgers Street.

New York, July 7th, 1849.

DR. G. W. HALSEY,—

As you have kindly requested me to state the result proceeding from the use of your Forest Wine and Pills, in the case of my sister, Mary T. Maxwell, I cheerfally comply, believing it no disparagement to give my signature is critically comply, believing it no disparagement to give my signature in evidence of the excel-

lent qualities of your medicines.

My sister, from her youth, had been in very delicate health, complaining frequently of weakness of the chest, attended with a cough. About the age of eighteen she began to get much worse. For six months previous to commencing with your medicines she had not been able to go out of the house. Her countenance was greatly emmacisted, yellow, and sickly. Her face and neck was covered with disagreeable pustules, eyes year, much supply and her county in present the counterpart of t very much sunken, and her cough increasing. In fine she very much sunken, and her cough increasing. In fine she bore every appearance of soon becoming an unhappy victim to consumption. At this time I procured for her some of your Forest Wine and Pills, which she commenced using according to the directions. She gradually improved as she followed up the use of them. Her first symptoms of recovery was an uncommonly good appetite, her face finally became smooth, and her cheeks rosy. Her cough left her altogether. She is now strong and vigorous, and presents the finest example of health I ever witnessed.

JOHN S. MAXWELL.

What my brother has said of me above is literally true. MARY T. MAXWELL For Sale by my only Agent in Toronto. ROBERT LOVE, Druggist, No. 5, King-street, near the Corner of Yonge-street.

INTERESTING STATEMENT FROM THE EMPIRE STATE Schuylerville, N. Y., April 28, 1847.

Mr. S. W. Fowle—Dear Sir: A desire to benefit the afflicted, has induced me to make the following statement of facts. My son, now seventeen years of age, has been afflicted, during his whole life, with a constant couph and pain in the chest, accompanied with night sweats and a hectic fever, which produced great emaciation and debility. During this time he was attended by many physicians of the highest repute, whose prescriptions gave but temporary relief. All our neighbours who saw him regarded him, as one who was rapidly approaching an early and premature grave. I was prevailed upon by a friend to try WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. He commenced its use, and the first bottle gave him astonishing relief, and after using four bottles, his disease was overcome, and he was restored to sound and permatuent health.

WM. PETIT.

The genuine is signed I. BUTTS.

For Sale by ROBT. LOVE, and LYMAN & KNEESHAW, Drug-ists, King Street, only Agents for Toronto. THE HUMAN HAIR.

THE HUMAN HAIR.

Ladies now-a-days cannot complete their toilet without Bogle's Hyperion Fluid. The merits of this article are spreading far and wide, yet no more than is actually deserved. The Lowell Courier says, Mr. Bogle is a gentleman of intelligence, and has examined into the philosophy of his craft, and reduced it to a science. We also cut the fallowing from the Boston Evening Gazette:

"Bogle's Hyperion Fluid is generally considered one of the best restoratives for the hair now in use, and will continue to increase in the favour and estimation of the public, as fast as its manifold virtues become known. Besides keeping the hair soft and glossy, it effectually removes scurf and drandruff, thus preventing baldness and early grey hair. The treatise on the anatomy and physiology of the hair, accomying the Fluidan, is worthy a careful examination."

For Sale by ROBERT LOVE. Drugsit. King Street, only Agent For Sale by ROBERT LOVE, Druggist, King Street, only Agent for Toronto.

LETTERS received Wednesday, to January 23rd, 1850 : Job Lobon, Esq., rem. vols. 12 and 13; Rev. J. Moekridge rem. for seif and J. Larret, in full; Rev. T. Greene, for Mr. Spence, rem. vols. 12 and 13. TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The letter of Mr. Larwill, in our next. CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

First Page.

Original Poetry:—Nodland.
Weekly Calendar.
Septuagesima Sunday—January
27th, 1850.
Puritanism, the Younger.
Education of Children.
A Presbyterian looking for the Church.
Ecclesiastical Inelligence: Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.

Ecclesiastical Inelligence: Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.

ledge. Second Page. Colonial. Markets. Church Services in the city of Toronto. The Martyr.

entrusted to much matter

AND THE THE SERVICE

Toronto, 17th March, 1849.

THE MARTYRDOM. I saw a royal form, with eye upturn'd, Rising from furnace of affliction free,
And knew that brow of deep serenity,
Whereon me thought a crown of glory burned,
With a calm smile, as if the death-cry turn'd
On his freed ear to seraph-sounds on high!
Still in the guilty place the hideous cry
Bark'd impotent. In quiet hope inurn'd
Was his poor fleshly mantle; but the breath
Of our bad world o'er this unquiet stage Of our bad world o'er this unquiet stage

Flouts his blest name, unpardon'd e'en in death.

And thus his holy shade on earth beneath

Still walks mid evil thoughts from age to age, Bearing the cross—his Master's heritage:
But no unkindly word for evermore
Can reach his peace, or pass th' eternal door.

The Cathedral. No sooner was the royal power subdued than the victorious rebels began to quarrel amongst themselves. The original movers of rebellion had been the Puritans, who, with the aid of the Scots, desired to abolish episcopacy, and reform the Church after their But when schism and rebellion have once got head, there is no possibility of stopping them till they have run their course. A violent spirit of fanaticism had sprung up in the country: the wildest theories and notions were abroad : Anabaptists, Brownists, Shakers, Fifth-monarchy-men, and a host of others, said to amount to one hundred and seventysix different sea's, under the general name of Independents, refused to conform to the presbyterian discipline, and hated it with as perfect a hatred as ever they hated episcopacy. Thus it is that when the pale of Christ's holy Church is once overstepped, no one can foresee the length to which a nation will go. And it is the same with individuals. Let a man once desert the bosom of the holy Church, and he is a prey to every delusion of Satan. There is nothing to stop him from wandering whithersoever his own will or

fancy may lead him. The grand focus of these various sects was the army. Every officer at the head of his regiment was meddling in a secular business, now themselves invaded the ministerial office. Every tinker or tailor and without the slightest scruple marched up into the pulpit to preach the gospel, as he termed it, to the congregation; and to offer up a string of words called prayers, whereunto the people were expected to say,

Nor were their political notions less wild and mistion of the monarchy was soon a favorite topic; and was to do away with all ranks and distinctions, and to reduce all men to a perfect equality of station.

eivil rulers. This was the first decided intimation name, alas! how often perverted to the vilest uses of tion, who, in troublous times, had seized on the which the Parliament received of the unruly disposi- treason and delusion! tion with which they had to contend. But they had no cause for wonder. How could men who had themno cause for wonder. How could men who had them-selves obtained their power by agitation and rebellion the fourth day, after a few witnesses had been ex-some would call religious zeal, others a dogged fanabe surprised that others should disobey their commands, and use the same weapons against themselves? head of his army at Edgehill, Naseby, and other to forbear to enforce on the Scottish people, against The son who has dishonoured his parent is sure to places,—for this was the amount of the charge brought their will, that which he in his heart believed to be The son who has dishonoured his parent is sure to reap his just reward in the contempt and disobedience of his own offspring. Even so a government nurturing the whole of these trying scenes, his behaviour more obliged him to refuse his concurrence in the unsure of his own offspring. Even so a government nurturing the whole of these trying scenes, his behaviour more obliged him to refuse his concurrence in the unsure of his own offspring. Even so a government nurturing the whole of these trying scenes, his behaviour more obliged him to refuse his concurrence in the unsure of his own offspring. ed in revolution has no hold on the obedience of its was such as does honour to his memory as a King and reasonable wish of the Scots, that he should enforce subjects. It has foregone its claim to reverence, and as a Christian. Firm and fearless, he maintained in presbyterianism on the English,—a form af discipline

heart of the arch-rebel Cromwell, and filled him with tation, maintained a perfect self-possession, and seem- England offered him his liberty and his life, if he the flendish ambition of obtaining supreme power by ed to look down with pity on all the attempts of huthe murder of his King. On the 3rd of June, 1647, man malice and iniquity; nay, when subjected to last in his refusal. this man, by his own authority, sent a troop of horse the vilest indignities, as he was led through the ranks "He was well pleased," he said to the commisto Holdenby House, in Northamptonshire, where the of soldiers, he calmly submitted to insult without one sioners, "with their expression, that they did not in-King had been detained a prisoner since he had been passionate word or murmur. delivered up by the Scots to the Parliament, and, seizing his person, conveyed him to the army.

The Parliament were thunderstruck at this audacious deed, but had no power to prevent it. Cromwell exercised complete influence over Fairfax, the nominal general of the army. By what was termed the self-denying ordinance,—that is, a law requiring the forgiveness of his enemies, and having addressed the Church of God of an order instituted for continual in the army,-the Independents had managed to exclude the presbyterian or aristocratical party from places of command, while Cromwell himself dexterously evaded the law, and kept his commission. By a series of artifices he had wormed himself into the confidence of the officers, or appointed creatures of his own over the different regiments; while he pandiers, until they were ready to follow him whithersoever he chose to lead them.

If it were not a subject too grave for laughter, it would be amusing to mark the retributive justice with which the presbyterian party in Parliament were now treated by Cromwell and his abettors. Their deliberations were impeded by tumultuous mobs; they were overwhelmed with petitions got up against themselves; their members impeached and expelled from their seats; the House itself surrounded by armed men, who secluded a hundred members from entering; and not long after the House of Lords was found shut up and padlocked by order of Cromwell; nor was remonstrance listened to any more than when they them- ment, -that is nothing appertaining to them." He then selves, but a few years before, had impeached the declared that he died a Christian, according to the protesting bishops. So sure is retribution to follow profession of the Church of England; and, after a those who give the example of contempt of law and brief conversation with the excellent Bishop Juxon,

At length the nation was astounded by the announcement that the King was to be brought to trial single stroke of the axe severed it from the body! for his life. The trial of an anointed sovereign for At the instant when the blow was given, a dismal treason by his subjects was a thing before unheard of universal groan was uttered by the people, as if by in the annals of the world. Kings have in different one consent, such as was never before heard; and, ages been slain by the hand of an assassin, or fallen in had they not been dispersed by the soldiers, it is hattle with their subjects; but never before was there likely that their indignation would not then have endimagined so presumptuous an infraction of human and ed. The same feeling of grief and dismay pervaded divine law, as for subjects to arraign their Sovereign the whole city. Many persons closed their houses, before them, and sit in judgment on his life. It re- and passed the day in fasting and prayer within their mained for England-England, the boasted birthplace secret chambers, in hope to avert the wrath of God of liberty,-to set an example to the world of a crime for this tremendous crime. Women are said to have subversive of the very foundation of social order, the fallen into untimely parturition, -others were seized results of which, terrible as they have already been, with convulsions, or sunk into such a melancholy as have, it is to be feared, as yet arrived at but a small attended them to their graves. A like sensation per-

To regard the trial of Charles, however, as a solemn of this fatal execution. Every one looked on his spectacle of a great nation sitting in judgment on neighbour with silent astonishment. Scotland itself their Sovereign, is altogether a false view of the cir- repudiated, with indignation, all consent or participacumstances of the case. The crime was perpetrated tion in a deed to which she had but too much contrition in a deed to which she had but too much contributed. Even foreign nations, under whatever form of and in opposition to the feeling of the large body of the nation. Yet was the nation justly responsible for the crime before God and man, who had injustly responsible for the crime before God and man, who had injusted in the area. The crime was perpetrated by a small knot of republican officers, against the will be deed to which she had but too much contributed. Even foreign nations, under whatever form of an advertisement, exclaimed, with one voice, against the enormous crime, and rejected the example with horcrime before God and man, who had joined in the sin ror, as a most heinous insult on law and justice.

strain its dreadful issues. the leading rebels assembled at Windsor, at which dreadful deed. meeting it is said that Cromwell offered up a long The murder of Charles has been rightly called prayer to God that He would assist in their delibera- martyrdom. A martyr is one who dies for religion's tion. The question was, whether the King should be sake; and such was unquestionably the cause of simply deposed, and kept a prisoner for life, or whe- Charle's death. It was a sincere attachment to God's ther he should be " presently despatched " by private true apostolic or episcopal Church which brought him assassination, or brought to public trial. The latter to the scaffold. Charles believed the visible apostolic step was agreed on, as being, on the whole, the most Church to be, as it is, the institution of God; and no advisable. Accordingly the House of Commons, or power on earth could move him to desert it. His atrather a small body of Cromwell's partisans, about tachment was no blind party zeal; -that would have eighty in number, who were still suffered to assemble, sunk beneath the sufferings which he endured; -but

pointed for the trial of the King, -a measure which, God's true religion, shewn forth, not only in his pub-

the indictment was read, and the King was desired schisms and divisions? by the president to plead, he at once refused to do so. Under the circumstances of unparalled difficulty in that every one of themselves, as well as the spectators, before they can be competent to decide. did in their conscience absolve him from all the material For instance, it has often been alleged against him, things which were objected against him.

the assembly; and the soldiers and officers were of Scotland. It is false to say that he endeavoured scarcely able to keep order in the court ! indeed seve- to force upon them episcopacy, because episcopacy ral incidents occurred on that memorable day, which was the law of the land when he came to the throne shewed how harshly the whole proceeding grated on But they who thus accuse Charles of intolerance forthe feelings even of those who had before been ene- get that, when the Presbyterians of Scotland, aided a preacher. Thus, by a strange inconsistency, those mies to the King. When the name of Lord Fairfax by the English rebels, gained the ascendant, they did who had cried out against the bishops and clergy for was called over amongst the list of judges, a loud actually force the presbyterian form of government on voice was heard to answer, "he has more wit than to the people of England,—they drove out her ministers, be here." In fact, Fairfax had refused to take any and proseribed her liturgy and services. It was renwho had a fluency of speech mistook it for inspiration, part in the trial, and used the small power which was dered penal to use it even in private houses. The left to him to prevent its fatal issue. When the im- truth is, that the right view of toleration was entirely peachment was read, in which it was said that the unknown in those times. It was not till later days suit was instituted "in behalf of the good people of that the true principle was acknowledged, that, while England," the same voice exclaimed, in a still louder it is the duty of government to provide instruction in March, 1849. tone, "No, nor the hundredth part of them! it is the true form of worship for all the people, yet it is false !- Cromwell is a traitor!" upon which one of contrary to true religion to force any one to accept it. chievous than their religious doctrines. The destructhose presumptuous words were uttered; but it was complaint made by the Parliament against the King, a class of men, called levellers, sprang up, whose object quickly discerned that it was the general's wife, the was his unwillingness to enforce the penal statutes Lady Fairfax, who had uttered both those sharp say- against the papists; and yet this very Parliament ings; and she was presently persuaded or forced to stirred up the people to rebellion by the wild cry of When a strong spirit of any sort, whether good or leave the place, to prevent any new disorder. But freedom of conscience, and civil and religious liberty! evil, pervades the mass of men, it is not long before the words which she dared to utter expressed the gethere arises some one from among the rest, who, identifying himself with the prevailing impulse, is distinvent by their murmurs and exclamations to their extenance of his principles which eventually brought

OFFICE NEW MARKEIT BUILDINGS guished as its leader and representative. Of the min- cited feelings: even the people offered up their prayers him to his death. After his imprisonment, when gled hypocrisy, fanaticism, and rebellion, which now for the King's preservation, and by their generous tears men's minds began to turn in his favour, and there overspread the land, Oliver Cromwell soon became expressed their returning love for him. But their was a general disposition to rise for his rescue, the the visible personation. He it was who when the sympathy came too late. Cromwell's brutal and fa- Scots could not obtain from him, as the price of their Parliament desired to disband the army instigated the natical soldiers, armed with partisans and halberts, re- assistance, any promise to support presbytery in Engsoldiers to resist its order; and stirred up a set of pressed the feeling of the multitude; and, being land. He consented, indeed, to its establishment in men called "agitators," whose business it was to inflame the wild passions of the multitude against their natical preachers, cried out "justice! justice!"—a the interests of many of the leading men of that na-

Three times was the King brought before this mock- had infused into a great portion of the Scottish peocan expect obedience only so long as it can compel it each reply the utmost perspicuity of thought and expression; -mild and equable, he rose into no passion the nation itself as it was contrary to apostolic usage. It is uncertain at what time Satan entered into the or over-excitement: his soul, without effort or affec- And so, afterwards, when the presbyterian party in

dwell at large; suffice it to say, that his soul being lemnly declared that it was against his conscience. to them many words most suitable to the times, and wee, and for establishing a succession of lawful minisworthy of the remembrance of after-ages :- " Now, ters in the Church: he could with more comfort cast Sirs," said he, "believe it you will never go right, nor himself on God's goodness to support him in and dethe King his due,—that is my successor,—and the might befall him, than deprive himself of the inward people their due. I am as much for them as any of tranquility of mind, for any politic consideration that you. You must give God His due by regulating rightly might seem to be a means to restore him." out of order: to set you in a way particularly now I restoration to his throne, on the one hand, or continued cannot; but only this, -a national synod freely called, imprisonment and suffering, and probable death, on freely debated among themselves, must settle this, the other, he deliberately chose to abide by the dicwhen every opinion is freely heard. For the King" [here he seems to have been interrupted or overcome by his feelings, and did not express himself fully]-"the laws of the land," he said, "will clearly in- day will of course join in condemning Charles as a struct you for that . . . For the people, truly I desire their liberty and freedom as much as any body whatsoever; but I must tell you that their liberty and freedom consist in having government, - in having those laws by which their lives and their goods may be most their own. It is not their having a shure in the governwho attended him with pious fidelity during his last hours, he calmly laid his head on the block; and a

vaded the whole land, as soon as the report was spread

of rebellion, and now found themselves unable to rethe fearful omen, and that the world itself will pro-The monstrous project was concocted by a few of bably not outlive the moral consequences of that

passed a vote whereby a high court of justice was ap- it was a fixed and firm attachment to the cause of

it is just to say, was rejected by the lords without a lic acts as regarded religion, but in the most virtuous dissentient voice. The high court was formed of one and exemplary life. If the nation had not for its sins 38, Queen-street East, 2 Doors from Church-street. hundred and thirty-five members, -men selected from been subject to God's just wrath, Charles was a mothe House of Commons, the army, or the people ge- narch whose benign influence might have brought the nerally,—all, more or less, the creatures of Cromwell. Church to a higher state of excellence than has been The twelve judges of the land refused to sit, declar- witnessed before or since. What might have been ing unanimously that the whole proceeding was illegal: the condition of England during the two centuries but law and justice had long since ceased to govern. | which have since elapsed?-what might it be now, if Thus was this excellent Monarch in the full vigour the plans which he devised for the good of the Church of manhood, his hair blanched with sorrow, majestic had not been impeded by the violence of sectarianism? even in his misfortunes, brought to trial for his -nag, what might have been the present state of the life before men already determined to condemn him. world itself, if the English Church, established on a The demeanour of Charles on this most dreadful occa- firm foundation, and continually enlarged so as to sion was such as to elicit the admiration even of his meet the wants of a growing population, had retained Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyenemies. When he was first brought before the so- the love of her children, and spread her arms into called high court of justice sitting in Westminster distant regions, making each colony a new branch of Hall, he looked upon them with a stern air, yet with- God's pure kingdom, instead of itself sinking under out any manifestation of trouble, and took the seat | the assault of a wild sectarianism, and spreading as it assigned to him in full front of his judges. When has done, in every quarter of the globe its pernicious

Without any alteration of countenance or hesitation which Charles was placed, it would have been next to of manner, he desired to know by what authority they impossible for him not to have committed some errors. presumed by force to bring him before them? and who We know that there were passages in his life for gave them power to judge of his actions? He told which he never ceased to ask God's pardon with fasthem that he was their fawful King, and they his sub- ing and prayer until his dying day. It were absurd, jects, who owed him duty and obedience; and that he however, for persons in the present times to pass judgwould not so much betray himself and his royal dignity ment on his actions upon mere modern principles. as to answer any thing they objected against him, which They who would rightly judge of Charles's conduct were to acknowledge their authority; though he believed must place themselves in the age in which he lived,

as a want of true policy as well as justice, that he at-An irrepressible murmur of approval ran through tempted to force the English Liturgy upon the people

bishops' lands, and were unwilling to restore them,

On the sad particulars of his execution we will not pressing him looked very like it, after he had so sotend to force his conscience; yet the manner of their prepared, not merely by the religious exercises of a few days, but by the devotion of many years spent in self-denial and obedience to God's laws, he met his bishop. he would take away the bishop by law. He death with the holy fortitude which became a Chris- confessed that necessity might justify and excuse tian, but not without having first prayed to God for many things; but it could never warrant him to deprive God will never prosper you, until you give God His due, fend him from all affliction, how great soever, that

Thus, with the alternative before him, of liberty and tates of his conscience, and died a martyr to God's

The infidel and the latitudinarian of the present fanatic or a bigot; but the Christian Churchman will revere him as a martyr and a saint.

Dark was the day for England which saw the death of her most holy King. Deep were the sufferings which she thenceforth endured; nor is the stain of guilt yet washed out from her rebellious hands. Much cause have we with fear and trembling "to

implore the mercy of God, that neither the guilt of that sacred and innocent blood, nor those other sins by which God was provoked to deliver both us and our King into the hands of cruel and unreasonable men, may at any time hereafter be visited on us or our

1 See the Book of Common Prayer; "A form of prayer with fasting, to be used on the thirtieth day of January being the day of the martyrdomofthe blessed king Charles I.

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LIVES, and transact any business dependent upon the value or duration of Human Life; to grant or purchase Annuities or Reversions of all kinds, as also Survivorships and In addition to the various advantages offered by other Companies, the Directors of this Company are enabled, from the investment of the Premiums in the Province at a rate of compound interest, much beyond that which can be obtained in Britain, to promise a great service of the company of th Britain, to promise a most material reduction of cost; guard teeing Assurances, Survivorships, or Endowments for a small reduction of the control of the con

present payment, or yearly premium, and granting increase Annurries, whether immediate or deferred, for any sum of money invested with them. They can also point to the loss position of the Company as of peculiar importance to intendin Assurers, as it enables such Assurers to exercise control loss. the Company, and facilitates the acceptance of healthy risks, as well as the prompt settlement of claims. Assurances can be effected either WITH or WITHOUT partie

CONSTANTLY on hand, English, Scotch, Banks and Swedes Iron; Cast. Spring, Blister, and German Steel; Anvils. Vices, Sledges, Chains, Spikes, Nails of all descriptions; Bar, Sheet, and Lead Pipe: Bases, Files, Heart, Sheet, Sheet, and Lead Pipe: Bases, Files, Heart, Sheet, Sh

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Annual Premium to Assure £100 Whole Term of Life.

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The above rates, For Life Without Participation and Hall Credit, will, upon comparison, be found to be LOWER than the similar tables of any other office at present offering to assure in Canada, while the assured With Participation will share in three-fourths of the whole profit of that Branch of the Company's business

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

Agents and Medical Officers already appointed: Brantford ...... William Muirhead ..... . James Cameron ... . Robert M. Boucher ... ...... Dr. Jas. Hamilto Dr. Alex. Anderson London ..... Frederick A. Willson... Dr. S. C. Sewell. . David Buchan ...... Port Sarnia ..... Malcolm Cameron ..... Quebec ...... Welch and Davies .....

St. Catharines... Lachlan Bell ...... Woodstock ..... William Lapenotiere ... Dr. S. J. Stratford Agent for Toronto, EDMUND BRADBURNE, Albany Chambers, King Street. Medica Referee-George Herrick, Esq., M.D.

By order of the Board, THOS. M. SIMONS, Secretary,
Hamilton.



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