Poetry.

LINES FOR CHRISTMAS. (From Sharpe's London Magazine.)

" PEACE upon earth !" Oh! Seraph-voices, sounding through the gloom, While yet the wond'rous Birth Slept in the Morning's womb,-

Where is the promise of your strain? God gave it-Man hath made it vain. Where the Babe sleeps On its hush'd mother's heart ?-Her loving gaze

Hath trouble; for her praise Is not that she hath peace, but knows How to be patient amid woes. " Peace upon earth !"-

Where? In still shadows, among midnight hills, Where the lone stream has birth, Or the slow raindrop fills Hollows of twisted rocks that lie Aloof from human foot or eye!

But not with Life, Which is the Gate of Death, where hurrying throngs Gather in powerless strife, Casting their woes, their wrongs, Then passing-into Night! Not there!

Peace among Men? Oh, mockery! While Love pants for Love in vain, And Mirth is gaudiest when It shrouds a secret pain, And the Soul battles with the Sense,

And tears are Joy's true eloquence ! While Self alone (Man's miserable god) is served and sought, The shadow of whose throne Dwarfs each up-towering thought-

While Earth's mean jealousies intrude E'en on the Altar's sanctitude. While Sin and Fear, With noise ignoble, mar the heavenly notes, Till scarce for watchful ear

Yet, hearken! In that far, dim, sound Life's din is, for a moment, drowned ! " Peace upon earth !" Nay, rather peace below it ! Oh, great Death !

Thou new and glorious Birth! Thou true and living Breath! Thou only on our hearts canst lay The Peace which passeth not away! How long, O Lord,

Ere Thou redeem Thy promise? Ere Thy Peace Shall, as of old Thy Word, Make earth's wild tumult cease, And, underneath Thy brooding Dove The waters shall give birth to Love?

No. VIII.

GOSPEL TRUTH DEMONSTRATED BY THE JEWS. There is now in a Northern County a distinguished minister who, in earlier life, while serving as a military officer having been plunged into licentiousness, would fain have silenced conscience by becoming an unbeliever, but he could not overcome the ocular demonstration of the truth presented by the Jews. In the destroyers of his peace, whereas now he blesses them as having been the last barrier between him and the dread abyss. Rev. H. Stowell.

BRITAIN'S RESPONSIBILITIES.

The Roman and his hated idolatry were planted in Jerusalem; the Turk and his scorned Islamism were planted in Constantinople all nations which neglect the great gift of God. The Gospel will live, but their inheritance in it will die; their light will be darkness; their "candlestick will be removed." Woe be to England herself if she awake not to the unrivalled glory of the task that is now laid upon her virtue. Woe be to her if she shrink from that most illustrious, but most awful of all tesponsibilities—the commission to sustain the Gospel pure at home, and to spread it in power through world. What is there in the condition or qualities of this country to make her more contemptuous of change than Judah, the Kingdom of God? What than that superb and universal empire, traced by the living feet of the Apostles, and hallowed by the first miracles and labours of Christianity? What is our narrow and remote Island, so new-born from the errors of superstition, and with a Church forced to a daily struggle against their return, to counteract that law by which Judah and Constantinople have been strip-Ped of their tiaras and sent naked to the tomb-the highty put down from their seat, and the rich sent empty away? It is no vain affectation of prophecy, but in the simplest submission to the lessons of Providence, that the pulpit pronounces to England the fate of the Jew and the Greek, -if like them she shall dilapidate the mighty treasure of truth entrusted to Rev. Dr. Croly.

LITTLE CHILDREN BROUGHT TO JESUS. "Suffer that little children come to me, Forbid them not." Emboldened by his words, The mothers onward press, but finding vain The attempt to reach the Lord, they trust their babes o strangers' hands; the innocents alarmed nid the throng of faces all unknown, Shrink trembling, till their wandering eyes discern The countenance of Jesus, beaming love And pity; eager then they stretch their arms, And cow'ring lay their heads upon his breast.

The prosperous estate of the Church makes hypocrites, and her distress discovers them. Archbishop Leighton.

SUPERSTITION. They that are against superstition often times run into it of the wrong side. If I will wear all colours but white, then am I superstitious in not wearing

I see Moses the receiver of the law, Elias the restorer of the law, Christ the fulfiller of the old law, and author of the new, all fasting forty days; and these three great fasters I find together glorious in Mount Tabor. Abstinence merits not, for religion consists not in the belly, either full or empty. But it Prepares best for good duties. Full bellies are fitter for rest. Not the body so much as the soul—is more

Bishop Hall. A PROPER PRIEST. Give me the priest these graces shall possess; Of an ambassador—the just address; A father's tenderness; a shepherd's care; A leader's courage, who the cross can bear; A pilot's skill, the helm in storm to ply A fisher's patience, and a labourer's toil; A guide's dexterity to disembroil; A prophet's inspiration from above A teacher's knowledge, and a Saviour's love.

In the ancient city of Carthage dwelt a holy man who was held in much esteem among all the people for his piety and charity, and up to the time I speak of he was remarkable for great humility of demeanor. But Scripture says, "Let him that thinketh he stand-

tify him that it was in a safe state, but he desired to "There be some of them that stand here, which shall it such an one as will not mis-become those servants be informed what exact place he should hold in the not taste of death, till they have seen the kingdom of who shall rejoice, and lift up their heads when their kingdom of glory. No answer came immediately, and God come with power." (St. John, xxi. 22.) "This redenption draweth nigh? he laid him down to rest; but a little before dawn generation shall not pass away, till all these things be he was suddenly awakened, and he heard a still, dis- fulfilled." (St. Matt. xxiv. 34.) tinct voice saying to him, "Arise, and go out into Now, in all these expresssons, at first sight a very all ceated things are in earnest expectation of travail; the principal street of the town, and there the ques-He lost no time, and soon stood at the head of the eighteen hundred years have passed away since that the angels hope, and the Spirit and the Universal main street of Cartlage. Presently he perceived a promise was made? How did St. John tarry till his figure emerging from a neighbouring street. It was return, when St. John is long since laid to sleep in the an old man, his cheeks were furrowed, his counten- grave? How were his words fulfiled in the presence ance worn, and his garments very poor and mean. of that particular generation, while the world still en-Yet there was no appearance of disquietude or dis- dures; though sixty generations, reckoned at thirty content about him; on the contrary, he was cheerful, years a-piece, have since been turned into dust?and he had that sort of twinkle in his eye which Solo- This was, we find, from the second epistle of St. Peter, a merry heart bath a continual feast." He took no time, was made to the Gospel. Even then there were the crossing. Our saint said nothing, but he marked him: and in a little time the same distinct voice which of old. And the objection which was then, undoubthe had heard in his chamber, addressed him thus: edly, premature, may seem to have obtained some their Master. Such an one is the Rev. Father, George "In the kingdom of glory thou art to sit at that man's strength at the present day, by the number of years Wasington Doane, the Bishop of New Jersey, (U.S.). I was waxing proud, and Thou hast taught me bet- the texts of Scripture, in which these promises are

Bishop Heber.

THE TEACHING OF ANIMALS. What excellent teachers are dumb creatures! The be very completely fulfilled in another manner besides Cock here teaches Peter, and puts him in mind of his the end of the world, and the last great Judgement. unwatchfulness! How often hast thou been instructed, I have, on former occasions, mentioned to you the oh! my soul, by such creatures, and yet thou hast not manner in which Jerusalem was destroyed, and the been the better for it! The lamb hath taught thee Temple made a heap of ruins, not many years after meekness, yet thou hast been angry and cholerick. our Saviour was put to death; and while many were, The Serpent hath taught thee wisdom, yet thou hast continued foolish and imprudent. The Ox knows his earth, and had joined, perhaps, in the cry of "Crucify owner, and the Ass his master's crib, yet thou hast Him." On that occasion, we know from history, that hath poured out upon thee. The Stork, the Crane, had foretold to his disciples. There were earthquakes and the Swallow, return at their appointed times, yet in divers places; there were wonderful appearances thou hast not returned to thy God, at a time when He in the sun, and the moon, and the stars; nation rose been in the work of thy salvation. The Dog teaches peared to have reached its full. And such was the thee fidelity, yet how unfaithful hast thou been to vengeance which overtook the murderous Israelites, God, and to thy conscience. The Snail teaches thee that no less than two millions of men and women died Church under his oversight. THE COMMON-PLACE BOOK. slowness to wrath, yet how thou hast broken forth into by the sword or by hunger (many devouring their own Dr. Anthony Horneck. unruly passions.

fore, and less also of a self-admirer.

FAITH AND WORKS.

neither can faith be found without them, nor good works be any where without faith.

Edward VI. Catechism A man does not carry the Gospel in his heart, unless he loves it with all his soul; nobody loves it as the bitterness of his spirit he often cursed them as he ought, that does not make it the rule of his life.

> NOT SLOTHFUL IN BUSINESS. Rev. John Newton. best in the parish.

kindly of us, if dropping the common topics which have been long and much worn in the service of religion, we provided some fresh ones for their entertain- the "coming" or visitation of Christ. ment; and instead of the stale fragments, which are always at hand, and lie open to all the family, we served up to them something of better taste from the inner rooms of our storehouse, where our choicest viands are laid up. All this is extremely well: and in due season, so far as is fitting, the charitable dispenser of God's word will not be wanting to their expectatious for he has gathered nothing, however rare, or exquisite, in the course of his household industry, of which he does not wish them to partake. But, for the present, he finds this indulgence to be out of place; he sees, that the plainest duties of life, and the most unquestioned articles of faith, are, first of all, to be inculcated; he perceives, that numbers want to be put in mind of old practical truths; and perhaps he understands that even those who are the most forward to call out for novelties in speculation, do not make this demand with the best grace. He could amuse them, it may be, with a curious theological lecture, but what if their sense of divine things be dead? What if they want to have their minds stimulated by the admonitions, and their consciences alarmed with the terrors of the Gospel? The question is not put at hazard. For so, the Roman governor was impatient to hear St. Paul concerning the faith in Christ; when yet the Apostle chose to reason with him of righteousness, temperance, and judgment to come-plain moral topics, such as had often been discussed before him in the schools of philosophy, but were now resumed to good purpose; for in the end, we are told, Felix trembled.

Bishop Hurd.

THE GOSPEL. 'Twas music's voice, and thus the descant ran-"Glory to God," what time to Bethlehem's fold The Saviour's birth the angelic anthem told: On earth be peace, benevolence to man! And He who then his earthly course began, What did He else but that sweet hymn unfold-A lovely sight for angels to behold, And men to copy? Duly as ye can Transcribe the pattern; what the Law, austere, Gave not, the Gospel gives by truth portray'd;

Life's perfect model, and the radiance clear Of brighter light, and stronger grace to aid; And hope, the debtor's prison-house to cheer,—
The debt all cancelled, and the ransom paid.

Bishop Mant.

God's grace, that we may be able to stand before the gation of men and angels, and the glorious and almighty Watch over ourselves, and pray for the succour of active with emptiness. Hence solemn prayer takes Son of Man. Nor shall vigilance and prayer be ineffecever fasting to attend it, and so much the rather tual. On the incorrigible and perverse, -on those who speeds in Heaven when it is so accompanied. It is mock at God's threatenings, and reject His promises, good so to diet the body that the soul may be fat- on these only the severity of wrath will fall. But for those who lay these warnings seriously to heart,who dread the pollution of the world, and flee from sin as from a serpent, -who fear God's displeasure more than death, and seek His favour more than life, though much of frailty will to the last adhere to them, yet these are the objects of the Father's mercy, of the Redeemer's love. For these He died, for these He pleads,—these He supports and strengthens with His spirit, -these He shall lead with Him triumphant to the mansions of glory, when sin and death shall be cast into the lake of fire. - Bp. Horsley.

> THE DESTRUCTION OF JERUSALEM AND THE JUDGMENT DAY. (From a Sermon by Bishop Heber.)

(I have felt it myself; and be assured, that the reato keep us in the hour of death, and in the Day of soning, by which I was not satisfied, I would never Judgment! Above all, we should ask ourselves in ceptibly begun to think a little more highly of him- offer to you,) that, in many of the prophecies of Christ's every action of our lives, whether this, which we are self than he ought, and proportionably to think a lit-

mon pictured to himself when he said, "He that is of (2 St. Peter, iii. 4,) an objection which, even in his notice of our saint, nor our saint of him, but taking a scoffers who mocked at the promise of Christ's coming; besom from his shoulder, he quietly began to sweep and observed, that, since the fathers fell asleep, all feet." "O Lord," said the saint, "I thank thee! which have gone by. But a careful consideration of

First, it will be well to observe, that the promises which were made eighteen hundred years ago, -that persons, then alive, should not leave the world before "Immediately while he spoke the Cock crew." He returned to take vengeance on his enemies, -might not considered what vast mercies thy great Master all those dreadful signs took place, which our Saviour hath earnestly waited for thy conversion. The Bee against nation; and the wickedness and misery of all children for want): the remainder were all sent into sides Him.

There are those, perhaps, who expect us to clear ing, do we use improper or unusual language. Sudup some nice point of casuistry, or to lay open to them den death or grievous afflictions are called by us, withthe grounds and reasons of some obnoxious article in out objection, the "visitation" of God; and this great the Christian creed: in a word, they would take it judgment which then befel the Jews, by the anger, and according to the promise, of Jesus, may well be called, above all other afflictions which the world ever saw,

The promise, then, of a dreadful visitation in power and vengeance, within a few years after our Lord's crucifixion, was truly and terribly fulfilled: and there will only remain to be considered those general prophecies of a speedy return to judgment, to which the scoffers in St. Peter's time objected. Now, to this St. Peter himself affords a sufficient answer: namely, that the eternal God and we short-lived creatures have far different notions of time, and quickness, and delay. a thousand years and a single day are equally a speck and a mere moment, in comparison of that age which never has an end, and of that eternal now of happiness or of misery, which heaven or hell will offer. The end of the world, and Christ's return to judgment, will come quite soon enough for those who are then to begin an eternity of happiness; and far too soon for the miserable criminals whose never-dying flame must

The day of Christ's return to judgment continues, then, a secret; but, happen when it will, the time must be short indeed in comparison of the everlasting ages which are to follow. But to us frail and miserable creatures, tottering even now on the brink of the grace, little, very little, does it signify, so far as we ourselves are concerned, how much sooner or later the end of the world may come. We must ourselves be called away from earth; our happiness or misery must be fixed ere many years, or days, or moments pass over our heads; and if God this night requires our souls, it signifies little to us how long the generations of the world may afterwards continue. To all of us the Lord, indeed, is at hand. To all of us judgement is coming quickly. Nor, since the hour of that tremendous second coming of our Lord is wrapt in darkness, and is to be looked for "as a thief in the night," can we, if we have any care for our own safety, or for the earnest caution of our Saviour, desist for a single moment to watch for its coming. Even now, the sign of the Son of Man may be about to appear in heaven; even now, we may be suddenly alarmed by the sight of that mighty Angel, who shall "set his right foot upon the sea, and his left on the earth," and swear by Him that liveth for ever and ever that there should be time no longer. (Rev. x. 2-6.) Even while I speak (it is a thought which cannot but fill us all with terror) we may hear the last trumpet sound; and be called from this assemblage to the vast congre-Judge. And when we compare, for a moment, the signs, which that Judge has given us of his second coming, with those marvels and sorrows and visitations which are now passing in the world, could we have a right to be astonished, if the world were now, indeed, approaching to its end? When God has so long knocked at the door of his creation, can that creation find any excuse for not being prepared to receive Him? Oh, may our loins be girt about, and may our lights be burning; and let us not be found in sluggishness or sin, when our Lord shall return to shake terribly the earth!

In conclusion, my friends, since all these things are this world, which may not, perhaps, last out a single evening longer; how anxious to redeem every moment of time, when the moments may be, perhaps, so few; how constantly should we meditate on Christ, when He is, perhaps, even now at hand; and how earnest There is a real difficulty which many may have felt, should we be in prayer to Him for his almighty help,

A spirit of vain curiosity, also, had begun to work in ready glorified, to the beloved Apostle of the Revelahim, such as became not the Gospel of Christ. He tions. (Rev. iii. 11.) "If I will that he tarry till I an action which we shall call on the rocks and the prayed to God, not to save his soul, nor yet to cer- come, what is that to thee?" (St. Mark ix. 1.) - mountains to hide from the sight of the Lamb? or is were friends of the pupils.

judgment-seat of Christ; and for his glorious return which thou hast asked shall be answered." have performed his promise, "to come quickly," when dwelling beneath the altar; (Rev. vi. 9, 10;) for this Church say, Come! Behold, He cometh quickly, and his eward is with Him. The Lord is at hand!

To Him, with the Father and the Holy Ghost, be

JERSEY, (U. S.). (To the Editor of the English Churchman.)

Sn,-It is scallying in the highest degree, as you will readily acknowledge, to find among us true-hearted men, willing to spend and be spent in the service of I aman English Clergyman, making a short tour in the Uited States, and having heard of Bishop Doane, ter." He went home, and it was remarked, that made, will enable the commonest and plainest under- and for I think have not, and of his doings in his Diofrom that time he became more pious and charitable; in a word, still more of a saint than he had been bemost ourteously received. My luggage was at once myself was installed forthwith as his guest. This withot any letter of introduction, but simply, as a abon £200 a-year I believe, from Burlington Rectory, and here is no Episcopal salary; but, of his own property which is considerable, he is in no way sparing. He i indeed lavish in laying it out for the good of the thurch. His house is open at all times to his Clerg. His good deeds in his Diocese are in every one's mouth. He is ever founding new Missions This spirit he has succeeded in stamping on all the among other things, his two Collegiate foundations

-he one for ladies, the other for young gentlemenslavery; and their city and temple were made a heap stand conspicuous. They are situated at a little disof undistinguished ruins. Now, that this was the tance apart, his own house and grounds lying intermeous before God, yet do they so cleave unto faith, that may well believe, though Christ did not then Himself front of them, causing the site to be a most admirable visibly appear; for, though He was not there in bodily one. Though, however, the Colleges are in such presence, yet He was surely there in power. It was immediate vicinity, still the inmates, from the very his vengeance which trod the winepress of anger alone; effective discipline maintained, can have no possible it was his hand which darted thunder, and which stook | communication with one another; the Bishop himself the world; and which destroyed those murderers and exercises a considerable personal supervision over both, burnt their city with fire; and which, by thus fulfilling and he is in reality the father of his scholars. Matins his prophecy, and by breaking down the last remains of and Evensong are said at both, and a mid-day service, the Jewish altar and of the second temple, established the Litany, the attendance at which latter is voluntary. a sloven: if he but a shoe-cleaner he should be the world that no other Messiah could be expected be- Chapel of St. Mary's Hall—the Ladies' Institution lington College—is but yet in its infancy. no Chapel, as yet, attached to it, but a very beautiful structure is in contemplation. Divine Service here is, therefore, at present, held in the school-room .-St. Mary's Hall Chapel, called the Chapel of the Holy Innocents, is a perfect gem. It is a Gothic building, built by Mr. Upjohn, a church architect, at New York. It has a very beautiful altar, with a monogram inscribed upon it, and a credence table. These re elevated so as to be fully visible to all present .-Above the altar is a beautiful window of painted glass. Without the altar rails are stalls for the Clergy, raised on a dais above the rest of the congregation. are always surplices in readiness for such Priests or Deacons as may be present. At six, A.M., on Sunday. and at eight, P.M., as the students attend the Morning and Evening Service in the Parish Church, a selection s made from the Liturgy and Psalms, which are chanted: a lesson is read, and the Bishop delivers a lecture. I had almost forgot to say that there is a very elegant lectern in the Chapel, and a sweet-toned

On one Sunday evening I had the privilege of being present, and sure I am I shall never forget it. Oh! he ring of that chant. It still sounds in my ear, so fully, so sweetly. What wonderful, what unearthly music! The services, indeed, are very beautiful, and vet withal very simple. Spending my time for a few days in such scenes, in the midst of God's beauties on the one hand and the delights of His services on the other, what wonder that I felt myself in a state of romantic existence, living as it were in a delicious

But to return, and more especially to the subject of St. Mary's Hall-the Girls' College-which being, unfortunately, an unusual thing, may not perhaps be altogether without interest. There are upwards of 150 students, from eight years old and upwards (I know not whether there may not even be some younger), all of whom are resident. The interior arrangements are of the first order; there are a great number of class-rooms, masters attend at different hours, and there are several resident lady teachers. The Principal of the Hall is a married Clergyman, the Rev.

When, Sir, when will there be an establishment of this kind in England? Surely, it is much needed; surely, it would be much appreciated. Is not the education of ladies, as it at present is carried on, almost neglected by the Church. And yet, who is it, that, nine times out of ten, makes an Englishman a Churchman? His mother, under God; and who ought to instruct England's mothers in Churchmanship, but England's Church. Whereas, what is the case? young ladies are sent to fashionable schools, where they learn fancy work, embroidery, French Italian, German, music, singing, dancing, &c.; all proper accomplishments, indeed; but where is the one thing needful all the time? Is religion interwoven with their everyday's occupation? Does it throw its colouring over their daily avocations? Is the Church's teaching sounded in their ears, and that by its solely authorised teachers? Do early dawn and evening fall re-echo the praises of the Almighty, as they are poured forth from innocent hearts in the ancient soul-inspiring song of the Church? Alas! we sigh to think it should not be so. We trust, however, that a brighter day is dawning upon us; that there will not be wanting true spirits who, in faith, will commune and carry in holiness and pureness of living? How careless of on so noble a work. God's blessing, we need not fear, will be upon it, and they will reap a reward such as the excellent Bishop of New Jersey is already doing even in this life, from the holy consciousness of being chosen instruments in God's hands to stablish and strengthen His Church, and from the reverent affection and love with which their pupils will, in all time, not cease to regard them.

Yours, Sir, &c., A SON OF THE CHURCH. Feast of St. James, 1848.

tle less kindly and considerately of his neighbours. and foretold. "I come quickly," said our Lord, al- to remember at that time when the dead, small and P.S.—I received the Communion to-day in the

LORD BROUGHAM ON THE FRENCH Come when it will, we must all stand before the (From the conclusion of his Lordship's Letter to Lord ful effects, that in their perverting and corrupting REVOLUTION.

itself far more than I could have desired; and yet it members of the community visited with its devastation. shrinks into a very small space compared with that A general disregard of tender fellings, even a contempt which the subject occupies in the eyes of all thinking for them, is engendered those feelings which are the men. But once more let me hope for attention while source of many virtues, the guardians of many more. I urge upon the lovers of hasty, illmatured measures, The hardness of heart extends its indurating influence upon all that be given to change, whether abroad or to the nobler parts of the system and the moral prinamong ourselves, and I speak of Germans and of Ital- ciples are attacked. A further mischief is done by ians more than of any portion of our own countrymen, the constant working to which the imagination is EDICATION IN THE DIOCESE OF NEW the dangers that beset their path .- I know full well stimulated. Then the excitement of the passions, that were I only to paint the perils, the extreme perils even the more innocent ones of hope and fear alterin which their love of revolution may involve the States nating in excess, is far from harmless in its influence they belong to, I should fail to gain their ear. They upon the character. But indeed a vast injury is occare but little how great is the risk of anarchy to which their schemes may expose their country; and know not what fear is, when only the country is in jeopardy; tion of some fortunes, and as sudden creation of others; for nothing is more cheap, certainly nothing more by the misery every where spread over the land, and worthless, than the vicarious courage so often observed the terror daily haunting men's minds of worse yet to to distinguish these agitators, whose bold designs, come. All great national disasters, if they have any whose daring ambition is a common topic of praise continuance, produce evil effects upon a people's with the vulgar more unreflecting than themselves. I morals; for they tend to displace prudence, itself one should therefore speak in an unknown tongue were I of the virtues, and guardian of them all. It is even to set before such persons the misery into which the seen that the good fall among the earliest victims to mob and the club have, by the new Revolution, recentordere from the hotel to his lordship's house, and I ly plunged a community, previously enjoying great swept away first by natural pestilence. The reason is happiness, with the certain means of increasing its partly that, being of a warm temperament and strong prosperity as well as extending its liberties in every feelings, they are easily excited; but still more because direction; or were I to contrast, for instance, the exletter rom my Diocesan testined, because I was a cliented, or were I to contrast, for histance, the exlisting state of society in Paris with that which might are betrayed ere they are aware of the risk they run, working of the Church in the United States. On have been securely flourishing, had the old Government continued, or had it only been gradually changed. ent character trusting little to themselves, and less to guest for a time, the guest of one, whom I can, with guestion a time, the guest of one, whom I can, with or at Rome, at Berlin or at Vienna, to cast their eyes tain temptations, and at any rate more fearful of losing truthpronounce to be a pattern of a christian Bishop. His ceds, his whole life, and daily practice testify to this deas, his whole hie, and daily practice testify to this. He has but small ecclesiastical revenue, not what remains of the men who bore in it the more forson filled the world-those whose power, spurning all Little as I am disposed to undervalue such discourse, bounds, surpassed the power of the most absolute even with a view to the province of the Statesman and Monarchs-those whose appetite was pampered by the Lawgiver, I have a much more practical inference every enjoyment the most exquisite, whether to the to draw from these somewhat sad reflections. They ambitious or the vain, Sovereign sway seasoned, highly teach us the extreme folly, not unmixed with considseasoned, with popular renown—what now remains? erable national arrogance, of those amongst us who are The men who were in all men's mouths-who had for so ready to affirm that there can be no fear of the a season all the glory of demagogues, and all the sway scenes in the former and the late revolutions, at which their own, with the terror of their names—fell a sacri- country by our virtuous people. I feel inclined on th's fice without a single exception to the ferocious power they had called into existence; not one of them ruled "Men of England, I observe that ye are in all things

volutionary courses before his profligate, though brilliant career was brought to a close. If in any part of it was in Paris. France you name any other of the Revolutionary chiefs forgive, even on the ground of the dangers which foreign invasion had brought upon the country, his acquiescence in the wholesale murders that were perpetrated to secure the revolutionary reign. Then if the lovers of Revolution turn their eyes

towards the late events at Paris, has the power obtained by their authors, or the glory that survives their name, any charm whatever, either for those ambitious of donion, or those emulous of renown? A stormy uncertain rule of three months; a sudden descent into their pristine obscurity; the oblivion which awaits them in all that is connected with the year 1848; this is the example which their history holds out to tempt others into the path trodden by them with neither a firm step, nor enduring applause, and leading to obscurity both of station and of fame. The memory of Arago will indeed survive, but it will be of the philosopher, not of the ruler: and if any other name shall outlive the Provisional Government it will be from having heretofore been, or hereafter being inscribed elsewhere than on that ephemeral structure.

Surely, those agitators, who have ever felt inspired with the vain hope of reaching the heights of distinction and power by the short path which civil confusion throws open, instead of climbing the steep by the slow scent which ambition must take in quiet times, must be startled when they see reflected in the dreadful page of French history the sure fate of revolutionary eminence. The young and ardent, so easily dazzled with the view of that glittering summit, are not naturally inclined to spurn the more tedious progress, and refuse to bridle their passion, by submitting to the conditions on which alone either glory, or power, may be innocently en-

Certare ingenio, contendere nobilitate, Noctes atque dies, niti præstante labore, Ad summas emergere opes, rerumque potiri.*

But if the guiltless of such impatience have not errors for their immagination, let them reflect on the essons its fatal consequences should draw from their ecollection of other men's story. Which of all the Convention chiefs who domineered over their own country, and filled every other with horror of their names, would have entered on their wicked path, had he known that it led to a few months' reign, a stormy life speedily ended, and the perpetual execration of their memory through all after times!

In our own happy country there is no occasion to read such lessons to any respectable portion of the community. But there are some who really conceive that abuses exist of a grievous kind, feel auxious to have them removed, and are impatient of the slow remedy wrought by the spirit of peaceful, gradual improvement. Let these men before they put themselves into the hands of the wily intriguer or luckless abettor of sedition (possibly for his own vain or sordid purposes) reflect on the state of France since such guides acquired their influence, and were followed in their destructive courses. Can any reflecting mind fail to perceive that if the country has not been ruined by the are change, it is only because no country can ever be wholly ruined; that the French have exchanged a high degree of prosperity for the most cruel misery which ever a once thriving people endured; and that far from gaining the amendment of their political institutions, which it was their professed object to accomplish by the change, they in all likelihood have retarded the its due weight. The Irish are so habituated to let any factious leaders, lay or clerical, think for them, that their crafty instructors would indeed be a vain ima-

* Of genius emulous to soar on high, With noble souls in noble arts to vie On worthy toils to see suns set and rise— The strife is arduous—but the world's the prize.

But it is not alone to the profligate adventurer, the broken-down lawyer or tradesman, the mere lover of mischief, the trafficking agitator, or the man of restless ambition, conscious of Talents above his obscure station, that these observations are addressed. It is one of the most painful reflections connected with revolutionary times, and certainly is one of their most hateoperation they spare not persons of previously fair character. Nay, not always does the tempest sweep And here I close this address. It has extended innocuous over the heads even of the more amiable

of despots-nay who filled foreign countries as well as we all stand aghast, ever being enacted in our happy for a year; and not one of their names can now be a little too Pharisaical." It is every day's experience pronounced without horror or disgust, as awakening accordingly, on the subject of our present remarks, to the recollection of monsters that disgraced human na- hear good English folk thanking God they are not as ture. Mirabeau is no exception; he is still known other men are, bloody-minded and murderous; they as a rhetorician; but he died before the Revolution have no fear of excesses being committed in London was steeped in blood, and he had indeed quitted re-or Manchester; even were revolution to approach,

But a little month ago, and I doubt not the Germans France you name any other of the Revolutionaly can be and venture in the company of respectable persons to call them great men, you will at once be met with the assertion that you have prostituted the name to those assertion that you have prostituted the name to those assertion that you have prostituted the name to those assertion that you have prostituted the name to those assertion that you have prostituted the name to those assertion that you have prostituted the name to those assertion that you have prostituted the name to those assertion that you have prostituted the name to those assertion that you have prostituted the name to those assertion that you have prostituted the name to those assertion that you have prostituted the name to those assertion that you have prostituted the name to those assertion that you have prostituted the name to those assertion that you have prostituted the name to those assertion that you have prostituted the name to those assertion that you have prostituted the name to those assertion that you have prostituted the name to those assertion that you have prostituted the name to those assertion that you have prostituted the name to those assertions are not that you have prostituted the name to those assertions are not the prostituted the name to those as the prostituted the name to those as the prostituted that the name to those as the prostituted the name to thos A Christian should never plead spirituality for being sloven: if he but a shoe-cleaner he should be the on Saints' days. St. Mary's Hall has been in opethis sweeping censure—but it is as a warrior and a
this sweeping censure—but it is as a warrior and a
this sweeping censure—but it is as a warrior and a
this sweeping censure—as a unier; and men have refused to
pullosophic, we as a unier; and men have refused to
pullosophic, we as a unier; and men have refused to the conduct of any individuals under the influence of disease, so neither will I undertake for the English multitude, if they shall happen to be infected with the fever which has mastered reason in other countries, or laid her asleep, and I deem it infinitely better on every account, that the experiment should never be tried which can alone decide with certainty between the opposite oppinions.

For preventing that perilous experiment and its mischiefs, even if it proves successful in vindicating the superiority of the English character, there is one very plain maxim, and in our day a very practical The trade of the agitator, the professional mischief-maker, should in every possible way be discouraged. As long as every idle, good-for-little person can be assured that if he only devotes himself to stirring up the people on any ground, either as a canting preacher of grievances, or a quack distributor of remedies, he will both become a popular favourite and earn a subsistence, rely upon it there will never be wanting . many to follow this very easy and not very honest calling, and many more to be the dupes of their nostrums.

PROVIDENTIAL PRESERVATION FROM THE CHOLERA IN NEW YORK IN 1832. (From Gathered Fragments.)

When that fearful scourge which has desolated so many parts of the earth had, during the summer of 1832, emptied New York of more than half of its population, and converted that bustling city into a scene of comparative solitude, many families were left, not only to be the prey of that destroyer, but to contend with all the evils of utter destitution and want. And among this number was the family of poor Lewson. He was resident in a street and neighbourhood where this fatal disease made great and awful ravages. The last time that I ever met him was a few months after this dark cloud of death had passed over. I asked him what were his reflections in the midst of the mortality that surrounded him. I shall never forget the pathetic manner in which he depicted that awful scene.

"I could not get out of the house," said he, "and we had not the means of removing into the country. or of sustaining ourselves there, even if I had been able to walk. For a few days, after ten or twelve began to die each day right round us, things appeared gloomy. But when this dreadful mortality contined week after week, and they would come in and tell me that such an one was dead on this side of us, and such an one on that-and a third, and a four h opposite us, -as I sat here and heard the groans all around us, and saw the hearse drive by every half hour, I thought, surely I and my family will not escape. We shall probably in the course of a few days be huddled together, with those now dying around us, in one common grave. For a few moments my heart sunk within me, and a cloud came over my soul. But then these words came into my mouth- Why art thou cast down, O my soul, and why art thou disquieted within me? Hope thou in God; for I shall yet praise him, who is the health of my countenance, and my God.' And then all my fears quickly vanished.

"Several other passages also came into my mind which gave me great comfort. "When thou passest through the waters I will be with thee; and through progress of permanent improvement for the lives of the present generation. To the English reformers, this walkest through the fire, thou shall not be burned, reflection will of course present itself; and it will have neither shall the flame kindle upon thee.' 'He shall cover thee with his feathers; and under his wings shalt thou trust; his truth shall be thy shield and no one can much care for an opinion which is not their buckler. Thou shalt not be afraid for the terror by own; and to expect that reason should operate upon night, nor for the arrow that flieth by day; nor for the pestilence that walketh in darkness, uor for the destruction that wasteth at noonday. A thousand shall fall at thy side, and ten thousand at thy right hand, but it shall not come nigh thee.' After my mind had been directed to these promises, I felt so resigned to the will of God, and such a confidence in

Day	Date.			1st Lesson		2d Lesson	
A	Dec.	24,	4TH SUNDAY IN ADVENT.	(M, E,			Acts 24.
M	"	25.	Cuntempe Day	M, E,	9to	2.8	Lu.2tov
T	"	26,	Sr. Stephen, first Martyr	(M, E,		4.	
w	44	27.	Sr. John Evangelist.	(M, E,			Revel. 1.
T	-11	28.	INNOCENTS DAY.				Acts 25, 1 John 5.
F		29,		M,			Acts 26. 2 John.
8		30,		(M, E,			Acts 27. 3 John.
A		31.		M, E,			Acts 28. Jude.

* The Psalins proper for Officials Evensong—89, 1

* The Second Lessons for this day are:

Matins—Acts 6, v. 8, and ch. 7, to v. 30,

Evensong—Acts 7, v. 30, to v. 55. Evensong-69, 110, 13.

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, DECEMBER 21, 1848.

Fourth Page.
-The Child's Dream

THE MAPLE LEAF, OR CANADIAN ANNUAL; A LITERARY SOUVENIER FOR 1849.

press, be cut down to a Biennial of half its present size, and would then contain about twice as much rable. They are written in a very lively and agreeable could spare; but we should grievously miss the company of our favourite Annual, which has again greeted us with its welcome visit. The pressure of the times, if it has touched the MAPLE-LEAF at all, has left no trace behind. Its freshness shows no sign of withering. On the contrary, its increased local interest this year amply justifies the felicitous language in which the Editor's judicions preface characterises its Provincial attractions, as "the native graces of the simple offering gathered in our woods." May political changes and commercial fluctuations fall lightly alike on this tasteful gem of our Colonial literature-on those who write for it-on those who read it, -and on him (the esteemed publisher,) whose well-directed enterprise has given it to us!

A view of the flourishing City of Hamilton from "the Mountain" forms the frontispiece of the volume; and facing it is a view, on a smaller scale, of Brockville, from the River St. Lawrence. The drawings are both from the pencil of our fellow-citizen, Mr. Young, whose skill and good taste in his profession are well known. The lithograph was executed in New York. motive of reconciling people to the scenery of their native or adopted land. The author of " Hamilton' has had this praiseworthy purpose before him, so that we should be rather disposed to fall in, than be fastidious, with his occasional elevations of aspiring praise. The landscape spread beneath "the Mountain" is certainly picturesque; and if it even were less pleasing than it is, still it would suggest a moral against that discontented, supercilious race of every clime better than their own.

The concluding paragraph of this sketch will remind us that if Canada cannot vie, in point of scenery,

> "Caledonia, stern and wild, Meet nurse for a poetic child-"

she can, at least, read her honoured parent a rather

surprising lesson as to progress. "What a change has come over the scene, since the time, when in sportive boyhood, disdaining the use of the half-finished road, we climbed this hill side, and looked upon the plain beneath! Houses and streets now occupy the fields, where we then saw the cradlers laying down the yellow grain, and gazed with astonishment on the wondrous rapidity with which the operation was per-formed—the stern face of the old Forest is dimpled with smiling meadows—and the corn-fields "laugh and sing' in the bosom of the wild woods. We now look upon the scene which presents itself with more than the wonder of a boy, or the criticising pleasure of the traveller; it is part of a country within which our lot is cast, and which English as we are, we rejoice to call the home of our adoption. We look upon it, too, as additional evidence of the growing prosperity of the land, thinking not only of the City and the environs which we see, but of the aston ishing abundance of the surrounding country, where you may see farm against farm appear, all teeming with plenty, so near together as to resemble a large garden interspersed with copses of forest, whilst nearly every hundred acres of these fair domains owns as lord the man who tills it. Another twenty years, and how many thousands more may share in the plenty and the blessings of this land, much more favoured as it is than thankless man is often

We must not forget to state that this sketch is adorned with a very neat wood-cut representing a front view of Dundurn. This, and another wood-cut of the main street of Brockville, at the end of the volume are the very creditable work of Mr. Allanson, who has lately come to Toronto from England. He is capable of executing engravings quite equal to those

The object of our review will be best answered, we fine classical lines on the memorable exclamation of settler. the "Ten Thousand" - Oalarra Oalarra. The We subjoin a graphic description of a falling tree, next piece on a local subject is-

RICE LAKE BY MOONLIGHT .- WINTER SCENE. "Moonlight upon the frozen Lake! how radiantly smiles The queen of solemn midnight upon its fairy isles, And the starry sparkling frostwork, that like a chain of

Hangs upon each fair islet's brow in glittering diadems. How stilly lies the sleeping lake, how still the quiet river, As though some wizard-spell had laid their waves at rest

Murmurs abroad the hoarse night-wind, waves every Yet not one ripple stirs thy breast, oh! proud Otonabee. How strange it is, this death in life, this mute and stirless

While we know the prisoned waters are heaving yet below,
Like the cold calm look the strong mind may to lip and

Light, but no warmth-a dancing gleam-while all is cold against the stem, and by the united strength and weigh

spirit's call— Wake in thy summer joyousness, shake off the Frost-For back to wood, and stream, and brake, glad spring re-

How many changes hast thou seen, since first the sun-Through the dim twinkling forest leaves, glanced down on wave and isle,
Ere yet upon thy sunny banks a mortal footstep trod,
Or any eye had looked on thee, except the eye of God.

The dusky tribes that knew thee first, have vanished from

been;
Yet still through time, and chance, and change, smile the than deserved. fair lake and river,
As pure, and bright, and beautiful, and shadowless as ever.

Man dies, and is forgotten, his monuments decay, His very memory passes like a dream of yesterday; But the glorious trophies of His might that God himself

Till Earth and Heaven shall pass away, unchangeable shall stand.

The gracefulness and delicacy of these sweet lines would confirm us in the suspicion, springing from local have crossed the Rice Lake on the ice in winter, and have gazed with admiration on the luxuriance of its summer loveliness, so that we are privileged perhaps, to suggest the Epithet "sullen" as appropriate to the dark and sluggish Otonabee. We hope that this modest hint will not be construed into dictation since we do not by any means take upon ourselves to dictate to one of "Nature's own nobility."

"Come to the woods" is of course, not to be inter-In these "hard times," when almost all persons are | preted too rigorously as "Hints to Emigrants" about complaining of incomes sadly retrenched, it might be the independence and freedom of a forest-life. If it feared that our Annuals, amongst our legitimate luxu- be intended to convey any serious intimation to our ries, would suffer also. Some of these, indeed, the brethren over the ocean, it must be this, that in Canada, Province would not be much concerned to lose, since albeit as yet in the spring time of its nascent literature to overcome the current, which she otherwise coul not have confronted. Even within the last few years, stemers

them, will have no difficulty in identifying, that might, that we can readily indentify him. To the obliging with no damage to the character of the Canadian exercise of his talents this Journal is greatly indebted. "Rough Sketches by a backwoods-man" are admi-

mischief as any ordinary inventor of malicious fables style, and contain many wise reflections, by which incould manage to accumulate during the four Sessions | tending Emigrants at Home might be greatly profited. of a Radical Parliament. Annuals of this class we The following domestic picture, will serve for a speci-

"Let us now cross the stream, and travel some distance along this new rough road, where you shall see how farms are made, and how serviceable the land is rendered when the old giants of the forest are removed, after shedding their leaves for centuries of autumns. Here is one of the best specimens of a backwoods farm, and we will make a closer inspection of it than we have done of those which we have as yet seen. It might puzzle you to hold a plough among those gnarled and irregular stumps, and the tough scarce-hidden roots which occupy the soil; but the farm is a very valuable one, notwithstanding that the clearance was only commenced six years ago, and the country is still called 'the bush.' The house, you observe, is built of logs, not hewn as you saw them in the more pretending village residences, but the plain trees, round and in their bark as they grew. The walls are, however, neatly laid, the corners regular, and the crevices carefully filled with plaster. You may often know the idler by his slovenly-finished dwelling. Your 'new-comer,' who is fond of telling you how handsome was the house he lived in 'at home,' appears to think that, because he must now see some of the roughs of life, the rougher and more uncomfortable he can have everything about him the better. Watch the man closer, and ten to one, but you find he has an equally bad excuse for shirking the work of his farm and other useful occupations. He tells you that "Hamilton" is a spirited sketch and will, no doubt, be read with much interest "at Home." It is a little clous country, you know —and perhaps proceeds to edify you with an account of hardships which would not frighten a lady, and to tell you of English comparts which are delighted with anything written with the excellent although you have not seen sait water these twenty years, you know more about than he does. The sensible man y onder house, on the contrary, fills up every spare hour y doing something useful—completing a window frame, r making another table, or an original patterned easychair for 'mother'-rendering all about him more comfortable every day, and thanking Providence that he is in a country where timber costs nothing, and where there are no taxes upon glass, and very few upon other necessaries. His chimney is of clay, it is true, but it is squared and smoothed, and will be whitewashed soon; and the ascending smoke gives as cheery an earnest of dinner, to "travelled-men," or would-be-travellers, who think which we, as strangers and travellers, shall be welcome, as if it ascended through a stack of real brick and chim-

"And now that we have experienced the bushman's hospitality, and tasted his dish of well-cured bacon and potatoes (the latter of which, by the way, you must admit could scarcely be surpassed in Ireland), I will endeavour to give you some idea of his mode of life. Fortunately for the good man, he has several stout vonths to assist him in his labours, and they soon learnt to chop and clear land. This done, the farming was a matter which he understood better than his Canadian neighbours, and somehow his fields soon presented an appearance which attracted the attention of the other back-woodsmen. Not a foot of ground is lost, except that which the stumps actually cover, and the barns which he has built are filled to overflowing. This man has 'seen better days,' but he is most cheerfully contented and happy with those which he now enjoys. He has every comfort about him, and is never heard to grumble about what 'we used to have in the old country.' He grows better wheat than he did in itain, and has no rent to pay out of the proceeds of i He has but few wants, and those few are well supplied and he has no taxes nor poor rates to trouble him. not only enjoys these blessings, but appreciates the You observed the cheerfui housewife who presided at the clean, well-furnished table. She had the air of a lady and the fact is, she is such both by birth and education and joins to the accomplishments which grace the draw ing-room, a thorough knowledge of the sewifery, and perfect acquaintance with the management of the dairy. Her acquirements she does not make use of for the purpose of display, or of showing how flippantly she can contrast her present position and the society with which she is surrounded, with those of other lands and earlier life, but turns her knowledge to the ore useful purpose of instructing her young family.-Had we accepted her polite invitation to remain until morning under the roof, you would have seen her, notwithstanding the stranger's presence, giving the young children their evening lesson, and catechising the little flaxen-haired fellow you were playing with, in the simlest rudiments of that knowledge, without which all else ignorance; and we should not have separated for the night, without hearing from the lips of her husband a chapter modestly but well read from the 'big ha' bible, capable of executing engravings quite equal to those which generally appear in English Annuals, and will remain in Canada if he meets with adequate enknown among them. All are ever employed, sometimes in labour sufficiently trying to the constitution both of the think, by confining ourselves to Canadian associations.

It is on this principle, then, that we pass over the life. Such can back-woods life be made by the humblest

> from an article with the euphoniously alliterated heading. " A Chapter on Chopping :"

"It invariably astonishes new comers, to observe with what dexterity and ease an axeman will fell a tree in the precise spot which he wishes it to occupy, so as to suit his convenience in cutting up, or removing by oxen to the log-pile were it is destined to be consumed. If it should happen to overhang a creek or "swale," (wet places where oxen cannot readily operate), every contrivance is resorted to, to overcome its apparently inevitable tendency.— Choosing a time when not a breath of air is stirring to defeat his operations, or better still, when the wind is fapurable, he cuts deeply into the huge victim on the side owards which he wishes to throw it, until it actually trembles on the slight remaining support, cautiously regulating the direction of the "cut" so that the tree may not overbalance itself—then he gently fells among branches on the reverse side all the smaller trees w Like the cold calm look the strong mind may to lip and brow impart,

While ceaseless care, like canker-worm, is gnawing at the heart.

branches on the reverse side all the smaller trees with which it may be reached—and last and boldest expedient of all, he cuts several "spring poles"—trimmed saplings from twenty to forty feet in length and four to eight inches thick—which with great care and labour are set up beneath;
Like the sweet smile that mocks us yet upon the face of which ladders are employed by firemen to overthrow tot. death;

While yet the dead lip wears so much of beauty and of bloom,

We scarce can look on it and think of darkness and the tomb.

We have the state that mocks do yet upon the face of death;

While yet the dead lip wears so much of beauty and of bloom,

We scarce can look on it and think of darkness and the tomb.

poles and perhaps axemen to atoms in its overwhilming descent -ha! there is a slight cats-paw of air in tur farour-cling to your pole-now! an inch or two gained! -the stout stick trembles and bends at the revulsive sway of the monstrous tree, but still holds its own-drive your And thy merry waves shall break again in music on the axe into the back cut—that helps her—again, atother axe! soh, the first is loose—again!—she must go—both axes are fixed in the cut as immovably as her roots n the ground—another puff of wind—she sways the wrong way—no, no! hold on—she cracks—strike in again the sackened axes—bravo! one blow more—quick, catch younaxed and clear out!—see! what a sweep—what a rush of 'ind
—what an enormous top—down! down! how beautifully
she falls—hurrah! just in the right place!"

Our last extract forms the conclusion of an intrname will ever be held dear-is not more seasonale

"We sojourned in the land of our adoption, and yars —if not marked by 'moving accidents by flood and fild,' yet not unvaried by many an adventure and even 'hirbreadth 'scape,' on the wide surface of its sea-like kes, or in the shady depths of its leafy forests-passed ere again we sped o'er the waves of its noble river. Afte an interval of time, short in itself, but long in the changs it had wrought in ourselves and in the scenes around we once more contemplated its rapid and sparkling waers. The boy had grown a man—had known the joys the cares, the strifes of manhood. Was the scene aroundless are twee roused its mass of waters in its analtered and unalterable channels; but the villages that had dotted its margin, had become towns—the try and stranging graft that had below in the stranging graft that had be straggling craft that had toiled with their handful of freght up its mighty current, had disappeared—steamers and schooners boldly traversed its waters, and bore towrds the ocean rich cargoes of the produce of our field, or carried from the sea-board the fruits of the industry of distant thousands.

"The attempts of steam vessels to stem the rapls of the St. Lawrence, were not at first attended with this uccess which they have now attained. The Iroquois (alled after the Indian tribe of the same name) was, we beeve, the first that undertook to pass up. Her mode of prgression, however, was not that of the present day. neared the rapids, a strong tow-line was thrown on hore, and the slow but sure labours of toiling oxen enabld her it would, doubtless, be enriched by the loss. (If Almanacks, at least, we could point out one marvellously unprincipled, which our readers, or the most of The writer of "Gibraltar" will understand, of course, that might that we can readily indentify him. To the obliging they ventured to face 'the pitch.' But the rapidsaave

carried us past Brockville; and we too must stem the ide, or brave a similar mishap to that which before befel is. "Of a more than ordinarily pleasant journey, that ave us an opportunity of admiring the richness and fertity of the country that borders on the Bay of Quinte, and the splendid locks and occasional romantic views or the Rideau—and, on our return by the Ottawa and St. Lwrence, of comparing the beauties of those rivers—we have retained no recollection of more interest to us thanthat attached to Brockville. The sweet picture of the gay ittle town, with its comfortable houses stretching to the waer's edge down the ascent, whose crest is surmounted bypicturesquely-situated public buildings, is still fresh in our memory. Well do we remember, too, the companior of our upward voyage, from whom we parted at that warf where you see the steamer moored. He was one of its oldest and most honoured inhabitants, and during his long residence there had materially promoted its progress and mprovement. That little church to the left of our vignete attests the active interest which he took as well in the spiritual as in the temporal welfare of his fellow-citizens. Although Brockville has sent forth many who have attained to eminence in their native land, in various walks of-life, yet of none has she more reason to be proudone has she more cause to regret, than our eminent and lamented fellow-traveller. The Bar-the Senate-and the Bench, each in its turn shared his labours and was the sphere of his distinction; and his removal from among us has left a void in a large circle of grief-stricken relatives and connections in Brockville and elsewhere, which it will indeed be difficult to fill. Honest and manly in his public career—amiable and kind, in all the relations of private life, the public have to lawent a tried and faithful servant, and his family to mourn for a fond and affectionate relative. Little did we think, as our kind companion in all the buoyancy of health and spirits, described the familiar scenes of his early youth, whilst we olden days at Maitland and Augusta, and fondly pointed ont beside the old poplars the ruins of the paternal dweling, in which he had first breath-little did we think, that that voice was so soon to be forever hushed, that warm heart so suddenly chilled—that active mind and vigorous frame so instantaneously prostrated by Death. We parted from him at Brockville, in hope and confidence of many years of life and honour being allotted him; but one short year — and we formed one of a numerous train of mourners that full more him. that followed his remains to their last resting place."

ST. JAMES' BAZAAR. We are happy to say that this undertaking has been eminently successful. Nothwithstanding the pressure

of the times, a sum amounting to upwards of £324, has been realized, which, as there is every reason to anticipate will be increased to £400 by a subscription sale of the articles remaining undisposed of. Amongst the numerous attractions presented by the Bazaar was a very curious watch, for the following account of which we are indebted to our contempory the Patriot.

"We were much gratified by an inspection of a watch, exhibited at Mrs. Harris's table by the owner—it is believed to have been the bona fide property of Queen Elizabeth, and to have been presented by her to the poet Shakspeare, along with other valuable articles, as a her delight with his Falstaff in the Merry Wives of Windsor-a character written at her own request. watch became the property of the poet's descendant, Miss Lucy Chambers, and on her marriage with Mr. Verral, surgeon of Lewes, it came into the family, to a memb of which it now belongs. It is oval-the case of gold and pistina, chased—was formerly wound up with catgut, in-stead of a chain, and is altogether a great curiosity, independent of the interest attached to its history.

Ou Tuesday the children attending St. James's Sunday school assembled in the Central School room where they were regaled with what remained of the refreshments provided for the Bazaar, to which sundry substantial additions were made by some friends, upwards of three hundred young people were present, and appeared to enjoy the entertainment with much

ROMISH INTOLERANCE.

An esteemed correspondent has requested us to notice, specially, the following extraordinary occurrence, recorded in the Niagara Chronicle of the 30th ult. It is certainly a remarkable instance of that harsh and arbitrary exercise of authority to which the Church of Rome-in the extravagance of her domineering spirit-is often found to resort; for the terror, we must believe, rather than the edification of her members, -that is, for the establishment of earthly power, rather than for the true end and design of ecclesiastical authority:-"Our obituary this week records the death of an es-

teemed member of the order of Odd Fellows, Manchester

"Brother Toal was struck down by a Coup-de-soleil early in the summer. From that time he has languished n the bed of sickness-much of the time unconsc but always ministered to, and the wants of his family supplied by the Order to which he belonged. And I that his sickness has ended in death, the rules of that Order furnish the funds with which all the funeral expenses are paid, and also provide the means to supply his widow and six orphan children with the necessaries of

life in future. "We mention these facts to show that the working of the Order is in strict accordance with the doctrines of the Christian Faith.

"The Order never enquires into the religious opinions of its members, but at the commencement of Brother Toal's illness, his brethren were informed that he was a Roman Catholic in a way totally unexpected. A message was sent to the prostrate man from the Roman Catholic minister stationed here, to the effect that he must either abandon Odd Fellowship, or forfeit all claims to his spiritual care and offices. Brother Toal would not abandon Odd Fellowship, and no Roman Catholic clergyman ministered to him on the bed of sickness, or assisted in consigning his remains to their last resting-place.

These facts we mention in order that it may be ascertained whether they are in accordance with the doctrines of the Roman Catholic Church. When this point is

his character, that I can truly say that I never was more cheerful or happy than I was during the whole season of the cholera. The Lord provided for all our wants, and literally fulfilled his promise in protecting us. Not one of the family had the least attack of that disease of which so many died."

How quiet in the moon's pale light, the tiny islands lie, feet thick and somewhere about a hundred and seventy feet in height, forced by this latter means, aided by the sure on account of any great moral delinquency. If this be the case, it is a startling thing to hear of his priest virtually pronouncing against him a sentence of which as aw-pit was already prepared to convertit into lumber. The moment when the enormous mass is about yielding to its fate, is one of breathless interest—its ways that I never was more cheerful or happy than I was during the whole strength of two men only, against its decided natural feet in height, forced by this latter means, aided by the strength of two men only, against its decided natural feet in height, forced by this latter means, aided by the strength of two men only, against its decided natural feet in height, forced by this latter means, aided by the strength of two men only, against its decided natural feet in height, forced by this latter means, aided by the strength of two men only, against its decided natural feet in height, forced by this latter means, aided by the strength of two men only, against its decided natural feet in height, forced by this latter means, aided by the strength of two men only, against its decided natural feet in height, forced by the intervention of his own mind and its impressions? The knowledge stored up there, this bearing, to a saw-pit was already prepared to convertit into laterally fulfilled his away pit was already prepared to convert it into the mother's level, and the convertion of any great moral delinquency.

Watch'd by a mother's loving eyes—upon that with a saw-pit was already prepared to convert it into the mother's sure on account o feet thick and somewhere about a hundred and seventy religious duties, and not lying under ecclesiastical cen- Faith: for, in what other way can a man teach from a of some grievous offence? Is mere membership in of some grievous offence? Is mere membership in such an Association as that of the Odd-Fellows, to be we speak of a Rule of Faith, a standard of belief or teachaccounted an offence of this heinous nature and sable dye? It is not pretended by any one, we believe, that there is anything in the principles and operations of this Society detrimental to Christian virtue and faith. If good men decline connecting themselves with it, bey do so mainly on the ground, that we need no gathered from the Bible, his doing so does not shew that benevolent Society beside the Church-which is the primitive and Apostolical fraternity, of God's own appointment, for the relief of human misery, as well as for the Salvation of Souls. If the Association in ouestion were a secret conspiracy against the Gospel question were a secret conspiracy against the Gospel esting sketch of Brockville. The allusion made is it of Jesus Christ; if its tendency were to foster immor-And scarcely left a wreck behind to tell of what hath to the memory of one lately taken from us-whose tality, or to put the strength and boldness of combination into the hands and hearts of the wicked; then, no doubt, a Christian would be self-excommunicated by joining it. But such a charge has never been advanced. Even those who object to its promiscuous character, freely acknowledge, that it has no sinister enterprise in view, and that its designs are benevolent and humane. How, then, can a man forfeit the privileges of his baptismal covenant, by becoming a member of this Association? And how can any one claiming to be a Minister of Christ's Gospel, venture to assume the fearful responsibility of holding every such person accursed, and treating him as if by that act, he had become an apostate from his faith and a deserter from the Service and Worship of his God!

JOHN WESLEY AND OUR EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM.

We commend to the attention of Dr. Ryerson the following quotations from the journals of the Rev. John Wesley, under date March, 1766. Our extract is made from the edition printed by R. Napper, Dublin, 1809, "and sold at the Methohist Preaching Houses in town and country."

"Wednesday 12th, I rode over to Kingswood, and having told my whole mind to the masters and servants, spoke to the children in a far stronger manner all times subject to be tested by the Bible, and even to be

" A Medical Man at present residing in the village of

and more particularly to those who are members of, or are not by themselves standards of Christian Truth, but connected with, his own profession. "He is now hindered from leaving Toronto to pursue his practice elsewhere, by the very distressing and incurable sickness with which God has been pleased to afflict his suffering wife. Her disease is of such a nature as to require his own frequent attendance; but even if the services of others would suffice during his absence in any

other part of the Province, he has not the means of procuring them. "His object, therefore, is, to establish in Yorkville an Apothecary's Store, the profits of which may enable him to provide an honest livelihood during his wife's illness. For this purpose he will need a small supply of drugs for which—as his funds are quite exhausted—he cannot pay in ready money; and as he is a stranger, he cannot obtain them on credit.

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

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

ROWSELL'S SHEET ALMANACK.

We have received a copy of this publication for th that it is in every respect worthy of the house from which it emanates. In addition to an extensive and well selected body of information it is adorned with a beautiful view of the west front of the Horse Guards which alone is richly worth the price charged for the Almanack. The Diary has also come to hand. It is as useful and well arranged as usual.

FIRE RAISING.

The investigation of the charge preferred against WEBB, the Shoe-maker, by Mr. Arthurs, for arson, is postponed until Friday next.

Communications.

[We deem it necessary to follow the example of the London Church periodicals, and to apprize our readers that we are not responsible for ne opinious of our Correspondents.—ED. CHURCH.]

(For The Church.) INSTANCES OF THE WRONG USE OF THE WORD CATHOLIC, WITH CORRECTIONS.

INSTANCE VIII.

"That a more familiar intercourse between Catholics and ourselves will be the immediate and necessary result of their introduction to all places of honour and profit in our land, is certain: and we may well expect, in a very short time, to see almost the whole of Britain inundated with Papists."—The Rev. Charles Simeon, speaking of the passing of the so-called "Roman Catholic Relief Bill," in 1829. See his Life, by the Rev. W. Carus, p. 137, N. Y. Ed. [The venerable writer of this sentence, here, in words

least, excommunicates himself. He manifestly excludes himself from the Catholic Church, by using, in the same breath, the terms Catholics and Papists as synonymes,—although his own daily repetition of the Apostles' Creed in the Chapel of the College of which he was a Fellow, must have shewn him that certainly "Catholic" did not mean "Popish." This apparent self-excommunication arises, every one knows, from mere inadvertency and looseness of speech. But it is high time, in this present age of knowledge and light, that such inadvertine and looseness of speech should be abated. The same fault is observable in the amiable editor himself of this Biography of Mr. Simeon. In the Contents of Chapter xxviii. there is the article, worded rather correctly, arks on the passing of the Roman Catholic Relief Bill." But when you turn to the pages where the remarks lie, the caption at the top of each page is "On the Catholic Relief Bill." It certainly is not right that an ecclesiastic and a Divine, who holds and uses the Creeds, should thus apply the term "Catholic" in the Popish manner-espewhen he plainly knows better. mentioned passage should of course read as under]: CORRECTION VIII.

of their introduction to all places of honour and profit in ur land, is certain; and we may well expect, in a very short time, to see almost the whole of Britain inundated A PROTESTANT CATHOLIC.

December 18th, 1848.

"That a more familiar intercourse between Romanists and ourselves will be the immediate and necessary result

To the Editor of The Church.

THE BIBLE THE SOLE RULE OF FAITH.

REV. SIR,—Concurring with you, generally, in the ommendation with which you prefaced the extracts from Dr. Van Ingen's Sermon, in your Monthly Review of the 7th inst., I nevertheless think that the author has express some opinions which are not quite in agreement with the great principle which he himself affirms. and which, we may be sure, he has no intention to overthrow, viz.: that "the Bible. God's inspired Word, is, to the Church Universal, the Rule of Faith."

When inquiring "what is the true standard of Christian teaching," Dr. Van Ingen says: "I suppose most minds have been already sufficiently deceived on this point, by teachings which are naturally popular, to warrant me in saying, that nine out of ten of those who hear me to day will answer, that the Bible, and the Bible alone, is the religion of Protestants.' Now, such of you as will listen with common candour, may, it is trusted, be readily convinced that whatever may be the theory, such is not the fact: that, as a matter of fact and practice, the Bible alone is never the standard of Christian teaching, - but always

conclude that, although a Christian minister may, and the Bible is not the sole Rule or Standard of his Faith and teaching, but rather that it is.
Dr. Van Ingen says also: "Take any Christian teacher

outside and before his Bible,-a public or a private

Admitting that a teacher may have beside him some such standard of teaching, does this standard hold such a prominent place as to equal or supersede the Bible?ecause, if it does not, then the Bible still remains the sole Law of his religious belief-its supremacy remains untouched. Admitting again, that for facilitating the perations of his own mind in the matter of giving intruction to others, some condensed statement of Christian loctrine may be useful and necessary, is this summary another Rule of Faith to him? Certainly not. Then the Bible is still his sole Rule.

The minister may use twenty helps in his teaching—Articles, Liturgy, Catechism, the writings of the Bishops of the Church, and of other learned men, of various degrees of weight and authority with him, but no one of these belps can come up to the character and authority of that One Book which is his Rule of Faith.

It is true that of his various helps some are of the nature of standards, that is to say, are statements of doctrine and principles from which he may not vary, because he has already, it is to be presumed, carefully tested them, and has solemnly subscribed his assent to them, and as a minister of a particular Church he is bound in that character to adhere to those formularies and declarations which were the basis of the agreement between that Church and nimself,—which were the terms of his admission into its ministry,—and on the observance of which rests the te-

Besides, the One Rule of Faith possesses qualities which separate it by a long interval from and above all such standards. The one is of divine authority—the others of human. The one is ultimate—the others not so, being at than ever I did before. I will kill or cure: I altered or changed, if the particular Church which has adopted or compiled them should think fit. To these a mister is bound, simply in virtue of a compact voluntarily entered into on his own part; to the other he is bound by an obligation laid upon him by Almighty God, whose Word the Bible is, and neither he nor his Church dare.

On reflection it will be seen that by helping the Church society we help ourselves. Like the evaporations from the surface of our great Lakes returning back again upon the surrounding shores in the shape of fertilizing showers, the contributions which each congregation makes to the Church which has adopted or compiled them should think fit. To these a mister is bound, simply in virtue of a compact voluntarily entered into on his own part; to the other he is bound by an obligation laid upon him by Almighty God, whose Word the Bible is, and neither he nor his Church dare.

This Congregation for instance has even clearly before Word the Bible is, and neither he nor his Church dare add to, alter, or reject it, but at peril of God's special wrath. And again, let certain formularies be ever so Yorkville, is compelled by severe misfortune to appeal to the sympathies of the Christian Inhabitants of Toronto, of a Church's doctrines: so that the only question affecting his teaching, which a minister can finally decide by them his teaching, which a minister can finally decide by them is, whether he is actually teaching in conformity with the doctrines of his Church: but the standard of the truth of what he teaches must be the Bible and nothing else.

On the whole, therefore, the circumstance of a Christian teacher having such standards beside him, does not render it less a fact that the Bible is that teacher's Rule of Faith, than his having on his table a Harmony of the Four Gos els would imply that the Scripture narratives of the Evangelists are not the basis of his belief of the history of our Saviour. Such standards, however valuable, are so far from occupying the high position on which the Word of God stands, and their character is so essentially different, that their use does not nullify the great religious rinciple by which so large a portion of the Church of Christ recovered and maintains its purity of doctrine, namely,—that the Bible and the Bible alone is the standard of true religion.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CANADA.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO. The Church Society's House.

The Honourable and Right Reverend his Lordship the Bishop of Toronto in the Chair. After the usual prayers the minutes of the last meeting

A statement of the Treasurer's accounts was laid on the table shewing a balance in hand of £190 5s. 0d.

The receipts since last meeting have been:-..... £ 60 0 7 Sundry Rents £196 4 01 The payments for the same period have been:-Grant paid Rev. R. Flood for Church at

Muncey Town
Grant paid Rev. G. Bourn, for Church at ... £25 0 Rev. C. L. Ingles ... Accounts as per Audit 1st Nov. 1848 45 4 3 £88 17 8 The Standing Committee recommended that the Treasurer be authorized to pay the following accounts:-

 Messenger's wages
 2 10 0

 Insurance on Stock
 7 10 0

On the recommendation of the Standing Committee it was agreed, that Books and Tracts to the value of £2 10s e granted to each of the following clergymen far distribution in their several missions :-

The Rev. S. S. Strong, Bytown. W. H. Herchmer, Kingston. R. V. Rogers, Kingston. T. B. Fuller, Thorold.

T. W. Allen, Trav'g Mission., Midland Dist. F. W. Sandys, Mersea. N. Watkins, Trav'g Mission. Johnstown Dist. Geo. Bourn, Carrying Place. Also-That a set of plain calf Service Books be anted to the Rev. Geo. Bourn, for the use of the Church

at the Consecon. -That a grant of Calf Gilt Service Books and a Book of Offices be made to the Rev. H. C. Cooper, and the Churchwardens of St. George's Church, Etobicoke,

for the use of that Church. A memorial from the Rev. S. B. Ardagh. A.M., Rector of Barrie was read, setting forth that the inhabitants of the south part of Innisfil have erected a neat frame Church, according to a plan submitted by memorialist, with Gothic windows on a site generously granted by Col. Duggan and that the said Church is without pulpit, reading desk or seats in consequence of the inability of the members of the Church there from their already large contributions, and praying that a grant may be made from the funds of the Society towards completing

the said church. On the recommendation of the Standing Committee it was agreed,—That a grant of £12 10s. be made to the Rev. S. B. Ardagh, towards the completion of the church at Innisfil. It was agreed to purchase a portable fire engine, and to increase the insurance on the Stock in the Depository. The Committee to whom was referred the By Law for the management of the Widows & Orphans' Fund, read at the October meeting of the Society, brought up the same with some amendments, which was read and ordered That the same be printed, and that it be brought up for

final discussion on the 20th December instant. The Rev. D. E. Blake, Chairman of the Committee apointed at the November meeting, to consider and report on the desirableness and practicability of granting loans for the purpose of encouraging the erection of Parsonages, brought up the report of the Committee, which was read it was ordered-That the same do lie on the table, and that copies of it be made for the use of the members.

His Lordship the Bishop laid on the table a letter he had received from Mr. Thos. Champion, praying for an increase of salary, which was referred to a Committee, consisting of the Rev. H. J. Grasett, the Hon. Jas. Gordon, and Lewis Moffatt, Esq., for them to report thereon. The Rev. Gilbert Barrett, Assistant Minister to the

Muncey Town Indians, the Rev. John B. Worrell, Assistant Minister to the Rev. Wm. Bettridge, and Travelling Missionary in the Brock District, and the Rev. John Kennedy, Assistant Minister to the Mohawk Indians, From the language of this obituary we are led to argue, that the deceased was not neglectful of his

The minutes of the Land Committee were read, and sundry recommendations approved and confirmed, including the following:—

That the thanks of the Society be given to the Hon'ble George S. Boulton, of Cobourg, for his donation of the South East part of the North half of Lot No. 9, in the 3rd Concession of Emily, containing 10 acres, to The Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, in trust for the use of

the resident Clergyman at Emily.

That the thanks of the Society be given to Geo. Heathcote, Esq., for his donation of one acre, in the village of Sarum, to the Lord Bishop, in trust for the Missionary at

New Sarum.

That the thanks of the Society be given to the Hon'ble
John Beverley Robinson, Chief Justice of Her Majesty's
Court of Queen's Bench at Toronto, for his donation of certain village lots in the village of St. Albans, in the Township of East Gwillimbury, containing 12 acres and 1 perch, to The Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, in trust for the endowment of that certain church at St. given for that purpose to the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, by the said Hon'ble John Beverley Robinson. Meeting adjourned to Wednesday, the 20th instant.

The following "Address" has been circulated am the Congregation of the Church of the Holy Trinity. Toronto, preparatory to the formation of a Parochial Branch of the Diocesan Church Society, in connexion with that Church:-

MY DEAR BRETHREN, -I desire to form, among the members of the Congregation of this Church, a Parochial Association of the Incorporated Church Society of the

The Incorporated Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto unites together, as many of you already know, the members of the Church throughout Upper Canada, in a compact body, ready to assist each other in cases of

in a compact body, ready to assist each other in cases of necessity, and prepared to help forward, by a combined effort, various important objects which the Constitution of the Society embraces and acts forth.

I desire that this Congregation should take part in the good work which the Society aims to accomplish; and that each member of the Congregation should have the pleasure of feeling, that he is one of the great organization which has been formed for the bettering the temporal which has been formed for the bettering the temporal condition of the Church in this division of the Province

of Canada. I feel convinced, were the matter clearly and generally set forth as it might and ought to be, that it would speedily be perceived by every member of every Congregation e Church, the poorer as well as the richer, that it is his or her duty to become a member of the Church Society, and to contribute, according to his or her means, to its On reflection it will be seen that by helping the Church

This Congregation, for instance, has even already, before organizing itself into a parochial Branch, once experienced the bounty of the Church Society, in a grant of money towards the maintenance of its Sunday School; and

doubtless, hereafter, on any emergency occurring, we should not look towards it in vain for kindly help and It will, therefore, I think, be considered by you but just and right that we should all as far as in us lies, unite with our brethren in the Church throughout Western Canada, in upholding this Society by joining it, and giving

what we can to advance its objects. Moreover, by thus contributing, we shall at the same time be advancing Parochial objects; we shall be furthering whatever plans we from time to time may have in view, for our own especial benefit as a congregation.

For, besides the general advantage of recei ance on emergencies, it must be understood also, that three-fourths of whatever sums shall be contributed by our Parochial Association, are, by the Constitution of the Society, at our own immediate disposal for any purpose that we, as a Congregation, may see fit; the other fourth being thrown into the treasury of the general Society, for the promoting of its general objects.

Thus, for example, it must be plain to all, from many

reasons, but especially from the very visible wear on the interior of the Church, by the using of it as a School by the large numbers of children that assemble here on Sundays,—that it is very desirable that there should be as soon as possible, a Parochial School-House attached to this Church. To this useful object, I have no doubt you will join with me in desiring that the funds of our Parochial Association should be devoted. Some time will, indeed, elapse before we shall have enough collected to justify the commencement of a building: but a beginning The General monthly meeting of the Society was held to receive benefactions towards the same object from

I propose, therefore, that on Thursday, the 28th inst., at three o'clock, P. M., a Meeting be held in this Church, of such Members of the Congregation as can conveniently attend, for the purpose of forming and organizing a "Parochial Association of the Church Society, in connexion with the Church of the Holy Trinity.'

And that on January the 7th, 1849, the first Sunday in the New Year, the annual subscriptions of the Members of the Parochial Association be received at the usual Offertory in the Church, each contributor attaching his name to his contribution, so that it may be entered in the general Report of contributors to the Society. By this simple Church-method, the employing of agents for the purpose of gathering in and soliciting subscriptions will

All sums received at the Offertory not labelled with the donor's name, will be entered as "Anonymous," or by any other designations that the donors may respecively specify.

It is desirable, also, that those Members of the Con-

gregation who are already annual contributors to the Church Society, should present their usual contributions at the Offertory on January the 7th, with their names affixed—which names and contributions will be recorded, as usual, in the Society's Report, only for the future under the head of "the Church of the Holy Trinity Parochial Association.'

Sincerely trusting that it will please God to move many of you to see that this is a good and laudable work to engage in, I remain, my dear brethren, Your faithful servant,

HENRY SCADDING,

Vestry, Church of the Holy Trinity, ? Toronto, Dec., 16th, 1848. The Rev. H. J. Grasett thankfully acknowledges the receipt of the following donations in aid of the St. James
Parochial School:—

A Friend...... £5 0 0 Mrs. Beaven £1 5 Mrs. Hawke...... 1 5 0 Ogilvy & Co..... 1 10
Mrs. Rankin...... 0 15 0 A H.Coulson, Esq 2 10
Collected by Mrs. Wm. Boulton.. £1 5 0 House of Industry, Dec. 20th, 1848. The Superintendent of the House of Industry would thank

fully acknowledge the receipt of Thirty Cords of Wood, with a former donation of Two Quarters of Beef, on the 2nd inst, from the Honourable George Crooksbank.

EDWARD PERRY, Superintendent, &c.

The Rev. A. Pyne, Incumbent of St. Jude's, Oakville, begs to acknowledge the following offerings, obtained through the kindness of the parties mentioned:—From the Rev. George Winter Warr, (the former Incumbent). box of Books, to the value of £20, to be distributed as Lending Libraries in the Sunday Schools of Palermo an These books were procured, thr the application of Mr. Warr, from the Christian Know edge and Religious Tract Societies: also, 50 Bibles and 00 Testaments from "The British and Foreign Bible ociety." also, from Mr. F. P. Wilkinson, (Secretary of the Church Society in the Mission,) the sum of £15, to be applied to the wants of the Oakville church; this sum was precured through the kind exertions of his sister, Miss Emma Wilkinson, amongst her friends and acquaintances in England.

DIOCESAN THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE, COBOURG.

The subject of the PRIZE ESSAY for the year 1849, fixed as follows :-The Scriptural Authority, and practical benefits of Forms of Prayer."

The KENT TESTIMONIAL PRIZE (value £10 10s., or as the annual Dividends may furnish,) will be awarded to the writer of the best Essay on this subject.

The Bishop's Prize (value £5) will be given to the writer of the second best Essay on this subject.

The Professor's Prize (value Three Guineas) will be given to the writer of the third best Essay on the same The Essay must not exceed in length forty pages of

retter-paper, ordinary hand-writing, and will be required to be transmitted to the Theological Professor at Cobourg. on or before the 15th May, 1849. The names of the writers (who must be resident members of the Diocesan Theological College,) are to be sent in a sealed note accompanying the Essays, superscribed with a motto answering to the one affixed to the Essays,

respectively.

The Prizes will be adjudged at the conclusion of the Annual Examination in August next.

The following Scholarships will be open for competition, and awarded according to the results of a General Jears, and the age
Candidates for the required to continuous selves, to the aplain to the Lo July, 1849,—th for the three year work of the Minist the Diocese in v fixed as follows:—
Gospel SOCIETY F The LORD B

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The Board

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TORONTO MARKETS.

Toronto on London 11½ @ 0 per cent.
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NOTICE.

THE CANADIAN ANNUAL.

The Maple Leaf, for 1849,

Upper Canada College.

THE authorised BOARDING HOUSE of this Institution having been piaced under the supervision and care of the Rev. Wr. Stennett, M. A. 3rd Classical Master, will be ready for the reception of BORDERS at the close of the present Christmas Vacation, on the same Terns as heretofore.

THE MIDDLE CLASSES, THE POOR, AND

CHARITY SCHOOLS.

On the Principle of the Parker Society. Patrons:

*THE MOST NOBLE THE MARQUIS OF LANSDOWNE, K.G. *THE RIGHT HON. LORD JOHN RUSSELL.

THE RIGHT HON THE EARL OF AUCKLAND. *THE RIGHT HON. VISCOUNT MORPETH.
*THE RIGHT HON. SIR CHARLES WOOD, BART.

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

THE RIGHT REV. THE LORD BISHOP OF OXFORD

THE RIGHT REV. THE LORD BISHOP OF NORWICH.

*Members of the Committee of Council on Education.

THE NOBILITY, CLERGY, AND GENTRY OF GREAT BRITAIN.

LIST OF SUBJECTS TO BE DISTRIBUTED

for the Lirst Dear, 1848,

FROM ORIGINAL DRAWINGS.

By the most eminent English and German Artists.

Extract from the Guardian Newspaper.

Agent for Toronto, Mr. THOMAS CHAMPION, Church Society's

JUST PUBLISHED, ROWSELL'S SHEET ALMANAC

For 1849. ONTAINING the usual variety of useful information for the Office, Library, or Counting-house, and embellished with a large handsome Steel Engraving of the WEST FRONT OF THE

PRICE 2s. 6d.
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HENRY ROWSELL,

December 8, 1848.

Size of each Print, 18 inches by 14.

Managers. - {Mr. HENRY HERING. Mr. HENRY REMINGTON.

T. H. M. BARTLETT,

New York on London 81 @ 83

Kingston, Dec. 11th, 1848.

The Sulscriber begs leave to announce that

ation, to be holden at Cobourg, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 15th and 16th August, 1849:-Two of £40 Sterling per annum, each, founded by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts.

Two of £40 Currency per annum, each, chargeable upon the Bishop's Students' Fund, in this Diocese.

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

All of the above bear date to the successful Candidates

tom the 1st October following.

The Scholarships will be tenable for not more than four The Scholarships will be tenable for not more than four years, 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 themselves, to the Rev. H. J. Grasett, M.A., Examining Chaplain to the Lord Bishop, at Toronto, on or before the 1st July, 1849,—their application to be accompanied with testimonials as to their moral and religious deportment for the three years preceding, and their fitness for the for the three years preceeding, 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:—

Gospel of St. Mark, in Greek. Homer, Iliad, Book VII.
Xenophon, Cyropæd, Book V.
Sallust, Bellum Jugurthinum.
Horace, Odes, Book II.
Euclid, Books I, II, and III.

ENGLAND.

A letter was read from the Rev. R. Flood, Missionary, among the Indians at Muncy Town, dated Delaware, Canada West, June 24, 1848, the following are extracts: Canada West, June 24, 1848, the following are extracts:

"Our worthy Diocesan has just held a confirmation at Old Muncey Town. Thirty-one Indians, who were well instructed in the Catechism and distinctive character of our beloved Charch, were confirmed by his Lordship on that occasion. The Bishop was afterwards addressed by Abraham Skyler in behalf of his nation, the Oneidas, and by Tomice for the Munceys and Ojibeways. Their speeches were characterized by a deep sense of gratitude and affection to his Lordship personally, as the Ogemah (chief) of the Church, for his regular triennial visits.

The sum agreed upon for building our Indian church is £500. For this it is to be completed, and is to furnish three hundred sittings, with a tower and spire; a gallery,

three hundred sittings, with a tower and spire; a gallery, three hundred sittings, with a tower and spire; a ganery, and an apse for the altar; the windows, doors, &c., to be Gothic. The Bishop approves of the plan and specification, and considers the cost of erection uncommonly cheap. The very circumstance of our poor Indians making us a grant of four acres for its site, with lands a parsonage and spherical power speaks volumes for their love. sonage and school house, speaks volumes for their love and attachment to the Church." In a letter, dated September 16th, 1848, Mr. Flood

"I have only to repeat my heartfelt thanks for all the assistance your Society has offered us, as well as for the kindness personally shown to myself, through its untiring Secretaries during my sojourn in London. The members of the Board have the rich pleasure of contemplating some of the facility of plating some of the fruits of your excellent Society, in a whole tribe of Indians, who were till lately bowing down stocks of wood and stone, now uniting, with all their

hearts and tongues, in repeating the responses of our admirable Liturgy in their own language."

The Board agreed to grant £100, in addition to the former grant to that amount for the church.

The Sagart of the Rev. The Secretaries stated that at the request of the Rev. Flood, and with the approval of the Standing Committee, a book had been opened in the Society's office, for the receipt the receipt of contributions towards the Muncey Town Church and Mission.

was read from the Rev. T. C. Childs, dated, Devenport, 3rd November, 1848, giving an account of his labours amongst the large and rapidly increasing number of emigrants sailing from the port of Plymouth.

The Sacriff and the standing Committee Secretary reported that the standing Committee a fresh supply of Books and Tracts, to the amount of £21, to be forwarded to him; making the amount in publications recently placed in his hands, for the use of poor en.

September 21st, 1848, brought under the notice of the Society the wants of a church now in progress at Point In the bank of the St. Lawrence, opposite Quebec, sion of the Rev. Mr. Torrance. The Bishop also forwarded a petition from the Rev.

rles Forest, Missionary at Grenville; the extent of twelve in depth, with only one church in which Divine service is conducted according to the discipline of the Church of England. Speaking of the inhabitants of a Portion of his mission, Mr. Forest said—

They want to erect a little church in the wilderness; for, situated as they are at the distance of eight, nine, or ing twenty-six miles long, and more than

is situated as they are at the distance of eight, nine, or miles from the village of Grenville; and excluded by the of mountains and all but impassable roads from ion with us in front of the township, they canthe wives and their little ones cannot—attendchurch. therefore, is needed, sadly needed by these cople. They themselves, however, are too poor to admit giving more than labour and materials. ng to hew the timber and to put up the frame, is, to do all they can; but the completion of the ling, after the frame is put up, will cost not less than was agreed that £20 be granted towards each of these

The Bishop, in the same letter, recommended an ap-leation from W. Grasser. Esquire, Secretary of the hurch Loan Library established in Montreal, for the of disseminating, especially among the poor, edge intended to be serviceable to them both here eafter. It appeared from a communication Grasset to his Diocesan, that every effort had been on the spot for the efficiency of this institut oks from both Catalogues to the value of £10 were

The Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia, in a letter dated Hali-June 23, 1848, requested, in behalf of the Rev. Messrs. Ingles and W. Porter, of Sydney, Cape Breton, a grant wards a church of wood, 32 feet by 22, at Mainadieu, ment fifteen or sixteen miles from the nearcst he sum of Fifteen pounds was placed at the Bishop'

disposal in aid of the erection of this church.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH. Arrival of the Niagara.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

(From the Globe Extra.) New York, 16th Dec., 1848.

The Steamer Niagara arrived at Boston early this morning. Liverpool, Dec. 2nd.

GRAIN MARKETS. - Flour generally 21s. @ 27s.; duty at retail 27s. @ 28s. per bri., duty being 3s. 7 dd. Austrian Wheat 6s. @ 6s. 3d., duty paid 7s. @ 7s. 9d. y 70lb. Indian Corn decidedly lower, quoted at 30s. y quarter; inferior white 32s. Best yellow Meal dull at 16s. 4 bri. ntinue very firm. Consols 871 @ 875.

919.960 is still easy; bullion in the Bank of England, £13, Exports from Liverpool have been very large, and the number of American buyers of goods at Manchester, is altogether ecedented.

It is announced that Austria has accepted the offer made by the mediating powers to hold the conference for the pacification of Italy, at Brussels. Lord Palmerston has acquiesced. The continues through the winter,

The death of Viscount Melbourne has been confirmed; he lied on the 14th ult. Charles Buller, M. P. is also dead.

In England and Scotland, the Cholera seems to be on the screase.

used the mob to retire. Shortly afterwards the mob to retire. Shortly afterwards the mob to retire. Shortly afterwards the mind of bat-Shortly afterwards the military,

Impleted on the 28th.

The authority of the Pope, by his forced acceptance of a new linistry, is in fact at an end.

The fidelity of the Swiss has an rewarded by their being dismissed by the new Ministry.

Assumed to the proposal, and the new Ministry and respected priest of St. Catharines, is relative of the worthy and respected priest of St. Catharines, is a member of the same church, and an Odd Fellow. I feel that further comment is unnecessary from Your obedient servant, hal guards now occupy their places and fill their posts in

The war in Hungary continues. A numerous array of Imperialists is about to enter that country, and German papers say that the Hungarians will give them a warm reception. The execution of Dr. Bebrer and of Dr. Zellick, for their participations. tions in the late troubles at Vienna, created considerable excite

nent. The postscript of the European Times.

The report that general Windschgratz has been assassinated as current at the Paris Bourse on the 1st inst. but was not The Frankfort journals say that a plot for a Republican and

socialist rising and for the assassination of several meml the German Parliament has been discovered in that city. Marshall Radetzky, commanding the Austrian forces in Italy is reported to be dead.

The Pope appears to be satisfied with the new order of things.

twenty-four hours."

The effect of his speech was highly satisfactory. The funds improved and his claims to the Presidency were supposed to be increased; but on Tuesday a manifesto of Louis Napoleon appeared. A change again came over the minds of the Parisians. Prince Louis avows his Republican sincerity and his detestation of Socialism—proclaims himself the friend of peace with surrounding nations, and regarded the army and conscription as twenty-four hours." a heavy burden to be relieved; lastly he promised to surround himself with all the talent he could secure to aid him in the government should, if he be elected President, and would engage exalted intellect and honesty whenever he found them, without

The Lord Bishop of Gibraltar in the Chair.

A letter was read from the Rev. Dr. O'Meara, Missionary among the Indians at Mahnetooahneng, Canada West, dated Sept. 5, 1848, giving an account of the progress made in the building of the church in the district under his charge.

A letter was read from the Rev. Dr. O'Meara, Missionary among the building of the church in the district under his charge.

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A letter was read from the Rev. Dr. Dr. O'Meara, Missionary among the Indian at Mahnetooahneng, Canada west, dated Sept. 5, 1848, giving an account of the progressional distinction of party.

Cavaignae has made a popular move respecting Rome in consequence of the alarming news from Italy. Fears were at one moment entertained of actual personal violence to the Pope, and that in consequence of the treatment he had received from his subjects and the army, he meditated flight from Rome. Cavaignae has made a popular move respecting Rome in consequence of the alarming news from Italy.

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his Holiness and respect of his person.

General Lamoriciere purposes to reduce the army about one-half, by which a saving of 160,000 francs would be effected. The funds have improved; three per cent have risen to 42-90

done.

GRAIN.—Wheat lower; prime samples Genesee at previous prices; Western d.1 @ d.1,12. Some demand in the morning for Corn, at previous prices; but afterwards, market very dull. Shippers offering within 2 or 3 cents of previous prices; 55 @ 57 for new, and 60 for old.

Sterling, first class bills 87 per cent.

Ashes-no change, d 6,25 for Pots and Pearls

Arrival of the Canada. SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

(From the Patriot Extra.)

New York, December 14, 5 P. M. The steamer Canada, from Liverpool, 25th Nov., arrived

this morning, had a very rough passage.

The Bank of England exhibits an increase of bullion to the extent of more than £750,000. The stock of gold and silver in the Bank vaults is now £15,700,000. Money is abundant for commercial purposes. Lord Melbourne was very ill on the 25th., and there was no

expectation of his recovery.

The total number of cases of Cholera reported thus far is 1,715, deaths 610, recoveries 220, whilst 375 remain under

In Scotland the mortality has been greater. TRELAND. Martin has been convicted, but not sentenced.

FRANCE. An alarm was decidely felt at the result of the election, and many were escaping from Paris until the result should be known. It was universally believed that Louis Napoleon would be the successful canditate. The concentrated and organized power of the whole government is being put forth to secure the success of Cavaignac. The choice of the Red Republicans still balances Ledru Rollin and Raspail. An outleast week the success of cavaignaces are successful to the successful the success

Poor emigrants, £221.

The Lord Bishop of Montreal, in a letter dated Quebec, september 200 Bishop of Montreal, in a letter dated Quebec, break by the latter was feared.

AUST Messenbauser the commandant was sentenced to death by hanging, but at his friends' argent request he was shot on the 16th. Windischgratz refusing to delay the execution of the sentence till the Emperor's answer to a petition to save the 16th. Windischgratz refusing to delay the extention to save the sentence till the Emperor's answer to a petition to save the sentence till the Emperor's answer to a petition to save the prisoner could be received. Some of the students and fighting prisoner could be received. Some of the students and shot,

ism to the rural districts.

A strict state of seige is kept up in Vienna, and the people spite of their reluctance, have been compelled to give up

All eyes have been turned towards Berlin; in that city th resistance of the people to martial law, put in force by General Wrangel, has continued up to the latest advices.

No blood however has been shed. The Assembly has been again dispersed by order of General Wrangel. Breslaw and other towns are ripe to take up the cause. The peasantry however, are of a different opinion. General Wrangel has steadily followed up his disarmament of the Burgher Guards. A guard is sent round to every house and arms demanded, and almost all the arms are now given up.

GERMANY. A letter from Cologne states, that Dusseldorf was declared in a state of seige on the 22nd. The civil guard was ordered to give up their arms, and the troops occupied all the squares. The Archduke John, Regent of Germany has published a strong address to the German people, and deprecates the strong proceedings in Prussia; above all commands peace amongst all

The Ministry have resigned and a new Cabinet was in pro-

Lamartine was expected daily in France, and will make an attempt to obtain the Presidency; his chances were considered

M. Dillon Barrot has thrown his whole strength into the scale of L. Napoleon. M. Thiers takes but little open part in the struggle, but his journal warmly espouses the Prince's

The journal of Milan on the I2th inst., contains a proclamation of Marshal Radetsky, dated the I1th, in which he announces his decision to exact an extraordinary contribution m the following classes, viz.:-First, of the late Provisional Government; 2nd of those who

took an active part in the late troubles. Colonial.

To the Editor of the Mail.

Niagara, November 28th, 1848. SIR.—One of the most glaring instances of sectarian bigotry I have heard of, certainly in modern times, has come to my knowledge, and is of such a character as to deserve exposure. knowledge, and is of such a character as to deserve exposure.

It is well known to a large portion of the inhabitants of this town, that a respectable and worthy mechanic, by name Charles Toal, who departed this life on Monday morning last, was, for seven months past, prostrated on a bed of lingering sickness. It is also well known that he was a member of the Roman Catholic Church, and an Odd Fellow.

Some time since, it was currently reported that the Rev. Mr. Carrol had refused to visit him professionally, because he belonged to this order. This in itself was had enough. But it will hardly be credited that, now that the spirit of the The most important news is a Revolution at Rome, instigated by the clubs, and followed by the submission of the Pope, advices are to the 20th, at which time pefect quietness was restly the club, proceeded in a body to the Quirinal palace.

On the 14th, they demanded a new ministry the declaration of war with Austria. &c. About 100 of the Swiss, palace, when the body of a malefactor, executed for one of the most heinous crimes, was demanded from the authorities, and carried to the graveyard in procession. The remeins of an analysis of the graveyard in procession. Aration of war with Austria. &c. About 100 of the Swiss and carried to the graveyard in procession. The diplomatic body also entered the and carried to the graveyard in procession. The diplomatic body also entered the and carried to the graveyard in procession. The diplomatic body also entered the and carried to the graveyard in procession. The diplomatic body also entered the and carried to the graveyard in procession. The diplomatic body also entered the and carried to the graveyard in procession. The diplomatic body also entered the and carried to the graveyard in procession. The diplomatic body also entered the and carried to the graveyard in procession. The diplomatic body also entered the and carried to the graveyard in procession. The diplomatic body also entered the exemplary Christian, dying on a bed of peace, honoured and exemplary Christian, dying on a bed of peace, honoured and exemplary Christian, dying on a bed of peace, honoured and exemplary Christian, dying on a bed of peace, honoured and exemplary Christian, dying on a bed of peace, honoured and exemplary Christian, dying on a bed of peace, honoured and exemplary Christian, dying on a bed of peace, honoured and exemplary Christian, dying on a bed of peace, honoured and exemplary Christian and carried to the graveyard in procession. grieving widow and children have their sorrow deepened by the knowledge of this denial, and the reflection that it has been ommenced a fusilade against the windows. The Swiss caused by his own praiseworthy effort, to secure for them pro-The Swiss caused by his own praiseworthy effort, to secure for them pro-caused by his own praiseworthy effort, to secure for them pro-tage of the property of the pro-secure for them pro-tage of the pro-tage of the pro-caused by his own praiseworthy effort, to secure for them pro-tection and aid when he should be no more, by joining a society whose great objects are to succour the distressed, to relieve the widow and orphan, and to provide for the necessities of the sick. Is this the tolerant spirit of charity dictated by our blessed Saviour, and inculcated by his apostles? Is this the principle of a church whose vaunted purity and rigid discipline are the The Pope agreed to the proposal, and the new Ministry was of a church whose vaunted purity and rigid discipline are the theme and admiration of its members? Yet must there be something wrong here, for it is equally well known that a near

A SUBSCRIBER.

A fire broke out about half past one o'clock, yesterday (Tuesday) morning; in the shed of a house on Queen Street, corner of John Street, lately occupied as a tavern by Mr. Kettie. The fire extended westward to the stable of Mr. Tyler, Grocer. Queen Street, in which we regret to say, two horses were burnt to death. The fire then completely destroyed the frame dwelling bouse of Mr. Brandon, still further to the westward. To the northward of where it broke out, the fire extended to a rough cast house, occupied by Mrs. Grant Powel and Mrs Seymour. All the furniture was taken from the house, and the building itself might have been saved. The fire was, no doubt, the work of an incendiary. We regret to say that an attempt was made to fire St. Patrick's market, on Sunday night.—Globs.

TORONTO MECHANICS' INSTITUTE. A Reading Room has been opened in connection with this institution. The following is the

LIST OF LECTURES-WINTER, 1848-9. tion of Canada," DR, BURNS. DR. WORKMAN. 5th, "Education.".....

12th. "Education of Mechanics'; 17th, (Wednesday.)..... 19th, "The Elements of the Anci-PROFESSOR CROFT. " 26th, "The Elements of the Anci-PROFESSOR CROFT.

T. Young, Esq. Architecture,"... Feb. 2nd, "Self-Reliance," REV. A. LILLIE. T. HENNING, Esq. 9th, "Astronomy,"...... T. Young, Esq. 16th, "The Senses," H. G. HIND, Esc PROFESSOR CROFT. PROFESSOR CROFT.

motion of Literature and Science in Canada,"...... J. MACARA, Esq. 23rd, "The importance of Scien-tific Knowledge to Practical

Men," REV. J. B. HURLBURT, A.M. Dr. WORKMAN. C. GZOWSKI, Esq. C. Growski, Esq. C. BUCKLAND, Esq. " 28th, "Prison Discipline," G. Buckland, Fsq. " 21st,

STREETSVILLE PLANK ROAD .- We understand that it is in contemplation to extend this important plank road to Guelph, via Norval, Georgetown, and Acton. And we hope after the next meeting of the Directors to be able to report that the necessary initial steps will be taken to procure an extension of the charter accordingly. There is good ground for anticipating that the stock heretofore subscribed for a railroad on the same line will be appropriated for this undertaking. Sincerely do we trust that the scheme will be carried into effect and that without delay. As to its success no reasonable doubt can

University of King's College.—We offer our acknowledgment to a "A LAYMAN" for his communication on this important question. Coinciding, as we do, in all the important points he has so well treated, we recommend it to the

cetion, and whold be Vapeleon of and with to Repulsion and with to Repulsion and with the fact that King's College University, the state of things has been brought shough two will not stop to explain the fact that King's College University in sheep will deal with the fact that the party in power have preposed a measure for its settlement by which, from it, the highest school of learning in the land, all religious instruction is carefully to be excluded, as being either unnecessary to, or in the way of the ight variance of the party in power have preposed a measure for its settlement by which, from it, the highest school of learning in the land, all religious instruction is carefully to be excluded, as being either unnecessary to, or in the way of the ight variance of the party in power have preposed a measure for its settlement by which, from it, the highest school of learning in the land, all religious instruction is carefully to be excluded, as being either unnecessary to, or in the way of the ight variance of the party in power have preposed a measure for its settlement by which, from it, the highest school of learning in the land, all religious instruction is carefully to be excluded, as being either unnecessary to, or in the way of the ight variance of the party in power have preposed the Parliament and party to, or in the way of the ight variance of the parliament and party to, or in the way of the ight variance of the parliament while institution whose in a master for its settlement which from its the light that is the institution whose in a master for its settlement while its than a with the fact, that in the institution whose in a master for its settlement by which, from its the light the set of the parliament while its than a with the fact that the parliament while its the way of the institution whose in a master for its settlement by which, from its the light that the institution whose in a master for the parliament while its the parliament while its the parliament while its the parliament while its

prisoner could be received. Some of the students and fighting men were, after the affair was over, run in batches and shot.

Letters from Vienna of the 19th inst., contain accounts of a solemn Military Mass which was performed on the 18th a few miles from that capial, for the repose of the soul of Count Latour A grand Catafalque was erected, and surrounded by 15,000 men under arms, whilst 12 batteries of Artillery fired salvos every minute. The Prince Windischgratz reviewed the troops.

Central Europe continues in a state of convulsion.

Vienna has subsided into something like tranquility; but in the whole Prussian Provinces the cities are are in antagonism to the rural districts. weakness of Government, and we shall pass from the sub weakness of two retined, and this subject we widely differ from merely observing, that on this subject we widely differ from our contemporary, the British American of Woodstock We deny that "Responsible Government," in the present accepta-tion of the term, and intended for party purposes alone, is the "Responsible Government" described or intended by the Imperial Government; or that it is acceptable to the majority of people here. We do not believe that free thinking British ale, can or will rest contented under it; and we trust that e day is not far distant when their own good common sense

the day is not far distant when their own good common sense will throw it to the winds from whence it came, as the most wordy, flimsy, trumpery rag of gauze, with which man ever attempted to blindfold himself.

The University question, however, has to be decided by Legislation; and we must take things as they are. Were it nossible to maintain the University as was originally intended possible to maintain the University, as was originally intended, strictly under the control of the Church of England, we would have it so, because as churchmen we believe that under the control and authority of our National Church the soundest gospel instruction would be given; and as politicians, we see in her alone, a defence against the usurpation and tyranny of foreign spiritual dominion and heresy on the one hand, and internal dissent, heresy and schism on the other. But hav-ing surrendered the authority of the Church, to regain it would be very difficult, and we should propably injure her position generally by contending for it. Neither is the position of the Church in the present University worth defending. The worship of God there, according to the simple and pure forms of the Church of England, is maintained only on sufference. It is but an accidental circumstance, if we dare term God's good Providence such, that has placed a learned and pious Minister of the Church in the Theological Professor's chair. But ware of that Church in the Theological Professor's chair. But were the Church of England even so far established in the University as to render that secure which is now uncertain, still something more would be required to insure or promote the religious instruction of those who are not of her communion. Providing for the religious instruction of a part is not sufficient, and the question now is, is religious instruction to form an essential part of the education of Christian men?

Most anxious for the final settlement of the University ques tion, we see that this cannot be obtained without a mutual desire of unity, and we fear that among us all there is as yet too much unwillingness to concede; still we are most desirous to arrive at something mutually satisfactory, and we cannot but believe that such may be accomplished. Though satisfied that the Church of England must progress under all circumstances, yet all right minded persons must be anxious to avoid perpetual turmoil and bickering; and all really religious minds aspire after religious unity, because unity in the Church of tion, we see that this cannot be obtained without a mutual aspire after religious unity, because unity in the Church of Christ is one of God's commandments. It is obvious that the Christ is one of God's commandments. It is obvious that the perpetual recurrence of secular dispute must keep wounds open and hinder the progress of vital religion among us all; and we are anxious for the increase of piety amongstall denominations, the more so, not the less so, because we are most anxious for the real welfare of the Church, which is much hindered by being viewed through a distorted medium.

But to return more immediately to the University question. We are not at all disposed to meddle with mere University regulations. It is not our province, and we leave them to those best qualified to arrange them. But far above all such is the question of religious instruction. The question of questions is,

question of religious instruction. The question of questions is, shall religion have a place in the University or not? and if it have, on what plan or by what means? This is the vital and have, on what plan or by what means? I do is the vital and important question—and when once settled, every thing else may be left to follow as circumstances, or the University Council may arrage. The question is capable of being judged of and discussed by all, and therefore it is no presumption in a plain man taking it up. As the most important question either in general or professional education, we shall say that if neglected

the country neglects it at its peril.

In discussing this question it may be as well first to consider among whom we have to work, and from whom we should seek assistance, and this we propose doing in the next number of

The British Consul at Baltimore has presented Captain Travers of the barque Francis Partridge, belonging to that port, with a gold medal on the part of the British Government, and a gold watch on the part of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, as a token of thanks for his services and humanity in rescuing four British seamen from the wreck of the brig Robert of New Brunswick. Captain Travers lost a boat and three of his own crew on this sad occasion, but his owners refused to allow the British Government to pay for the

Diocesan Press.

A MEETING of the Committee of the Dioceson Press will be held at The Church Society's House, at Toronto, on Thursday, the th January next, at 10 o'clock, A M. T. CHAMPION, Manager. Toronto, December 12th, 1848. CHRISTMAS BOOKS.

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THE THUNDER STORM, or an Account of the Nature, Properties, Dangers, and Use of Lightning in various parts of the World.

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reidy for delivery. The Work is splendidly bound in gilt ed Morocco, and is embellished with SHORT STORIES FROM ENGLISH HISTORY:
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Eight Lectures delivered before the University of Oxford, in the year 1846, at the Lecture, founded by John Bampton, M.A. Canon of Salisbury, by Anthony Grant, D.C.L. Vicar of Rombed, Essex, and late fellow of New College. Rivingtons, 1 vol., 8vo. 14s.

N. B.—Parties who may be desirous of sending copies to the Old Country are requested to forward their Orders to the Publisher as soon as soosible, with the Name and Address to which they are to be sent phinily written. They will be sent from Toronto early in Januar by Express and the cost will be one Dollar extra, covering all expuses to London, from whence they will be despatched by H. R.'s Agent to any part of Great Britain or Irelend. The Sayings of the Great Forty Days, between the Resurrection and Ascension, regarded as the outlines of the Kingdom of God, in Five Discourses, with an examination of Mr. Newman's Theory of Developments by George Moberty, D.G.L. Head Master of Coinchester College, Third Edition.

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ST. GEORGE'S SQUARE.

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

MRS. HERRMAN POETTER, HAS REMOVED her School from Kingston to this CITY and has taken a house, No. 20, William Street, where

she will be ready to receive Pupils on the 15th instant, and instruct them in the usual Branches of a sound and finished OFFICE OF THE SOCIETY, 137, REGENT STREET, LONDON Education.

She will be happy to forward her Terms to any person re-

It is the desire of the Projectors of this undertaking to give the hiddle and poorer classes an opportunity of possessing works of a lous and instructive tendency, calculated to improve the taste and levate the mind, replacing those which have hitherto tended to de-REFERENCES kindly permitted to the LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO, and the Rev. WILLIAM HERCHMER, Kingston; also to the following Gentlemen, whose Daughters' Education MRS. POETTER has had the honour of finishing. THOMAS KIRKFATRICK, Esq., Kingston.

HON. GEORGE S. BOULTON! Cobourg. G. S. DAINTRY, ESQ.,
SHELDON HAWLEY, ESQ.,
JOHN TURNBULL, ESQ., Trent.
Belleville. Colborne. J. D. GOSLEE, Esq., MR. HERRMAN POETTER, who is a native of Hanover,

been so long felt.

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

Gentlemen desirous of forwarding the interest of this Society was wishes to devote a few hours during the day in giving lessons in the GERMAN LANGUAGE. He has been in the habit of teaching for some years, and will be happy to forward his Terri when required. 20, William Street. hich have been sold hillerto from 108, to 108, each page, entlemen desirous of forwarding the interest of this Society, and pro-curing early impressions, are respectfully requested to enter their names on the list as soon as possible, as the Prints will be delivered in numerical order, and a printed list of Subscribers published at the close of the subscription for the year 1848.

Toronto, May, 1848. FRENCH AND ENGLISH ESTABLISHMENT, For Young Ladies,

BY MONSIEUR & MADAME DESLANDES, ROSEDALE HOUSE, YONGE STREET.

MADAME DESLANDES begs to inform her friends and the public, that she purposes **Removing** her School in the beginning of January next, from York Street, to Rosedale, a residence which she has selected as offering from its healthy situation, and the beauty and extent of the grounds attached to it, one of the most desirable residences in the Province. Mad. Deslandes being desirous that her Establishment should embrace all the advantages of an European School, has engaged, through the medium of Monsieur Deslandes' friends in Paris: a highly educated FRENCH GOVERNESS; whose assistance with that of the Best Masters now employed, will, she hopes, added to her own and Monsieur Deslandes' unremitting exertions, advance in every way the improvement and solid instruction of her Pupils. Monsieur Deslandes is a Protestant, and a Graduate of the French University. Madame Deslandes, an English lady. They have adopted this plan in order to Blend the English principles of Education with the French system, so long and so deservedly approved of.

Terms for Boarders. The Nativity.
The Wise Men.
The Crucifixion.
The Ascension.
The Resurrection.
The Besurrection.
The Agony in the Garden.

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

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

German, Italian, Singing and Dancing, on the usual terms.

Dextras, and a deduction will be made for Pupils not wishing to learn Music or Drawing, and also for those under 12 years of age.

Quarterly Payments required. Each Young Lady must be provided with with Six Towels, a Silver Spoon, and Knife and Fork. References are most kindly permitted to-

The Hon. and Right Rev. the Lord Bishor or Toronto; the Rev. Dr. McCaul, President of the University of King's College; the Rev. H. J. Grasett, Rector; the Hon. the Chief Justice; the Hon. Mr. Justice Macaulay; the Hon. Mr. Justice McLeau; the Hon. Mr. Justice Draper; W. B. Jarvis, Esq.; Colonel Carthew; W. A. Baldwin. hardships and sufferings of the early settlers were n

cive to health than the refinements and luxuries of the present THOS. BILTON, MERCHANT TAILOR,

No. 2 WELLINGTON BUILDINGS. In returning thanks to the gentry of Canada West for the distinguished patronage his establishment has so long received, begantimate that his usual assortment of

Fall and Winter Goods ave come to hand, comprising Superior West of England Cloths, erseymeres, Mill'd Kerseys, Doeskins, &c., in those quiet, gentle-tanly styles usually to be met with in the best West End houses. The Tailoring department will continue to be conducted on those rinciples which he doubts not will secure an extension of the favours iready received.

N. B.—University Work, in its various orders, as well as Barrister's, Queen's Counsel, and other Official Robes, will continue to be produced in that superior Style which recently met with so favourable a notice. King Street, Toronto. 20-41 Toronto, 1st November, 1818.

MRS. JAMIESON

And in the use of THE FRENCH ACCORDSON.

In Writing,

Whether in Classes or in Private, the attention would be direct alone, in the Lessons given, to the speedy acquirement of a neat and graceful style of Writing—an accomplishment which all know how to appreciate, and which, by strict attention on the part of the Pupil, under clate, and which, by strict attention on the part of the Pupil, under the system pursued by Mrs. J., may be imparted in Twalve LESSONS as will be satisfactorily shown by a number of her former Pupils, in the British American Provinces and United States.

An instrument now in general use, is also taught by Mrs. Jameson. Simple in construction, and sweet in melody, its use is readily acquired—Twelve Lessons being deemed sufficient to impart a competent knowledge of it to those who are lovers of the art.

In the arrangements for Tultion, the convenience of the Pupils will in every case be consulted, both as to time and place; Ladies being waited on at their own residences, or received at that of Mrs. J.

An Evening Class for the instruction of Young Ladies and Gentlemen in Writing Will be open at Mrs. J's, from seven to eight, and from eight to nine o'clock every evening.

Mrs. Jameson will also attend Ladies at their own residences. The French Accordeon,

Mrs Jameson will also attend Ladies at their own residen MRS. JAMESON will also attend Ladies at their own residences.

MRS. JAMESON respectfully submits that she isprepared to afford the
anses antisfactory references and is kindly permitted to mention the
ames of the Rev. H. J. Grasett, M. S., and the Rev. Hy. Scadding,
J.A., and can furnish testimonials from many of her Pupils, who,
mder her guidance, have attained a proficiency in Writing and Music
a comparatively brief period.

Communications from Parties who may desire to enter on one or both of these Studies, will be addressed to Mas. Jamieson, at her oms, 47, King Street, West,

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

References kindly permitted to the Honourable and Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Toronto; the Venerable the Archdeacon of York, Cobourg; Rev. W. H. Ripley, Toronto; G. M. Boswell, Esq., Cobourg. TERMS, for Boarders receiving an English Education £30 per an-French, Music, Drawing &c. on the usual terms.

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

Nov. 30th, 1848. PRIVATE BOARDING-HOUSE, 18, WILLIAM STREET.

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

Mrs. DACK. (LATE MISS NIXON.) FRENCH STAY MAKER,

Has Removed to No. 58, King Street West, nearly opposite the Baths. MRS. DACK takes this opportunity to return her sincere thanks to the Ladies of Toronto, for the liberal paironage she has received since her commencement in business, and begs to inform them that she continues to import French Coutillé Elastic, &c.

N.B.—Mrs. D. makes to order ELASTIC LACED STOCKINGS and CHEST EXPANDERS.

NEW HATS. JOHNSALT,

HATTER AND FURRIER, (LATE J. ROGERS) King Street, Toronto. RESPECTFULLY announces the arrival of his FALL IMPORTATION OF HATS, comprising all the latest English, French,

Manufactured Furs, and Fur Skins to manufacture BUFFALO and other ROBES of the first quality; Fur Coats Fur Caps, and Gauntlets, &c. &c. N.B.—The Trade supplied at the lowest wholesale rates.

King Street, Toronto, next door to Wakefield's Auction Rooms, October 10, 1848. NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber takes leave to inform the Citizens of Toronto and Vicinity, that he has just received the largest Stock of GOODS in his line ever imported into Canada West,

VERY SUPERIOR GOLD PENS;

Silver Ten and Coffee Service; time
Silver Forks, Spoons, Ladles, &c.; difto Cups and Goblets; ditto Dessert Knives and Forks, a very splendid Papier Machee Work Lookers, Carden Silver, Plated Side Dishes and Covers, Castors, Salvers, Candlesticks and Branches, Carden Silver, Plated on German Silver, -ALSO-

The above, together with an assortment of FANCY GOODS, are offered at very low prices, for Cash or approved Credit. N.B .- Particular attention paid to the Repairing of Watches and

Also .- Maker of Sykes' improved Hydrometer Observe 54, Victoria Row, King Street. Toronto, Nov. 16, 1848. FOR THE HAIR.

Grom the poston star of Feb. 21, 1840.)

Bogles Hyreston Fluid is becoming immensely and deservedly popular. It is unquestionably superior to any thing of the kind now in use, and those will admit it, who may attest the matter. Ladies who wish the very best article in the world to give the hair beauty and natural gloss, as well as to give it a satisfactory set. should try the Hyperian Fluid. We mean just what we say, and have no fears of

(From the Boston Star of Feb. 21, 1846.)

For Sale by ROBERT LOVE, Toronto, and also by Druggists (From the Boston Evening Traveller, Jan. 6, 1847.) It is but an act of justice to the proprietors of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry for us to say, that our personal experience in the use of this article has impressed as most favourably. One of the proprietors of the Traveller was entirely entered of a severe cough of tour mounts' continuance, by the use of this Balsam; and several of our triends and acquaintance, who have tried the article, have found it of great service in relieving them of severe coughs and shortness of breathing, with which they had been afflicted. Mr. Seth W. Fowle, No. 138, Washington Street, is the general agent.

Be not deceived, remember that spurious imitations and other preparations of Wild Cherry abound throughout the land, but it is Dr. Wistar's that has performed so many thousand wonderful cures, therefore buy no other but the genuine, original Balsam of Wild Cherry.

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

For sale, Wholessale and Retail, by LYMAN, KNEESHAW & Co.

MARRIED. By the Rev. G. Hill, on 13th inst. Thos. Deasley, E-q. Surgeon, of the Gore of Toronto to Miss Rebecca Anne Phillips, eldest daughter of T. B. Phillips, Esq., Chinguacousy. On Wednesday the 13th inst., Mr. Wm. Bell to Miss Anne

Jane Graham both of Toronto Township. DIED. On Sunday, the 17th inst., aged 73, Joseph Spragge, Esq.,

a devont Christian, a sincere and kind hearted man, and in all the relations of life, exemplary. have adopted this plan in order to blend the English principles of Education with the French system, so long and so deservedly approved of.

Terms for Boarders,
Including all the various branches in English and French, Music, Drawing, and the use of the Globes.—£60 per annum.

Day Pupils.—£6 per Quarter.

German, Italian, Singing and Dancing, on the usual terms.

Vo extras, and a deduction will be made for Pupils pot wishing to

28th ultimo, Mrs. Catherine Read, relict of the late William Read, aged 84. Mrs. Read was nearly the last in her neighbourhood of that noble band of Patriots who, preferring their alleand came to this Province whilst still a wilderness. She was also the last of the generation—a family remarkable for their longevity, for within the last six years one eister has died aged 80, one brother aged 75, and another 90; thus proving that the

At his late residence, parish St. Laurent, after a protracted illness, on the 17th inst., Gabriel Roy, Esq., Member of the Honourable and Legislative Council of the Province of Canada,

LETTERS received to Wednesday, December 20th: Rev. Hy. Patton 2 new subs; Ven. Archdeacon Bethune, rem; Lord Bishop of Newfoundland, rem 2 copies to end of vol. 12, and 10s. on account of vol. 13; the Lord Bishop of

The list of Subscribers for the Communion Plate of St.

George's Church is again, we regret to say unavoidably post-poned. It will appear without fail in our next.

"A Layman" has been received.

"A Catholic" is in type, but is deferred, we are sorry to say,

Where the skies were always blue Where roses and lilies bloomed fresh and fair, And the north wind never blew. And I had a home .- a beautiful home, --On that lovely distant shore, The woodbine and star-light jessamine twined

" I dreamed that I sailed to a sunny land,

With the ivy around our door-There was fragrance borne on every breath Of the fresh and balmy breeze, And music soft in its murmuring sound In the tops of the lofty trees; And beautiful birds of the sweetest song, In the rainbow's colours drest. Flew fearlessly down to eat from my hand,

"And mother, dear mother, you, too, were there, But not with that sad sweet smile, For sorrow and sickness alike were unknown In that happy and joyful clime. Your cheek was no more so deadly pale, And your brow was free from care, And your voice had a calm and a peaceful tone

' My brother, my own twin-brother, was there With his dove-like deep blue eyes, And he smiled, as sweetly he used to smile, When he looked on the starry skies And we played again at our merry old games, And gathered the dewy flowers, And wreathed them in garlands around your brow

As with me you knelt in prayer.

" Dear mother,-oh! could it be all a dream? Or is there a sunny land, Where sometime we all together shall dwell In one happy household band? Can I have been, in the still midnight hours, To my brother's distant home? Is it far away over those rugged hills.

"Not over those hills, my own darling child, Not over the deep dark sea, Is the land where thy lovely brother will dwell Through a long eternity.

This beautiful earth will fade like thy dream,-Time seems but as one brief day,-'Tis only above-'tis only in heaven

Things change not nor pass away."

ILLUSTRATED BY AN INFIDEL. (From the Churchman's Monthly Penny Magazine.)

rary character in France at the close of the last century, was an avowed Liberalist and unbeliever in tants with that of ancient times. We are informed by inhabited by little crustacea. Such are the leading Divine revelation. At the commencement of the the philosophical geographer Strabo, that the territo-French Revolution, he wrote some popular works in ries of Yamnia and Joppa, in Palestine, alone were of the history of animals.—Vol. ii. pp. 124—128 defence of moral and political doctrines, founded on the wretched system of Materialism then in vogue. And even toward the close of life, in 1819, we find 3,000. From the accounts we have of Judea in the him the author of a publication, in which, according to the language of modern Liberalism, the Scriptures accurate, that country must have contained 4,000,000 of the Old Testament are treated "with great free- of inhabitants. (Travels, vol. ii., p. 370)-"From dom"-it might rather be said with blasphemous contempt. But Volney was a very intelligent and From what cause is the fortune of these countries so accurate observer, and the descriptions which he gave strikingly changed? Why are so many cities desof the countries through which he travelled, and troyed? Why is not that ancient population reproespecially of Egypt and Palestine, were considered to duced and perpetuated? - I wandered over the be the most spirited and correct of any which had yet country; I traversed the provinces; I enumerated appeared. To illustrate the Word of God by all this, the kingdoms of Damascus and Idumea, of Jerusalem was of course as far as possible from his intention. and Samaria. This Syria, said I to myself, now al-He merely relates what he saw and heard. If there most depopulated, then contained a hundred flourishbe any coincidence between his statements and the ing cities and abounded with towns villages and predictions of Scripture, it must therefore have been wholly undesigned on his part. If a witness to their truth and fulfilment, he must have been an unpreju- ages of abundance and life?" &c.—Ruins, ch. xi. p. 8. diced and an unavoidable one. In point of fact, however, the agreement even in minute particulars is most remarkable—so much so, that it becomes quite fulfilling a prediction recorded above three thousand instructive to compare the prophetic denunciations years before, in the very book which he despised and respecting Palestine-once the "glory of all lands" deigned not to consult. "The generation to come of -and the countries adjacent, with the merely des- your children that shall rise up after you, and the criptive details and observations of this sceptical stranger that shall come from a far land shall say, philosopher. A few simple quotations will furnish some idea of its nature and extent.

"Then shall the land enjoy her Sabbaths so long as it lieth desolate." (Lev. xxvi. 34, 35.) "I will make waste mountains and hills, and dry up all their herbs." (Isa. xlii. 15.) "The field is wasted, the land mourneth, for the corn is wasted, the new wine is dried up, the oil languisheth." (Joel i. 10.) "Upon the land of my people shall come up thorns and briers." (Isa. xxxii. 15.) "The art of cultivation," says Volney, "is in the most deplorable state, and the countryman must sow with the musket in his hand; tence."-"Every day I found fields abandoned by Ruins, p. 7 .- Travels, vol. ii. p. 442.

éstrangers." - Travels, vol. i. 336, 367.

the robber shall enter into it and defile it." (Ezek. |= vii. 21.) "The spoilers are come upon all high places METHOD OF OBTAINING THE SPONGE. through the wilderness. - Thy substance and thy treasures will I give to the spoil without price, and that for all thy sins, even in all thy borders." (Jer. xii. 12, xv. 13.) "Who gave Jacob for a spoil and rocks in various depths between three fathoms and Israel to the robbers? Did not the Lord against thirty. When alive it is of a dull bluish black above, whom we have sinned." (Isa. xlii, 24.)-"When and of a dirty white beneath. There are several the Ottomans took Syria from the Mamelouks, they qualities, possibly indicating as many distinct species. considered it as the spoil of a vanquished enemy .- The best are taken among the Cyclades. The sponge According to this law the life and property of the divers, however, are mostly people from the islands

precincts."-Travels, vol. ii., pp. 370, 380.

conveyances. Nobody travels alone, from the inse- Napoli. curity of the roads. One must wait for several travel- The Sponge fisheries were probably conducted lers who are going to the same place, or take advantage among the ancient Greeks as they are now. Hence, of the passage of some great man who assumes the information being obtainable with facility, we find a office of protector, but is more frequently the oppressor full account of the sponge in the writings of Aristotle. of the caravan. The roads in the mountains are ex- He appears to have been deeply interested in its histremely bad; and the inhabitants are so far from tory, on account of the link it seemed to present belevelling them, that they endeavour to make them tween the animal and vegetable natures. Therefore more rugged, in order, as they say, to cure the Turks the question, whether sponges possessed sensation, of their desire to introduce their cavalry. It is re- is discussed by him more than once, and left undemarkable that there is not a waggon or cart in all cided; the statements for and against their capacity Syria." — Travels, vol. ii., p. 417-419.

of the fierce anger of the Lord." (Jer. xii. 13.) for either view. Aristotle distinguishes sponges "From the state of the contributions of each pashalic, under two heads, those that might be cleaned, and it appears that the annual sum paid by Syria into the those which could not. Of the last he states that kasna, or treasury of the Sultan, amounts to 2,345 | their substance was compact, but perforated by large purses, equal to £122,135 sterling. We cannot be canals. They were more viscous than other sponges far from the truth if we compute the total of the and when dried, remained black. The description Sultans revenue from Syria to be 7,500,000 livres, exactly applies to the common coast line sponges of (£312,500 sterling.) i.e., less than a seventh part of the Ægean, useless for economic purposes. His acwhich it yielded in tribute to Egypt long after the count of the sponges of commerce is more deailed. close of the Old Testament prophecy."-Travels, vol. He distinguishes three varieties: those which were

22.) "Then said I, How long? And he answered, compact, and stronger than the others. These last until the cities be wasted without inhabitant, and the were rarest, and used to be placed in helmets aid in houses without man, and the land be utterly desolate, boots, as protections from pressure for the head and and the Lord have removed men far away and there feet. They all grow on the rocks, adhering not by THE FULFILMENT OF PROPHECY be a great forsaking in the midst of the land." (Isa. one point only, nor by the whole surface, but by the vi. 11, 12.) "Therefore the inhabitants of the earth coasts which become suddenly deep. He attributes (land) are burned and few men left." (Isa. xxiv. 6.) the superior fineness of texture in these deer-sea Constantin Francois Volney, a distinguished lite- may well excite our astonishment; but this will be in- water in such places. When alive, and before they formerly so populous as to bring 40,000 armed men into the field. At present they could scarcely furnish time of Titus, which are to be esteemed tolerably whence proceeds such melancholy revolutions?-

> when they see the plagues of that land, and the sickness which the Lord hath sent upon it, Wherefore hath the Lord done this unto the land? what meaneth the heat of this great anger?"

> > CONFIRMATION IN A PRISON. (From the New York Churchman.)

The Bishop of Missouri, in his address to his Clergy at the annual convention, relates the following incident :-

"One of the occasions of Confirmation was so novel, and no more is sown than is necessary for subsis- and so deeply interesting, that I may be pardoned for speaking of it more distinctly. I allude to that in the plough." "The earth produces only briers and the State penitentiary. The Rev. Mr. Hedge, late wormwood."—Velney's Travels, vol. ii. p. 413.— Rector of Grace Church, Jefferston city, had acted as Chaplain to the prison, and was prepared to present "And I will make your cities waste and bring your to me fifteen of the convicts for confirmation. At his sanctuaries to desolation." (Lev. xxvi. 31.) "The request, immediately after the adjournment of the last palaces shall be forsaken; the multitude of the city Convention, I visited the prison in company with a shall be left, the forts and towers shall be dens for number of Clergy and Laity. The officers of the ever." (Isa. xxxii. 14.) "The defenced city shall institution received us very kindly, and in a little time be left, and the habitation forsaken and left like a the prisoners were all assembled in the large diningwilderness." (Isa xxvii. 10.) Volney says, "the room, where, after Divine Service, fifteen of their palaces demolished—the ports filled up—the towns number were confirmed. The demeanour of all predestroyed—and the earth, stripped of inhabitants, sent pleased me much, and the visible emotion of seems a dreary burying-place." "At every step we those making their vows to Heaven was deeply affectmeet with ruins of towers, dungeons, and castles, with ing. Imprisoned within the walls separating them fosses-frequently inhabited by jackalts, owls, and from the rest of the world, these poor men had found scorpions." There are a prodigious quantity of ruins, dispersed over the plains in the mountains, at this day deserted. "-Ruins, p. 8.—Travels, vol. ii. 336-338. "And I will give it into the hand of strangers for a a group of such penitents. They were the penitents prey." (Exek. vii. 21.) "If so be it yield, strangers of the penitentiary. May God have them in his holy shall swallow it up. Israel is swallowed up: now keeping always! To add to the interest of the scene, shall they be among the Gentiles as a vessel wherein I found in the prison house an aged mother who had is no pleasure." (Hos. viii. 7, 8.) "The waste arrived from a great distance to visit her imprisoned places of the fat ones shall strangers eat." (Isa. v. son. The young man had been a convict for some 17.) After the Romans had held the land long in time; she had just learned the fact, and with a subjection, and the Persians had contended for the possession of it,—"In the year 622," says Volney, had started promptly from her home, for the double "the Arabian tribes, collected under the banners of purpose of visiting her child, and imploring his pardon Mahomet, seized or rather laid it waste. Since that of the governor. The son was among the number period,-torn to pieces by the civil wars of the Fata- confirmed; while, with a heart whose emotions were mites and the Ommiades; wrested from the califs by too big for utterance, the old woman trembled and their rebellious governors; taken from them by the sobbed as she looked upon her kneeling child. Turkmen soldiery; invaded by the European crusa-ders; retaken by the Mamelouks of Egypt, and ra-as I walked with that old mother towards the village, vaged by Tamerlane and his Tartars, it has at length fallen into the hands of the Ottoman Turks." Judea God pressed upon me: with an amazing love He drops has been the scene of invasions "which have introduced a succession of foreign nations (des peuples the beggar in his hut, the wayfaring pilgrim by land and sea-yea, upon the poor prisoner in his cell .-"And I will give it into the hands of strangers for In the multitude of his mercies there is this also, that a prey, and to the wicked of the earth for a spoil— he sheweth his 'pity upon prisoners and captives.'"

From Spratt and Forbes's Lycia.

The sponge of commerce is found attached to vanquished belong to the conquerors. The Govern- of the Carian coast; from Calymnos, and the islands Ware made to order. Gilding, Silvering and Engraving. Old ment is far from disapproving of this system of robbery | between Calymnor and Rhodes. They go in little Gold and Silver bought. and plunder, which it finds so profitable." "Precau-fieets of caiques, each of six or seven tons burden, and tions" (against neighbouring maurauders) "on the manned by six or eight men. The season for the part of travellers, are above all things necessary in the fishery lasts from May until September. All the countries exposed to the Arabs, such as Palestine and men dive in turn. They remain under water from the whole frontier of the desert." ("All high places one to three minutes. They descend to the bottom at through the wilderness.") "Arabs are plunderers of various depths, between five fathoms and twenty, or On the slightest alarm the Arabs cut down their (the peasants) harvests, seize their flocks, &c. The peadepth, and it is doubtful whether they can work, in sants with good cause call them thieves. The Arab such case. Some years ago a diver asserted he had Toronto, Jan. 28, 1847

makes his incursions against hostile tribes, or seeks bent a rope round the beam of a Turkish frigate, sunk became a robber from greediness, and such is in fact engaged in raising the guns of some of the sunken his present character. A plunderer rather than a ships, confirmed his statement, by finding the rope still warrior, the Arab attacks only to despoil. - "There is bent round the beam. In deep water, a rope weighed no safety without the towns nor security within their by a stone is let down, by which the divers ascend when they have gathered the sponges. They carry No country possessed such numerous and crowded nothing about their person except a netted bag, which highways as Judea-"The land was full of horses, is attached to a hoop suspended round their necks; neither was there any end to their chariots,"-but it in this they place the sponges. In a good locality a was prophesied, "If ye walk contrary to me, &c., I diver may bring up fifty okes of sponges in a day. A will make you few in number, and your highways shall very large sponge may weigh two okes. The weight be desolate." (Lev. xx. vi. 22.) "The highways lie is calculated from the sponges when they are dried. waste, the wayfaring man ceaseth." (Isa. xxxiii. 8.) A sponge is dried in the sun, after being cleaned in sea-"In the interior part of the country," says Volney, water; fresh-water rots it and turns it black. The there are neither great roads nor canals, nor even slimy or animal matter is stampted out by the diver's bridges over the greatest part of the rivers or torrents, feet. When dried, the sponges are strung in circles. however necessary they may be in winter. Between They are sold at twenty-five drachmas an oke. The town and town there are neither posts nor public chief markets for them are Smyrna, Rhodes, and

of feeling are, however, fairly put forward. The same "The spoilers are come up on all high places, &c., question is debated among naturalists at the present -and they shall be ashamed of your revenues, because day, and, as anciently, there are not wanting advocates lax and porous; those of thick and close texture and ii. p. 360.

"I will make you few in number." (Jer. xxvi. a third kind, called sponges of Achilles, finer, more -"So feeble a population in so excellent a country kinds to the greater uniformity of temperature of the

Advertisements.

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HUGH PAYNE SAVIGNY, Provincial Land Surveyor and Draughtsman, YONGE STREET.

ADDRESS, TORONTO POST OFFICE.

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ET ENTRANCE NEXT DOOR TO MR. DIXON'S SHOP. Toronto, Nov., 1846.

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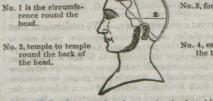
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Toronto, 25th January, 1848.

in Canada

CHURCH REVIEW ECCLESIASTICAL REGISTER.

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

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20	1	17	4	1	9	11	SAH		
25	2	2	9	1	14	7	1	17	6
30	2	9	3	2	0	2	2	2	6
35	2	16	7	2	6	4	2	9	2
40	3	6	2	2	14	8	2	17	6
45	3	17	1	3	4	0	3	7	4
50	4	13	1	3	17	11	4	-1	4
55	5	17	8	4	.19	11	5	3	4
60	7	10	10	6	9	11	6	13	2

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

pany's business.

Tables of Rates, Prospectuses, Forms of Application, and any further information respecting the system of the Company, 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..... Cobourg James Cameron Colborne Robert M. Boucher ...

David Buchan Port Sarnia Malcolm Cameron Welch and Davies St. Catharines... Lachlan Bell Woodstock William Lapenotiere ... Dr. S. J. Stratford Agent for Toronto, Agent for Toronto,

EDMUND BRADBURNE,

Albany Chambers, King Street West

Medical Referee—George Herrick, Esq., M.D.

By order of the Board, THOS. M. SIMONS, Secretary, THE PHŒNIX FIRE ASSURANCE COM-PANY OF LONDON.

A PPLICATIONS for Insurance bythis Companyare requestions to be made to the undersigned, who is also authorised to receive premiums for the renewal of policies. MOFFATTS, MURRAY & Co 31



Home District Mutual Fire Company. OFFICE-BAY STREET, TORONTO. NSURES Dwellings, Houses, Warehouses, Buildings in general, Merchandize, Household Furniture, Mills, Manutories, &c.

DIRECTORS. J. B. Warren, B. W. Smith, W. A. Baldwin, John Eastwood, John Doel, James Lesslie, James Shaw,
Wm. Mathers, Alex'r McGlashan.

7. RAINS, Secretary. JOHN McMurrick, President

Allosses promptly adjusted. Letters by mail must J. RAINS, Secretary.

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