TORONTO, CANADA, FRIDAY, MARCH 26, 1847.

poetry.

HOLY GROUND. (For the fifth Sunday in Lent.) BY THE REV. J. S. BROAD, M. A. (From the Church of England Magazine.)

"And he said, Draw not hither: put off thy shoes from off thy feet, for the place whereon thou standest is holy ground."—Exodus iii. 5.

'Twas holy ground where Moses trod, From Egypt forc'd to roam;
Fast by the mountain of his God,
At Horeb's desert home,
Where God appear'd in mystic flame—
The great I AM his awful name— To tell of Egypt's doom; And show how Israel should arise Triumphant o'er his enemies.

Hard by that lonely place, When, fleeing from a tyrant's will, For Israel's suffering race, Elias heard the still small voice That told him of the hidden choice Man's eye could hardly trace. God's presence then his church illum'd— The bush was burning, unconsumed!

'Twas holy ground, a sacred spot, In sad Gethsemane, When Jesus agonized, and sought The cup of woe to flee: Yet not unwilling he to drain Its very dregs, and bear the pain Our sacrifice to be; The flame of suffering girt him round, Yet burnt him not—'twas holy ground.

"Twas holy ground on Calvary's hill, Where Jesus bow'd his head And, yielding to his Father's will Yet freely, join'd the dead. His was a troubled spirit then— Heavy his load—the guilt of men, On him, the guiltless, shed: Fierce though the flame it had not power To burn him in that fearful hour.

'Tis holy ground, the church of God, Within its blessed pale; "Tis consecrated by the blood Of him who cannot fail: Though Satan all his powers engage, And flames of persecution rage, They never shall prevail; Within the bush the Lord will dwell And keep it indestructible! Newcastle under-Lyme.

OUR COMMON PRAYER. (From Practical Sermons on the Liturgy, by the Rev. Henry Howarth, B.D.)

It may be alleged (and it is doubtless true), that ressiveness of these services depends greatly upon the manner in which they are solemnized. The be caught in good measure from that of the servant of Christ, who ministers those holy offices among them. A cold unimpressiveness of manner on his part must chill the glow of devotional feeling, even in those of is hearers who are most susceptible of it; and utterly fail of exciting it in the bosoms of those who have it While, on the other hand, if he do but "throw his heart into them, if he breathe into them of his own nest self the breath of life*," they will ever be found to contain in them those imperishable elements of diin every bosom, and sustain it in undiminished vigour

But while we admit all this, and record it as our

Part in it, as it becomes them.

the house of God. Under such circumstances, it can of those privileges, or to neglect or abuse them.

chill atmosphere around him. were a man beset by the infirmity of a cold and fluc- not permitted, as they desired, "to return into Egypt," tuating piety, he would feel his spirit mount into fer- but were cut off in the wilderness.

fire of the altar. (Rev. viii. 4, 5.) day service. There has been for some time past a cordingly defer baptism till the party is arrived at growing disposition on the part of the ministers of our years of discretion. church every where, to turn their attention more

which has waxed cold. last, and the last first—that the "calm and peaceful" and heart-uniting tone of piety in the Prayer Book had succumbed too far before the louder pretensions and more animating appeals of the pulpit. One effect have adopted the practice of making the services the

ground-work of their exhortations from the pulpit. Whenever any thing of this kind is attempted, I believe it will seldom fail of a successful issue. For interesting, as they are good for the use of edifying. defile the temple of God, him will God destroy. It is a rich mine of doctrine as well as of devotion; a bear the venerable impress of an almost Apostolic of these latter days, that he worships the common Saviour in forms which were in use among his fathers in the faith, who sat at the feet of a Paul, an Apollos, or a Cephas.

Twas holy ground at Horeb still,

felt, when God gave them to us, richly to enjoy." Christian fellowship and unity. We would say to you by a constant visible display of his presence. (in the words of an Apostolic Father to his flock, himbe one mind, and let there be one prayer ."

And I would add my belief, following the authority, and adopting the expressions of one of the brightest fit no longer to bestow. How we should have conlights of our own Church, that "if all Christian churches ducted ourselves, if placed in the circumstances of the had one common Liturgy, there were not a greater sym- primitive. Christians, can be known only to the Searbol to testify, nor a greater instrument to preserve, the cher of hearts; how we shall conduct ourselves under Catholic Communions." That the body of Christ the circumstances in which we are actually placed,was truly one from the beginning, is matter of most how we shall withstand our own trials, and make certain history: one, not only in faith, and hope, and use of our own advantages, - is the point which charity, but also, in breaking of bread, and in prayers. most concerns us; since of that we shall have to give

And divided as that body has been since, and now is, and nowhere more divided than among ourselves, we may not despair that in breaking of bread and in prayers, it shall yet be one again. This also, we will venture to affirm, that wheresoever be the Ritual deavour to learn and to perform, as far as we are able, which shall be the outward visible symbol of this re- by our natural powers, under the blessing of God's or-Trency of spirit which pervades a congregation must union, if it be conformed, as it doubtless must be, to dinary operations, what the apostles were taught, or the most primitive models of the Church of Christ, it were empowered to do, by miraculous gifts; and the will be found not much unlike the Liturgy of the instruction they derived from their own, or from each Church of England.

> ASSISTANCE OF THE HOLY SPIRIT. (From "Essays on the Difficulties in the Writings of St. Paul," by Archbishop Whately.)

The "fruits of the Spirit," are, and ever were, the criterion to Christians of their being "led by the energy and grace, which will kindle a fire of piety the Spirit." The sign of their having a claim to this spiritual guidance—to the ordinary operation of the Spirit-of their being admitted to a share in the fixed persuasion, that a minister may, if he will, grasp have been, any other than their baptism into the the hearts of his flock with power tenfold surer at the dest desk, or altar, than in the pulpit, we must declare at baptism as a sign only of admission into the visible the same time, that there is room for a mutual re-ac- Church, and not necessarily, of spiritual regeneration. of the minister and congregation. For ours (let it be persons appears to be, that they are making a distincremembered) is common prayer—not prayer for or by the minister only; as indeed it might often be misap-Prehended to be, if we were to take our opinion from as the "Temple of the Holy Ghost which dwelleth the careless indifference with which the latter too fre- in it," to speak of admittance into this Church, withquently appear to listen, instead of bearing their own out an admission to the privileges bestowed on it, seems a contradiction in terms. The promises of The order of our duily prayer presents nearly as Christ are made to the Society of which He is the much for them, as for the minister himself. There Head; and to individuals, not as men, but as members are numerous directions throughout the services for of that Society. If (in the case of temporal goods) their observation, no less than for his. How different any one is admitted a member of any endowed Society, an occupation would congregational worship be, if these he is thereby admitted to a share of its revenues: i considerations were duly borne in mind! How many, would be a contradiction to disjoin them. The visifor this reason, are weary and inattentive before the service is half gone through! It is no common prayer with the richest privileges: but then, it rests with to them. They display no more interest in it than each member of that Society (as it does with the if they were absent in body as they are in spirit, from members of a human Society) to avail himself aright

scarcely be matter of surprise, if the minister himself

The case of Christians is in this respect analogous be said to b be at times infected by the benumbing influence of the were admitted into covenant with the Lord; and, But let a congregation fulfil their duty, as it is as- being made thus his "peculiar," "holy," and "elect" signed them: let their voice be heard in those responolve portions, which they are allowed and enjoined to es of that covenant; though it rested with each inditake: and in the solemn and general Amen, which vidual to make a good or an ill use of these advantatells that their attention has been fixed upon the pray- ges. The Lord was ready to perform his part, if ers and supplications which are offered for them. they refused this, still they were not allowed to draw Let all this be attended to and duly observed; and back from the engagement, but incurrred the heavier then, even if it should so chance, that their minister judgment for their disobedience. The rebellious were

Your amid the full glow of devotional feeling by which And the infants of the Israelites were admitted into he is encompassed; and so, the sacrifice of common this covenant by the rite of circumcision, at the age Prayer would ascend up before God, warmed with the of eight days; though they were, of course, then, inardour of a thousand hearts, like the prayers of the capable of immediately enjoying or understanding their caints in heaven, wafted upon the odours of the golden privileges. If this had been sufficiently attended to, censer, which angelic hands had taken and filled with it might have obviated the difficulties that have been raised from the consideration that such as are baptized Having premised these observations upon the good- in infancy cannot be, at once, nor till they become heas of the Lord's house, even of his holy temple which moral agents, actually influenced by the Holy Spirit; he hath raised up in our land, I shall be far from imput- whence it has been inferred by some, that the newing to this congregation such a defective and disparaging birth does not necessarily take place at baptism: dense of that goodness, as that to which I have alluded, while the Anabaptists (who alone act consistently if in the future series of these my discourses to you, I with these views) contending that we should not put should devote a principal share to a plain and practical exposition upon the separate portions of our Lord's the "inward spiritual grace, or thing signified,"—ac-

But after all, there is no more difficulty in the case Pointedly towards her pure and primitive Ritual, as a than in one which occurs every day; that of an infant principal means of reviving among her members a love inheriting an estate. He is incapable, at the time, of using or comprehending the advantage; but still it It has been felt, (as indeed how could observation is his; he is not hereafter to acquire the title and claim fail to make it felt?) that her forms of worship had to it; but he will hereafter become capable of underdeclined from their just pre-eminence in the hearts and standing his claim and employing his wealth; and he affections of her children: that the first was become will become responsible at the same time for the use ty. If we could, this life would hardly be any longer will become responsible at the same time for the use made of it.

Christians in like manner are called upon at their peril, to make the best use of their advantages, as soon as they become capable of understanding them: of this growing sentiment has been, that many pastors and if they fail to do this, they are not on that account esteemed as never having been admitted to those advantages, but, on the contrary, incur, on that very ground, the heavier condemnation. What, "know ve not," says the Apostle, " that ye are the temple of the the Prayer Book will furnish themes for the pulpit, as Holy Ghost which dwelleth in you? and if any man

It is then, and ever was, a matter of faith to believe treasure-house of Scriptural truth no less than of in the continual sanctifying presence of God with his Scriptural piety. Many of its most touching forms Church; and in "the communion of saints," viz.: the participation of all Christians, as far as they will avail And it surely must be some recommendation, themselves of the offer, in the assistance of that Holy both to the affections and imagination of a Christian Spirit, from which every good and every perfect gift

† Jeremy Taylor, Vol. vii. p. 312.

‡ Ignatius, cited by Jeremy Taylor, Vol. vii. p. 373.

§ Jeremy Taylor, ibid.

* Doubtless one of the objects of our Lord, in the institution

of the Eucharist, was to remind Christians of this "communion"

economy of her Priests and Levites; the daily sacri- nation of obscure barbarians, despised and detested side of Scripture, is another. It is one thing to pray that "these were the pleasures of our peace, and ex- in short, "Christ crucified, to the Jews a stumb- find ourselves in the right. perience a remanent felicity in the very memory of ling-block, and to the Greeks, foolishness," constitutthose spiritual delights which unhappily we had not ed a trial to their faith which we can hardly estimate. should keep constantly in mind, that, of seeking in

Christians forsook the Common Prayer, and ceased to contradiction which the new religion presented to all his is an express condition on which spiritual aid in be partakers of the same altar, then the reign of "false | the fondly-cherished hopes of the Jew, to all that the inlightening the understanding is promised: if any doctrine, heresy, and schism" would revive. The un- Gentile most revered in philosophy, and was most at- nan is willing to dos the will of God, he shall know doctrine, neresy, and senism would revive. The unbelieving world would again exult over the ruins of a

tached to in his religion and in his habits of life—the
if the doctrine."

We must seek therefore in the
if borne by us with a ready and earnest zeal, prove a

than 1s willing to dos the will of God, he shall know
that the cross is necessary to all; and will,
tached to in his religion and in his habits of life—the
if borne by us with a ready and earnest zeal, prove a great Christian Church, broken and shivered into hu- inveterate malice of persecutors,—the scorn and deri- scriptures, by the aid of Him who gave them, not for man atoms: wherein every one would have his psalm, sion of the wisest and greatest,—the censures, enhis doctrine, his tongue, his revelation, and his interpretation: (1 Cor. xiv. 25.) when all would worship the Lord, as it should seem good in their own eyes, and hut faw in the hards of his Holy Spirit may cleanse the thoughts of our ment to the Prayer Book, as a main instrument of needful that his gracious Master should support him hearts," and it us for enjoying the more immediate

It is the part of Christians of the present day, on self taught and disciplined by St. John,) "All of you the one hand not to distrust the reality of that premeet together and join to common prayers. Let there sence, because it is no longer thus miraculously displayed; nor, on the other hand, to require or look for such a miraculous manifestation as God has thought an account.

And if we would profit by the example of the most eminent of God's servants, we must in some respects reverse their procedure, in conformity with the reversed circumstances in which we are placed. We must enother's immediate inspiration, we must seek to obtain in the records of that inspiration which they have left us. They could in many instances infer this or that to be right or true, from its being the suggestion of the Spirit; which was attested, to themselves and to others, by miracles: we, on the contrary, can only prove anything to be the suggestion of the Spirit, by its being right and true; and the evidence of this must be sought in Scripture, -that record of the dictates of the Holy Ghost, which is the appointed standard for deciding what does proceed from the Author of all good. If our life and faith are agreeable to the Gospel, this is the ground of confidence that they are right; and if right, they must come from that sanctifying and enlightening and supporting grace, which ne can raise to life the dead in sin, and purify man's cornitate to war in God's paths. This spiritual assistance is not (like to, sensible experiences, which are to afford a direct and decisive demonstration to their minds of their being under spiritual influence: "except they see signs and wonders, they will not believe."

We are to look then to the Holy Scriptures which the Spirit of Christ inspired, not indeed (according to the notion some have maintained) as constituting the only assistance that the Holy Ghost now bestows on the Church, but as constituting the ultimate standard by which we are to judge how far we have received and are profiting by that assistance. It is not in these only that He is present, but it is by these, as a test,

that his presence is, in each case, to be known. It is, indeed, only through the enlightening and supporting grace of the Holy Spirit, that even the Scriptures themselves can be consulted with benefit. If we study them with a mind biassed by any of those numerous prejudices and infirmities which beset our frail nature, we shall receive the heavenly light of God's word through a discoloured medium; and its rays will thence give an unnatural tint to everything on which they are shed. Many different persons, accordingly, have arrived at different conclusions (all which conse quently could not be correct), though they have applied, apparently at least, the very test that has been ecommended: they have compared their opinions or practices with the standard of God's word, and finding them agree, have concluded them to be the suggestions of the Spirit which dictated that word; and yet this agreement has perhaps been (must have been, in some instances) the result of a partial and prejudiced interpretation of Scripture; they may have suffered those opinions and practices to bend the ruler;

by which they were to be measured. But how, after all (it may be said), is this danger to be completely avoided? Are we not involved in a vicious circle, if we are to judge whether we are under the influence of the Spirit by consulting the Scriptures, and yet cannot without that influence, interpret aright those very Scriptures? How, in short, are we to arrive at a completely satisfactory decision as to our own sentiments and conduct?

The danger is one against which we never can be completely secured in this life: the decisions we attain can never be wholly exempt from all ground for doubt : in other words, we must not expect, with our utmost efforts and prayers, to attain perfect infallibilia state of trial. To contend against the difficulty in question, -to labour not only with diligence and patience, but "fear and trembling" also, that is, with anxious and humble self-distrust, -is the very task assigned us in this our state of preparation. But if, while the Christian puts forth all his own powers in this task, he at the same time earnestly and importunately prays for heavenly guidance, and relies with deep humility on Him who alone can crown those efforts with success, he will be continually approaching nearer and nearer to "a right judgment in all things," and to a corresponding perfection of life.

And in referring to and studying the Scriptures, absolutely secure us against mistake; yet there are we shall serve and with whom suffer. All suffering out the Bible. By far the greater proportion of the two maxims especially, (already adverted to in these

Arist. Rhet. Book I chap. i. † See Essay VI. § 10. First Series. δ θελει

nish our perception of its worth. It is when "ex- between the two; that this was not to them, as to us, that in studying the Scriptures we are consulting the ual Cross gets lighter and easier the longer it is borne, opposing powers, the Kingdom of God, and the Kingcellent things go away, and then look back upon the great trial of their faith; because in the infant Spirit of Truth; and therefore must, if we would hope the dominion of the flesh gets more oppressive and dom of Satan, the "prince of this world," join issue, us, as our blessed Saviour did upon St. Peter, that Church, the extraordinary manifestations of the Spirit for his aid, search honestly and earnestly for the truth, irksome: and this without reference to the end prowe are more moved, than by the nearer embraces of served as a visible token to convince them of his acactual possession to Were we deprived of the use tual presence. The same spirit still resides in the or justification of the system, or the practice, to which and enjoyment of this precious volume, as for its sin- Church; but like the Shechinah concealed within the we may be inclined. This maxim is the more frequentfulness this nation was once deprived, we should, I Holy of Holies, it is screened from our view; we walk ly transgressed, from men's falsely persuading themdoubt not, with one of the persecuted saints of that wholly "by faith, and not by sight." They, however, selves that they have complied with it: the conclusions clouded, experience will prove to us the reality of earth, which God has made and redeemed, shall be distressful time, crave leave of our oppressors, that we had counterbalancing trials: the fellowship in the which they arrive at, they of course, believe to be true; might remember our Zion, and call to mind the plea- Spirit, of Jews and Gentiles;—to the one party the ad- and thence, from their having, as they suppose, found sures of the temple; the order of her services; the mission of the unclean heathen as fellow-heirs with truth, they take for granted that it was for truth they beauty of her buildings; the sweetness of her songs; the favoured children of Abraham;—to the other, the were seeking. But a desire to have Scripture on our the decency of her ministrations; the assiduity and reception of a religion and of a divine Master, from a side is one thing; and a sincere desire to be on the and ashes. fice of that eternal fire of devotion, which went not for superstition, both that Master and his ministers that we may learn what is right; and another thing, out by day nor by night; and we should bitterly feel being rejected and abhorred even by that nation itself; (though often mistaken for it) to pray that we may

The indignities which Jesus suffered, who was thence | Scripture not only for truth, but for practical truth, It would be found too, as it ever was, that when esteemed stricken, smitten of God, and afflicted,—the with a view to the improvement of our life and heart: presence of our Master in his triumphant kingdom.

MOUNT CARMEL.

"Her cage eye shall scan the prospect wide, From Carmel's cliffs." Heben. From Carmel's cliffs."

On the south side of the bay of Acre, Mount Caronly part of the whole range in which the bare rock of his mediation. appears. The middle part which lies more east, con-

the other) a proof on which to build and support our faith, but is itself a matter of faith;—a truth to be believed on God's assurances. And those persons, therefore, are in fact wanting in faith (of which they of the Scottish deputation, who first viewed it on the sade with this assurance, but look for, and pretend satisfied with this assurance, but look for, and pretend to a pre-eminent degree) who are not satisfied with this assurance, but look for, and pretend from infancy. It did not present an imposing apafter viewing the whole extent of it from the heights above Acre, the feeling of disappointment was entirely of it shall belong. above Acre, the feeling of disappointment was entirely of it shall belong.

the level of the sea.

efore the convent shown in our engraving had been acter of Mediator, was exclusively intended for the this means the church is not only greatly improved in ebuilt, thus speaks of the view from the site: "No benefit of men, whose nature he bears, for whom he appearance, but will be made to accommodate a much ne who venerates the Bible, and loves those associa- mediates, and to whose account the whole will be im- larger number of worshippers. tions which tend to recall its sacred pages to his mind, could avoid experiencing feelings of deep solemnity, on finding himself placed on this celebrated mountain.

Indicates, and to whose account the whole will be important the whole will be important to whose account the whole will be important to whole will be important to whole will be important to whose account the whole will be important to whole will be im finding himself placed on this celebrated mountain, constitution stated to them with suitable evidence, do and, if tradition can here be relied on, probably on not approve of the Mediator, but reject his interposition in the Society for promoting and, if tradition can here be relied on, probably on not approve of the Mediator, but reject his interposition in the society for promoting and, if tradition can here be relied on, probably on not approve of the Mediator, but reject his interposition in the society for promoting and, if tradition can here be relied on, probably on not approve of the Mediator, but reject his interposition in the society for promoting and, if tradition can here be relied on, probably on not approve of the Mediator, but reject his interposition with the Society for promoting and, if tradition can here be relied on, probably on not approve of the Mediator, but reject his interposition with the Society for promoting and, if tradition can here be relied on, probably on not approve of the Mediator, but reject his interposition with the Society for promoting and in the society for promot the memorable spot where, at his servant Elisha's tion, they of course exclude themselves from the beprayer, the Deity vouchsafed so magnificent a display nefit of it. of his power to the assembled thousands of Israel .-The exact place is said to be where the Catholic altar now lies in ruins; nor, indeed, could a more appropriate and commanding spot have well been chosen .-view to the westward over its distant waters, it disco- and the whole world lieth in wickedness." Why vers to the north and south a long extent of coast, ter- should we deal with this world's things as though we and fatigues from my mind .- Dr. Kitto.

THE SPIRITUAL CROSS. (By the Rev. Francis Fulford, M.A.)

in order to get rid of the power and effects of sin; but love of money is the root of all evil—which some havor fellowship of the Holy Ghost, and to impress it habitually on their minds fear of present uneasiness, submit to be ruled by the faith." Perhaps there are few more mysterious praction have daily service in the parish Church, stating that passion, or appetite, indulged in thought. word, or extent to which the fate of the individual Christian— may feel desirous of attending.

By a known infirmity of our fallen nature, the In this respect our case and that of the early Chris- recalled to our thoughts, will prove a safeguard against deed, necessarily brings with it its own bitterness, no less than the Church at large—seems linked in engthened enjoyment of any blessing tends to dimitians coincide. But there is this point of difference many and various errors. The one is, to remember trouble, disquiet, and sorrow. And while the spirit- Scripture with such duties as Almsgiving. The two those good things, which we had before heard were given up to Him by voluntary surrender as His consepromised to the followers of Jesus, -and our brighter crated and rightful possession? Nor, however long vision will discover one after another the many once delayed, does the Christian deem the question doubtmuch-loved idols of this world crumbling into dust ful, for God and His Church-whatever it be for the

Only let me observe, that to obtain the promised kingdom, and the power, and the glory!" blessings annexed to, and flowing from the Cross, we must be steadfast and persevering: we must often 'examine' ourselves; we must "watch and pray;" we must do, whatever we do, "heartily as unto the Lord." Otherwise, we have no just right to blame the remedy proposed, if it disappoint us as to its good effects. "A double-minded man is pustable in all his ways." And remember the sad judgment pronounced

against the lukewarmness of the Laodiceans. Hence, then, the Cross is necessary to all; and will,

(By the Rev. Thomas Scott.)

If it had been revealed, that God would deal with could never have entrusted such an important cause nel stands conspicuously forth, shooting up towards confide it in the hands of a mere creature: for all are This is its jut extent: but travellers usually restrict the name to the more conspicuous part of the range, which is about eight miles in length. The name of evermore." Here we can have no ground for fear:

Appress to the Bishop of Sopor and Man.—An Carmel denoes, in Hebrew, a fruitful field. Some unbelief alone can hesitate. He, whose power sustravellers cone home and tell us that it still well me- tains the universe, is able to save our souls in all posrits the distriction of such a name; while others in- sible cases. He, who is worthy to be entrusted with form us that all its ancient fertility has withered and the rights of God and the eternal glory of his Name, passed away This illustrates the peril of general must also be worthy to be entrusted with our immorstatements bunded upon partial observations. Both tal interests; (for our rights in this respect are all forstatements are right, as applied to particular parts of feited:) and he, who, perfect in justice and purity the range; and both wrong, as applied to the whole. himself, could so pity and condescend to guilty polluted The promontory and the parts adjacent to it, to which creatures, as to undertake such an office wholly for travellers usually confine their explorations, are infertheir benefit, cannot want love to accomplish whatever Peculiars have been included within the ordinary juristile, almost to barrenness. But this is almost the is wanting, for the eternal salvation of all who accept diction.

But the appointed method, in which this great Mesisting of varied hills and dales, adorned with shady diator performs his most gracious design, has laid a groves and cool fountains, is the more pleasant part of it, and must once have well repaid the labour of cultivation. "This part," says an observant German should be proposed by our God himself: and, as these Jurispiration of The Bishop of Hereford.—With traveller, "is excelled by no country which I have seen, in richness and depth of soil; it deserves to be styled the land of promise." Without doubt, however that, as "God manifest in the flesh," he might stand the country which I have supposed by our God himself: and, as these Jurisdiction of the Bishop of Hereford.—With the commencement of the new year the deanery of Bridgener of the land of promise." Without doubt, however that, as "God manifest in the flesh," he might stand the country will be annexed to the diocese of Hereford. Pecunical supposed by our God himself: and, as these Jurisdiction of the Bishop of Hereford.—With the commencement of the new year the deanery of Bridgener of the commencement of the new year the deanery of Bridgener of the commencement of the new year the deanery of Bridgener of the commencement of the new year the deanery of Bridgener of the commencement of the new year the deanery of Bridgener of the commencement of the new year the deanery of Bridgener of the commencement of the new year the deanery of Bridgener of the commencement of the new year the deanery of Bridgener of the commencement of the new year the deanery of Bridgener of the commencement of the new year the deanery of Bridgener of the commencement of the new year the deanery of Bridgener of the commencement of the new year the deanery of Bridgener of the commencement of the new year the deanery of Bridgener of the commencement of the new year the deanery of Bridgener of the commencement of the new year the deanery of Bridgener of the commencement of the new year the deanery of Bridgener of the commencement of the new year the deaner of the commencement of the new year the deaner of the commencement of the new year the deaner of the commencement of the new year the deaner of th the mountain, as a whole, must have exhibited a very different appearance, when its vast extent of fruitful hills was covered with vineyards and olive-grounds, and that so, he might properly represent us, undertake of Hereford, however, remains under the jurisdiction and with plantations of the fig-tree and almond-tree, our cause, as interested in it by the ties of one com- and visitation at present by law established. - Hereford And those were the days if which the proposed open of the "excellency of Carmel." Isaiah xxxv. 2. humbled, "emptied," and impoverished himself. As for the formation of two new eccessass humbled, "emptied," and impoverished himself. As from infancy. It did not present an imposing ap- play his glory; so, in virtue of his union with us in the pearance, but, on the contrary, seemed low and almost uninteresting. One of our number exclaimed, 'Is take care of our immortal souls. This also shows the gation at Perth, and was, we believe, the only one in this Carmel? Lochnagar is finer than this.' We had propriety of his interposing in our behalf; for some Scotland that would not recognize the authority of a bibeen expecting to see a majestic mountain towering connexion or relation is supposed to subsist between high over the sea, and felt not a little disappointed to the Mediator and those for whom he acts; else, why does he solicit for them, rather than for others in simiess lofty and conspicuous as it approaches the sea, till lar circumstances? And, even if the plea be supported a gentleman was appointed by the Bishop of Dunkeld to t terminates in a point about 900 feet high." They by some payment or satisfaction made; it seems proadd, "Before we left Carmel, however, and especially per, that there should be a ground, on which to deter-

When, therefore, the Son of God undertook the of-

MONEY. (By the Rev. W. J. Irons, B.D.)

Breasting the waves of the Mediterranean with a precipice almost perpendicular, and having a boundless view to the westward over its distant waters, it discarded the whole world. And "we are of God, and the whole world is a kind of representative of everything in the world. And "we are of God, and the whole world is a kind of representative of everything in the world. And "we are of God, and the whole world is a kind of representative of everything in the world. And "we are of God, and the whole world is a kind of representative of everything in the world. And "we are of God, and the whole world is a kind of representative of everything in the world. And "we are of God, and the whole world is a kind of representative of everything in the world. And "we are of God, and the whole world is a kind of representative of everything in the world. And "we are of God, and the whole world is a kind of representative of everything in the world. And "we are of God, and the whole world is a kind of representative of everything in the world. And "we are of God, and the whole world is a kind of representative of everything in the world. And "we are of God, and the whole world is a kind of representative of himself as a poet by several publications, among which may be named "Redemtion," "The Churchyard, and the world is a kind of representative of everything in the world. And "we are of God, and the world is a kind of representative of the world is a kind of repres minated by the horizon alone; and to the east looking were "of the world?" If we will do it, then are we inland, most of the chief mountains of Israel, including the snow-clad summit of the great mountain of cedars [it must have been Mount Hermon]. Fragrant and call it "enjoying ourselves' now; but it will be not call it will be not flowery, as the poet with so much truth describes the enjoyment to reflect on it then! And I have been top of Carmel, and pregnant with recollections of desirous at this time to lose sight awhile of what days that art gone, the sacred scenes presented them- would be the worldly view of such a subject as this. selves to my recollection almost with the force of per- Try to judge of it now as you will judge when you find sonal identity and remembrance. There, once the yourself in another world. Think what recollections Edinburgh Advertiser. priests of Baal vainly invoked their idol, cutting them- you are hoarding up against that dreary time! You selves with knives after their manner. There, the are preparing your soul's occupation for the intermeprophet of the Most High stood alone, looking on with diate state. Suspect "sumptuous fare every day," as severe and solemn mockery; and there, the glorious hurtful to the soul, suspect costly raiment as subtle the Bishop of London, House, when his lord-ship kindly consented to become the Visitor. in irresistable conviction, with the cry, 'The Lord, he is the God!' I cannot but gratefully acknowledge that the feelings of delight gratefully acknowledge that the feelings of delight which this day's scenes have produced, have wiped away every unpleasant remembrance of past dangers away every unpleasant remembrance of past dangers are unpleasant remembrance of past dan truth of all this will need no demonstrations when once the spirit has left the body-and gold and clay are to and not by the maxims of this present time.

Depend upon it, it is not without abundant reason In truth it is not a question whether we will be sub- that "riches," and a spending of money on ourselves, hoped for,—no system of general directions that will ject to servitude and suffering or not; but rather whom ject to servitude and suffering o

and share with us the burden of our Crosses up the acter-worldliness and unworldliness; this the point individual souls of men; - "for Thine, O God, is the

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

ENGLAND.

CATHEDRAL FOR MANCHESTER.—The local papers have from time to time, referred to the project of a ca-thedral for Manchester. It is said that such a building, to do credit to the town, cannot be completed under present, wholesome, and even acceptable medicine for our souls.

IRE MEDICAL CONTROL OF Thomas Scott.)

Canada the two transepts and the two transepts and the over the control of the canada the two transepts and the set, the transepts are uniting the nave and chancel with the transepts be attempted, and these, with ten bells, would cost about £50,000. This sum it is proposed to raise by the first and the two transepts are the two transepts the two transe ing erected. The site proposed is the high ground at Cheetwood, rather towards Broughton. The Manchester If it had been revealed, that God would deal with us through a Mediator, and we had been required to look out for one, on whom we could most entirely and build a a cathedral worthy of such a see as Manchester, unreservedly depend, when eternal happiness or misery was at stake, what could we have done? We sery was at stake, what could we have done? We could have a have done and the sery was at stake, what could we have done? We sery was at stake, what could we have done? We sery was at stake, what could we have done? We sery was at stake, what could we have done? We sery was at stake, what could we have done? We sery was at stake, what could we have done? We sery was at stake, what could we have done? We could never have entrusted such an important cause in the hands of any mere man: nay, the more we had considered the matter, in all its difficulties and consequences, the greater hesitation should we have felt, to ing this, simply by the plan suggested by 'Presbyter'the plan, namely, of collecting in the first instance large sums (say to the amount of £70,000 or £100,000) for the the sea into a precipitous naked promontory, whence changeable; and we should have been apprehensive, purpose of building a chancel, two transepts, and a tower it swetches into the country with an increasing breadth of low acclivies, and to the extent of more than 20 miles, so as tr form between it and the sea a large, beautiful andfertile plain. On the south-east, this range of mountains unites with the bills of Samaria. This is its intervent, but travellers usually restrict.

ADDRESS TO THE BISHOP OF SODOR AND MAN. - An address, signed by nearly 200 of the clergy of the Archdeaconry of Derby, was presented to the Right Rev. Walter Augustus Shirley, D. D., Bishop of Sodor and Man, formerly Archdeacon of Derby. The Hon, and Rev. Alfred Curzon read an address to the Right Rev. Prelate, in which he was congratulated on the energy. Prelate, in which he was congratulated on the activity, zeal, and piety which he had manifested while holding his former appointment, but deploring his retirement. The Right Rev. Prelate acknowledged the compliment in a brief address, and expressed his gratification with the recent ecclesiastical arrangements, by which the

The annual value of the Bishopric of Soder and Man is about £2000 per annum, and, from the limited extent of the diocese, the patronage is but small. The following appointments are in the gift of the Bishop:—The Vicar-

DEMISE OF THE REV. H. A. SKETE.- This gentleman shop. He was therefore regarded by the clergy as an Independent, using the Liturgy of the Church of Engbe his assistant and successor. On Thursday last the Rev. gentleman turned suddenly indisposed and was found a corpse on Friday morning. Being the festival

Essex .- The parish church of Grays, closed during the A part of the ridge more to the east is considerably fice of Mediator between God and man, "he took not last four months for the repairs and restoration of the edifices, is likely soon to be re-opened, though the severe higher than the promontory; but the highest point in the whole range is little more than 1200 feet above diate in their behalf, but he assumed the human national diate in the hu ture. And this renders it very obvious, and for us Most of the windows have been restored in the style of The view from the top of the promontory is very natural to conclude, that all he did and suffered on the 14th century; and low open sittings, of the most conclude, that all he did and suffered on the 14th century; and low open sittings, of the most conclude.

A pious officer, who visited the place earth, and all he now performs in heaven, in the charted for the former unsightly and inconvenient pews. By

> Christain knowledge, and as he discharged the duties which devolved upon him in that capacity with so much Christain zeal and assiduty, that upon his retirement from the mission the committee of that venerable society presented to him a considerable donation of money, and a peusion for life. Wherever he laboured he was respected and beloved, and his death is deeply regreted by a large circle of friends. In early life Mr. Woodley distinguished himsulf as a notel by several publications, among which essays,, for many of which he obtained valuable prizes. His illness was but of few hours' duration.

MICHFIELD DIOCESAN CHURCH EXTENSION SOCIETY .--At the county meeting, held in the Town Hall, Derby, on address from the Lord Bishop of the diocese calling for the sum subscribed amounted to £2231.

TRINITY COLLEGE, PERTHEN.

received intimation from the executors of a Secretary has ust deceased, that £400 is at the disposal of the Council for founding a Gaelic Scholarship in that institution .-

On Saturday a deputation, consisting of the Honorary Secretary and other members of the Council of the pro-posed mercantile college for the board and education of the sons of clerks, had the honour of an in interview with

On the 4th instant, the parishioners and friends of the you of equal value. This is the true way of judging, Rev. Wm. Wood, Incumbent of Altham, near Padiham, Rev. Wm. wood, incumbent of Atthain, tear transampresented to that gentleman, a purse, containing upwards of 100 guineas; both as a token of the affection and esteem which they entertain for him in private, and in grateful acknowledgement of the faithful discharge of his ministeration.

On Tuesday last, a handsome epergne, value £70, was presented to the kev. W. Coward, Incumbent of Westtoe suffer in the flesh through the discipline of the Cross, some kind; and well does Inspiration affirm, that "the by his congregation and friends, in consideration of he,

Lord Ward has requested Dr. Browne, Vicar of Dudley, flesh, let us be sure that any one uncontrolled lust, tical reflections than this, (for example,) of the solemn an opportunity should be given to those individuals who

* Blunt's Halsean Lectures, iii. ad fin.

place of worship on Saturday last, about midnight. The by whose energetic exertions, warmly seconded by the efforts of the surrounding neighbours, the fire was got under after the destruction of a considerable portion of the woodwork in the Church and serious injury to the oagan. The result might have been far worse, but for the activity used; and we are glad to learn that the build-

Destruction of Lusk Church, Courty Dublin,—A scandalous act of Vandalism has just been committed on the ancient church of Lusk, and that by persons who should have been the first to protect this venerable relic of early days. An effort has been made by some members of the council of the Celtic Athenaum to stop the progress of destruction, but in vain. Several letters were addressed by the secretaries to the ecclesiastical commissioners against taking down the old church, the site affording ample room for the new one. No answer being returned after a fortnight, a personal interview was sought from the architect, who referred the matter to the secretary. At last the fact is announced—"the fine old abbey church, that stood the test of centuries of wind and weather, is now one heap of ruins." Two curious monuments of the 16th century lie with the "rubbish." The commissioners' secretary, 'tis true, gave the very polite hint, that "the monuments can be re-erected in the new church at the expense of the parties interested .- The cise, cause men to realize our inestimable Liturgy in

Letters have been received from the Bishop of Calcutta, announcing his safe arrival at the mouth of the Hoog-ley, on December 7, after a prosperous voyage.

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, MARCH 26, 1847.

petry—Holy Ground.
ar Common Prayer
sistance of the Holy Spirit.
ount Carmel. The Spiritual Cross.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.
Fourth Page.
Poetry.—Confirmation.
The Rector's Visits: or Stories on the Lord's Prayer.
Fulgentius and the Wisked Steward.
Visit to Howard's Tomb.
The Pinna.

appointments for Confirmation by the Lord Bishop of Toronto, in the different Churches of this CITY during the month of May next.

May 2nd, Trinity Church 11 A.M. " St. Paul's 3 Р.М. " 9th, Rogation Sunday, St George's " 16th the Cathedral

TO THE CLERGY AND LAITY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

My dear Brothren,-The accounts from the Mother Country have for some time shewn that famine was approaching our fellow-subjects in Ireland, and the Highlands of Scotland, owing to the failure of the potato crop for two consecutive years, which had unfortunately become the principal article of food in these unfortunate districts; and the last intelligence informs us that the calamity has actually begun. Now although charity, public and private, has already done much in Great Britain to relieve the growing distress, and great sympathy has been widely exerted, yet the Church, when the judgments of the Lord are abroad, calls upon her children in all lands to hasten with their alms and prayers to alleviate, in as much as it may be in their power, the misery caused by such heavy dispensations. And more especially does she call upon us their fellow-subjects whom God has blessed with abundance, to extend the hand of Christian benevolence in this hour of their actual want. Every thinking person must feel how completely we all are at the disposal of our Heavenly Father, by whom nations and empires rise and fall, flourish and decay, and who can in a moment let loose upon us His sore judgments of war and famine and pestilence. Were He to hide His face how soon might we be troubled with the like -for the locust, the canker wo the caterthe seven whilst the Episcopalians have dwindled down to seven stay their progress and restore the years which they

To give some conception of this dreadful visitation, raged among us some years ago was much less appalling in its frightful results than the famine now afflicting Ireland and the Highlands of Scotland, for it was confined to certain lesslicing but this independent of the second upon its millions, and is perhaps the heaviest affliction that has befallen our Mother Country for many generations.

But, on such an occasion your own hearts and con-

But, on such an occasion, your own hearts and con-But, on such an occasion, your own hearts and consciences will supply motives far stronger than any I can 2700,000 sterling. A Bishop of Clogher went to Ireland suggest, to improve the glorious privilege of relieving

And may God in His clemency open our hearts on that day of prayer and deep humiliation, and sanctify hierarchy. our offerings and supplications for good, and let it be Christ our Lord.

JOHN TORONTO. Torento, 18th March, 1847.

lowed to accumulate upon and conceal them, and that to each something less than £300 per annum. new and questionable maxims have been permitted to

It is possible that, from the falling in of leases, and usurp their place, takes nothing away from their in-

the hardness of men's hearts which blinded them to a of the Episcopal lands in Ireland, that such a rapid correct perception of tenets and obligations which accumulation of fortune is utterly incredible.

were standing and immutable.

FIRE AT TRINITY CHURCH, MACCLESFIELD. - We re- sought so to weaken and dissipate as to leave nothing these they are in a very small minority; while even in gret to have to report a fire having taken place in this but the memory of an honoured name, and no embodi- the manufacturing towns, where dissent is the strong- Sales in Depository church had been for some time warming for service on Sanday, and, in consequence of the dangerous construction of the flues, the woodwork had become so much heated as to take fire at the peritous time mentioned.—Happily some late passers-by saw the mischief and aroused the family of the minister, the Rev. J. P. Firmin, by whose energetic eventions warmly seconded by the ment of the principle which gives it worth and efficacy. est, it is doubtful whether in any case it possesses a Things, in short, were fast tending to a doctrinal as majority. faithful and loyal children of the Church could not the United Kingdom has been rapidly working upwards endure the growing depravation,-could not view the spreading virus without a struggle to expel it.

and merciful working of God's Providence! As in the days of Israel's degeneracy and oppression, the ing will very soon be refitted for divine worship at a a comparatively small cost.—Macclesfield Courier.

Almighty was pleased to raise up deliverers from time to time that his people might not be destroyed so in to time that his people might not be destroyed, so, in "these last days," we have the same marked evidences persed or merged into the Established Church. A of his regard and love—the manifestation of an agency through which the conservation of the order and purity of his Church shall be maintained. We see this cheeringly developed in the wholesome, quiet spread of genuine Church PRINCIPLES; -not the wild con- though this should have been hailed as an indication, ceits of zealots and enthusiasts who fasten upon a theory correct perhaps in the main, but who so warp and torture it that its identity is lost, -not the frenzied heat of those who, disdaining the calm contemplation of duty and the prosecution of that duty by Scriptural rules, rush into paths of their own devising, go wildly those Church principles which, from their steady exer- parish contiguous to London:the work and conversation of every day.

Well was it said by a reverend speaker on a public occasion lately in England,-

"It is said, Sir,-and it is vain to conceal it, and I do not think it is foreign to the object of this meeting to mention it—it is said that it is now proved that Church principles lead to Popery. If, Sir, they have led any to Popery, it is only as the use of any thing may lead to its abuse. It is only as the great doctrine of justification by faith may lead to Antinomianism, or as the no less imcortant doctrines of indement and orders, to scepticism, and to Socinianism. And I will venture to say that if Church principles have slain their tens, the want of Church principles have slain their ten thousands. If Church principles have, through their abuse, led a few to Popery, the want of Church principles has led thou-sands to infidelity."

Of the latter affirmation we have a melancholy proof in the state of religion in Germany, where Christianity We have been instructed to announce the following has been attenuated, as it were, to a spectre; and where, under its mere shadowy image, we have the living and active evil of Socinianism, and all the moral living and active evil of Socimanism, and all the moral and spiritual pestilence of their Rationalism and Neo-men more learned, pious, and practical, vould then be found in the hierarchy." We should hink that the one to which recent events have lent more of cheeri- testimony even of enemies would not berefused to the ness at home, -more truth of doctrine, more strictness | pre-eminently high qualifications of the present Bench | and godliness of living. These are principles which it would more beseem us all to cultivate, than to be busy is fostering suspicions and imputing evil motives. From eavilling and disputing upon accidents and contingencies, let all stedfastly pursue the truth with the guidance which has been furnished: let prejudice be cast aside, and searching and inquiry be entered upon: above all, let humility and self-distrust be mingled with these efforts, and then shall we better profit by placed in our hands, that we could spare no room for all the counsel and direction that has been vouchsafed.

> who give up the principle of loyalty and the duty of as it were, stand forth in the distinctness and sacred-When an individual commits a wrong against | work of charity. another,-when his fault has been the more glaring from the excellence or exalted condition of the person against whom it has been directed, we generally discover that it is not deemed enough to use merely the tion of a calamity betokening more clearly and strongly language of exculpation, but, by way of justifying the the judgment and visitation of Almighty God than any injury, it is too common to heap as much of obloquy public distress that is recorded in modern times. We and contempt as possible upon the party injured. | shall, then, have all but closed the Church's appointed We have stated how much this has always been the season of abstinence and humiliation: it may be hoped case with those who violate the high and binding that, during that period, there will have been the reprinciple of a Scriptural allegiance, in forsaking the trenchment of many ordinary expenses, the laying aside Catholic Church of the realm, either for the Roman of many wonted luxuries and superfluities, and, in schism on the one hand, or for any Protestant form of many diversified ways, a saving of much worldly suberror and insubordination on the other. Of this we stance effected. How right and dutiful, then, at such have a fresh proof just furnished to us in the follow- a time and for such a purpose, -for the alleviation of ing extract from the Christian Guardian:-

millions of persons. According to the report of the tithe commissioner the clergy of the establishment enjoy a total income of nearly nine millions and a half sterling, and this enormous sum is distributed between 2 Archbishops, it may be truly stated, that even the pestilence which 25 Bishops, 29 Deans, 58 Archdeacons, 355 Prebends, fined to certain localities, but this judgment preys shop of Durham £8,000 and his lordship of Winchester

suggest, to improve the glorious privilege of relieving the distress of your fellow-Christians, and testify to that love which responds to the cry of anguish from the most distant quarters of the globe,—a love which the Gospel only could reveal.

Under these circumstances I have to request that a special Collection be made in all our Churches, on Good Friday, the 2nd of April, and that the funds he grows a grow of Great Evitain, viz: £6,000 aveget, the Apphilary of Creat Evitain, viz: £6,000 aveget, the Apphilary of the control of the cry of anguish from the most distant quarters of the globe,—a love which the Gospel only could reveal.

Without a shilling, and in the eighth year of his prelacy the died leaving £400,000 sterling. By returns of probates of the will of twenty-four Bishops, during the last twenty years, it appears that their bequests amounted to the will of twenty-four Bishops, during the last twenty years, it appears that their bequests amounted to the will of twenty-four Bishops, during the last twenty years, it appears that their bequests amounted to the will of twenty-four Bishops, during the last twenty years, it appears that their bequests amounted to the will of twenty-four Bishops, during the last twenty years, it appears that their bequests amounted to the will of twenty-four Bishops, during the last twenty years, it appears that their bequests amounted to the will of twenty-four Bishops, during the last twenty years, it appears that their bequests amounted to the will of twenty-four Bishops, during the last twenty years, it appea without a shilling, and in the eighth year of his prelacy

Good Friday, the 2nd of April, and that the funds be mier of Great Britain, viz: £6,000 a-year-the Archbiforwarded to T. W. Birchall, Esq., Treasurer of the Church Society, to be transmitted to Ireland and Scotland for the benefit of our suffering brethren.

And of Great Britain, 12 1,000 a-year interest of 210,000, and the Bispo of London £2,000 a-year in the lieu of £11,000. The other Bishops would be handsomely paid at the same price, and it is more than probable that men more pious and practical would then be found in the

The Editor very prudently abstains from giving us our earnest entreaty that He may be pleased to withdraw His heavy hand from those who are suffering under His judgments, and turn away from them that because the authority, if produced, would not be likely grievous calamity, against which their only security is to augment his credit for impartiality or sustain any in His compassion and tender mercy, through the reputation he may claim for good-will and friendliness merits of our only Mediator and Advocate, Jesus to the Church. The source from whence it is drawn, if the figures themselves should not have that effect, might assure him that a gross exaggeration pervaded the whole statement.

We cannot, at this moment, lay our hands upon any Old truths, from being kept long in obscurity, are document conveying the exact facts of the case; but often looked upon with distrust and suspicion when we well recollect its having been demonstrated, that if presented again in their genuineness and simplicity to the entire revenue of the Church were divided equally the world. But that rubbish and dust have been al- amongst the whole body of the Clergy, it would yield

herent value or the moral and binding, because principle is not in the dark, or been unwilling to from whence this wealth was drawn is strictly and in-Most of the doctrines propounded by our Saviour defeasibly the property of the Church and is, in the were old and long established truths, advanced by him, hands of her prelates, in as good and faithful a stewardnot with any superaddition, but in a clearer and more ship as it could be in those of the gentry or nobility forcible manner: they had been revealed ages before, of the country, it will appear to every reasonable per--nay, from the beginning; and it was, as he averred, son, acquainted at all with the condition and revenue

The suspicion of fiction upon the face of this state-This is more conspicuously the case in the Chris- ment, derives no little confirmation from the assertion tian system. Men, through their own perverseness, at the commencement of the paragraph, that "the will "darken words," and throw obscurity upon what Dissenters of England and Wales already number fifshould be intelligible and obvious to all; and the effect teen millions, whilst the Episcopalians have dwindled of this has been the cramping bondage of the Papal down to seven millions of persons." Will any man despotism, on the one hand, and the loose and latitu- in his senses believe this to be the fact? or is it posdinarian spirit of the sect-system, on the other. Now sible that any would affirm, with the hope of being the slavery of the one and the licentiousness of the credited, that the members of the Established Church other would naturally induce the sober-minded to think in England and Wales number less than a third of the and reason upon the practicability of an improvement whole population,—that with all its advantages of to both,—how, at least, the middle way of truth and ancient establishment, and so large a provision of safety may be fenced in and guarded, so as to exclude learned and pious ministers, the Church in England the spread of the contamination and the corresponding should be in a position little, if at all superior, to what increase of the danger. And this thoughtfulness and is presented in Upper Canada? We never before concern has been the more intense, from a lamentable heard it denied or doubted that the Established 1847. conviction that our middle way of comparative purity Church comprehended a large majority of the populaand safety has not wholly escaped the blight of the tion of England and Wales; and it must be so, if we evil influence that is abroad. The pure and genuine recollect that, in many of the rural parishes there,

And then to speak of dwindling,—when it is noto- Mission Fund rious that, during the last fifteen years, the Church in in numbers and in influence, -that, while thousands of new Churches during that period have been erected In all this, too, who will deny that there is a gracious in England and Wales to meet the prevailing demand on every side for her ministrations, and perhaps not one has been closed except to be renewed on a larger and nobler scale, scores of Dissenting Chapels have been shat and abandoned, and their congregations disuplaint of this kind we recollect to have come from Methodists themselves, when, at more than one Annual ! Conference lately, it was declared how much their numbers had fallen off, and not indistinctly stated,on the principles of Wesley, that Methodism was no longer required,-that this decline was owing to the vigilance, the diligence, the piety, and the success of the Clergy of the Established Church.

As statistics, even when not very definite, are always useful, we may quote a short paragraph from the letter astray, and, it may be, apostatize; but we refer to of a friend whose ministerial services are engaged in a

"Ours is a most delightful parish, and the prospects of the Church are most cheering. Dissent cannot keep is ground here at all: there are two meeting-houses, a Battist and an Independent, neither of which can scarcel muster a congregation. The former class of Dissentes has no resident preacher: the latter had one of a very yielent stamp who used to pray and preach against us of violent stamp who used to pray and preach against us of St. Bartholomew's day, but about three months ago I vacated his charge for lack of maintenance, publicly st. ting that the zeal of the Church left nothing for him mise of principles, and never attack opposing sects.

We state the truth affirmatively, and leave them to gainsay it if they please."

Our friend, should this meet his eye, will excuse us, we feel assured, for the liberty we have taken: while, upon this subject, we shall only say further,that we wonder the Editor of the Guerdian did not himself rebuke the effrontery of the writer of the paragraph we have quoted from his columns, when he xpresses his opinion that, from the reluction of the comes of the Bishops, "it is more than probable that of Bishops, taking them as a body, for the exalted position which they have been called upon to fill; and that nothing but the presumption of igiorance would attempt to cast a shadow of doubt upon heir learning, their piety, and their practical efficiency.

Our editorial space was so completely forestalled last week, when the Circular of the Lord Bishop was any remarks of our own; and now it will suffice that we humbly, but earnestly, express our great gratifica-We spoke in a late number of the downward and tion that this act of well-timed benevolence is thus demoralizing tendency generally exhibited in those pressed upon the Church as a body,-that she should, ance in what refers to the Church of God upon ness of her character, in participating in this general

We need hardly say, too, how much we like the appropriation of the most solemn fast-day in the Church to the contribution of our alms for the alleviaan overwhelming distress and dutiful, we repeat, is it to cast these results of our fastings and abstinence amongst the alms and offerings we shall then be called upon, by every motive of Christian duty, to make. We cannot, indeed, but feel that this required contribution of our bounty will add much to the satisfaction and comfort we may take in the Lord's ordinances on that most solemn day, and prepare us for a heartier, more refreshing celebration of the "Queen of Festivals."

A very excellent Engraving of Mr. March's Portrait of the Rev. Dr. McCaul has been received .___ Mr. Rowsell is the Publisher. The copy of the original Painting is quite as accurate as the Portrait of the Lord Bishop of Toronto, which we have already

We are happy to learn, that notwithstanding the fears expressed in our last, the Hon. Mr. Justice Hagerman is gradually improving, although some weeks must elapse before the Judge can be pronounced convalescent, his weakness being very great.

The Secretaries of the District Branches of the Church Society of this Diocese are requested to forward their several annual Reports to the Secretary of the Parent Society on or before the 20th April, the clergy of the Parent Society on or before the 20th April, the clergy of the Parent Society on or before the 20th April, the clergy of the Parent Society on or before the 20th April, the clergy of the Parent Society on or before the 20th April, the clergy of the Parent Society on or before the 20th April, the clergy of the Parent Society on or before the 20th April, the clergy of the Parent Society on or before the 20th April, the clergy of the Parent Society on or before the 20th April, the clergy of the Parent Society on or before the 20th April, the clergy of the Parent Society of this Diocese are requested to the Secretary of the Parent Society on or before the 20th April, the secretary of the Parent Society on or before the 20th April, the secretary of the Parent Society on or before the 20th April, the secretary of the Parent Society on or before the 20th April, the secretary of the Parent Society on or before the 20th April, the secretary of the Parent Society on or before the 20th April, the secretary of the Parent Society on or before the 20th April, the secretary of the Parent Society on or before the 20th April, the secretary of the Parent Society on or before the 20th April, the secretary of the Parent Society on or before the 20th April, the secretary of the Parent Society of th together with such Parochial Lists of Subscribers as the clergy:may be intended for insertion in the General Report of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto for

W. H. RIPLEY, Secretary.

Mr. W. H. Smith, the compiler of the Canadian

Mr. Thos. Ryall will leave this Office in a few days on a Collecting Tour, to the Eastward of Townto.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CANADA.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO. Collections made in the several Churches, Chapels, and Missionary Stations throughout the Diocese of Toronto, to be applied to the fund for the support of Students in Theology.

Previously announced, in No. 93, amount, 237 4 8 St. John's Church, Darlington £1 5 71 St. George's Church, Clarke... 0 12 3 Charleston .. Bath, per Churchwardens..... T. W. BIRCHALL, £243 6 3½ March 25, 1847. The Treasurer has also received from the Rev. G. S. J.

The Church Society's House. The Church Society met on Thursday, 4th March,

Cathoneism of the Anglican Church too many have searcely a Dissenter is to be found, and in any one of table, shewing a balance of £563 15s. 4d.

The receipts during the past month have been:-Collections Bishop's Students' Fund 197 8 101 Special Donation do do 0 10 0 Toronto Parochial Association...... 34 18 8 Special Donation 14 12 6 Widows and Orphans' Fund-Newcastle District Branch... £12 10 0

Seymour Land Rents on account of the Fee..... 3 10 0 The payments during the same period have been:-

 Accounts as per Audit 3d Feb. 1847.
 £85 18 2

 Rev. F. Tremayne, to 31st Dec. 1846.
 27 15 7

 Cornwall Parochial Free School.
 7 0 0

 Remitted for Books for the Depository ... 349 18 4

£470 12 1 The Standing Committee ordered that the Treasurer be authorised to pay the following accounts:— Messrs. Strachan and Cameron sundry opi-

It was ordered-That His Excellency the Governor General be very respectfully solicited to become a Pa-

Certain recommendations of the Land Committee marked respectively in the Land Committee Minute Dook, Palia 52. A and B were approved.

W. H. RIPLEY, Secretary.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NIAGARA DISTRICT BRANCH OF THE CHURCH SOCIETY.

(From the Niagara Chronicle of the 12th February.) The adjourned Annual Meeting of the Niagara District Branch of the Diocesan Church Society, was held in St. Mark's Church, after Divine Service, on Monday

The Chair was taken by the Rev. Wm. Leeming, who opened the Meeting with the prayers of the Society, and after a very appropriate address called for the Report, which having been read, the several Resolutions were moved and seconded as follows:—

Moved by Col. Kingsmill, seconded by W. H. Dickson, Resolved 1 .- That the Report now read be adopted and

printed in the Church paper, for general information. Moved by the Rev. Dr. Lundy, seconded by the Rev. Resolved 2.—That the Association desires to express its

grateful acknowledgments to the Giver of every good and per-fect gift for the measure of success which He has been pleased ouchsafe to its operations during the past year'; and deems it a solemn duty once more to record its conviction, that all human exertions, however high and holy the object to which they are directed, must prove ineffectual unless they be undertaken in a spirit of dependence on Almighty God, that "unless the Lord build the house, their labour is lost that build it. Moved by the Rev. G. M. Armstrong, seconded by J. W. O. Clark, Esq., and

Resolved 3 .- That whilst this Association would press upon every member of the Church the duty of giving freely to the great cause in which the Church Society is engaged, according as the Lord has prospered them; it would at the same time re-

Keefer, Esq., and

land, not only to supply the spiritual wants of Churchmen in their own happy land, but also to plant it, in all its fulness, in every quarter of the globe, should incite us in this highly favoured colony to emulate so bright an example, as far as in us lies, by supplying our destitute fellow Churchmen in this District with the ministrations of our pure and Apostolic Church. Of the Cornwall Parochial Committee of the Church So-

Resolved 5 .- That this Association desire to record their deep and lasting sense of obligation to the Venerable Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, for planting the Church in this Diocese by their Missionaries, extending aid owards building Churches, and making provision for the port of ten students preparing for the Holy Ministry.

Moved by Thos. McCormick, Esq., seconded by Jas. Boulton, Esq., and Resolved 6 .- That the thanks of this meeting are due and are hereby tendered to the Committee and Officers of this Dis-trict Branch Association, for their efficient services during the

past year. Moved by the Rev. Thos. Creen, seconded by C. L. Hall, Esq., and Resolved 7 .- That the same members of the Committee, the

Rev. T. B. Fuller, as Secretary, and Henry Mittleberger, Esq., as Treasurer, be re-appointed for the ensuing year. Moved by A. C. Hamilton, Esq., seconded by J. G. Stevenson, Esq.

That the Chairman do now leave the Chair, to be taken by the Rector of the Parish, and Resolved 8 .- That the thanks of this meeting be given to the Chairman for his able conduct in the Chair.

The Meeting, which was very large and respectable, listened with the greatest attention and interest to the able and eloquent addresses which the occasion called

The Meeting was closed at a late hour, after a feeling

MR. CHAIRMAN: - The lapse of time which has taken ano ther year from the sum of our lives, has also brought about another of these most interesting Church Meetings, judiciously, I think, appointed at the beginning of the new year, when all our best feelings are upon us, when we especially hail the "small sweet courtesies of life," interchanging feelings of kindness and charite, feelings of kindness and charity, forgiving others as we hope to be ourselves forgiver Gazeteer, who is now treelling in the Western part of us here, and what is of vast greater importance, how it is likely to stand with us hereafter. The Meeting of the Clergy and a period also when we feel called upon to see how it stands with the Province, is empowered to receive the names of new Laity on such an occasion, holding "sweet counsel," together on those all important matters, is assuredly a sublime sight and believe me that in proportion as I recognize the utter inferioriof temporal when compared with spiritual concerns, so do I cel self-abasement in the consciousness of my inability to add s it were "one cubit to the stature" of this Report, the adoption of which I have the honour to move—a report which has been prepared with that talent, perspicuity, care and truthfulwhich our Rev. and respected Secretary has on so many similar occasions already, distinguished himself. I do however perceive a difference, and that is, that it comes before us this evening,

" Aucto Splendore."

Grieved, however, must our Secretary's mind have been, that while triumphantly reporting the pious contributions of so maske the humiliating remark that there are many of its Members who give "little or nothing" to this valued Institution.

These are words of deeper note than the "wail above the dead," and devo for dead in trespasses and sin must that heart be, which closes itself against the spiritual wants of its fellow sinner,

Whoever takes the trouble to glance at the affairs of the Episcopal Church in this Province will at once perceive, that we of this generation have not thrown our "lines in pleasant places" the Patrimony of the Church, granted by a benincent Monarch, divided and sub-divided, till literally its substance has evapobehind." We have also lived to see our infant Church in Canada declared of age, and consequently reminded, though in the kindest and most affectionate terms, by our beneficent patrons at home, that we should now take into our hands the divided and sub-divided, till literally its substance has evapocharge of our own affairs. We have seen friends going out charge of our own analys. We have seen themes going out from amongst us, joining our opponents and entering the very entrenchments to attack our citadel,—"persecuted though not forsaken," our position then at Patres Patrice, Custodes Eccleentrenchments to attack our citadel,—"persecuted though not forsaken," our position then at Patres Patriæ, Custodes Ecclesiæ is one of the deepest responsibility, answerable as we are to this generation for the maintenance of our Church; yes, and to posterity, that they should receive a strong wall of defence in the System of Policy about to be bequeathed to them. In this trying difficulty, have we appeared in vain to Him who gives more than we ask, and certainly more than we deserve? Hill, the sum of 16s. 9\frac{1}{2}d., collections in Chinguacousy and Gore of Toronto, on behalf of the Widows and Orgives more than we ask, and certainly more than we deserve? | twenty pounds.

eccived by generation yet unborn with the grateful acknow-

"Deus nobis hæc otea fecit."

But there appears a strange delusion to exist amongst a large portion of Churchmen, that, forsooth, because we belong to the Established Church of England, and profess the same faith as that illustrious Queen, upon whose extensive Empire the sun never sets—that by reason of this, some unseen agency is to interpose, or some miracle is to be wrought, by which this Institution is to be supported; but, Sir, the days of miracles are past, we must unfold the arms of slumber, and "be up and doing," or we shall sleep the sleep of death. As well truly might we expect that the stupendous cataract in our vicinity should continue to flow on, discharging its vast waters into the abyss below, astonishing men, and causing even Infidels to look from "Nature up to Nature's God," if the tributary stream that supply it were dried up, as to suppose that this Institution could afford those "who bunger and thirst after righteousness" with the ministrations of the Gospel, unless enabled so to do

by the beneficent and charitable.

You have happily alluded, Mr. Chairman, in your opening address, to the advance which commerce, agriculture, and the arts and sciences are making in this age, and have feelingly pressed it as an argument calling for our exertions to extend the Kingdom of God on earth, keeping pace with these improvements. And, Sir, I would take leave to ask, while we touch the Electric Wires which seem to vibrate to the speculating sympathies of our neighbours, do we call those wonderful means to our assistance, to send with lightning speed to our more distant, but dearer friends, the "glad tidings of great joy," that we are not forgetful of our Zion—that we are building her upon a Rock, with adamantine buttresses, so that when the winds blow and the waters roar we need not fear the fall thereof!—that we are fostering, encouraging, and increasing the Ministers of the "Messenger of Peace"—that we regard those labourers working in the Lord's Vineyard as possessing more usefulness than the lauded agriculturalist who can produce two usefulness than the lauded agriculturalist who can produce two blades of grass where only one grew before—that we seek their consolation when affliction comes, and who presumes to say that the "wave of sorrow shall not dash its foam at his feet?" Visit the domestic hearth of your friend this week, you find it peace and joy: return the following and you find that the "fell destroyer" has converted it into a house of mourning. In fine, that we are thinking of the great spiritual destitution of so many of our brethers in wear of resorted each later. gratefully acknowledging the blessings and advantages vouch safed to us, we are one and all determined to plant two Missionaries where only one was planted before.

I have spoken of tributary streams, and amongst them to an an humble Pensioner, who had commuted his Pension, but to whom, upon my representation of his wants, the Government restored 4d. per diem. This faithful servant of Christ, from the hour he found himself in possession of this or Crist, from the hour he found himself in possession of this unexpected income, which was somewhat increased by the kindness of a friend, feeling, poor man, that he was himself but the "poor Pensioner on the bounty of an hour," put by as a Thanks Offering, one penny per diem for a year, and banded the amount to me, for that Church of which you will I am sure all allow he has proved himself a worthy Member—the interest of this sum (£1 10s. 5d.) for which I now hand in a check will (may we not hope) he amply raid from the Trassury of Heaven we not hope) be amply paid from the Treasury of Heaven.

Again, amongst the tributary streams we find a class of men, who, receiving moderately, yet "have freely given." The brave are always generous—a character which the Soldiers in this Garrison by their contributions to this Society have fully sustained. These fine fellows, mindful of the wants of others, in which perchance may be included some of their old comrades in Arms, whose lot may be cast in remote Sections of this Province, where the Church Bell is never heard, and where possi-bly the cheering voice of the Minister seldom enlivens their

dreary retirement, have come forward with no sparing hand,—
"Verily they also shall have their reward."

I feel that I have taken up to much of the time of this meeting; but again—amongst the tributary streams, I cannot deny myself the pleasure of recognizing the women of this district, who have assisted to prevent the Lamp of the Word of God burning with a dim and feeble light.—Woman!

"When care and anguish wring the brow, A ministering angel thou." I love the epithet woman-it was woman who washed our

Saviour's feet with her tears, it was woman who wiped them with her hair, kissed them and anointed them, emblematic of the sympathy and care which the Church even in these degenerate times receives at the hands of woman.

In conclusion, if we wish to strengthen the bonds that unite

ese colonies to Great Britain-if we wish to check the tide of infidelity over-spreading the land—if we wish to see our children brought up in the nurture and admonition of the Lord. our sons "flourishing as the green bay tree," and our daughters
"like the polished corners of the temple"—if we wish to use as much needed as their contributions; that the work in which the Society is engaged is mainly a spiritual work, and the language of our Governor General) to possess the conscithat, consequently, the grace of God's Holy Spirit, promised in ousness of having "contributed to the happiness and well-being of our fellow men,"—if we wish to deserve that," blessed immortality," so beautifully pressed upon our consideration yes-Moved by the Rev. T. B. Fuller, seconded by George terday from that pulpit, and deserve the blessing contained in the promise. "Lo! I will be with you always, even to the end of the world;"—then let us warriors, fighting under the Great Captain of our Salvation, with the motto "In hoc Signo Vinces," on our standard rally round "The Drocesan CHURCH SOCIETY."

REPORT

eting, reo. 1847. The Committee of the Cornwall Parochial Branch of

the Diocesan Church Society, desire to submit to the Members of the said branch the following brief Report of the operations of the Committee, since the last Annual The usual meeting of our Parochial Branch has been

purposely delayed, in order that it might be held at the same time and place with the Annual Meeting of the Eastern District Branch of the Diocesan Church Society. Your Committee felt persuaded, that the benevolent and important objects of the Church Society require only to be more generally known to be more fully appreciated be more generally known, to be more fully appreciated—and therefore they gladly availed themselves of the opportunity thus afforded, of holding both these meetings at the same time: for they reasonably hoped, that by the conjunction of two such meetings, a greater number of the congregation would be induced to attend, and thus the information usually imparted at these meetings would be communicated to a greater number of the Parishion-The operations of this Committee being necessarily of

a limited nature owing as well to the narrow sphere of

its influence as to the small amount of means at his dis-

posal, the Report cannot be expected to exhibit features of general interest, yet as a brief record of the receipts and expenditures and of the present state and condition of your own Parochial Association, it must possess a local and particular interest to those who are subscribers to its funds. They must naturally feel some interest in the welfare of an Institution to which they have been indumake some remarks upon various objects connected with this Branch such as the Schools, Library, Depository, &c. THE SCHOOLS .- The two Parochial Schools have long been an object of great interest in connection with this parish. Owing to the great number of schools in the town during the last year, the attendance has not been as large as in former years, but the number has of late starge as in total plants and they are now in a flourishing ondition. In addition to the usual branches of a common English education, religious instruction is also imparted to the children, who are thus brought up " in the surture and fear of the Lord," and they who consider how important it is that the rising generation should be early instructed in the ways of righteousness, will at once ciate the value and importance of these schools.-Of the Annual Subscriptions the sum of £12 12s. 6d. was especially devoted by the subscribers themselves to the support of these valuable nurseries of the young. Committee would, however, remark, that a much larger appropriation is still required to meet the deficiency of the Teachers' salaries. They would therefore recom-mend that the surplus funds that may remain in the Treasurer's hands, after satisfying all prior claims may

be devoted to this object.

The Sunday Schools both here and in the country have also been materially aided from the funds of this Society. From this source has been procured Books for instruction, and prizes for the encouragement and reward of the

The Library is another object of special interest. It contains many valuable books, some entirely religious and devotional; others combine rational amusement with instruction, while all are designed to impart some useful information or to inculcate sound religious principles in accordance with the teaching of our holy Mother Church. Every subscriber of five shillings or upwards to the Church Society is entitled to the use of the Library, free of this generation have not thrown our "lines in pleasant places" as regards its temporalities, for we have unfortunately witnessed the Patrimony of the Church, granted by a benificent Monarch, divided and sub-divided, till literally its exhibitors, for no other charge. Parents onght therefore to contribute to the funds of this Society, if for no other object the funds of this Society, if for no other object to the funds of this Society, if for no other object to the funds of this Society is entitled to the use of the Library, free days of the Church granted by a benificent Monarch, divided and sub-divided, till literally its entitled to the use of the Library, free days of the Church granted by a benificent Monarch, divided and sub-divided, till literally its entitled to the use of the Library, free days of the Church granted by a benificent Monarch, divided and sub-divided, till literally its entitled to the use of the Library, free days of the Church granted by a benificent Monarch, divided and sub-divided, till literally its entitled to the use of the Library, free days of the Church granted by a benificent Monarch, divided and sub-divided and sub-divided and sub-divided and sub-divided and sub-divided to the use of the Library, free days of the Church granted by a benificent Monarch, divided and sub-divided and sub-divided and sub-divided to the use of the Library free days of the Church granted by a benificent Monarch, divided and sub-divided to the use of the Library free days of the Church granted by a benificent Monarch, divided and sub-divided and sub-divided to the use of the Library free days of the Church granted by a benificent Monarch granted by a ben the Patrimony of the Church, granted by a benificent Monarch, ute to the funds of this Society, if for no other object, at

sales from the Depository amounted to £6 17s. 5½d.— There was issued 10 Bibles, 12 Testaments, 20 Prayer Books, 3 Hymn Books, 2 other Bound Books and many

commend its being appropriated in aid of the schools. It

The total sum of subscriptions received since the last Report amounts to £48 3s. 9d. under the following heads, Annual Subscriptions to General Fund for

To this amount add residue of Sacramental Rector for Books...

Three Special Collections during the year for Missions, Students, and Widows and Or-

phans of Clergy, amounting to..... 24 10

Do Girls School......1846.....

In addition to this sum, your Committee have very great satisfaction in announcing a grant of 200 acres of land in the Lower Province for the Special use of this Church. This liberal grant was made by Mrs. Scott, the senior member of a family to whose liberality this church and Parish is largely indebted.

Your Committee congratulate the Members that the list of subscriptions also exhibits an increase over that of last year. The increase indeed is but small being only £2 3s. 1½d., a small sum truly—much smaller than it ought to be; and yet, small as it is, it is encouraging as an evidence that the interest felt in the cause of this society is at least not declining. ciety is at least not declining. Your Committee regret that they can only use such qualified language instead of the exulting strains of thanksgiving which it would be their delight to utter if they could witness in all the members of the congregation a more ardent desire to advance to the utmost of their ability, the prosperity of the Church and the institutions which are so closely identified with that prosperity. Happy will it be for our Zion when all her members shall manifest a more lively interest in her welfare and shall feel it a matter of conscience to devote appually to the glove of Grabal based of his

rer westare and shall feel it a matter of conscience to devote annually to the glory of God and the good of his Church, a portion of their substance, in proportion to the measure which God bestows upon them.

Your Committee conclude with the expression of a heartfelt wish, that each successive Report may yearly exhibit more and more cheering indications, that the flame of Christian charity burns brightly in all your breasts; that you love your Church with a pure and fervid love, and that you manifest that love by an increased vid love, and that you manifest that love by an increased zeal in her behalf and an increased spirit of piety towards God, and benevolence towards your follow men. May God, and benevolence towards your fellow men. May the cause of this Society prosper in your hands, and may God incline all your hearts to render to it a cheerful and a liberal support.—To Him be ascribed all the Glory, through Jesus Christ our Lord. All which is respectful-

HENRY PATTON, Chairman.

DIOCESE OF QUEBEC.

CONFIRMATION.—The Lord Bishop of Montreal held a Confirmation at Val Cartier, on Sunday the 14th instant, when sixteen persons renewed their baptismal vows. His Lordship, after the administration of the rite, addressed the Candidates in a most impressive manner, from Ps. lxxi., verses 16 and 17.

IXXI., verses 16 and 17.

INCORPORATED CHURCH SOCIETY.—The Sermons on behalf of the general fund of this Society, which had been deferred from Quinquagesima Sunday on account of the then pressing demands for contributions towards the relief of the sufferers from famine, were preached in this parish last Sunday, at the Cathedral, where the collection of the sufference of the collection of the sufference of the collection of the sufference of amounted to £55, and a few coins over, at St. Peter's Chapel, where £3 6s. 1½d. were collected, and at All Saints Chapel in the evening, where the sum of £3 was contributed.

A Subscriber of the Mercury, in last Saturday's number, suggests the propriety of appointing a salaried Evening Lecturer at the Cathedral. It may be as well to remark, that measures are in progress for appointing an additional Clergyman to assist in the duties of this parish, and to officiate in the Cathedral.

In detailing the number of places of worship shortly to be erected in Quebec, we omitted to state that St. Matthew's or the Free Changle in the hyperical St.

thew's or the Free Chapel, in the burying ground, St. John Suburbs, will be re-built this summer. Subscription lists in side of its line in the summer. tion lists, in aid of its re-edification, are now in circula-

NEW BRUNSWICK.

ORDINATION .- At the Cathedral Church, Fredericton, ORDINATION.—At the Cathedral Church, Frederiction on Sunday last, 28th ult., by the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, Messrs. R. D. Palmer, A.B., and W. Jaffery, Stadents in Divinity at King's College, Frederiction, Mecchine and P. M. Stadents in Change and M. Stadents in Change and M. Stadents in Divinity at King's College, Frederiction, McChange and P. M. Stadents in Change and M. St vern, A.B., Missionary at the Tobique; Rev. Robertson, Missionary at Lancaster; Rev. H. W. Tippett, urate at St. Stephen's, and Rev. A. V. Stuart, Missionary at Stanley, were admitted to the Holy Order of the Priest hood.—The Candidates were presented by the Venerable the Archdeacon.—The Rev. F. Coster and the E. J. Roberts tools are the control of the co berts, took part in the services of the day,—His Lordship preached a very eloquent and faithful sermon from Matthew xxviii. 20: "Lo! I am with you always even unto the end of the world, Amen."—The Rev. R. D. Palmer, the end of the world, Amen."—The Rev. R. D. Palmer, we understand, has had the Mission of Springfield assignment of St. ed to him; and Rev. W. Jaffery, that of the Parish of St. Mary's .- St. John N. B. Chronicle March 5.

Arrival of the Hibernia.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

The Steamer Hibernia arrived at Boston, on Saturday, the 20th March, at 45 minutes past 3 o'clock. NEW YORK MARKETS.

Saturday, 20th March, 8 o'clock, P.M. FLOUR on the spot at 6D. 87½c. @ 7D. Sales 2000 bbls., of which 1000 bbls. are for shipment at 6D. 97c.

MEAL lower. Sales 2000 bbls. at 4D. 75c. @ 4D. 81½c.

lesire for privileges to be taken up to the steamer, at 2 to 3c-per bushel over current rates. Sales 60,000 bushels to arrive May, at 85c. @ 86c. on the spot. 88c. @ 90c. for Yellow. in the afternoon there was quite an excitement, and 50 to 10,000 bushels reported sold at full prices—part privileges.

CORN was firm and active; and at the close there was a large

Other grain inactive. OATS 43c. @ 44c. for river, RYE, 85c. offered, to arrive. Some little excitement in PORK, but not much. Old is minally 14D. 25c. @ 12D. 25c. A sale of 1000 bbls. new

20,000 lbs. cold, at 8c. ASHES as before.

Sales 300 hogsheads New Orleans Sugar at 7c. @ 75c. GROCERIES generally firm. FREIGHTS are very firm.

EXCHANGES are rather more active. There is a general belief that the Halifax Express was in this morning; and the anxiety to buy Corn is considered as sustaining the supposition. I disbelieve it. I disbelieve it.

> BUFFALO MARKETS. Buffalo, March 20, 1847,

Operations of the market to day were to a considerable xtent. Sales of 2000 bbls. Western FLOUR, to arrive, were ade at 4d. 75c., embracing 300 bbls. Ohio; 1000 Fayo Mile Michigan; 500 bbls. Manchester, and 600 other Michigan; 500 bbls. Buffalo City Mills, at 5d., and 500 bbls. mixed Western in store, at 4d. 75e. WHEAT remains without change, with but little demand.

PROVISIONS down.

The news by the Hibernia reached New York about six o'clock on Saturday evening; the following were quotations per

WHEAT per 70 lbs. United States Red, 10s. @ 11s. 2d.; White, 11s. 3d. @ 11s. 9d.; Indian Corn, 480 lbs. 68s. @ 72s.; Indian Meal., per 196 lbs., 33s. @ 34s.; Flour, 196

or the nature of the decision in parliament had received the confidence of holders and calmed the fears of buyers. Towards the middle of the last month, renewed confidence was observed, and purchasers came forward from Ireland to purchase heavily; sequence, since the upward movement again commence there has been an advance of 4d. @ 6d. per 70 lbs, and since on flour of about 3s. 6d. per barrel.

OATS AND OATMEAL remain steady, but do not sell freely: The Church Society met on Thursday, 4th March, 847.

The Lord Bishop in the chair.

After the customary prayers, the minutes of the last neeting were read.

The Treasurer laid a statement of his acounts on the The Treasurer laid a statement of the Sacramental collections has usually been able, shewing a balance of £563 15s. 4d.

As there is at present, unfortunately, no Travelling Missionary in the employment of the Eastern District Branch of the Church Society, the usual annual appropriation of £10 is not recommended to be made. The devoted to that object, but as it is not this year required able, shewing a balance of £563 15s. 4d.

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urgency than might have been expected. Various rumours and opinions are affort as to the probable supply of bread stuffs, which we can procure during the present season of famine and

From the most recent intelligence received from America We believe that there is good cause to expect that, with the opening of the canals and rivers in that country, in the course of the spring, we shall have enormous shipments of all sorts of provisions; and that consequently large supplies of all sorts will reach the kingdom. During the last eight or ten days the receipts of coeipts of corn, &c. have been light, and this, added to the conance of considerable exports to Ireland, the market, within the last two days, has had a very firm aspect, and prices, which gave way in the early part of last week, have since returned, as regards wheat and flour, all they then lost. Indian Corn still ontinues in great requisition, and commands the high price of 69s. @ 72s. per quarter for white; other kinds of corn are It is much to be deplored that the poor man's food rules relatively much higher than that of the more wealthy. A stock of American flour in this port was taken at the end of pary, and is computed at something under 400,000 bbls. and 69,000 quarters of wheat.

FURTHER PARTICULARS. WEDNESDAY EVENING'S REPORT.

The famine and suffering still continues in Ireland. In England, Irish affairs continue to absorb attention in the parliament. Lord George Bentinck submitted a proposition xpending sixteen millions on railways in that cour was rejected by a large majority. About a million sterling per mouth was drawn from the national treasury on account of Ireland. It is anticipated that there will be a large emigration to America in the spring. The English papers state that every farmer in Limerick county, who can muster £20 or even £10, coming over in the spring
It is stated that the Great Britain is now secure in Dun

Out of 600,000 persons who made the last pilgrimage eca, not fewer than 20,000 have died of the cholera.

The price of bread in Paris has again been raised two cen-lines the killogramme, or about $\frac{3}{4}$ d. on the four pound loaf, The Scottish farmers are substituting beans and turnips on the land bitherto employed for potatoes. A large quantity of potatoes for seed have been imported into London.

MR. O'CONNELL IT IS SAID IS DYING. The state of his health prevents his removal to Ireland. His confessor, Dr. Miley, left Dublin by express to attend him in London, where he now

chest and dropsy in the legs—fatal symptoms ever at his time MEXICO.

There was a rumour in New Orleans, that Matamoras had been taken by the Mexicans, but the story was not ited. Pretty certain advices had been received at Camargo, te capture of Colonel Morgan's command. The public pro-Perty and stores on the Rio Grande, and the Brazos; Matan and Camargo, it is said amount to six or seven million dol-Max, besides an immense quantity and for the protection of this there are probably only from 1500 to 1800 men, scattered in detachments, the strongest of which does not exceed 700.

New Orleans papers to the 16th instant, however, have been that Gen. Taylor has fallen back on Ricionda pass, and is in a very critical position.

A very large portion of men being between him and M.

tween him and Monterey.

Corron.—There has been some revival in the demand from the trade, with considerable inquiry for export and on speculation, and the prices generally have been in favour of holders.—The markets have quietly, and no change can be done on the markets. arkets, however, doze quietly, and no change can be in quotations of the last week of February 22d to March The proceedings during this period have been rather active than for some time past. Total sales are about for export. There is not the least change in prices since 20th altimo, so that the quotations then current remain unaltered. ultimo, so that the quotations then current remain unaltered.

Common fair bowed Georgia, 6\(\frac{3}{8}\) @ 7\(\frac{3}{4}\); Mobile, 6\(\frac{3}{4}\) @ 7;

New Orleans, 7\(\frac{1}{4}\).

> Rochester Commercial Advertiser Extra, March 22nd, Eight o'alock, P. M. By Telegraph from Albany.

DISASTROUS WAR NEWS! TWO GREAT BATTLES.

An arrival at New-Orleans brings rumours of two bloody attles between General Taylor and Santa Anna. General Taylor, while at Agua Nueva, with 5,000 men, was attacked by 20,000 Mexicans, on the 22nd February. Finding he could bloody and a desperate fight took place, in which he sustained great loss. and fell back to Raconada, where a terrific battle was fought. is said that the loss of the Americans is 2,000, and the can loss over 4,000. It is stated also that Marina had captured General Taylor's supplies and killed McCulloch's The Mexicans bave possession of the whole Rio This news was believed at New Orleans, and has been con-firmed by firmed by later advices. Fifty or sixty vessels left Lobas 1s for Vera Cruz! The bombardment was to commence on the

MEXICO.

seizure of its property, Santa Anna had yielded to the demands of the hierarchy, and the clergy proposed a loan of 450,000 dolls, per month to the government. Such is a brief summary of the news. We now give the details in the order of their occurrence. currence since the latest date of our previous advices. The church continued its zealous resistance to the law of confisca tion; the protest of the Archbishop's Chapter was followed by sts from the various states, concluding with an energetic and denunciatory remonstrance from the Bishop of Michaean.

Many of these were forwarded to Santa Anna, who returned
them to the same and the same a had produced universal discontent; he regrets that the people should give him the repute of being the author of that on the authority of a private and confidential letter to a followed their mission. There is a report in town on the authority of a private and confidential letter to a followed their mission. There is a report in town on the authority of a private and confidential letter to a followed their mission. There is a report in town on the authority of a private and confidential letter to a followed their mission. There is a report in town on the authority of a private and confidential letter to a followed their mission. ion put upon it; no one can say that his suggestions we believe this is untrue.

There is another report in town, which we have heard on the law; and if there are other plans of obtainies, and who wish to overthrow the measure because they beit was understood they were prepared to advance until peace had

Colonial.

MR. SULLIVAN'S LECTURE. - The Hon, R. B. Sullivan, delivered a very excellent and interesting lecture on Emigration, on Friday evening last, in the Mechanics' Institute, here. We hope it will be published and widely circulated, not only in this colony, but in the British Isles. Its circulation would be of use here, but incalculably greater advantage would flow its free and general dispersion throughout Great Britain d Ireland. The subject was treated practically, in a way ich we should like our statesmen at the head of affairs in England to view it; and if acted upon in a similar spirit, we should ine and distress in the mother country, and of colonial prosperity, and relief at home from pauperism oppression from over-population, from whatever causes prosupport in comfort every able-bodied man, with his who may choose to emigrate from Great Britain and if they will only content themselves to cultivate a prolife soil, and enjoy the fruits of their labour. Without exaggeration, all the poor at home, if transported hither, would, under judicious management, be lairds, instead of paupers, in a year or transported the empire, instead -contributing to the support of the empi Poverishing her resources, as at present. We hope our men and rulers will learn wisdom while they yet have the opportunity, and improve the domain at their combe to leave that the leave an may be published, and widely circulated. The attendance on the occasion was very large, among whom we observed, besides the Desides the members of the Institute, several ladies and gentlemen of distinction, who honoured the able and patriotic lecturer with their presence.—Colonist.

Annual Report of Common Schools in the City of Toronto, for the year 1846, to the County (of York) Superintendent. I, George A. Barber, Superintendent of Common Schools in he City of Toronto, in the Home District, of Canada West, in certify the Act 7th Victoria, chap. 29, do hereby report and sertify that the Act 7th Victoria, chap. that the number of School Districts in the city for the 1845 is fifteen, and one of said districts, viz., No. 8, is districts. ato two parts, to wit, for a Protestant School and a Ro-

orther report that the whole of these districts and parts of lets have duly sent in their annual reports, and the accom-ying tabular statement is a correct abstract from these re-

I further report that in order to supersede what experience oved to be the inconvenient practice of the teacher taking fere his own school census as the authority on which the and has to be divided among the several Teachers, and to arrive at as equitable a conclusion as possible with the distribution of said fund, I suggested to the seveof admitted accuracy and impartiality. The greater the districts have had their School population estimated to adopt the other mode. But as I cannot reconcile the diswith the numbers of last year, as taken from the Assessors' P.M.: we understand it to be the intention to continue running her daily in the same way for the present. The Admiral

into fifteen School Districts, I am prevented, until I can make has been running on this route all the winter, with the excep further inquiries into this disparity, from reporting either the aggregate School population of the City, or School population of the Districts separately from those sources—I however report that the aggregate School population of the city for 1846, as shown by the Assessors' Books, is 4450; viz., males 1994, and females 2456, between the ages of 5 and 16.

1994, and females 2456, between the ages of 5 and 16. I further report, with regard to the sum of £144 19s. $10\frac{1}{2}d$., a balance remaining in my hands at the date of last report, that I have since then paid the whole of said amount to certain Teachers of the year 1844, as per orders in their favour from

I further report, with regard to the sum of £98 12s. 6d., also a balance remaining in my hands at the date of last report, for reasons then set forth, on account of School District No. 7, for the year 1845, that the whole of said amount has since then been paid to the teachers of the Protestant and Roman Catholic Schools of said District for that year, as per order in their fayour from Trustees.

I further report and certify, that the whole amount of public money received from the County Superintendent, for the year ending December 31st, 1846, is £473 17s. currency—also the amount received during the same year from the Chamberlain of the city is the likesum of £973 17s. c'y—making altogether the total sum of £647 14s. currency as the aggregate School Fund of the city for the year 1846.

And I further report that I have paid out the whole of said amount, as particularly set forth in the accompanying abstract
—and that at this date there remains no balance whatever of School money in my hands. Given under my hand at Toronto, this first day of January,

(Signed) G. A. BARBER, [E. and O. excepted.]
To Hamilton Hunter, Esq.,
Supt. Com. Schools, County of York.

The Honourable the Inspector-General arrived in town londay last from the seat of Government.—Herald.

THE NAVIGATION LAWS.—The correspondence which we give below is important. It appears that the Board of Trade have applied to the Provincial Government to know whether the suspension of the Navigation Laws now in force in England can be extended to Canada, so that foreign vessels can come up to the port of Montreal to take in bread-stuffs. The answer is that the Local Government has no power to interfere. The opinion given is that of Mr. Attorney General Smith, but Mr. Cayley adds that any vessel which might attempt this infraction of the law could be seized, and that the Local Covernment could not interfere with the ordinary course of the legal tribunal before which the case would be brought.

Office of the Board of Trade. (Copy.) Montreal, March, 8, 1847. Sir,—I am directed by the President of the Board of Trade o enquire whether, under the operation of an Act passed during to enquire whether, under the operation of an Acs passed unity the present Session of the Imperial Parliament, suspending the Navigation Laws in relation to the importation of Corn into the United Kingdom, foreign vessels will be permitted to ascend the St. Lawrence to the Port of Montreal for the purpose of taking on board cargoes of the bread-stuffs specified in the

I have the honour to be, Sir, Your most obedient humble servant, FREDERICK A. WILLSON,

The Hon. W. CAYLEY, M.P.P., Inspector General.

Mr. Willson presents his compliments to the Hon. W. Cayley, nd as the Merchants of Montreal are extremely anxious for amation on the point noticed in Mr. Willson's letter of the 8th instant, he begs to enquire when he may expect a reply

Office of the Board of Trade. Montreal, March 12, 1847.

Inspector General's Office, (Copy.)

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge your letters of the 8th and 12th instant, on the subject of foreign vessels entering the Port of Montreal and beg now to enclose the reply of the Hon. Attorney General Smith, to whom I had the honour of referring your enquiry.

I beg further to observe, that should a foreign vessel pass the

Port of Quebec, under the assumption that the Imperial Statute permitted it, it would be in the power of any competent officer to try the question of Law, either by seizing the vessel so passing the Port of Quebec, or by instituting proceedings for an infraction of the Law, and that the decision of the proper tribunal thereon could not be interfered with by the Local Government.

I have the honour to be, Sir, Your most obedient humble servant, WM. CAYLEY. Inspector General.

FRED. A. WILLSON, Esq.

Montreal, March 13, 1847. (Copy.) Sir,-In answer to your communication to me enclosing the on the 29th February, with troops and munitions of war pending in Great Britain the operation of the Navigation Laws, I have now to state, that the Provincial Authorities have no

power to extend, in any manner, the operation of that Law. If the Imperial Statute does not give the power to foreig Church Property. - The church had effectually resisted the vessels to trade to Montreal, the Provincial Government has

> JAS. SMITH. Attorney General. The Hon. the Inspector General. - Montreal Courie

MINISTERIAL RUMOURS .- It is known pretty positively to Congress, with selecter of considerable length. He says to protests have convinced him that the confiscation and produced arrivant length and produced arrivant length and produced arrivant length length. produced universal discontent; he regrets that the picture of the should give him the repute of being the author of that on the authority of a private and confidential letter to a followed their mission. There is a report in town that Mr.

who have endeavoured to make themselves his inexcusable eneleve it to wish to overthrow the measure necessary measure of the unitary of the Lower Council; that he is to resign the Speakership of the Lower Council; that he is to resign the Speakership of the Lower modify it of the wholly convinced of the utility of the law, to Purpose. Upon the reading of this letter, a bill was subto repeal the law, and to authorize the government to step of placing Sir Allan McNab in the ministry is vehemently teceive a loan of 450,000 dolls, per month from the clergy, which it was a loan of 450,000 dolls. Per month from the clergy, which staunch and influential of their parliamentary supporters. In fact we have been told, and we have reason to believe, that if this step be persisted in, some twelve or fourteen members of nservative party will at once withdraw their support from the ministry and it must fall to pieces. The next thing, of course, will be the accession to power of the Baldwin party; and, for ourselves, we say decidedly, that it is better to have the opposition in power, than a Conservative ministry, but which has not the unlimited confidence of the whole party .-

Montreal Courier. ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN TORONTO. - Having been "cabined ed," to our Editorial retreat during the whole of St. Patrick's day, we of course cannot say anything, of our own knowledge, as to the proceedings. But as we are not disposed to let the occasion pass by unnoticed, we borrow from our daily contemporaries the intelligence that the usual processions were made to and from Divine Service, and that the customary interchange of courtesies between the societies took place on their return to Macdonald's Hotel, from whence they started. think the St. Patrick's Society acted well and patriotically in not celebrating their anniversary by an extensive festive dinner at the time when their fellow-countrymen at home are very

many of them in a state of starvation .- Herald. We regret to learn that the loss of the West India Steamer Tweed is confirmed. The Tweed was last from the Havanna, and was wrecked off Campeachy on her way to Vera Cruz, Mexico. 29 passengers, and 42 of the crew were lost—29 passengers, and 50 of the crew were saved—but the papers do not give the names of those who were lost. The an property lost is estimated at over £200,000.—Ibid.

Gazette authorizes that on and after the 1st of Jane next, an alteration shall take place in the tolls levied on the Provincial roads as follows:—

For every private carriage drawn by two horses

For every stage or other 4 horse coach for passengers,..... 10 Every two horse wagon, for goods or passengers Every one do. Cart, truck, or other vehicle, for For every sleigh or winter vehicle, one horse For every extra horse or beast of draught,

quadruped not enumerated. Gate No. 5 on the Hamilton and Brantford road, and Gat No. 4 to be check gates, i. e. tolls paid at the gates to clear the to the opinion of our committee; and that the following genbridges, and on returning tolls paid at the bridges to clear the

Clergymen, Funerals, and people going to Church, free. Oards of trustees the expediency of taking the School Cenlkogether from the Assessors' Books, which present a

Gates on the same road within a less distance than 5 miles one
nas Furry, H. F. Boucher,
STAMARY OF SUNDRY SW from the other, in which case payment at the first will clear the second gate, and so on with every alternate gate similarly placed.

the navigation thereon being opened until the middle of next month.—Niagara Chronicle.

STORAGE. -- We observe that some of our western contemporaries complain that an undue exposure of flour takes place upon its transhipment here, from an alleged want of adequate storage, and that the consequence is a deterioration in the quality of the article. This complaint is almost wholly unfounded. Very little, if any flour is thus exposed here. The injury complained of, where it is produced, is caused by the mode of transport. The schooners on the lake carry a deckload of two and three tiers, and the barges for descending the ra-pids are loaded in like manner. If there is a prevalence of wet stormy weather, more or less damage to flour thus exposed is

That the storage in Kingston is ample, is proved by the fact that notwithstanding the large quantity of produce transported last season, our stores were not occupied to the extent of their We do not know how the case stands in Montreal. The storage there may also be ample, but it appears to us to be illy adapted to that quick handling and disposition of produce which is desirable. - News.

THE LATE ACTS OF INCENDIARISM IN THE COUNTY OF HASTINGS.—The Belleville Intelligencer informs us that several parties have been arrested, not so much on account of the last act of incendiarism towards Mr. A. H. Meyers, at the Trent as for previous ones,—and we learn that there is every reason to believe that information has been brought to light, which will, probably, lead to the detection of the parties who, for a long period has will, probably, lead to the detection of the parties wind, for a mage Arson their chief employment. We fully agree with our contemporary that this is not so much the affair of Mr. Meyers, as it is of the public, who by a common feeling of danger, are deeply interested in indeavouring to put a check to the diabolical practice of incendiarism. For as the Intelligencer truly observes nless some steps are taken to bring the guilty to justice, we must prepare the Country for these midnight attacks, of worse than assassins. A stop must at all hazards be put to this system of avenging our own supposed wrongs. We hold this to be a matter of far too great importance, to venture upon detailing facts; on the one side, is the public welfare, and the protection of individual property, on the other, the lives of persons accused of the worst of crimes, are at stake; we therefore offer no further comments on the past, but trust to a full investiga-tion of the whole, before a Court of Justice.

In addition to the foregoing we find very copious particulars of this transaction in the Kingston Whig of the 16th inst.,

"To make the matter fully comprehensible to the reader, it may be as well to mention, that A. H. Meyers, Esq., M. P. P. or the county of Northumberland, is an Attorney and Barrister, residing at the Trent, and although a gentlemen of highly honourable character and conduct, has nevertheless had the mis fortune to quarrel with a few of his bad neighbours; the consequence of which has been the destruction by fire, at various ntervals within the last two years, of no less than six dwelling nouses, four barns, one blacksmith's shop, and four out-houses all his own property, or the joint property of the heirs to the estate of the late Mr. Meyers, of the Trent. Nothwithstanding the utmost exertions were made to trace these acts of incendi rism to the guilty parties, and although the government offered a large reward for the discovery of the scoundrels, yet nothing was ever brought home to any one, with the exception of a man named Maybee, who keeps a Tavern at Frankford, eight miles above the mouth of the Trent. This man was tried at the Fall Assizes at Cobourg, but was acquitted; although the evidence

was deemed by many of a very satisfactory nature.

At the time when the last crime was committed, Mr. Sheriff Corbett (whose wife is one of the heirs of the late Mr. Meyers,) was staying on a visit to his friends in that neighbourhood; and having some official experience of criminals, immediately sent off to Kingston for a couple of active officers, who with himself were sworn in as special Constables for the Victoria District; and then acting upon some information Mr. Meyers had received, made a midnight visit to the house of the man Maybee, who had been tried and acquitted at Cobourg, and there captured eleven of the gang at one coup. Of these eleven persons, three of the least criminal, were at once received as Queen's evidence; and upon their testimony a series of villainous transactions were developed, the mere recital of which would horrify the rea-

Suffice it, that at their examination before Wm. Bowen and Wm. Kecheson, Esqrs., at Frankford, sufficient came out to warrant the committal fully for trial, for Arson, of Maybee and his wife, a man named Reeves, and a man named Ostram, all persons well to do, and of hitherto reputable standing. Four there, being young lads, and considered as having been misled by those who should have known better, were discharged with severe reprimands. These eight persons, with the three who turned Queen's evidence, make up the number eleven, who

turned Queen's evidence, make up the number electric were taken in Maybee's honse.

It is extremely fortunate that Mr. Meyers and his friends succeeded in thus apprehending this gang of ruffians, as they thereby prevented further acts of depredation projected. The villains had already planned to burn down, on the coming to the same estate, three Thursday, another house belonging to the same estate, three m the Trent; and not content with injuring Mr. Meyers, had also determined to hurt him, through his friends, by burning down the tavern of a Mr. Giraud, at Frankford, on th Thursday night, because the latter was supposed to be in the Meyers' interest. In Maybee's house, where the gang were taken, matches, turpentine and other combustibles were discovered in quantity sufficient to destroy a whole village. We regret to add, that although the chief criminals have been discovered and arrested, yet some other villains are still at large: and although Mr. Meyers has almost become a ruined man from the reckless destruction of so much valuable property; yet party feeling runs so high in his neighbourhood, as to render a conviction of these criminals a matter of some incertitude. It is therefore to be hoped, for the sake of justice, that the Court of Queen's Bench will change the venue to some other county

than Hastings or Northumberland." -- Herald. RESULTS OF DEMOCRACY - Nothing shows more pointedly the occasional workings of the vaunted constitution of our de-mocratic neighbours than the ridiculous termination of the giery means which an intriguing and tortuous mind could devise to obtain from Congress the power of appointing a Lieutenant-General, expressly to give that appointment to Mr. Benton. The legislative body looking upon this as being purely a factional move, refused. Mr. Polk then demanded the power of appointing any of the six Major-Generals to the com-mand without any regard to seniority. This was also refused. Mr. Benton, whose vanity seems to be of the most egregious description, very modestly demands not only the supren mand of the army, but full powers to negociate with the Mexicans. And because he cannot be gratified in these particulars, he will have nothing to do with the matter. Verily, his "exalted patriotism" is like the "patriotism" of the Nova Scotia Radicals. It is quite obvious that the safety of the States army of occupation, as Napoleon would have called it, depends on the unhappy want of organization of the Mexican forces, and not on the vaunted heroism "which is to be shewn" at Vera Cruz .- Patriot.

RELIEF FOR IRELAND AND THE HIGHLANDS OF SCOTLAND.

Port Maitland, 10th March, 1847.

To the Editor of the Niagara' Chronicle.

Dear Sir:—In accordance with a requisition signed by A. Farrell and W. J. Imlach, Esqs., a Public Meeting of the inhabitants of the Township of Dunn was held in Haldimand on Tuesday the 8th inst., for the purpose of making an effort on behalf of the starving population of Ireland and Scotland.— A. P. Farrell, E.q., was called to the chair, and Mr. H. Boucher chosen Secretary. The Chairman then addressed the Meeting, and brought to notice the awful accounts of destitution received from the above-mentioned places, and pointed out the urgent cuty of all to contribute to so laudable an undertaking.

The following resolutions were then carried:—
1st. Moved by W. J. Imlach, Esquire, seconded by Mr. J. That this Meeting deeply sympathises with the sufferings endured by their countrymen in Ireland and parts of Scotland, in consequence of the failure of their usual source of food.

2nd. Moved by W. B. Sheehan, Esq., seconded by Robert Spratt, Esq.,
That it becomes our duty no less to evince our gratitude to

3rd. Moved by George Docker, Esq., seconded by Henry

That for this purpose a subscription list be now opened, and that a committee be formed to call upon the inhabitants of this Township at their earliest convenience and collect the donations making a separate list of the sums contributed towards the relief of Ireland and Scotland, and continue their efforts as long as the occasion may require it; and that the committee be re shall deem necessary for the furtherance of the object of this meeting; and also, that a treasurer and a secretary be appointed, and that they be members of the Committee.
4th. Moved by Joseph Clarke, Esq., seconded by Thomas

Needham, Esq., That the sums collected be paid into the hands of the Treasurer appointed by this Meeting on or before the 15th of March and to be by him transmitted without delay to the Treasurer of the District Fund to be applied according to the wishes of the donors, and where no particular wishes are expressed, according tlemen be requested to act as committee-men:—A. P. Farrel, Esq., Treasurer, W. J. Imlach, Esq., Secretary, Rev. Adam Townley, Messrs. Francis Ramsay, Joseph Clarke, Oliver Burnham, Thomas Needham, N. Silverpipe, Geo. Docker, Jo-

SUMMARY OF SUNDRY SMALLER CONTRIBUTIONS.—Zorra, (for the Highlands) £53; Galt, (for the same purpose) £38 7s. 4d; Lloydtown, (Irish and Scotch) upwards of £40; with various contributions of provisions. Brantford, March 20 :-Ireland £205 12 5

Scotland 125 4 0 57 1 0

to Ward Collectors.... Principal, Teachers and Pupils of Upper Cana-63 11 3 Pupils of Miss Skirving's Seminary man Catholic Bishop of Toronto.....

10 2 6

13 3 9

0 18 . 13

73 2 10

Of Contributions to the Irish Relief Fund, received up to the

25th of March, 1847, inclusive.

Officers of the 81st Regt., Toronto...... Professors, Students and Domestics of King's
College, exclusive of other subscriptions paid

(Total for City of Toronto)£1770 0 11 Village of Weston on Humber and vicinity, by Gatchell, Esq....
Township of Orillia, Simcoe District, by Thos.

Dallas, Esq...

Township of York, Home District, by Colonel

Township of York, Home District, by Colonel

Township of York, Home District, by Colonel 9 5 0 Thorne and Messrs. Neale, Davis, Lawrence, 94 18 14 Village of Stratford, Huron District, by J. C. W. Daly, Esq., and A. J. Mickle, Treasurer Pupils of Mrs. Ross's Seminary, Goderich..... Village of Sharon, East Gwillimbury, by Mr.

25 0 0 wnship of Vaughau, Home District, by R. Bywater, Treasurer, and others, including the liberal contribution of £50 from W.

Patterson, Esq.

Township of Markham, being additional sub-

Episcopal Church

Village of Yorkville, by Mr. Williamson......

Contributions collected by the Rev. R. Boyle,

Primitive Methodist Minister, King

Contribution of a Sabbath School, Whitchurch,

by J. Hartman, Esq. portion of a collection in St. Paul's Church, Woodstock, Brock District, by Rev. W. snip, by Rev. John Tawse, Presbyterian

22 13 8 Village of Lindsey, Township of Ops, Colborne ford, Treasurer ... Township of East Gwillimbury, Home District,

trict, by Thomas McConchy, Esq., Trea-Holland Landing, Simcoe District, by W. A. 62 10 0 Rev. F. L. Osler, M.A. .. 81 4 5 Township of Pickering, Home District, by Fran-

49 19 101 Township of Whitby, Home District, by J. B. 103 13 3

G. Gordon, Esq., being three-fourths of £103, raised in behalf of Scotland and Ire-Palermo, Gore District, through Jas. Brown,

Hibbert, Huron District, by Geo. Gouinlock, Treasurer Reachville and vicinity, Brock District, by Chas. 24 5 10 Coleman and Alex. Laidlaw, Treasurer

JAMES S. HOWARD, Treasurer I. R. Fund.

25th March, is £2,353. 1s. 01d. JOHN CAMERON, Treasurer. We understand that the Irish Relief Committee of this city have sent two gentlemen to purchase £2,000 worth of flour at Buffalo, to be shipped forthwith, via Boston or New York, through the British Consul, as it can be bought more cheaply and transmitted more speedily in that way. They have also

passed a resolution recommending to other committees in different parts of the Province the sending to Ireland at once, and without waiting for the opening of the navigation, the do-nations received, which can be done in produce in the above mocratic neighbours than the ridiculous termination of the gi-gantic efforts of the President to have his friend Mr. Benton appointed to the command of "the army." Mr. Polk used most certainly no time should be lost .- Patriot. GALT. There appears no relaxation whatever in this neighbor

rhood in the great and merciful effort now making to reliev the distress among our brethren in the old world. A consider able addition to the fund has been made during the week, a may be seen in the following summary, and measures are in progress which will yet add considerably to its amount. Amount formerly advertized£328 16 41 Associate Presbyterian Church, Galt, additional

Doon Mills Subscription List, by A. Ferrie, Esq., 30 4 3 Contributions in Galt School, by Mr. McLean, £369 4 8

Besides the above, the Free Church, in this village, have ontributed the large sum of £37 10s. which has been remitted direct for relief of the Highlanders.

The former collection in the Associate Presbyterian Church

this village, of £12 10s. has received an addition of £7 1s. 4d. being sums contributed by members of the congregation who were prevented, by the inelemency of the weather, on the day first set apart for the contributions, from attending the In Beverly the inhabitants are stirring in the same good

cause. A meeting was held last week at Barlow's tayern, at which it was resolved that the Trustres of each School District should wait on the inhabitants and solicit their subscriptions; and the resolution is now being carried out, it is said, very suc-

At Doon Mills a very handsome sum has been raised. Our readers will perceive that among the list of subscribers inserted in another column, a great proportion of the names are those of Germans. This gives the lie to the absurd imputation thrown upon our German neighbours by one of themselves, that there was any disinclination to assist in the present generous move-

At Preston a public meeting will be held to-morrow, from which we trust to record a liberal result in our next.

The children at Mr. McLean's school, in this village, voluntarily clubbed their little purses on Monday, and raised upwards of eleven dollars which they presented to the general

At Berlin, in defiance of the counsel of their slanderers, the German population have raised the handsome sum of £42; Preparatory Form...... and the Tee-totallers, to rescue themselves from the odium College Forms brought on them by the language of one of their number, have raised among themselves the sum of 60 dollars .- Galt Re-After the foregoing resolutions were passed, Mr. Farrell left

the chair, and the thanks of the Meeting were tendered to him for his conduct as Chairman.

A subscription list was immediately opened, but in consequence of the inclemency of the weather the Meeeting was but poorly attended—£17 was however subscribed on the spot.

I am, Dear Sir, Yours very truly,

H. F. BOUCHER. THE 71ST LIGHT INFANTRY .- The Secretary of the Committee for the relief of the distressed Irish and Scotch has received a donation towards the united fund of £57 12s. 11d., Currency,—from the Officers and Non-commissioned Officers and Privates of the reserve battalion of the 71st Regiment now British Army .- Montreal Courier.

Commercial.

(COMPHED EXPRESSLY FOR THIS PAPER.)	
Wheat, # 60lbs. prime 4 Was prime 4 Oats, # 34lbs. second 3 Barley, # 48lbs. 2 Peas 9 Flour, Superfine, # bbb. 22 Flour, Fine 0 Beef, # b 0 100lbs. 15 Pork, # b lb. 26 Portatoes, # b ushiel 3 Butter, Fresh, # b lb. 26 Cheese 1 Lard, # doz 0 Urkeys, each 2 Lard, # poin 1 Flowis, # pair 1 Flowis, # pair 1 Flowis, # pair 1 Straw # food 3 Fire-wood # cord 1 Bread, # 4 th loaf 1 O	
50 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	MA F Toronto, March 25.
8. d. 4.10 8. d. 26 3 2 9 4 1 8 8 2 9 6 3 4 7 6 8 1 8 8 2 9 6 1 7 6 4 2 9 6 3 9 9 6 4 4 3 9 9 6 4 4 3 9 9 6 4 4 0 9 9 6 4 0 9 9 6 4 0 9 9 6 4 0 9 9 6 4 0 9 9 6 4 0 9 9 6 4 0 9 9 6 4 0 9 9 6 4 0 9 9 6 4 0 9 9 6 4 0 9 9 6 4 0 9 9 6 4 0 9 9 6 4 0 9 9 6 4 0 9 9 6 4 0 9 9 6 4 0 9 9 9 6 4 0 9 9 9 6 4 0 9 9 9 6 4 0 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	IARKETS. tto. Hamilton, 25. March 16.
95 95 95 95 95 95 95 95 95 95 95 95 95 9	Kingston, March 13.
6 0 0 1 3 4 3 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	Montreal, March 13.
EXCHANGE. Banks. Toronto on London	

TORONTO BUILDING SOCIETY. SEVENTH LOAN MEETING.

West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, THE SEVENTH LOAN MEETING will take place at the MECHANICS' INSTITUTE, on MON-DAY EVENING, the 5th April, 1847, at Seven o'clock, p.m., at which the Ninth Monthly Subscriptions will be re-

The Directors will then proceed to Lend or Advance One Thousand Pounds of the Funds of the Society, or such further sum as may be at their disposal, which will be put up to competition in single sums of £100, and in manner already provided for by the Directors.

The Secretary will be in attendance at SIX o'clock, P.M., to

allow Members to pay up, before the Chair is taken.

By Order of the Board.

W. C. ROSS, Secretary and Treasurer Toronto, March. 26, 1847.

NOTICE.

THE above MEETING will be Special, for the purpose considering the terms of a Requisition, which has been received for the purpose of adopting Measures to allow Individuals wishing to become Members of the Society, to do so till the first Monday of May, 1847, without baving to pay any Pre-mium; and that the number of Shares which one person shall mium; and that the number of Suares be allowed to take shall not exceed five.

W. C. ROSS.

Secretary and Treasurer.



THE STEAMER ADMIRAL WILL leave Toronto daily (weather permitting) for Niagara, Lewiston and Queenston, (Sundays excepted) at Eight, A.M.

THE STEAMER ECLIPSE WILL leave Toronto daily (weather permitting) for Wellington Square (Sundays excepted) at Nine, A.M.

Toronto, March 22, 1847. THE STEAMER AMERICA

WILL leave Toronto (weather permitting) for Cobourg and Rochester, every Monday and Thursday, at Eleven, A.M., and will return on Wednesdays and Satur-

Toronto, March 22, 1847. DISSOLUTION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Co-partnership lately existing between the undersigned, as Merchant Tailors, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. For information respecting the adjustment of the affairs of the late Co-partnership, reference may be made to Thos. Burgess.

THOMAS BURGESS. The amount subscribed to the Highland Relief Fund, to MARK BURGESS. 505

Dated 3rd March, 1847.

NOTICE. WITH reference to the above the Subscriber avails him-self of the present opportunity of returning his sincerc nks to those friends who so kindly patronised the late firm and begs leave to inform them, as well as the public generally that he intends carrying on the business in the OLD STAND No. 9, King Street East, and that he has just OPENED OU'L a large and very choice selection of

West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Tweeds, Vestings &c., &c., nd solicits a continuance of their favours. All orders received will be attended to with the utmost punctuality and despatch.

THOMAS BURGESS. Toronto, March 17, 1847.

PORTRAIT

THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO, BEAUTIFULLY ENGRAVED BY WARNER, FROM A PAINTING BY G. T. BERTHON.

Proofs 20s. Prints 12s. 6d. THE above ENGRAVING is now ready, and the Subscribers for PROOFS will be supplied with their copies immediately. It will be a few weeks before the PRINTS are ready A variety of FRAMES, suitable for this PLATE, have been

prepared, varying in price from 18s. to 30s., and are for sale at the Publisher's, HENRY ROWSELL, King Street, Toronto.

TO TEACHERS. THE ANCASTER GRAMMAR SCHOOL having become vacant, by the translation of the late Teacher Guelph; Candidates for the situation are requested to appear for examination at Hamilton, on Tuesday, 6th April,

Besides the usual Branches of English Education, Candidates must be competent to teach the Classics, Commercial Arithmetic, and Mathematics. The Emoluments of the situation are about £120 a-year, with a comfortable Dwelling House and Garden.

Further particulars may be known on application to the Rev. Mr. GEDDES, Chairman of the Trustees, or to W. CRAIGIE, Secretary.

Upper Canada College. THE THIRD QUARTER will commence on the 21st

TERMS:

Day Scholars. Preparatory Form £6 0 0 per annum. Preparatory Form £30 16 0 33 16 0 College Forms..... Optional Branches-(Extra). Hebrew or German £1 5 0 per quarter Hebrew and German.....

J. P. DE LA HAYE, Toronto, March 8, 1847. 503 BOARD

CLASSICAL AND MERCANTILE EDUCATION: quartered at Laprairie. The manner in which the officers and men of the different Regiments stationed in this Colony have come forward on this occasion is most highly creditable to the the education of his own children, Four Youths would be admitted to study with them in all the English Branches, French, Latin, Greek, Algebra, Mathematics, with Mercantile Capt. Jones, commanding the Queen's Light Dragoons, with Accounts, Drawing and Music, if required. The course of sufficient clearness upon the subject to which our correspondent the non-commissioned officers and privates of the corps, have subscribed £50 towards the united fund for the relief of the distressed Irish and Scotch,—Ibid.

The Lord Bishop of Montreal begs to acknowledge the receipt, by the hands of Mr. A. L. Frazer, of £7 10s. from the Reyd, E. G. W. Ross, being the appearance of the course of the advanced subscribed £50 towards the united fund for the relief of the distressed Irish and Scotch,—Ibid.

Teaching pursued would qualify them for one of the advanced alludes, we are sorry for it, since we really know not how to state the matter more distinctly. If T. H. will favour us with the most healthy part of the West end of this City, and the subscribed £50. The course of the advanced in the most healthy part of the West end of this City, and the subscribed £50 towards the united fund for the relief of the distressed Irish and Scotch,—Ibid.

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cenpt, by the hands of Mr. A. L. Frazer, of £7 10s. from the Revd. E. G. W. Ross, being the amount of a collection made in the Mission of the Rivière du Loup, en bas, for the reliefor the sufferers by famine in Ireland and Scotland.—Mercury.

domestic comfort.

For particulars, application may be made to Mr. Champion, at the Church Depository; or to Mr. Rowsell, King Street.

Toronto, Feb. 25, 1847.

THOMAS WHEELER. WATCH MAKER, ENGRAVER, &c. No. 6. King Street East, Toronto,

R ESPECTFULLY solicits a share of public patronage.

Every description of Watches and Clocks cleaned and repaired with accuracy and despatch, and warranted.

Arms, Crests, Cyphers, Brass and Silver Seals, Door Plates, &c., Engraved. Coats of Arms Emblazoned. Jewelry neatly repaired, Hair inserted in Lockets, &c. China and Glass riveted and repaired.

** Reference for integrity and ability kindly permitted to THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO. 476-52

THOMAS J. PRESTON, WOOLLEN DRAPER AND TAILOR, First House North of the Court House,

CHURCH STREET, TORONTO. J. P. respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that he keeps constantly on hand a well selected stock of the best

West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, &c. &c.

SUPERIOR VESTINGS. All of which he is prepared to make up to order in the most ashionable manner and on moderate terms. Cassocks, Clergymen's and Queen's Counsels' Gowns

Barristers' Robes, &c. made on the shortest notice and in

ALSO, A SELECTION OF

Toronto, Dec. 4, 1846. FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT. No 6, Waterloo Buildings, NEXT DOOR TO MACDONALD'S HOTEL

R OBERT HAWKE, in tendering his sincere thanks to his Friends particularly and the Public generally, bega leave to inform them, that he keeps constantly on hand a wellselected stock of

Beaver and Pilot Cloths, &c. &c. VESTINGS IN GREAT VARIETY,

Which he is prepared to put up to order in the most fashionable N.B.—Cassocks, Clergymen and Queen's Counsel's Gowns, Barristers' Robes, University work, &c., made on the short tice in superior style ; also, Fine Linen Surplices.

Toronto, Nov. 12, 1846. RICHARD SCORE.

MERCHANT TAILOR.

No. 1. Chewett's Buildings, Toronto. BEGS respectfully to acquaint the Gentry of Canada West, and Public generally, that he has now received his

FALL AND WINTER GOODS, Consisting of best WEST OF ENGLAND CLOTHS, CASSI-MERES, DOESKINS, and a variety of VESTINGS, all of which he is prepared to make up in the best style, and on terms that not fail to give satisfaction.

N.B .- UNIVERSITY WORK done in all the different orders; also, Judges, Queen's Counsel, and Barristers' Robes, in the most correct style, and on moderate terms. Toronto, Oct. 16, 1846. W. MORRISON,

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

A NEAT and good assortment of Jewellery, Watches, A Clocks, &c. Spectacles, Jewellery and Watches of all kinds made and repaired to order. Utmost value given for old Gold and Silver. Toronto, Jan. 28, 1847. 497-if

WATCH MAKER AND MANUFACTURING JEWELLER.

Terrestrial GLOBES! GLOBES! Celestial. G. JOSEPH, OPTICIAN AND MATHEMATICAL IN-

G. JOSEPH, OPTICIAN AND MATHEMATICAL IN-STRUMENT MAKER, 56, King Street, Toronto, returns his sincere thanks to his Friends and the Public generally, and would inform them, that he has just received direct from Eng-land, CELESTIAL AND TERRESTRIAL GLOBES, from 5 to 18 inch diameter, which he offers on reasonable terms. Also, in connection with his former assortment of Spectacle, Mathematical Instruments and Jewellery, he has received Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gold and Silver L'Epine, Lever and Vertical Watches, ditto, ditto, Chains, Broaches and Pins, and Rings; Silver Snuff; Scent and Presentation Boxes; pure Gold Wedding Rings; Tea, Table and Soup Spoons; Sugar Tongs; Plated Candlesticks; Salvers; Cake and Fruit Baskets; Papier Maché Trays—to which he invites the inspec-tion of his friends and the public, and hopes to give general proved of on trial, will be exchanged. All kinds of Instru-ments, Spectacles, Jewellery, and Watches, made and repaired

to order, by experienced Workmen. Nov. 26, 1846. J. P. CLARKE, Mus. Bac. K. C. PROFESSOR OF THE PIANO FORTE.

SINGING AND GUITAR. 69. CHURCH STREET. Toronto, Jan. 13, 1847.

A YOUNG PERSON wishes to enter a respectable School for a year of two: would assist in teaching the younger Pupils, and make herself generally useful. In return she requires the advantage of the Teachers—Board and Wash-Respectable references given and required.

Address (Post-paid) C. E. S., Toronto. Toronto, March 11th, 1847. 503-4 WANTED,

CLASSICAL MASTER, to take charge of a Small School, a short distance from Montreal. He must be ualified to direct the children in the ordinary branches of a Classical and General Education.

Address, post-paid, stating qualifications and references, to the Rev. A. B., at the Rev. D. B. PARNTHER'S, Montreal.

July 14, 1846. Young Ladies' Seminary. RS. CROMBIE begs to announce to her former patrons,

MRS. CROMBIE begs to announce to be, and the public generally, that she has re-opened her Seminary for the Tuition of Young Ladies, and that the business thereof is now in active operation.

Terms of Tuition, and other particulars made known on application to Mrs. Crombie at the Grammar School, Nelson

Toronto, 27th Oct., 1846. EDUCATION.

MRS. HERRMAN POETTER receives a limited num ber of Young Ladies, to instruct in the usual branches of a sound and lady-like Education. References kindly permitted to the Rev. W. M. HERCHMEN, to whom Mrs. Poetter is indebted for the superintendence of the religious instruction of her pupils,—and also to the under-

mentioned gentlemen, whose daughters she has educated :-THOS. KIRKPATRICK, Esq., of Kingston. GEORGE S. BOULTON, Esq., of Cobourg. JOHN TURNBULL, Esq., of Belleville. Mrs. Poetter will be happy to forward her terms to any per-

son who may require them.

King Street, Kingston, Sept. 16, 1845. Wanted. FOR the BATH GRAMMAR SCHOOL, a well qualified CLASSICAL TEACHER, to whom a liberal salary

will be paid. Apply to Peter Davy, Esq., or Dr. Stewart Bath. Bath, 7th Nov., 1846. 486-tf BIRTHS. In this city, on the 22nd inst., Mrs. G. B. Holland, of a.

At Phillipsburg, on Sunday morning, 28th Feb., the lady of the Rev. Wm. Jones, of a son. MARRIED. In Montreal, at Christ Church, on the 16th instant, by the

Rev. John Bethune, D.D., Rector of that parish, Henry Cotton, Esq., to Eleanor, third daughter of the late David Ross, Esq., Q. C. On the 2nd inst., at St. James's, by the Rev. M. M. Dillon-Frederick Rees, M.D., of Bermuda, to Margaret Catherine, only daughter of Giles S. Musson, Esquire .- (Antigua Observer,

LETTERS received to Thursday, March 25:

January 7.)

Capt. Risely, rem.; Arthur C. Verner, Esq.; Rev. Thos. Creen ; Rev. H. C. Cooper. To Correspondents .- We thank T. H. for his assurances

of friendship, but must confess that our resolution remains un-changed. If we have not already explained ourselves with

Poetrn.

CONFIRMATION.

While glad music round me floats, As Thine altar's holy light, In this heaven-recorded rite, Angel witnesses to see,— God! I give myself to Thee!

While my sins I humbly own, Bending low before Thy throne. And renew the covenant vow, Early written on my brow, "By the Cross and Agony,"-God! I give myself to Thee.

While the reverend hand is laid On my all unworthy head, And the prelate's earnest tone Claims my heart for God alone-While low prayers are breathed for me,-God! I give myself to Thee.

Woe to me if I forget Seals this holy rite have set: Or if faithless e'er I stray, And the solemn charge betray, Urged with earnest words on me, When I gave myself to Thee. Prelate, pastor, faithful friend, Priests who round this altar bend. Ye who in the temple-gate Meekly for a blessing wait. God! I give myself to Thee.

-The Evergreen. THE RECTOR'S VISITS,

CHAPTER II. "Hallowed be Thy name."

Several days passed away before I was again able to discard Fulgentius. to revisit Mary's cottage; and when, after finishing the first part of the day, had become much overcast, thing that lessens his honour and repute.' and bore every appearance of an approaching storm. Still I was resolved not to be disappointed of my visit: and, unmindful of the threatning clouds, I continued my way, and reached the cottage without any inconvenience, though I heard the thunder at a distance very

Mary was seated at the window with her work in her hand, and her little girl playing at her feet. She rose at my entrance, and expressed much surprise on seeing me, as she said she had been hoping I should heavens, and my horses wait me." come for several days, but could not possibly have expected that I should venture out on such an afternoon. I should not have done so," I replied, "if I had not known that if I did not see you to-day, I very pro- fames you among his companions, speaking ill of your hably might not be able to do so either to-morrow or habits, and especially of your breath, and saying, that the next day; and I was really desirous of having a it is death to him to serve you." little more conversation with yon. Do you remember all we talked about when I was last here?" "Oh yes, would ask you to tell me what the word 'hallowed' his accusation is true."

"To hallow a thing," I replied, "is to make it holy. litius, we will remember your advice." We hallow the Lord's day when we devote it to the may be hallowed, we pray that all persons may rever- cession to the throne, cy, as I tried to show you when last we talked togeth- ance on his person." er, He is also a great and awful being, far beyond our comprehension; and though we can get some slight true? Idea of His infinite power by knowing the mighty works "Alas! I fear it is so. I have experienced it myreality. And now I will tell you something," I con- will soon pass off." pear almost beyond belief, and yet which is but a very opinion, What shall I do, Malitius?"

"There is but one thing," replied the steward; in which we live, only many of them hundreds of times | please him." larger than ours. The number of these worlds is unknown. They are so many that they cannot be me feel happy.' reckoned; and the nearest of them is so distant from "Thy happiness be thy ruin," muttered Malitius us, that if you had the power given you of leaving the to himself as he turned away. earth, and could at this moment begin your flight to- That day Fulgentius attended on his uncle at dinwards it, you would be obliged to travel for eighteen ner; and as he handed to him the cup he held it far hundred thousand years, at the the rate of twenty miles off, and turned away his face, lest he should distress in a minute, before you could reach it. These worlds the emperor. are the work of our father in heaven; they are formed "Wretch!" cried the emperor, at the same time we not right, then, in praying that He would be pleased but now see my face no more." by His Spirit to teach us to hallow His name and to Sorely wept Fulgentius as he passed from the hall

manifold sins?" tely over our heads. Mary turned very pale, and graces me before the world. trembled violently. "I have such a dread of thunder," it ever since I was a child. I know it is wrong, and forest; send to them this night, and bid them cast yet I cannot get over it."

all things which show us the great power of the Al- emperor's will.' Call also Fulgentius to thee, and mighty must naturally be awful to us; and I have no bid him early on the morrow go to the lime-burners doubt that they were intended to be so; for there are and ask them whether they have fulfilled your comsome persons so careless and hardened, that seem as mands: then will they cast him into the fire, and his if nothing could make an impression upon them but evil words will perish with him." events which are terrible and unusual, and from them | And the emperor did so. He bade Fulgentius be they are sometimes led by the mercy of God to think at the kilns before sunrise; and that night sent a seriously. Even for us, who, it is to be hoped, are horseman to the lime-burners, bidding them burn the willing to obey God without any such terrors, it is well first man that on the morrow should enquire of them, to be at times reminded whom it is we are called upon whether they had performed the emperor's will. to serve, and how fully He possesses the power of Long before sunrise, Fulgentius rose from his sleeppunishing His creatures when they wilfully neglect to less couch, and hastened to perform his uncle's comhallow or reverence His name. The works of God," mand, hoping by this means to regain the good will of the I added, "are often mentioned as wonderful and awful emperor. As he went on his way, with a heavy heart, in the Bible;" and I pointed out to her the 29th, the and drew near to the wood within the depths of which 104th, and the 145th Psalms, with the last chapters the lime-burners dwelt, the sound of the matin bell of a

frightened by the storm; and I began to think that and offered up his prayers and thanksgivings to his what I had said, added to her natural fears, might God. But as the service was ending, the fatigue he perhaps make her forget the mercy and goodness of had undergone disposed him to rest himself, so he God, and give way to her alarm far more than was sat himself down in the porch of the chapel, and fell right; and I therefore reminded her of our last con- asleep. versation, and begged her to remember that the very "Poor child," said the good priest as he passed power of God, which is so terrible to the sinner, is a through the porch, "thou lookest wearied and carecause for hope and confidence to the true Christian. worn; sleep on, no one shall disturb thee." When "If our heavenly Father," I said, "is a Being able to he awoke, the sun was going down in the heaven. do all things, His children can have nothing to fear | Malitius was as sleepless during the night as the from any human power. He who can order the winds poor youth, and his anxiety drove him early from his

harm from them."

fore I again saw her.

ly: "I have heard of many persons who have met and demanded of the lime-burners "whether they with accidents in great storms." "That is true," I had performed the emperor's will." replied; "but for what purpose do you think these accidents were sent? What purpose could a Father no fear, master; it shall be done forthwith." have in so afflicting his children but for a purpose of With these words, one of the men seized Malitius, mercy? However difficult it may be to believe, we and hurried with him in their arms to the mouth of row of Lombardy poplars has been planted, which, may be quite sure that the sufferings which are sent | the kiln. us, either by sickness or accidents of any kind, are in truth great blessings; and we cannot, therefore, have is Fulgentius you should burn; not me." the slightest reason to complain of them. Besides, "Ha! ha!" laughed the lime-burners; "we know though the terrors of a storm may make us think of neither thee, nor Fulgentius; thou art the first man the power of God, and pray, as we do in the Lord's that has come here this day and asked us, 'Whether prayer, that His great name may be hallowed and fear- we have done the emperor's will;' so peace, man, ed over the whole world, they should never make us peace. Ha! ha! his will is done." forget that the same God who seems to speak to us | So Malitius died in the fire.

in the thunder and the whirlwind, is the God who loved us so well that He left His throne of happiness in hea- sun was going down in its course. ven, to live upon the earth in poverty and shame, and at last to die upon the cross for our sakes."

I thought that Mary's countenance seemed to brighten a little at these words; and she took her lit- lime-kilns. tle girl in her arms and kissed her affectionately, as if she felt that she could more fully understand what was meant by the love of her heavenly Father when she thought of what her own fondness was for her precious child.

The storm had now a little decreased; and as I had several other persons to visit, I was obliged to leave her; and this I did the more willingly, when on looking through the window, I saw the blue sky appearing overhead, and the clouds gathering together in one place, as if a great part of their fury had been spent upon us, and all that remained would burst upon a distant spot. Mary made no objection to my going when she saw the improvement in the weather; and I therefore wished her good-bye, and continued my walk, promising, if possible to call again very soon.

> FULGENTIUS AND THE WICKED STEWARD. (From Gesta Romanorum.)

When Martin was emperor of Rome, his uncle Malitius was steward of his household, and his nephew Fulgentius, his only sister's son, an orphan, was his ed? Malitius; is he not here?" constant attendant, his cup-bearer at meals, and his STORIES ON THE LORD'S PRAYER. Fulgentius; seeing that if he should succeed to the thou contrive such a death for thy poor nephew;" and kingdom, his own son would lose that crown, which he he wept bitterly. had so long regarded as his by right of inheritance.

"My lord," said he with a face of assumed address, my morning occupations, I at last set out with the in- one day to the emperor, "it is with great pain, my tention of walking there, I saw that the sky, instead lord, that I speak unto you, but that I am thy true served the uncle from so deadly a sin against his reof continuing clear and bright as it had been during servant, it is my duty to warn my sovereign of any

Speak on," said the emperor. "Will my lord," rejoined the steward with apparent anxiety, "keep what I shall tell him a secret be tween him and me?"

"If thou wishest it Malitius," said the emperor. "Oh my dear lord, how ungrateful is the world," began the steward.

'Well, well, that is as it may be," rejoined the emperor; "but your secret, the sun is rising high in the

"Your nephew, Fulgentius-" "Ha!" said Martin, "Fulgentius; what of him?" "I grieve to say, my lord, he most ungratefully de-

"If I could but prove this," muttered the emperor. "Remark him, my lord, when he next serves you sir," she answered; "I thought a great deal about it, with the cup, and if he turns away his head when he and I hope I understand it; but the next sentence I gives you the goblet, be sure that he so accuses, and do not quite; and I thought when I next saw you, I thus endeavour to make the bystanders believe that

"It is well," replied the emperor; "go good Ma-

Then went the steward unto Fulgentius, and spoke service of God, and spend it in reading His holy word kindly to him, and professed, as a friend and a near and thinking of Him, and praying to Him in public relative, to warn him how nearly he was about to lose and in private; and when we pray that God's name | the good wishes of Martin, and perhaps forfeit his suc-

ence and fear Him, that none may venture to speak of "Fulgentius, my dear relative," said he with a fawn-Him carelessly and profanely, and also that all may be ing smile, "thy breath is sadly displeasing to the emafraid to offend Him; for although God is full of mer- peror, and he talks of removing you from near attend-

"O, good sir," replied the youth, "can this be

He has done, yet all must fall very far short of the self; but be sure it is merely temporary ill health, it

tinued, "which will perhaps sound strangely, and ap- And before then, I shall have lost my uncle's good

you look up in the night to the stars which are shining when you hand the cup to the emperor, turn away above your head, you are looking at so many worlds; your head from him; then will he not be incommoded for each separate star is a separate world like this one by your breath, and will see that you do your best to

"Thanks, good Malitius. Your advice has made

by the same almighty hand that formed us; and yet striking Fulgentius on the breast; "now know I that sinful, miserable human beings dare to insult this awful it is true what I have heard of the; go, go from my God, and think they can escape His vengeance. Are sight, thou varlet, I thought to have made thee a king;

serve Him with reverence, lest at last that same amaz- amid the jeers and scoffs of his former companions; ing power which formed the worlds above us should for he was now disgraced, and they cared not for him. be turned in wrath against us, to punish us for our "Malitius," said the emperor, "let thy son supply the place of this ingrate. Come, my good lord, coun-At this instant a loud thunder-clap burst immedia- sel me how I may rid myself of this varlet that dis-

"Sire, this would I propose; some miles from this she said when the shock was over; "and I have had city your workmen burn lime in a vast forge in the into their furnace whoever comes to them to-morrow "It is not wrong to a certain extent," I answered: morning, and asks of them 'Have you performed the

of the book of Job, and begged her to read them be- neighbouring chapel arrested his steps. The tones of the bell seemed to bring peace to his troubled mind, and he Mary listened to my words, but seemed completely turned from the path towards the way-side chapel,

and the waves to rage, can save us from receiving any bed, and suffered him not to be at peace all the day. Now when it was noon the steward could no longer "But he does not always," interrupted Mary quick- remain in the palace, but he hastened to the lime-kilns,

"Not yet," replied they with hoarse voices, "but

"Mercy, mercy, good sirs," cried the steward, "it

It was past noon when Fulgentius awoke, and the tion, "Christ is my hope," to render it perfectly con-

"Alas! alas!" he said, "I have delayed to perform my lord's will " And he hastened through the wood, and came to the

"What wantest thou, boy?" asked the chief of the

ne-burners. "Tell me, tell me, sirs," asked Fulgentius anxious-

ly, "hast thou performed the command of the empe-

"Ay, my lad, right well; come, look into the furace-and see, his bones yet burn."

"His bones; whose bones, sirs?" asked Fulgentius, ghast with fear. Then they told him all that had been commanded

hem, and how Malitius coming first to the lime-kilns ad been cast into the fire and burnt. "Thanks be to God," said the youth devoutly kneeling, "who hath saved me from this terrible death;"

with these words he bade the burners farewell, and returned to his uncle's palace. "Hah," said the emperor, when Fulgentius bowed himself before his uncle's throne, "thou here, sir var-

let; hast thou not been to my lime-burners?" "Verily my lord, I have been there and performed thy commandment: but before I came your will had been performed."

"Performed," rejoined the emperor, "how perform-" No, my lord, he is burnt in the lime-kiln," replied

page of his chamber. For Martin loved his nephew, the youth; "he came first to the kiln, and the burnand was kind to him; and regarded him as his own ersobeyed your commands, and he is dead, and I have child, for he was not a father. Malitius hated this escaped. But, O my dear uncle, how couldest

Then did they each declare to the other the deceits Day and night he thought how he might cause Martin of the wicked steward; and the emperor raised up the youth, and acknowledged him before all his people, as his very good and true nephew, his heir and successor to the throne; rendering thanks to God who had prelative, and the nephew from so horrible a death.

> VISIT TO HOWARD'S TOMB. (From "Profitable Employment for Leisure Hours.")

At the distance of five versts* to the north of Kherson, stands the original monument of the prince of Christian philanthropists-the great, the illustrious Howard, who, after travelling 50,000 British miles to investigate and relieve the sufferings of humanity, fell a victim, near this place, to his unremitting exertions in this benevolent cause. It is situated a little to the east of the public road leading from Nikolaief to Kherson, near the southern bank of a small stream which here diffuses a partial verdure across the Steppe. On the opposite bank are a few straggling and ruinous huts, and close by is a large garden, sheltered by fine lofty trees, which have been planted to beautify the villa once connected with it, but now no more .-The spot itself is sandy, with a scanty sprinkling of vegetation, and is only distinguishable from the rest of the steppe by two brick pyramids, and a few graves, in which the neighbouring peasants have interred their dead-attracted, no doubt, by the report of the singular worth of the foreign friend whose ashes are here deposited till the resurrection of the just. As we approached the graves, a hallowed feeling of no ordinary description grew upon our minds, and forced upon us the conviction that the scene before us was indeed privileged beyond the common walks of life. One of the pyramids is crected over the dust of our countryman, and the other has subsequently been raised over the grave of a French gentleman who revered his memory, and wished to be buried by his side. As we had no person with us to point out which of them was designed to perpetuate the memory of the philanthropist, it was impossible for us to determine otherwise than by confiding in the accuracy of information obtained by some former admirer of his virtues, who has cut into the brick the very appropriate inscription-" Vixit propter alios" (he lived for

the benefit of others). It was impossible to survey this simple obelisk without reflecting on the superiority of principle which impelled the great friend of his species in that career of disinterested benevolence which he so unremittingly persued. His was not mere animal sympathy, dignified and refined by its existence in human nature, though he doubtless possessed that quality in no ordinary degree; nor did his charities flow from an ambition to be admired and extolled by his fellowcreatures; his toilsome pilgrimages and unnumbered acts of self-denial were not performed with the slightest idea of atoning for his sins, or meriting a seat in the mansions of bliss-the very thought he abhorred; but his whole character was formed, and his practice regulated by the vital influence of that gospe! which reveals the divine philanthropy expending itself upon human weal. Conceiving himself to be an eternal debtor to the blessed Saviour, who stooped to the lowest depths of suffering in order to rescue him from the horrors of immortal death, he was sweetly and powerfully constrained to imitate his bright example, the characteristics of which are strikingly depicted in the simple declaration-"Who went about doing

good." Such was Howard, the most virtuous, and yet the most humble of our race. How justly he might have dull conversation, and endeavour to divert my mind "that they owe mutual attention." from dwelling upon death; but I entertain very different sentiments. Death has no terrors for me: it is an event I look to with cheerfulness, if not with pleasure; and, be assured, the subject is more grateful to me than any other."

His genuine humility prompted him to choose this sequestered spot for the reception of his mortal remains; and it was his anxious desire that neither a monument nor inscription, but simply a sun-dial, should be placed over his grave. His wishes were at first so far complied with, that no splendid monument was erected to his memory; but the august monarch in whose territory so many of his benevolent acts were performed, and who nobly patronized the attempts made to follow out the plans of Howard for the improvement of the state of prisons, has borne a public testimony to the respect he entertained for his virtues, by ordering a conspicuous monument to be built in the vicinity of Kherson, the town in which he BLANK DEEDS, MORTGAGES, & MEMORIALS died. This cenotaph, which attracted our notice as we approached the gate of the town, is erected at a short distance from the Russian cemetery, and close Handsomely printed on superior Paper and on Parchment to the public road. It is built of a compact white freestone, found at some distance, and is about thirty feet in height, surrounded by a wall of the same stone, seven feet high, by 200 in circumference. Within this wall, in which is a beautiful cast iron gate, a fine when fully grown, will greatly adorn the monument. On the pedestal is a Russian inscription of the follow-

HOWARD.

DIED JANUARY 20, 1790, AGED 63. the simplicity of which is in strict accordance with the orders the great philanthropist more than once gave, and which only requires the all-emphatic addi-

* A "verst" is two-thirds of an English mile.

formable to the inscription dictated by his own pen, and placed under that to the memory of his wife in Cardington church, near Bedford.

Agreeably to his request, a sun-dial is represented near the summit of the pillar, but with this remarkable circumstance, that the only divisions of time it exhibits are the hours from ten to two, as if to intimate that a considerable portion of the morning of life is past, ere we enter on the discharge of its active duties; and that with many the performance of them is over at an early hour after the meridian of our days.*

This great and good man, who is called by way of re-eminence, the "philanthropist," or lover of man, has been eulogised by Burke and Cowper-by the one in his splendid prose, and by the other in his enchant-

Howard (his name John is seldom prefixed) was born about 1727, at Hackney, and had the great misfortune to lose his father when young. Business not agreeing with his health, and being independent in fortune, he became a traveller, "not," as it has been eloquently expressed, "to survey the sumptuousness

of palaces, nor the stateliness of temples; not to make accurate measurements of the remains of ancient grandeur, nor to form a scale of the curiosities of modern art; not to collect medals, nor to collate manuscripts" (and would that all our young travellers were thus innocently and usefully employed), "but to dive into the depths of dangeons; to plunge into the infection of hospitals; to survey the mansions of sorrow and pain; to take the guage and dimensions of misery, depression, and contempt; to remember the forgotten; to attend to the neglected, and to visit the forsaken." His was indeed "a voyage of philanthropy," and "a circumnavigation of charity." He visited

Lisbon in 1756, after the great earthquake in that capital, and on his return was captured by a French privateer, and suffered extremely in his confinement at Brest. This disaster was no doubt overruled by a wise Providence, who trains and tutors by affliction and suffering its best agents, to quicken his sensibility of sympathy with the unfortunate inmates of the prison-house, from his dear-bought experience of their many miseries. Upon his return from the continent, death entered his dwelling, and his domestic afflictions were heavy. After the death of his lady he retired to Bedfordshire, where he purchased an estate, where he was usefully occupied in giving employment to the poor, whilst he was improving and beautifying his property. Much of his time was humanely spent in relieving the sick, building cottages for the industrious SOLICITOR AND ATTORNEY, and deserving, and educating the families of the indigent. No wonder that such a man was beloved and esteemed by those among whom he lived, and to whom he was such a benefactor. As sheriff of the county, his frequent visits to the different prisons brought him into painful acquaintance with much crime, and its attendant misery, and no doubt urged him to that career of active and disinterested humani-

which he ever after pursued. No distance, nor difficulty, nor danger, was allowed to retard his steps in his work of compassion and benevolence among the most degraded and miserable of mankind. He shrunk from nothing but praise .-When he heard in his absence that a statue was to be erected in honour of him at home, and subscriptions already raised for that purpose-"What!" he exclaimed, "have I not one friend in England to stop such a proceeding?" and actually prevented its go-

He undertook his last tour in 1789, with the enlarged intention of spending three years in visiting Russia, Turkey, and the east. But his career of glowas arrested at Kherson (or Koslor), a settlement in the south of Russia, on the Black Sea. Visiting a young lady there who was ill of the plague, he caught the infection and died in the course of two or three days. Prince Potemkin not only sent his physician to attend him, but visited him in person. Nothing, however, could avail to prolong his invaluable life; and he who so often and kindly soothed the sick and the dying, sunk into the grave, far from friendship and ome. But he was not alone, nor did he die unnoticed; for precious in God's sight is his saints' death; and such was he. The fear of God was his ruling

* Dr. Henderson's Biblical Researches.

passion, his regulating principle.

THE PINNA. (From " Facts not Fables.")

"A little aid may often be of great service."

There is a large kind of muscle, called the pinna; it has a voracious enemy in the cuttle-fish, which has eight long arms; and whenever the pinna opens its shell to take in its food, the cuttle-fish is on the watch to thrust in its long arms and devour it. But it is so ordered by providence, that a little crab, which has red eyes and sees very sharply, lives in the muscle's shell, and whenever his blind friend opens it, the crab looks out for the enemy; and as soon as he sees him coming, he tells the muscle, by giving him a little pinch with his claw, and so he immediately closes the

shell, as a man fastens up his house and shuts out the

APPLICATION. "Two," says Solomon, "are better than one; for if taken for his motto what he wrote a few months be- one fall, he can help the other; but wo unto him who NOTICE TO OLD SETTLERS, EMIGRANTS fore his death: "In God's hand no instrument is is alone when he falleth." The cobbler could not weak, and in his presence no flesh must glory." He paint the picture, but he could tell Apelles that the was enabled to effect great things, yet he utterly re- shoe-latchet was not quite right, and the painter nounced dependence upon himself. "My immortal thought it well to take his hint. Two neighbours, spirit I cast on the sovereign mercy of God, through one blind and the other lame, were called to a place Jesus Christ, who is the Lord, my strength, and my at a great distance. What was to be done? The song, and, I trust, has become my salvation. My de- blind man could not see, and the lame man could not sire is to be washed, cleansed, and justified in the walk! Why, the blind man carried the lame one; blood of Christ, and to dedicate myself to that Saviour the former assisting by his legs, and the other by his who has bought us with a price." . Firmly resting eyes. Say to no one then, "I can do without you;" upon this foundation, he was well prepared to address but be ready to help those who ask you aid, and then, his last earthly friend and attendant, admiral Priest- when it is needed, you may ask theirs. "Mankind man, in these words: "Priestman, you style this a are so much indebted to each other," says Duclos,

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