Poetrn.

THE ANGEL'S VISIT. (From the Evergreen.)

A minstrel from th' angelic choir had wandered down to earth, To list how song below may chime with that of heavenly birth; And first she visits Zion's hill,—Jerusalem's bless'd Sec,— And there rejoices as she hears, in peals of harmony, (While loud from eastern rocks afar come echoes answering, "In every Church a Bishop, in every State a King!"

She listens to the lyre of Greece, to Afric's carol free, And hears Italia chanting forth an ancient litany, From islands of the great blue deep,—from Spain, from Portu-

ns of accordant melody her gladsome ears inthrall, While Russia, Austria, Prussia, Gaul, with loud resp

ring,—
uIn every Church a Bishop, in every State a King!' Pleased, too, she hears old England's bells, from many an ivied

tower,
And the sweet harp of Innisfail calming the vesper hour;
Nor do the harsher northern tones, from rugged Dane or Swede,
Jar with those utt'ring, or in ought their harmony impede;
Since all many contract the same great doctrine sing,— Since all, with unison of heart, the same great doctrine sing,— In every Church a Bishop, in every State a King!"

And now with folded wings awhile the angel stands—her ears Entranced like those that catch the thrilling music of the When suddenly—as borne aloft some passing western breeze-

Strange, godless, and discordant sounds are borne across the And this the burden of the wild and fearful words they bring, 4 Church without a Bishop, a State without a King!" In haste the angel springs on high and holds her westward way,

Eager to gather what these bold and boding sounds would say; But who of earth could paint the thought of that all heavenly When, as she nears Columbia's coast, came rushing on the wind,

Plaudits uproaring, while aloft, still the dread accents ring,—

"A Church without a Bishop, a State without a King!" A moment doth our minstrel pause-one glance to earth is

of pity and of wounded love—then speeds her flight for heaven Oh, had she paused one moment more, or winged one other She might have heard some glorious sounds—hushed but a lit-

Aye, lyres and voices, harps and bells, whose tones can proudly

"In every Church a Bishop, and God alone the King!"* Detroit, Mich., 1846.

[* Our readers will not suppose that we have favoured them with this pretty piece of poetry for the sake of the last line. "With God all things are possible;" out a Tuecocacy in the present state of the world is, we think, a visionary notion. The United States, at least are very far from it.—Ed. Church.] THE ANGLICAN BRANCH OF THE

CATHOLIC CHURCH. (From "Theophilus Anglicanus," by the Rev. Christopher Wordsworth, D.D.) [CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.]

VII. THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND DID NOT SEPARATE HERSELF FROM THE CHUECH OF ROME.

Q. It is one of the marks of the true Church to be always visible: was then, it is asked, the Protestant Church visible before the Reformation? And if not, can it be a branch of the true Church?

A. Yes, (as has been before stated, Chap. i.—vi.) who burnt them.

in separating herself from the Church of Rome?

A. Schism is a voluntary separation (Part i. p. 32).

Q. How can you show this?

OM.

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oronte; eve

England

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aper. Mrs.

Society 9

century, and the Decretum of Gratian in the twelfth; ness. and which were enforced with great rigour and rapa-

Q. Mention some of these main principles of State

Q. But were these such grievances as concerned the fusting. Church of England as well as the State?

A. Yes, certainly, they concerned both; and any there were other grievances purely spiritual. Q. What were these?

A. Sundry articles of Doctrine promulgated by the

general councils of the Church.

though it could not communicate with that of Rome society.

bolum non deseri debere;" and, by allowing her baptism calls to remembrance the memory of those great and upon me as an awfully sinful thing in the customs of and holy orders, she still communicates with her, but good men of whom the world was not worthy, and the Church, for individuals thus in the presence of and members of Christ; yet, because the administrathe fact is, that the Church of Rome, not satisfied holds them up to our contemplation and imitation; God, angels and men, to assume these high and holy tions of the visible Church tend necessarily unto that with propounding these errors and novelties herself, men who gave up all for Christ's sake, and served God vows, merely to comply with the letter of the rubric, end, and he that cuts himself off from the communion proceeded to exact a belief in them from all, as a ne- in their lives, humbly and faithfully conforming them cessary condition of communion with her, and persecut- selves to the example of their Saviour, and doing the ed, excommunicated, and condemned as heretics those Lord's work upon earth? What could be conceived

nmunion with her, and as necessary to salvation? A. On several occasions, but especially and emphatically at the Council of Trent, when she anathematized all who did not believe these and other new, unscriptural, and anti-scriptural articles, as necessary to

alvation, on her authority. Church of England?

to leave England, having first placed it under an Inter- | sire them!

the Fifth (who was canonized by the Church of Rome lemn observance of those holy seasons which comin the year 1712) issued a Bull denouncing and de- memorate the great events of our Saviour's life, and ter. You have offered me a high mark of confidence, of England non schisma fecit, sed patitur; and her to engage in them, until we learn to do so with demembers may well say, with Bp. Jewell, "Non tam light! discessimus, quam ejecti sumus;" and with King James the First, " Non fugimus, sed fugamur."

THE CHURCH SYSTEM. (From "Bernard Leslie," by the Rev. W. Gresley, M. A.)

Of the efficacy of preaching, in many cases, to awaken the sinner to a sense of his danger, and so bring him to repentance and amendment of life, none entertain a doubt. But there are other ordinances of the the Church of England has been always visible, not Church not less efficacious, and often available, in caindeed as Protestant, but as a branch of the Catholic ses where preaching may have been ineffectual. I Church. A man is a man, and a visible man, even reflected on the case—alas, too common!—of a man when he is labouring under a sore disease. Job was living in all the comforts and luxuries of life; envisible. visibly Job when he was covered with sores. So was dowed with ample, or at least sufficient, means; igthe Church of England visible in the worst times. So was norant of want and poverty, perhaps of sickness; and She was visible in her Churches, her Clergy, her Peo- yet feeling that his heart is not right with God: God ple, her religious assemblies; she was visible in the is not in all his thoughts. If he thinks on death and Holy Sacraments, in the Holy Scriptures, in the Decalogue, in the Lord's Prayer, and in the Creeds, which ble fear. Instead of rejoicing to be called away to she rote: she retained; she was visible in the flames of her martyrs, and even in the ordained ministry of those martyrs. word of truth. He comes, it may be, every Sunday, Q. But if the Church of England was still a Church and hears very solemn appeals on the necessity of reto faith. in papal times, was she not guilty of the sin of schism pentance, the fearful danger of sin, and the great love of God in sending His beloved son to die for perishing sinners; yet these things move him not. They have The Church of England did never separate herself little or no effect upon him; less each time he hears from any Christian Church; she purified herself indeed them. And the more awakening and stimulating is from Romish errors and corruptions; but she did not the appeal of the preacher, so much the more, by its sever herself from the Catholic Church, nor even from constant repetition, does it deaden and blunt his feel-

Does the Church, then, leave this man to his fate? A. Even by the confession and practice of Popes Is there no ordinance besides preaching, to which he I thank you for this new mark of your confidence. and Romanists themselves. The doctrine and discan resort? The more I thought on the case of the The office of sponsor is of so sacred a nature, that I Book of Common Prayer. Now, the Popes of Rome, was I convinced that nothing could be more exactly to you my views upon the subject. Paul the Fourth, and Pius the Fourth, offered to con- suitable, or more mercifully prepared by the provireign, after which time they were prevented from —how he shall rest most comfortably—how he shall and in what consists "a godly and Christian life?"—how he shall rest most comfortably—how he shall and in what consists "a godly and Christian life?"—

never yet revoked, claimed power to dethrone Kings, holy men have tried, in order to bring their souls matter of wonder that professors of other denomination of the Church, and the more invisible perfection that professors of other denomination of the Church, and the more invisible perfection that professors of other denomination of the Church, and the more invisible perfection that professors of other denomination of the Church, and the more invisible perfection of the Church of to dispose of their Kingdoms, to prohibit Ecclesiastics more closely to God—those means the efficacy of the speak lightly or reproachfully of this ceremony? tions speak lightly or reproachfully of the members thereof. And therefore they more closely to God—those means the efficacy of the speak lightly or reproachfully of this ceremony? from taking Oaths of Allegiance, and to release all which has been tested by the experience of the subjects from the obligation of such oaths to their lawful Same Oaths of Allegiance, and to release all which has been tested by the experience of the mind, years since, by the remark of a gay young man church of all ages, and which are distinctly provided mind, years since, by the remark of a gay young man church of all ages, and which are distinctly provided mind, years since, by the remark of a gay young man church of all ages, and which are distinctly provided

of Rome as resistance to his spiritual authority, and whom rests the responsibility of many weighty matdenounced by him as heresy: in addition to these, there was one, dimmed by the pursuit there was there were the pursuit there of my friend after the service, I hoped the orthogonal man, whose duty is to attend to these, the professional man, whose duty is to attend to the pursuit there was one, dimmed by the pursuit thereof, and in the pursuit thereof the pursuit the pursuit thereof the pursuit to the interests of his clients, or administer to the dinance, in itself so solemn, had made an impression | Churches consisting of such members only, they dissipation is to buy and sell; or the parent, who is sore gotten. He did not speak for sometime; at length government he has settled in it. pressed with the cares of his family. These too feel clasping his hands with an expression of horror he exthe need of repentance and turning to God. They of professors of the Christian faith (of whom some are aware that their hearts were too much occupied by the cares of life. The present scene, and the valued by Christendom as Episcopus Episcoporum, or lives a consulted with, for the first time, after the line of the Christian from the earthy house of the Christian faith (of whom some are this tabernacle," to its full, unclouded shining, amidst to me on my first visit to so much done by others, so little by the care aware that their hearts were too much occupied this tabernacle," to its full, unclouded shining, amidst the need of repentance and turning to God. They to me on my first visit to so much done by others, so little by the care aware that their hearts were too much occupied this tabernacle," to its full, unclouded shining, amidst the need of repentance and turning to God. They to me on my first visit to so much done by others, so little by the care aware that their hearts were too much occupied this tabernacle," to its full, unclouded shining, amidst the need of repentance and turning to God. They to me on my first visit to so much done by others, so little by the care aware that their hearts were too much occupied the christian faith (of whom some are the demanded that the Bishop of Rome should be recog- by the cares of life. The present scene, and the vanized by Christendom as Episcoporum, or rious actors in it, are to them all in all. And yet Universal Bishop; A.D. 787, Pope Hadrian the First they are conscious, when they think of it, that this parties had assembled for evening prayers and the bapordered that images should be worshipped; A.D. 1302, world is but a poor limited sphere; they feel within tism. I could not but sigh and think, can these per-Pope Boniface the Eighth decreed that subjection to them capabilities for higher things—aspirations after sons who have so suddenly been called "to renounce the persons who have so suddenly been called been called to renounce the persons who have so suddenly been called the persons who have the Pope was necessary to salvation; A.D. 1516, Leo better objects. Each Sunday, in God's house, they the Tenth decreed that the Pope was superior to all express their belief in the "communion of saints;" realize the responsibility they are assuming? Look express their belief in the "communion of saints;" realize the responsibility they are assuming? and interests with themselves—men whom they converse with for mere worldly purposes of business or A. No; and therefore the Church of England, hough it could not communicate with that of Rome

A. No; and therefore the Church of England, hough it could not communicate with that of Rome

The Dutch and tar more touching the Church: for abelt that invisible could are more touching the Church: for abelt that invisible could not tell ment and qualification of a member of Christ's Church ment and qualification of a member of C

who could not believe them; and so what separation more effectual to tear our hearts from the all-engrosstook place was occasioned not by England, but by ing present-to wean them from the poor affairs of this world-to separate them from exclusive commu-Q. When did she enforce these articles as terms of nion with worldly secular men, than thus, at the times appointed by the Church, to contemplate the lives and

deaths of God's departed saints? Again: I thought how many are there who often feel sad misgivings that their faith is not genuine; who cannot realize in their hearts what their Saviour has done and suffered for them; who hear constantly Q. This was a general denunciation; but has she from the pulpit admonitions that they ought to have not gone further than this in her conduct towards the faith in Christ, and love him with all their heart and and strength, and throw themselves entirely on Him, A. Yes. In the year 1535, Pope Paul the Third and that He should dwell in their hearts by faith; not only excommunicated the supreme governor of the how many are there who constantly hear these things, Church of England, Henry the Eighth, but forbad and have no doubt that they are true, and yet are his subjects to obey him, commanded his nobles to painfully aware that they have no such holy thoughts

deprived of their kingdoms ALL heretical princes, both case of such as these, than that regular system of depresent and to come. He sent in the same year a menacing message to Queen Elizabeth. In 1570, Pius participation in the holy Eucharist; and next, the sothroning Queen Elizabeth, and commanding her sub- trace Him, so to speak, from the cradle to the grave: ects to rise in insurrection against her. Pope Urban His advent, His nativity, His manifestation to the VIII. forbad by his Bull, in 1626, all English Roman Gentiles, His temptation in the wilderness; the so- between us, as regards the pair which I am to perform Catholic subjects to take the oath of allegiance to lemn concluding scenes of His life-His last supper, their lawful Sovereign; and in the year 1640, Paul His betrayal, His agony, His crucifixion, and then His V., and in 1671, Clement the Tenth, excommunicated glorious resurrection and ascension into heaven.and anothematized the members of all Protestant | What, thought I, can be imagined more effectual to Churches in a bull annually read every Maundy break in upon the current of worldly thoughts and Thursday at Rome till the year 1740, and which is feelings, and accustom ourselves to the contemplation sill in full force. And in the oath which Roman of spiritual things - and especially to strengthen our Catholic Bishops now take on their consecration, is faith in Christ, and enable us to realize in our souls the following clause, "Hæreticos omnes, Schismaticos, all that He has done and suffered for us, -than the et rebelles eidem Domino nostro (Papæ) vel successo- faithful and habitual recurrence to these holy ordiribus, pro posse, persequar et impugnabo." Hence, nances; the setting aside our ordinary occupation, in with respect to the separation from Rome, the Church order to observe them strictly, and forcing ourselves

> The grand error of the religion of the present day is, the notion that we can accomplish ends without the use of means. We are told to believe, and we shall be saved. Yes; but how is faith to be obtained, and cherished, and confirmed? That is the practical question. And if the trembling sinner, in alarm for his soul's health, and in the hope of strengthening his faith or restoring his lost holiness, betakes himself to the ordinances of the Church-instead of being encouraged, as he ought to be, and told that they are the very means appointed by God to help his unbelief -he is coldly warned that danger lucks in them; that he must take heed lest he trust in them instead of the merits of Christ; and so he turns away disconsolably from the means of grace, and faith remains dead, and sin remains unchecked, yea, rather continues to increase daily in the tenacity of its-hold.

> The more I reflected on these deeply practical sub jects, the more was my conviction strengthened that the true and efficacious means of bringing sinners to repentance, and promoting godliness amongst those committed to my charge, was to habituate them. if Church's ordinances -not as in themselves meritori-

THE RESPONSIBILITY OF SPONSORS.

the desire that I should stand sponsor for your little one, was duly received by me; and most cordially do

the Pope's supremacy; and Roman Catholics here habitually.

This responsible office. I must first know, an interest know, and i habitually conformed to the worship of the Church of indulgence, his prosperity; his mind is set on what he I must make for your son. Do you and I agree as to I must make for your son. England for the first twelve years of Queen Elizabeth's shall eat or drink, or wherewithal he shall be clothed what are "the vain pomp and glory of the world," doing so by the excommunicating bull of Pius V. (dat
doing so by the excommunicating bull of Pius V. (dat
furnish his house most respectably, and enjoy the Should I see you hereafter urging this soul, committed Should I see you A. First, through the unjust claims, usurpations, with respect to Incestiure, Annales, Peter-pence, Papal Bulls, Appeals, Sco.; which claims rested on forged Papal Decretals published by Dionysius Exigus in the sixth century, and by Pseudo-Isidorus in the nith centure. the sixth century, and by Pseudo-Isidorus in the ninth as he ought to do, and obtain pardon for his ungodli-Do not think I would take from you the guidance and than all the elaborate encomiums of art and rhetoric. To a man so circumstanced, can we conceive a direction of your own child, but read attentively the which rendered resistance to its jurisdiction on the part of Princes and Governments necessary for their of Princes and Governments necessary for their of Princes and Governments necessary for their preservation; thirdly and mainly, through the imposition of new and corrupt doctrines on the part of Princes and corrupt doctrines on the part of Princes and corrupt doctrines on the part of Princes and Governments necessary for their position of new and corrupt doctrines on the part of Princes and Governments necessary for their bound in ordinary abundance; that he should forego the festive circle, or curtail his hours of sleep, or, in short, in some way deny himself, so as to make, as it were, a beginning of repentance?

The sermons which he has been already the second and his neighbour. Whosoever the public in a complete and effectual manner. There the public in a complete and effectual manner. There their blue the public in a complete and effectual manner. There the public in a complete and effectual manner. There the public in a complete and effectual manner. There the public in a complete and effectual manner. There the public in a complete and effectual manner. There the public in a complete and effectual manner. There the public in a complete and effectual manner. There the public in a complete and effectual manner. There the public in a complete and effectual manner. There the public in a complete and effectual manner. There the public in a complete and effectual manner. There the public in a complete and effectual manner. There the public in a complete and effectual manner. There the public in a complete and effectual manner. There the public in a complete and effectual manner. There the public in a complete and effectual manner. There the public in a complete and effectual manner. There the public in a complete and effectual manner. There are the public in a complete and effectual manner. There are the public in a complete and effectual manner. There are the public in a complete and effectual manner. Ther city, in defiance of reason, law, custom, and long and means of grace more suitable than that he should, at vows and promises I must make, and say if I have not vows and promises I must make, and say if I have not

by the Church of which he is a member;—let him try who had witnessed the ordinance of baptism in Church eminency of it, rather than by truth or purity of docfor the first time. We both knew the sponsor as a trine. Sectaries on the other extreme bear themselves But suppose another case: the case of him whose proud, worldly man, bent wholly upon the pursuit of too much upon the invisible condition of the Church, in the writings of the old English divines. hours, and days, and nights, are occupied by the bu- wealth, and in all probability as uninterested tempo- which stands in those inward qualifications of true siness of the world; the statesman, it may be, on rally and spiritually in the child as one could well be.

without perhaps one thought of the child after leaving of the visible church, bereaves himself necessarily of the altar. It seems to me the clergy and laity of the the means to be advanced to that invisible condition; Church should awake to this subject; and instead of therefore he that professeth this article says he begoing out into other vineyards to find methods for lieves Christ always has His visible Church, which increasing an interest in religious things, we should may be found, in which such means and administrause those which the Church has placed in our own tions may be had, and that he yields obedience to the

What human means can be more effectual to the pose. spiritual growth of youth, than the faithfulness of sponsors? Suppose for a moment, that in any one Church, none assumed the vows of a sponsor without the most solemn view of their individual responsibility; and the most unwavering efforts for faithfulness in the perfornance of their duties as god-parents; that no children n that Church remained in ignorance of the solemn vow they have made, and that they are constantly urged to lead "a godly and Christian life" by their spiritual parents, because this vow is registered in the ecords of Heaven. They are assisted in their Christian walk by these guardians, who tenderly lead these rebel against him, and ordered all Bishops and Pastors in their hearts, however much and anxiously they dewaters" of the Church. Think you we shall find in dict. In 1558, Paul the Fourth excommunicated and What can be provided more exactly suitable to the that Church, be it in town or country, the same number of godless, prayerless youths, that now bring a stain ipon the Christian name in many a parish?

But, my dear friend, in my zeal for the Church I nave wandered from the immediate subject of my letbut I can not assume these duties without first being assured that there is an understanding and sympathy in this most sacred scene.

Give me your candid opinion on this subject and ay with the Prayer Book in your hand, if I have estimated too highly the responsibility of sponsors. C. G. T. Your true friend,

"LET YOUR LIGHT SHINE BEFORE MEN." (From a "Practical Exposition of the Ten Commandments,"

God hath given thee a larger portion that thou shouldst be helpful to thy brethren. The stock of grace which he hath offered thee, is not only that thou thyself shouldst live well upon it, but it was intended ing, acting; a serenity giving even the timid confidence, and caused the discontinuance of the school. There was still, however, a catechist employed, at least in 1785, and subsequently. The school was opened at the mansion nouse on the upper estate in 1789, "with six boys on the foundation." In 1797 the collection and confidence, and caused the discontinuance of the school. There was still, however, a catechist employed, at least in 1785, and subsequently. The school was opened at the mansion nouse on the upper estate in 1789, "with six boys on the foundation." In 1797 the school was opened at the mansion acceptance of the school was opened at the mansion acceptance of the school was opened at the mansion acceptance. for the relief and comfort of the whole family. Hath and sustaining her own spirit through all. Not till number of boys was extended to eighteen, and the college God endowed thee with a clear and distinct know-ledge of the mysteries of the Gospel? Know that this lamp was lighted up in thee, that thou shouldst this lamp was lighted up in thee, that thou shouldst loved child saved—will she have time for fear. While was continued till the 25th of March, 1829, when, the this lamp was lighted up in thee, that thou shouldst diffuse and give light unto others, that thou shouldst diffuse and called upon to act, she had thought only of what was St. Joseph's, in the island of Barbados, the grammat scatter abroad its rays round about thee, to inform the to be done, and she had been granted strength to do scatter abroad its rays round about thee, to inform the it; when all is a scene to look back upon, her woman's school was placed under the charge of the Rev. John it; when all is a scene to look back upon, her woman's Packer, chaplain on the estates, and removed to the chapresolve the scrupulous, reduce the erroneous, and connected the scrupulous are scriptly as a scriptly scriptly and the scriptly scriptly scriptly as a scriptly scr vince the malicious opposers of the truth. This is thought only of what it passed through unmoved—and not the minister's duty only, though more eminently and especially his, but it is the duty of every private to thank—if she thinks of her own daring, it will be Christian, whom God hath blessed with a large mea- to thank the Supporting Hand which had so wondersure of true knowledge more than others, still keeping fully strengthened her weakness. within his due bounds and limits. Or hath the Holy Spirit kindled in thy breast a flame of divine affection? And is it not to this end, that thou shouldst breathe warmth into the languishing desires of others, and by holy conferences and spiritual discourses illustrate the beauty of holiness, the excellency of true piety itself, and the rewards it brings after it? Apply the know that no temptation hath befallen them but what is common unto men, and that thou thyself hast come triumphantly from under the like. Expound to them the depths and methods of Satan, unravel his wiles and subtilities, stretch out the entangled folds of that old and crooked serpent; for therefore hath God arbitrary, but in many respects somewhat like ours. cipline of the Church of England is to be found in her prosperous, well-doing, unrepentant sinner, the more Book of C You have requested me to assume a high duty—a old and crooked serpent; for therefore hath God arbitrary, but in many respects somewhat like ours. This responsible office. I must first know, my friend, if comforted you in all your tribulations, that you might lif we love not our country for the same reason, we are forted of God, as the aposile speaks, (2 Cor. i. 4.) and which we ought to preserve as a sacred deposit, Or if thou art not so fit either for instruction or and transmit to our posterity, and rather part with

THE CHURCH VISIBLE AND INVISIBLE.

so as to make, as it were, a beginning of repentance?

The sermons which he has heard may have touched his conscience, but they have not brought him to repentance. He has not even made a beginning.—
Well, then, let him try some other means. Which David and Daniel, and other holy men have tried, in order to bring their souls which has been tested by the experience of the Church of all ages, and which has been tested by the experience of the Church of all ages, and which are distinctly provided by the Church of which he is a member;—let him try who had witnessed the ordinance of bantism in due time with a Prayer Book, and it may be occasionally asking him a few questions from may be occasionally asking him a few questions from the cateching may be occasionally asking him a few questions from may be occasionally asking him a few questions from the cateching may be occasionally asking him a few questions from the cateching may be occasionally asking him a few questions from the cateching may be occasionally asking him a few questions from may be occasionally asking him a few questions from the cateching may be occasionally asking him a few questions from may be occasionally asking him a few questions from the cateching may be occasionally asking him a few questions from the cateching may be occasionally asking him a few questions from the cateching may be occasionally asking him a few questions from the cateching may be occasionally asking him a few questions from the cateching may be occasionally asking him a few questions from the cateching may be occasionally asking him a few questions from the cateching may be occasionally asking him a few questions from the cateching may be occasionally asking him a few questions from the cateching may be occasionally asking him a few questions from the cateching may be occasionally asking him a few questions form may be occasionally asking him a few questions form may be occasionally asking him a few questions from the cateching may be occasionally asking him a few questions

TORONTO, CANADA, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1847. in these errors, and was bound to reform berself, what- What remedy could be devised more exactly suita- indeed knew the name of the person who for them had and the attainment to that condition be the hope and interest in the work, and he could not refrain, before pastors and governors set in it to that end and pur-

FEMALE HEROISM.

prove that such constitutional peculiarities are not re-prove that such constitutional peculiarities are not re-After some difficulties in obtaining possession of their cating herself to be a heroine. It may be that the even tenor of her life will never call out her full powers; but, should the moment of action ever come, noble impulses will be hers, and she will have strength to obey them. Her heart and hand will be equal to settled) to employ the usher of the school (being a clerthe emergency that claims her aid. When others are gyman) in that capacity. and unable to realise what the occasion requires of the year 1780, when a devastating hurricane almost de-

NEHEMIAH.

(From a Sermon by Archdeacon Jortin.)

Nehemiah loved his country, principally because it gularly opened for the reception of students on the 12th of October, 1830. was the seat of true religion, the place were God had chosen to put his name, and to fix his worship. The mitted at the college has been 102, of whom 59 have be same reason have we to love our country, where the exhibitioners, 43 commoners, besides the 9 who attended til thou hast enkindled them too, and set them on a love towards God and ms Christ. Or hath God exercised thee with grievous trials and violent temptations? Wherefore is it but that thou shouldst the better know how to succour those that are tempted; and have we to love our country, where the protestant religion is established, a religion country power nad introduced into the colling of the divinity lectures of the Principal before the opening stances, as uncongreat structures. The divinity lectures of the Principal before the opening stances, as uncongreat structures. The divinity lectures of the Principal before the opening stances, as uncongreat structures. The divinity lectures of the Principal before the opening stances, as uncongreat structures of the divinity lectures of the Principal before the opening stances, as uncongreat structures. The divinity lectures of the Principal before the opening stances, as uncongreat structures, and it is contemplated that, in consequence of recent arrangements, calculated to increase the interest of all the divinity lectures of the Principal before the opening stances, as uncongreat structures. The divinity lectures of the Principal before the opening stances, as uncongreat structures. and by thine own experiences, counsel and comfort those who are ready to sink under their load, which not only the weight, but the unusualness, makes the not only the weight, but the unusualness, makes the not show us the same indulgence, and who never yet Bird's Nest, Dec., 1846.

By Dear Friend:—Your kind letter, expressing that never any before were so severely afflicted, never any before were so severely afflicted, never any before were so violently assaulted. Let them be to navitation, which though to call it perfect would be to navitation, which though to call it perfect would be to navitation.

Nehemiah set the people an example of piety, and degree, signifies little, and hath small influence. In like manner a potnect is a religious man who applies like manner a patriot is a religious man who employs himself in serving the public; and a good citizen is one who loves God and his neighbour. Whosoever of Andermanic a man of evil notoriety by reason of his

We find the substance of the following illustration

What in reality, is the distance between the faithhealth of his patients; or the tradesman, whose occu- on his heart, and the individual sponsor had been for-But every true English Protestant acknowledges the amongst its fellows. Such may be the transition by Church of Christ as a visible society of believers, or death, of the Christian from the "earthly house of

(From the Home Journal.)

A very beautiful church in the parish of Tiverton, express their belief in the "communion of saints;" realize the responsibility they are assuming? Look and they doubt not that it is something real; that there are spints deposited not are spints deposited not as a spint deposited not a spint deposited not as a spint depo Q. But although these tenets were novel and false, and were condensed by the Christ, as lively members of his body:

The following firm the above statement:

Of god-parent in many (I had almost said in most cases and were condensed by the conde and were condemned by the Church in her Councils, and been condemned by the Church in her Councils, here on earth; yes, that there are spirits here on earth; yes, the earth of the ea and had been opposed even by popes of Rome, still, since a Church man are not very improper personal are bound to yield obedience to the lawful pastors, earth, with whom it were good for them to hold comare bound to yield obedience to the lawful pastors, and governors of that visible Church whereof they are since a Church may err and yet continue a Church, as we have before seen; did the maintenance of these errors render all intercourse with the Church of Rome impossible?

The whole province of Jaffna was divided into thirty-two parishes by the Dutch, who build a church, and are not very improper perty-ty-two parishes by the Dutch, who build a church, and governors of that visible Church whereof they are thought of its nature, and are not very improper perty-ty-two parishes by the Dutch, who build a church, and governors of that visible Church whereof they are thought of its nature, and are not very improper perty-ty-two parishes by the Dutch, who build a church, and governors of that visible Church whereof they are thought of its nature, and are not very improper perty-ty-two parishes by the Dutch, who build a church, and governors of that visible Church whereof they are thought of its nature, and are not very improper perty-ty-two parishes by the Dutch, who build a church, and governors of that visible Church whereof they are the sons alled to the office, by parents who do not them and governors of that visible Church whereof they are the conscious that, in fact, they been laid, and the building is in progress.

All this we profess in that article of our creed as only a ceremony, which is indeed one of the most of the conscious that, in fact, they are conscious that, in fac

ever Rome might do; yet she did not separate from ble to this state of mind, than the observance of those promised so much, but who from that person had never aim of every good christian in the visible Church, and those who were present, from contrasting the very her; "Nam" as Luther said, "Christum propter dia- holy festivals in which the Church, from time to time, received one word of council or advice. It has come therefore the chiefest thing in the profession of that humble dwelling of the chief founders, with the chaste

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

EXTRACTS FROM THE QUARTERLY PAPER OF JANUARY 1847, OF THE SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL IN FOREIGN PARTS.

CODRINGTON COLLEGE, BARBADOS .- Codrington College is so called from i.s founder, General Codringtou, who dying in 1710, bequeathed to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Forcign Parts, then recently incorporated by Royal Charter, two estates in Barbados, called Consett's and Codrington's; expressing in his will a desire to have "a convenient number of professors and scholars (From "Tales of Female Heroism.")

Love of adventure, constitutional indifference to have a convenient maintained there, who are to be obliged to study Physic and Chirurgery, as well as Divinity; that by the apparent usefulness of the former to an mankind, they may danger, and a conciousness of superior powers, have led women to the successful performance of many high and daring exploits; but it has been wished to

quired to make a heroine; while the natural emotions of timidity and fear need be no hindrance to the development of true heroism. It only needs that the mind, trained and disciplined to obey the will, shall have force to overcome the weakness of the body; that, clear to see its duty, the heart shall be prompt, at any sactions. A college "for the use of the mission in these vants." A college "for the use of the mission in these to see its duty, the heart shall be prompt, at any sacrifice, to perform it. Not that there shall be no natural fear or shrinking, but that the occasion shall be felt great enough to overcome them. Every one, who accustoms herself, in small as well as in great things, to do at once and in a cheerful spirit, what is to be to do at once, and in a cheerful spirit, what is to be done—who takes upon herself the duties that fall to her lot—who uses no vain delays—who does the thing she fears, and thus learns to know the joy and the strength that every such offers being with it—is educated as a grammar school on the 9th of September, 1745, under the direction of a master and usher (both in hoty orders), for the gratuitous instruction of twenty children, with the course such offers being with it—is educated. strength that every such effort brings with it -is edu- of twenty children, with the view of their becoming af-

These measures appear to have been going on proscontending in vain against the slackness and indolence which from long indulgence, have grown into habit,

mical footing originally contemplated by the founder, for the education more especially of candidates for the ministry of the West Indian Courch. The Rev. J. H. Pinder, M. A., having been appointed Principal, and the Rev. E. P. Smith, B.A., Tutor, had commenced a course of lectures at their private residences, until, the necessary preparations having been completed, the college was re-

Since that period the number of students regularly ad-

DIOCESE OF CALCUTTA. Extracts from Reports of the Calcutta Diocesan Committee for 1845-6.

"The reports received from the Rev. Missionaries for the year 1845, are of much the same tenor as those sub-mitted for the last three or four years, indicating, it is to be, humbly hoped, that seilled purochial character into which Missionary efforts must naturally subside, it blessed Q. How was this separation from Romish errors pleasures and amusements, and make his bargains, or find you directing all its energies to the acquisition or find you directing all its energie

tion, but the means of so doing are not at present available."

DIOCESE OF COLOMBO. CEYLON.

The Bishop of Colombo has furnished the Society with a journal of his visit, in company with the Chief Justice of the Colony, to the northern and eastern portions of

The journal unhappily proves, that hitherto the Church the Island of Cevlon. of England has been most backward in her Missionary efforts, in those portions of that important island, "I must own," his Lordship writes, "that it is very humbling have gone into the northern provinces of my diocese, with a population of more than 200,000 souls, as an English Bishop, without a single English clergyman by birth

"The whole province of Jaffna was divided into thir-

which witness against us in each of their principal mili

PAROCHIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

This is still but one for every six parishes in

In the beginning of 1836, the total number of Mission-

The increase in ten years was 221. usive of sums raised in the colonies, but not transmitted

In 1835, the Annual Subscriptions from all sources, were £7,844; in 1845, they were £31,097; which is the largest amount of permanent Annual Subscriptions that the Society has ever received. One fifth of this sum was contributed in Annual Subscriptions under twenty shill the was a nature of the society has ever received.

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1847.

CONTENTS OF THE OUTSIDE. First Page.

Poetry.—The Angel's Visit.
The Anglican Branch of the Catholic Church
The Church System.
The Responsibility of Sponsors.
"Let your light shine before men."

A Good Example. English Eccl. Intelligence. Fourth Page.

Our Collector, Mr. Thos. Ryall, is now on a collecting tour in the Western part of the Diocese.

There was never yet a schism in the Church Catholic, never be forgotten and never lose its warning,—there -a separation which involved the breaking of the is continually associated with the name of Jeroboam, ministerial chain, and an encroachment by man upon the fact that he "made Israel to sin." And how he the authority delegated by God,-there was never did so, the Scriptures just as clearly inform us. The yet such a division introduced in the heritage of God's ten tribes revolted, and he encouraged them: they broke to strive with God's Priests," it is certainly a far greater to strive with God's Priests, it is certainly a far greater to strive with God's Priests the articles of our Church, and from the writings of our church was also well as the writing of Church, but that passing years, as they sped on, tes- set up a rival worship, and he promoted it: they broke tified more and more the folly as well as the sin of the unity of the Jewish Church, and supported the those who were its authors.

In the buoyancy and excitement incident upon a sacrilegious change. new system, when the novelty is attractive and the And, in principle, every leader or promoter of a dour of feeling. The swelling numbers, the multiplying resources, the lengthening chords of sympathy
and intercourse awaken it may be the helief that its
and intercourse awaken it may be the helief that its
and intercourse awaken it may be declared that they are
the plant of Jeroboam; but his followers, in carrying out the
which being given may stand, and a necessity of sithe scale on which it is perpendicular.

The swelling numbers, the multiand disconstitution is the scale on which it is perpendicular.

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The same aware, tell against us.

The same aware aware, tell against us.

The same upon them, that men begin, in doubt and distrust, to while they are publicly contradicting his principles, measure their system by some better standard than are, with an injustice which they should solemnly and caprice or feeling, and they discover that human in- anxiously ponder upon, classing him directly with the and danger of the attempt, they come to the couviction that God's appointments are never with impunity to be disturbed.

We have had sects in ancient times,-the Novatians and Donatists, for example,-strong for a season, and as far as contemporary impressions went, destined to outlive the shock of every trial. But they passed away; and if they perished not, they merged again into the fold from which they had wandered. And if not less of incongruity and inconsistency pertains to modern separatists, who will not see that all the testimony of years gone by, that all the accumulations of experience attest the falseness of their position and the danger of their state? But we must not delay, by any further remarks, the following quotation from the

Liverpool Mail, kindly furnished us by a friend :-"A friend has kindly placed at our disposal two genuine letters, not hitherto published, from that extraordinary man, the celebrated John Wesley. Formerly, when noticing Methodism, we took occasion to show that its founder, up to the day of his death, by his earnest exhortation, and by his example, counselled his brethren to adhere with untiring fidelity to the Church of England and her sacred ordinances. It is now our business to show that John Wesely cherished those sentiments from the begining of his career and during his whole life.

sequently, and after his death, dissented from the Church altogether, by denying the necessity of Church ordinances and presuming to administer them in their own chapels by preachers having no Episcopal authority, it is not here our purpose to inquire. One important fact is abundantly evident from the correspondence before us, namely, that Mr. Wesley, the founder and leader of the religious party who are still proud to use his name, discountenan-ced to the uttermost the notion of leaving the church, therefore to be received by every Christian man as inand abhorred the idea of usurping her sacraments. We are not passing any censure upon them, for what they no doubt considered an act of duty, or a duty of expediency. Indeed we have no right to do so. 3 But still we are justified in exhibiting to serious and conscientious persons mations ascribed to us which are truly ascribed; and, the strong opinions and the unwavering example of John Wesley, in the hope that, while they respect his memory, and his good works, they may also consider the grounds which furnish them with an excuse for deviating from his practice or disregarding his precepts. Here are the

London, November 22, 1772. 'My dear Brother,-I hope Mr. Wagner and you are upon good terms; he is an amiable man, and would be exceeding useful, were it not for ill advisers. When there is occasion, talk to him freely; he has a friendly heart. It is of great use to meet the leaders in Liverpool. This should never be neglected. I am inclined to think the best time for it would be from two to three ou Sunday, in the afternoon. Then you might set an example to the society, by going to church immedi-

the Church will leave the Methodists. Every where strongly and explicitly preach perfection, then your word will profit.—I am your affectionate friend and broliving Cod." it is the distinct the Church of the living Cod." it is the distinct the church of the living Cod." J. WESLEY,

London, Feb. 17, 1776.

'My dear Brother,-The uncertainty of a passage from Liverpool is a weighty objection, as is also the uncertainty of a passage to Whitehaven, so I must beg to lay that thought aside. A little fatigue I do not regard, but I cannot afford to lose time. Supply the poor people with all our small books, am your affectionate friend and brother, . 'J. WESLEY.'

after. This is of no small importance, for whoever leaves the Church will leave the Methodists.

The letters here published may be new as to their injunctions they contain. We have often, in this jour-The first Parochial Association in aid of the S ciety nal, quoted similar language from Mr. Wesley; and for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, was established in the year 1819. Up to the year 1838, the the inconsistency accounted for in any satisfactory

There can be no doubt as to the sincerity of Mr. Wesley's intentions; no one can hesitate to feel and In the beginning of 1836, the total number of Missionaries on the Society's list in seven Dioceses, was 164; in the beginning of 1846, it was 385 in fifteen Dioceses.—

say that he was a good and pious man, and that, even though it should be impossible to fix upon a single in the eccentric course he pursued, he desired the Synod which even approximated to the character of a welfare of the Church in which he was ordained. He In 1845, the income of the Society, from all sources, including one-third of the Royal Letter Collection, for general and special designs, was £75,589. This is exality and warmth,-to form bands of zealous individuals, like himself, hither and thither, who should waken up the slumbering and careless round them, and dubions, uncertain, and perplexing as some people give fresh energy and a freer circulation to the declining would have them to be. It is perfectly well known

It was a natural thought in an earnest and devout man; but the manner devised and pursued of carrying out that thought, was not the evidence of a strongcalculation or forethought in the step he adopted; there was an acting upon present impulse, without a consideration of future consequences. From the erted, the effect was precisely the schism,—the marked pel truth." A reference of this sort ought to satisfy and widening separation,—and by and by the jealousy and enmity,—which of all things he abhorred and

The Church System.
The Responsibility of Sponsors.
The Responsibility of Sponsors.
The Responsibility of Sponsors.
The Church Visible and Invisible.
The Church Visible and Invisible to stay or check. It worked as vehemently and as widely as he willed; but the fruits it evolved, the realities it threw out upon the world, were not what he anticipated; and the contemplation of these of Canaan.
The Church Visible and Invisible.
The Church Visible and Invisible with thorror.
The Church Visible and Invisible with the Moly Scripted the articles of our Church in the plain literal and Revelation by way of supplement, in order to fill up a blank, or supply a deficiency; but we intend to assert the realities it threw out upon the world, were not which I have above above the relation of the Church Universal being bound together with the Holy Scripted the articles of our Church in the plain literal and Revelation by way of supplement, in order to fill up a blank. Revelation by way of supplement, in order to fill up a blank. Revelation by way of supplement, in order to fill up a blank. Revelation by way of supplement, in order to fill up a blank. Revelation what he anticipated; and the contemplation of these and perpetual union or association between his Word pained him at the first, and, we can believe, disturbed and his Church; that, as the witness of the Church, him at the last. There is, however, much due to his before the New Testament had been written, was the writings of large numbers of Primitive Divines, a decision memory by all, even by his own adherents;—let them true and only expression of God's Will, so the witness of this kind cannot be set aside without the commission of not link his name to a system, in its developments and of the same Church now ought not be overlooked, for Every sort of usurpation, in process of time, is sure results, which, as respects those results, he repudiated she can explain, though she cannot change or diminish to evince its hollowness, and, after a few years of and condemned. Let them not call themselves Wes- or increase what God has delivered. gourd-like luxuriancy, to wither away as suddenly as leyans, when, in defiance of Wesley's reiterated and This alliance we have described as being "close and it sprang up. It is so testified by history; and man, dying admonitions, they are not only no longer mem- necessary and inseparable." Our Correspondent's with his native discrimination of right and wrong, very bers, but rivals and opponents of the Church of Eng- letter has shown us no just cause for withdrawing any universally concurs in the righteousness of the retri- land, -setting up against her ancient altars their new- one of these epithets: they are express and positive bution when it comes. When the usurper is hurled constructed shrines,—and placing in opposition to her no doubt, but we hold them to be correct. from his throne, or, should be be allowed to die in apostolic priesthood a supposititious ministry, traced liance is close, because the Church is the chief reposipeace, if his children or remoter posterity are stripped not up to the Apostles' times through their lawful tory of God's Word; it is necessary, because God's of their unlawful honours and dominion, there is a successors, but to a presbyter of the Church in the Kingdom must always exist no less than His Revelageneral acquiescence in the just dealing of Providence, eighteenth century who abhorred the usurpation of tion; and it is inseparable, because if the "pillar and -a general testimony to the claims and majesty of which they would make him the advocate and the ground of the truth' be taken away, the truth itself parent.

And as it is in civil, so it is in ecclesiastical affairs. In God's word,—that the startling truth might schism by idolatry, and Jeroboam took the lead in the

arises, in which we happen to be one of the parties oncerned, we have no desire to give those who differ from us cause for complaining that the columns of our Journal have been unfairly closed against them. It is from this wish to deal justly and candidly with our Correspondents, that we have admitted this week the Communication of B. C. We readily concede to him the privilege of freely expressing the sentiments he has formed in regard to our Editorial remarks of the 15th January, upon the subject of Church Authority; but, in allowing our Correspondent this liberty of speech, our readers must not take it for granted that we esteem his conclusious defensible. The inferences which he conceives are necessarily deduced from our comments, are stated in two propositions; one of which | defence may be managed in very few words. is to be discussed in detail upon a future occasion; upon this, therefore, we must reserve our observations, until we have seen the course of argument by which it

is to be maintained. The first proposition professes to draw from our reg of his career and during his whole life.

"On what ground the followers of this good man, subthe following conclusion:—" That the interpretation flexions upon General Councils and Primitive Divines, of the Church Universal, as contained in the Canons of General Councils, and in the writings of large numbers of primitive Divines, being bound by God himself together with the Holy Scriptures in close and necessary and inseparable alliance, and having God for their

fallible, and of equal authority with the Word of God." In this proposition, which is quoted, word for word from our Correspondent's Letter, there are two affirbesides these, there is obtained from them a conclusion which is not legitimately obtained.

The affirmations we made, and now, after further consideration deliberately repeat, are the following:-1. The interpretation of the Church Universal has

been bound together with the Holy Scriptures. 2. God is the Author of both the Church and the Bible

Of these assertions the second, we presume, requires no proof. Even by those who substitute the tradition of men for the Apostolic foundation, it is admitted that Christ Jesus is the "corner-stone" of the Church. ately after. This is of no small importance, for whoever leaves God hath "purchased the Church with his own blood:" the Church to which the keeping and teaching of the living God;" it is the divine Saviour who hath "made us kings and priests unto God and his Father;" none "called us into the fellowship of his Son." But we

need not insist on this point, since it will not be denied. his own judgment. Our other affirmation, which is first in order, is, that the interpretation of this Church—the kingdom with money or without, and exhort them to keep close to the Church, as well as to their brethren. If we do not build a new Holy Scriptures. This interpretation, as we stated in our former article on the subject, must be "recorded so positively that there can be no reasonable ground "The words we have put in italics are strong, and for doubting" that it is the judgment of the Church they are, also, like the man. 'Then you might set an example to the society, by going to church immediately the Church. The long quotation from Bishop Burnett, we can assure our Correspondent, is quite un-"In his own time, and in the future time, too, as far as necessary: we have said nothing that impugns his "In his own time, and in the future time, too, as far as he could employ his authority, or exercise his influence, Mr. Wesley meant to say that secession from the Church all the Councils which have ever been convened, and would, on the part of any individual, lead to expulsion from the Methodist society. There cannot be a shadow of doubt on this point. The sentiments so unequivocally "General." In strictness of language there never was

them, and sometimes abuse them at the best. We strive not to emulate them. Because they did not all things well, we think and talk about their faults, but little imitate that in which they are clearly imitable. This island has now been under British rule for fifty years, but not a single church has been built to be compared with those of which we see the ruin in some of the rural districts, or those which witness against us in each of their principal mili. be able to make it appear that the Nicene Fathers did same head should be 4358 for 4158:-If the Canons of public Assemblies be insufficient in particular phraseology, but not as to the spirit or the themselves, let them be fortified, -if they allow of this confirmation,-by the "writings of large numbers of Primitive Divines:" let us only know whether it be possible or not to find out, in any case, the judgment of the Church Universal? The debate about "Genenumber was only 313. Since that year they have increased at the average rate of 200 a-year. The total number of Associations at the beginning of 1846, was early ages of "controversies of faith" (the proper sphere of Church authority) could be discovered,

General Council. as the testimony of Christian antiquity; and that the - See Advertisement. means of discovering it, and distinguishing what is good tradition from that which is bad, are not so that every sectarian, who is tolerably trained and exercised in his system, is prepared beforehand to dispose of every passage of Scripture which bears unfavourably upon his views, by quibbles and evasions.-There was more of enthusiasm than of It is Scripture itself which, in such a case, is in dispute; and its meaning, therefore, must be settled by appealing to another authority: by maintaining, in short, the principle asserted by Tertullian,-" Id roneous and defective system laid down and prosecu- verius quod prius,"—that "Primitive practice is Gosevery person who, with bumility, "exercises his reaoning faculties."

When we speak of the "interpretation of the Church But he had set a machinery in motion, which, with Universal being bound together with the Holy Scrip-

wi'l fall.

To disregard the obvious testimony of the Church Universal is, we repeat, a sin: the sin of self-will and presumption; the sin of which a man is guilty when he thinks himself wiser than all the generations who have been before him. If it be a sin for "the people offence to contend against the judgment of both Priests and Laity in the purest ages of the Church.

We cannot admit that the sentiments we have exressed are at variance, either with the formularies of the Church, or with the writings of our most approved very heat, as it were, creates adherents, there may be schism is one that, in a higher or lower degree, makes divines. The Twentieth Article does not appear to much of a genuine confidence mixed up with the ar- the Israel of God to sin: it is rebellion, whatever be us to enunciate anything hostile to our view of Church

first success has passed away, when difficulties and separation which he himself appears steadily to have lence on both sides afterward imposed, small hope ime quietly end."

WATERLAND .- "A very particular regard is due to passed upon heretics. It is not at all likely that any whole Church of those times should vary from Apos-Although controversy, to our taste, is not a very tolical doctrine in things of moment; but it is, moralagreeable exercise of the mind; still when a discussion ly speaking, absurd to imagine, that all the Churches should combine in the same error and conspire together to corrupt the doctrine of Christ."

BISHOP STILLINGFLEET observes, "that it is suffiient prescription against any thing which can be aleged out of Scripture, that if it appear contrary to he sense of the Catholic Church from the beginning, it ought not to be looked upon as the true meaning of Scripture."

We do not think that we have gone beyond the doctrine here propounded.

What we have said above is little more than explanation; we have laboured to clear up any misunderstanding which may attend the terms we have employed in stating our argument. That which is properly our The first proposition laid down by B. C. is founded

upon premises which are not legitimately assumed .-Thrown into a logical shape, it will stand thus:___ Every source of instruction connected by God with the S.S. is infallible.

The interpretation of the Church has been so connected by God with the S.S. Therefore, The interpretation of the Church is in-

The major premiss is manifestly untrue: the conclusion, therefore, cannot be maintained; and the whole substitute the following :-

Therefore, The interpretation of the Church Uni-

versal is of great value. And this conclusion, we hope, will be espoused by all who lament the practice of perverting God's written Word to party purposes and schismatical designs,the practice by which novelties have been brought in, and divisions engendered.

In regard to the matter noticed by our Correspondent C. C. B., we would merely observe, that, if the general purport of a selection meets our approval, we think this a sufficient reason for using it, without holding ourselves answerable for every particular expression. We would also remind our Correspondent that nian to whom he alludes, was evidently founded upon some recent well-known proceedings in which that beside God, through his Holy Spirit, could have Clergyman has chosen to involve himself: of these proceedings every individual is, of course, free to form

Two numbers of the Missionary, a Church Paper published in the Diocese of New Jersey, have been sent to us. This, we understand, is an old publication revived in a new form. We are pleased with its contents; and should imagine that it is to be conducted on sound principles. The mutual compliment of an exchange would be very gratifying to us; but the Postage upon the Papers which we receive from the States, and the pre-payments which we have to make upon each number of our own, makes the expense so great that we are forced to decline many Exchanges of which otherwise we should be glad to avail our-

the changes brought about by the Providence of God from year to year, a fact of history to-more, no visible impress to year, a fact of history to-more, no visible impress the Dutch it was different. They conquered, they with the Dutch it was different. They conquered, they built schools and churches; every where to this day in the maritime provinces we see traces of them. We use they built schools and churches; every where to this defection totally unknown to us, and, perhaps, in the maritime provinces we see traces of them. We use they built schools and sometimes abuse them at the best. We strive not to emulate them. Because they did not all things well, not to emulate them. Because they did not all things well, received and good founder being now so lightly treated by the Methodists of the Confirbution of the Society have been met in a locality where, and by consequence we lightly treated by the Methodists of the Confirbution of the Society have been met in a locality where, and there are no means of ascertaining the judgment of the society have been met in a locality where, and there are no means of ascertaining the judgment of the Society have been met in a locality where, and there are no means of ascertaining the judgment of the lists of the Confirbution of the Society have been met in a locality where, and there are no means of ascertaining the judgment of the list of the Confirbution of the Society have been met in a locality where, and there are no means of ascertaining the judgment of the society have not a locality where, and there are no means of ascertaining the judgment of the society have peen met in a locality where, and there are no means of ascertaining the judgment of the lists of the Church land.

We publish a second time the List of the Confirbution of the Society have been met in a locality where, and there are no means of ascertaining the judgment of the society have not open the purpose of the society have not open the society have not open the perhaps and call there are no means of asce criterion, would be found wanting. But who will ever have been 354 instead of 154, and the total under the

Districts.	No. of Stations or Parishes.	Numbers Confirmed.	Churches Consec'ted
Districts west of Toronto, including Lake Huron	70	1212	6
District of Niagara	21	354	3
Home and Simcoe Districts	35	773	
Districts between Toronto and Kingston	41	907	3
Districts below Kingston	36	1112	-
	197	4358	16

We are requested to call the attention Members of the Western Clerical Society to the All that we contend for is, that there is such a thing | change which has been made in the place of meeting.

Communications.

(To the Editor of the Church.)

SIR,-My attention has been called to an article in you paper of the 15th January, and it appears to me and to many others both Clergymen and Laymen with whom I hav econversed upon the subject; that conclusions at variance with the received doctrines of our Church as expressed in her articles and expounded by our most able and approved Divines, upon two most important subjects, may be drawn from some statements therein contained. I am be drawn from some statements therein contained. I am aware that often in the haste of Editorial composition unguarded expressions will be employed and statements advanced which the writer (were time allowed to reconsider the subject), would either qualify or expunge. I do not therefore seek to fasten upon you, as your deliberate opi-nions, those conclusions, which (though they follow, by necessary inference from your statements), you as a Clergyman of the Church of England, having, ex animo, sub-

clusions and laid down its interpretation of the Holy Scriptures so positively that there can be no further obscurity or doubt,—in the Canons of General Councils, and the a very grave offence,—it is authority beyond question, for if it were not authority the neglect of it would be no sin." Again at the end of the article you state, "and the natural inference from this fact is, that the declarations of God's will and the interpretation of the Church Universal have been bound together by God himself, the author of both, in ose and necessary and inseparable alliance."

Every reader of these statements who exercises his rea-

ning faculties upon them must come to the following

1st. That the interpretation of the Church Universal as contained in the Canons of General Councils, and in the writings of large numbers of Primitive Divines, being bound by God himself, together with the Holy Scriptures in close and necessary and inseparable alliance; and having God for their author equally with the same Scriptures, are therefore to be received by every Christian man as infallible, and of equal authority with the word of God. 2nd. That Holy Scripture is not a full perfect and suf-

ficient rule of faith and practice to the Christian; but it is necessary for him to form his opinions and to regulate his practice, in accordance with the Canons of General Councils and the writings of Primitive Divines. That these conclusions follow from your statements no

most approved Divines, that they are in direct opposition to the doctrines of our Church upon these points.

And first with reference to the inspiration and infalli bility of General Councils, our Church thus teaches in the 21st. article. "On the authority of General Councils." "General Councils may not be gathered together without the commandment and will of Princes; and when they be gathered together (forasmuch as they be an assembly

there is that strifes thus far prosecuted will in short | writes, "There are two particulars settled in this article the one is the power of calling of Councils, at least an assertion, that they cannot be called without the will of caprice or feeling, and they discover that human inventions in holy things are as futile as they are perilgreat abettor of schism and idolatry who "made Israel

Trinces; the other is, the authority of General Councils, that they are not infallible, and that some have erred; and therefore the inference is justly made that whatever the consures the construction of the consures of the consurer of the construction of the consurer thority they may have in the rule and government of the Church their decisions in matters necessary to salvation ought to be examined by the word of God, and are not to be submitted to unless it appears that they are conform be submitted to unless it appears that they are conform to the "Scriptures;" again on the same article the learned Prelate thus writes, "The natural idea of a General Coun-cil, is a meeting of all the Bishops of Christendom, or at least of Proxies instructed by them and their clergy. Now if any will stand to this description then we are very sure, that there was never yet a true General Council; which will appear to every one that reads the sub-scriptions of the Councils. Therefore we must conclude that General Councils are not constituted by divine authority, since we have no direction given us from God by which we may know what they are, and what is necessary to their constitution, and we cannot suppose that God has granted any privileges, much less infallibility, which is the greatest of all, to a body of men, of whom, which is the greatest of all, to a body of men, of whom, or of whose constitution, he has said nothing to us."

And again, "Further it will appear a thing incredible, that there is any infallibility in Councils because they are called general, and are assembled out of a great many Kingdoms and Provinces, when we see them go back ward and forward, according to the influences of Courts and of interests directed from thence; we know how dif ferently Councils decreed in the Arian controversy; and what a variety of these Constantius set up against that of Nice, so it was in the Eutychian heresy, approved in the second Council of Ephesus, but soon after condemned at Chacedon, so it was in the business of images, condemn-Chacedon, so it was in the business of images, condemned at Constantinople in the East; but soon after upon another change at Court maintained in the second at Nice, and not long after condemned in a very numerous Council at Francfort; and in the point in hand, as to the authority of Councils, it was asserted at Constance and Basil, but condemned in the Lateran, and was upon the matter laid aside at Trent. Here were great numbers of all hands; but his sides took the name of General Councils. syllogism is not, as it was intended, a fair representa-tion of our argument. We must beg permission to because we are persuaded from the Scriptures that their decisions were made according to them: that the Son is truly God, of the same substance with the Father, that the such source of instruction:

The interpretation of the Church Universal is one such source of instruction:

That he had not the four General Councils which this Church declares she receives, they are received only because we are persuaded from the Scriptures that their decisions were made according to them: that the Son is truly God, of the same substance with the Father, that the Holy Ghost is also truly God. That the divine nature was truly united to the human in Christ, and that in one That both natures remained distinct; and that These truths we find in the Scriptures, and therefore we believe them. We reverence those Councils for the sake of their doctrine: but do not believe the doctrine for the authority of the Councils. There appeared too much of human frailin in some of their other recognition. authority of the Councils. There appeared too much of numan frailty in some of their other proceedings, to give us such an implicit submission to them, as to believe things only because they decided them."—In the eighth article our Church teaches, "the three Creeds, Nice Creed, Athanasius Creed, and that which is commonly called the Appetles Creed, ought three creeds to be proceived and be-Apostles Creed, ought thoroughly to be received and believed; for they may be proved by most certain warrants of Holy Scripture."—In these Creeds we have the expressed opinion of large numbers of Early Divines, inpressed opinion of large numbers of Early Divines, in-deed of the largest number possible, for the Creeds have been generally received in the Church from a very early date, and yet our Church declares that we believe them, "because they may be proved by most certain warrants of Holy Scriptures." Bishop Burnett closes his exposition of this article in the following words, "Great respect is indeed due to things of such antiquity, and that have been so long in the Church; but, after all, we receive those Creeds, not for their own sakes, nor for the sakes of those who prepared them, but for the sake of the doctrine that is who prepared them, but for the sake of the doctrine that is contained in them; because we believe that the doctrine which they declare is contained in the Scriptures, and chiefly that which is the main intent of them, which is to assert and profess the Trimty, therefore we do receive them; though we must acknowledge that the creed ascribed to Athanasius, as it was none of his, so it was never established by any General Council." I shall adduce but one passage more from the writings of Bishop Burnett, it will be found in his exposition of the nineteenth article, "And therefore upon the whole matter we ought not to believe doctrings to be true. Argunes the Charalter these assert and profess the Trinity, therefore we do receive believe doctrines to be true, because the Church teaches them; but we ought to search the Scriptures and then accordng as we find the doctrine of any Church to be true in the fundamentals, we ought to believe her to be a true Church; and if besides this, the whole extent of the doctrine and worship, together not only with essential parts of the Sacraments, but the whole administration of them

leged, or one manifest testimony cited from the mouth of God himself to the contrary, could not choose but overweigh them all: inasmuch as for them to be deceived, it is not impossible; it is, that demonstrative reason or testimo-

y divine should deceive."

I think it is apparent from these quotations that the rst conclusion which I mentioned above, as following rom the statements in your paper of the 15th January, s in direct opposition to the doctrine of our Church, as et forth in her articles, and as expounded by our most proved Divines. That the Canons of General Coun-ls and the writings of primitive Divines, are not regard-by our Church as infallible, as having God for their thor, and as bound together with Holy Scripture, by od himself, in close necessary and inseparable alliance; hat things ordained by them have neither strength nor authority unless it may be declared that they are taken result from them, all that we do must be done in the named the being decisions on certain points were made according to the word of God, nay more that the three ancient Creeds the word of God, nay more that the three ancient Creeds amounts to the large sum of £4466 18s. 64d., being an increase of the control of the past year, we find that the amount of receipts, through the word of God, nay more that the three ancient Creeds amounts to the large sum of £4466 18s. 64d., being an increase of the past year, we find that the amount of receipts, through the Society and its Branches, for the year ending March, 1846, amounts to the large sum of £4466 18s. 64d., being an increase of the past year, we find that the amount of receipts, through the society and its Branches, for the year ending March, 1846, and the past year, we find that the amount of receipts, through the society and its Branches, for the year ending March, 1846, and the past year, we find that the amount of receipts, through the society and its Branches, for the year ending March, 1846, and the past year, we find that the amount of receipts, through the society and its Branches, for the year ending March, 1846, and the past year, we find that the amount of receipts, through the society and its Branches, for the year ending March, 1846, and the past year, we find that the amount of receipts, through the society and its Branches, for the year ending March, 1846, and the past year, we find that the amount of receipts, through the society and its Branches, for the year ending March, 1846, and the past year, we find that the amount of receipts, through the society and its Branches, for the year ending March, 1846, and the past year, we find that the amount of receipts, through the year ending March, 1846, and the past year, we find the past year. their decisions on certain points were made according to the word of God, nay more that the three ancient Creeds

To the Editor of The Church.

REV. SIR,—On reading "The Church" of the 8th inst., I was much surprised to find an article which had been addressed to the Editor of the Morning Courier, transferred to your columns, and I indulged the hope that your succeeding number would have brought from you or your. Correspondents some remarks designed to qualify the language of that document; but such communication not having appeared I feel myself called upon to notice it, not with a view of interfering with the Controversy to which it may be regarded as having reference, but for the purpose of recording my protest against the coarse-ness of the invective, and the unbecoming irony with which a brother Clergyman is assailed in the article in question. Whatever other periodicals may do in affording currency to such language, I deem a proceeding of the kind utterly unworthy the character of a religious journal, and especially of one assuming the distinctive epithet which the supposed organ of this Diocese adopts. The language to which I take objection is not such as can be justified even by the heat of controversy, but is of a character, as it seems to me, equally far removed from Christian principle, and common courtesy. The Rev. Carus Wilson, of whom "Infelix," deems it his privilege to speak so loosely is not unknown to many within this ocese; and a Clergyman now resident in Canada who once served his cure, bears in happy recollection his consistent Churchmanship, eminent piety, and faithful labours; and the English public are well acquainted with the excellence of the publications that have proceeded from his pen.

But apart from these circumstances I am sure when your attention is directed to the matter you will deplore, as deeply as any of your readers can, that a paper under our guidance, and possessing the high sanction which it njoys, should have been made a vehicle of the scurrildiction which speaks of an officiating Presbyter of our Communion as "an animal," affording a living example of perjury and deceit in their most abhorent forms.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CANADA.

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

SEPUAGESIMA COLLECTIONS. Collections made in the several Churches, Chapels, and Missionary Stations throughout the Diocese of To-ronto, to be applied to the fund for the support of

Students in Theology. Cathedral Church, per Churchwarden 27 14 1 St. Peter's Church, Cobourg, per Rev. Official Bethune, D.D. 11 6 3 -per Rev. John Wilson.... Seymour£3 12 3\frac{1}{2}

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 —per Rev. H, Brent
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 H. B. Osler
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 Trinity Church, Cornwall
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 —per Rev. H. Patton
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 Church at St. Thomas
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 —per Rev. M. Burnham
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 St. John's Church, Sandwich, per Rev. W. St. Margaret's Ch., Scarboro, per Rev. W. S. Darling ... St. George's Ch., Kingston, per Ven. Archdeacon St. Mark's Ch., Barriefield, per Rev. W. Greig
Church of the Holy Trinity, West Hawkesbury—per Rev. F. Tremayne
Tp. of Lansdowne, Gananoque ... £0 17 0

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 F. Atkinson
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 St. Paul's Ch., Fort Erie, per C.W.
 1 0

 Western, per Rev. Dr. Phillips
 0 17

 34 Collections...... £150 2 13 T. W. BIRCHALL, Feb. 11, 1847.

COLLECTIONS

Made in the several Churches, Chapels, and Missionary Stations throughout the Diocese, for the fund for the support of the Widows and Orphans of the Clergy

Rev. Geo. Hallan ... St. James's Ch., Maitland, per Ch. Warden 131 Collections..... £323 18 31 T. W. BIRCHALL, 11th Feb., 1846. The Treasurer has also received from-The Rev. W. H. Hobson, Missionary Coll'n, £1 10 0 The Cobourg Par. Association... £12 10 0 " Port Hope do. "Colborne and Grafton do. ... 5 0 0
"Seymore" 2 10 0 " Seymour do.... 2 10 0
—on acc't, of the Newcastle District Branch
Midland District Branch, per Rev. T. H. M. Bartlett.... Special contribution from Mrs. Winn and fa-22 8 10 mily to the Widows and Orphans' Fund Do. Thos. McMurray, Esq., Cramahe, to the Bishop's Students Fund.....

> GALT CHURCH SOCIETY. (From the Galt Reporter.)

The Treasurer particularly requests that all letters

for him may be addressed—To the Treasurer of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, TORONTO.

The Annual Meeting of the Galt Branch of the Church Society, was held in Trinity Church, in this village, on the 26th ult. The day was most inclement, and the attendance, therefore, not very numerous; but the proceedings gave much satisfaction. The Rev. Michael Boomer took the Chair, and called on Mr. John Davidson, the Secretary, to read the Report, whish he did, as follows:— THE ANNUAL REPORT

Mono Parochial Association....

Of the Committee of the GALT Branch of the Church Society, for the year ending 26th January, 1847.

In giving a Report of our proceedings for the past year to of the Sacraments, but the whole administration of them and the other rituals of any Church are pure and true, then we ought to account such a Church true, in the them we ought to account such a Church true, in the members of this Parochial Association, we desire, in the first place, to ascribe the success which has attended our exertions, to its only true source, the blessing of God. We have

the excitement, which accompanies every new undertaking must have naturally subsided, to find that Churchmen continu become a sense of duty to give of those means with which the Lord has blessed them, towards the extension of His Church and the spread of His Gospel.

The feeling appears now to be rapidly gaining ground, that they spiling

true religion consists not in excitement or division; and that without Apostolic Order, as perpetuated by the Church, there is little or no security for the preservation of Evangelical truth.

This is a fact confirmed by the history of the Church in every age, where it is to be seen that the most vigorous attempts to plant the Gospel in any way inconsistent with that instrumed tality which the Gospel itself presents, have either died with the human agents thus engaged, or degenerated into Socialism and infidelity. Hence we learn, that if we are to expect

which contain the articles of our faith are received not for their own sakes, nor for the sakes of those who prepared them; but because we believe that the doctrine they declare is contained in the Scriptures.

As this communication has extended to so great a length I will reserve the consideration of the second conclusion which follows from your statements for a future letter.

B. C.

amounts to the large sum of £4466 18s. 6½d., being an increase on the preceding year of £718 2s. Id. This is certainly a got tifying statement, showing an amount of income which neither of the Parent Societies in the Mother Country could exhibit for a long series of years after their formation, and gives every reason to hope that this Society will, with God's blessing at positive series of years after their formation, and gives every reason to hope that this Society will, with God's blessing at positive series of years after their formation, and gives every reason to hope that this Society will, with God's blessing at positive series of years after their formation, and gives every reason to hope that this Society will, with God's blessing at positive series of years after their formation, and gives every reason to hope that this Society will, with God's blessing at positive series of years after their formation, and gives every reason to hope that this Society will, with God's blessing at positive series of years after their formation, and gives every reason to hope that this Society will, with God's blessing at positive series of years after their formation, and gives every reason to hope that the societies in the Mother Country could exhibit for a long series of years after their formation, and gives every position of the year of £718 2s. Id.

This is certainly a government, showing an amount of income which neither for a long series of years after their formation, and gives every position of the year of £718 2s. Id.

This is certainly a government, showing an amount of income microsity and the provide series of years after the every portion of this vast and rising colony.

We would here remind the members of this Association, that

the Society was incorporated not only to send forth the Christian Missionary to carry his message of mercy to those who, in the providence of God, are removed beyond the ministrations of the Church, but also for the establishment of Schools, where the youth of our communion might receive, not only a secular education, which is the infidel system of the times in which live, but also be instructed in the principles of their Church and those higher and more important truths which affect their souls' salvation; and that as churchmen we should not rest satisfied until a School be established for this important purpose in connectic with pose, in connection with every Church in this Diocese.

It must be pleasing to our members to know, that an active and zealous Travelling Missionary is now engaged in the extensive and important field of labour from which Mr. Mockeridge was removed, and that, although the appointment did not take place for a considerable time after the removal of his pre-decessor, still the result of Mr. Fraser's exertions are already apparent, and are most satisfactory. This object of the Society,—the employment of the Traveiling Missionary,—we conceive to be of such paramount importance, that, notwithstandour many local wants,—our Church unfinished—a number of debts unpaid.—we would not be streamed to the such as a fair not seen to the stream of the such as a fair not seen the such as a suc debts unpaid,—we would not hesitate to contribute a fair por-tion of the surplus fund of this year, in common with other Parochial Associations, towards the support of an additional Missionary, whose services should be devoted to this portion of

The surplus fund of the last year was applied to the lessening of the debts incurred by the purchase of a bell, and the erection of a Pulpit and Reading-desk, leaving, however, a considerable sum still due.

We cannot allow the present opportunity to pass without the present opportunity to pass without the present opportunity to pass without the present opportunity.

gratefully acknowledging, on the part of the Congregation, the munificent donation of Messrs. Dickson and Shade towards the the Building Committee to the amount of £130, but seeing the difficulties still to be encountered in pewing and faishing Church, they most generously cancelled them.

(The Secretary here read the letter cancelling the bonds.) We have also to gratefully acknowledge the donation of one hundred acres of land, by Mr. Hiscott, of Niagara, for the Church in Beverly; for which we beg here to return our

With respect to the Depositary, we have again to report that it is in a very prosperous condition. During the past year the number of Prayer Books sold amounts to 70, Bibles 43, Testaments 84, Bound Rocks, 26, Theorems 184, Bound Rocks, 26, Theorems 20, Theorem

ments 84, Bound Books, 26, Tracts 219.

The number of Members enrolled amounts this year to 225, making an increase of 69. The sum subscribed is £31 11s.

10d. This includes a donation of £5 from William Dickson,
Esq., but does not include the collections made agreeable to the
Bishop's circular letters, which collections amount to £13.

Deeply impressed with the impressed with the Deeply impressed with the importance of the undertaking in which we have been engaged, we cannot better conclude this Report than by commanding it to the conclude the conclude the contract that the contract the contract Report than by commending it to the steady and perserveing energies of all Churchmen within this Mission. To be employed in the furtherance of objects such as these Societies contemplate, cannot but possess a salutary influence upon a who are so engaged; and it is hoped that all consciention

who are so engaged; and it is hoped that all consentually members of the Church will avail themselves of the opportunity now afforded, of fixing upon a permanent basis a Society which aims at the dissemination of the pure faith and worship of the Church.

After the Report had been read, the following Resolutions were unanimously exceeded, the following Resolutions were unanimously exceeded. tions were unanimously agreed to:-Moved by Mr. Shade, seconded by the Rev. J. "

Geddes, That the Report now read be adopted.

Moved by Mr. Merigold, seconded by the Rev. Arthur, That the measure of success which it has pleased God to vouchsafe to this Association during the past year, as well so the flourishing condition of the Church Society in general, demand our devout and grateful acknowledgments to HIM, whose blessing alone given the incommendation of the Church Society in general, demand our devout and grateful acknowledgments to HIM, whose

blessing alone giveth the increase. Moved by the Rev. W. McMuray, seconded by Dr.

Seagram. That this Association is impressed with the conviction, that the supply of the ministrations of our holy religion to members of the Church in this District, depends, under find members of the Church in this District, depends, under the members of the Church in this District, depends, under the members of the Church in the churc

upon the labours of the Church Society, and the manner which that important Institution shall be sustained. Moved by Mr. Craig, seconded by Dr. Richardson, That we have learned with much satisfaction that it has been recently resolved by the Committee of the Gore and Welling ton District Branch of the Church Society (to which this As

sociation is auxiliary) to guarantee the salary of a second Travelling Missionary to labour within these Districts, and that this resolution of the District Committee adds to the claims of the Church Society upon our hearty support. Moved by Dr. Moffat, seconded by the Rev. A. Palmer That the thanks of this Association are hereby given to the Office-bearers for the past year; and that the following gentlemen constitute the Committee for the ensuing year:—Messrs.

men constitute the Committee for the ensuing year: Messrs Absalom Shade, James K. Andrews, Wm. Merigold, Dr. Rich ardson, J. Hearle, sen., Dr. Seagram, Henry McCrum, Forbes, J. Craig, George Stanton, — Hudson, A. Van Every, George Edwards, and Samuel Congo: that D. Forbes and J. Craig be Collectors for the ensuing year; and that Thomas Rich be Treasurer, and John Davidson Secretary. Moved by Mr. Shade, seconded by Mr. Merigold,

That the Report of this Association be printed in the Gall

M. BOOMER, Chairman

ADDITIONAL CHURCH ACCOMMODATION IN HAMIL

TON.—We insert elsewhere a communication signed Lai-cus, on the subject of providing means for the erection of cus, on the subject of providing means for the erection of Churches in this City at some future day, as the wants of the Congregation demand it. Although we are not prepared to say that the plan here proposed is likely to be adopted by a majority of the congregation of Christy Church, still we are glad that the matter is taken up repecting further Church accommodation in Hamiltonian for pews, and we understand that the required accommodation cannot be had, having been long since disposed of. It is a question with a great many, whether it is better to enlarge the present Episcopal Church, or erect another in that portion of the City where it is mostly required. On this subject, we are aware that a great deal may be said in favour of both points of view, but for the present we will leave the matter, humbly trusting, however, sent we will leave the matter, humbly trusting, however, that the subject will receive at the hands of those most

interested, the calm and just consideration, which its im portance imperatively demands. It is gratifying to witness an increasing interest in the affairs of the Church displayed in a rising city like Hamilton. The letter of Laicus is a proof of the existence of this feeling; but until the matter has received a local discussion, it might be premature to publish the details of a scheme, which may be thought by some to lie under the objection of being too far in advance of the present state of the City.—The subject, however, to which Laicus has

directed attention, will no doubt be taken up in the proper quarter.-ED. CHURCH.]

DIOCESE OF QUEBEC.

We are delighted to be able to record the admirable mode in which the "Association for the relief of the Church of England Poor," has answered the purpose designed by its projectors. There is much distress signed by its projectors. There is much more distress about Montreal than most people would imagine; how much may be conceived, when we state that this Associa-tion alone has relieved, from its formation up to the 30th of January, 278 families with fuel, and 205 with meal-The statement is as follows;-

1846—December 31.—114 families received wood, 281

1846-December 31.-61 families received meal, 5 cwt-1847-January 30.-164 families received word, 41

cords. 1847-January 30.-144 families received meal, 26 cwl-2 qrs. 21 fbs.

that none will be relieved but proper objects, and experience has always told us that it is better to relieve distress by giving fuel and food, than by an indiscriminate charity in money .- Mont. Cour.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

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Id.

(From the St. John Courier.) MEETING OF THE CHURCH SOCIETY .- On Thursday evening last the Anniversary Meeting of the diocesan Church Society was held, according to appointment, in the Hall of the Mechanics' Institute. The Lecture Room was crowded by a blick by a property of the Mechanics of the Mechanics of the Anniversary by a property of the Mechanics of the Mecha was crowded by a highly respectable audience, who appeared much engaged in the interesting proceedings.

We have been favoured with the following sketch of the opening address of the Lord Bishop of Fredericton, by a professional gentleman, who took short hand notes of the whole proceedings at the meeting. The reporter however reporter ever requests us to state, that his report is necessarily im-perfect, he was not only suddenly and unexpectedly calld upon, (after entering the Hall, and by special request of influential parties on the platform,) to take notes of the proceedings; but the very brief time before publication and the proceedings;

tion and the pressure of other avocations wholly precluded a full transcript of his notes. The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Fredericton having The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Fredericton having taken the chair, his Lordship, in opening the business of the evening, congratulated the meeting on so numerous and respectable an assemblage, for the purpose of countenancing and supporting the objects and operations of the Society of which they are members; viz., The DIOCESAN CHURCH SOCIETY OF NEW RUNNING. The great ad-CHURCH SOCIETY OF NEW-BRUNSWICK. The great advantage of such a Society must be apparent to all; the superiority of its objects, and of the pleasures to be derived from promoting those objects, to all others of a mere worldly nature, were obvious and undeniable. The gratifications to be derived from the production or possession of mere works of art or human skill, were but temporary in their duration, and must ever be considered to comparate n their duration, and must ever be confined to compara-tively few persons; pictures and statues and costly fur tively few persons; pictures and statues and costly furniture and buildings, and all other such objects of mortal enjoyment, endured but for a time, afforded pleasure to a very limited number of human beings; but the Society embraced all classes of men, and all objects of the highest and most permanent importance; and although the individual efforts of Christians in promoting those objects might be small and trifling in themselves, yet the effects of such efforts hed losed and would last to the end of the of such efforts had lasted and would last to the end of the world. The lasting character, therefore, of the objects of such a Society, was an inducement for supporting and tending its means of utility. Again, such efforts stimud and encouraged others, promoted Christain benevo-ce and activity, extended the spirit of Christian charity and union, and thus possessed a principle of self-increase.

The giving towards building a Church or to any other
mode of the self-increase of the self-increase. lode of spreading religious privileges, encouraged others of follow the example; it strengthened the hands and learts of all interested in the project; it promoted active adustry in the course in the project; it promoted active

ladustry in the cause; it excited generous and pious emu-lation; and thus Christian charity multiplied itself. The carrying out of such an object, the erection of a Church where none before existed, might be the means of diffusing compared to the compared t where none before existed, might be the means of diffusing comfort and happiness throughout thousands of hearts, which otherwise, perhaps, would never have known those blessings. Another point of contrast was to be observed; all our works of mere worldly design and intent, livion; but all works of charity and piety contained in themselves a principle of self-destruction and obtential works of charity and piety contained in At one time in ancient days, the wealth and labour of a whole nation were devoted to the rearing of an immense and magnets.

His Worship the Mayor in the Chair. As it was choosed the mere expression of respect and welcome—studiously avoiding all debateable grounds—so that all classes and parties might unite in payin due respect to the Representative of our Gracious Sovereign—the meeting was marked by no particular emphasis, and, beyon the meeting was marked by no particular emphasis, and, beyon else to say about the matter.

The meeting was called to order by the Mayor, who brief but pointedly explained the object of the meeting. whole nation were devoted to the rearing of an immense and magnificent temple; at another time, thousands of the human race were employed for a long succession of years in rearing stupendous sepulchres for the remains of their tyrannical monarchs. But what had become of those vast gorgeous buildings? Of some of them, only heaps of rubbish remained, and their sites were now but the lair of the robber and of the wild beast; while others still reared their gigantic heads to the skies, only to point out the still reared their gigantic heads to the skies, only to point out the still reared their gigantic heads to the skies, only to point out the still reared their gigantic heads to the skies, only to point out the still reared their gigantic heads to the skies, only to point out the still reared their gigantic heads to the skies, only to point out the still reared their gigantic heads to the skies, only to point out the still reared their gigantic heads to the skies, only to point out the still reared their gigantic heads to the skies, only to point out the still reared their gigantic heads to the skies, only to point out the still reared the object of the meeting.

Whereupon, it was moved by the Hon. R. Baldwin, seconded by W. B. Jarvis, Esq. (Sheriff of the Home District.) and carried unanimously—That the following Address be adopted, viz.:—

To His Excellency the Right Honourable the EARL OF ELGIN AND KINCARDINE, Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of the Provinces of Canada, New Brunswick, &c., &c., &c. reared their gigantic heads to the skies, only to point out the vanity of those who erected them. But works of stian charity continually increased and extended their innuence and effect; they embraced in their operation the whole human race through all ages, and endured for all time all time. This was no coloured nor exaggerated view of matter; but was the reasonable evidence of truth and experience; and its correctness might hereafter be pro-Yed by the operations of this Society. Hitherto the Church in this Province had principally depended on the benevolent efforts of churchmen in the Mother Country; but the time but the time might come ere long when this Colony try, by assisting in diffusing the blessings of Christianity funds raised by Churchmen in this Province might, in motion of time, be partially devoted to the general prothroughours, the interests of the Church and of religion of the interests of the Church and of religion of the interests of the Church and of religion of the interests of the Church and of religion of the interests of the Church and of religion of the interests of the Church and of religion of the interests of the Church and of religion of the interests of the Church and of religion of the interests of the Church and of religion of the interests of the Church and of religion of the interests of the Church and of religion of the interests of the Church and of religion of the interests of the Church and of religion of the interests of the Church and of religion of the interests of the Church and of religion of the interests of the Church and of the interest of th ughout the world; and who could tell, but that hereafter, the missionary efforts and labours promoted by means of contributions from New-Brunswick, might take souls of many, in other and more distant regions of the British Empire; and thus would this Province discharge ting religious assistance to other portions of its widely-ject connected with it. Hitherto he had been speaking of the material or lower part of charity; the mere given to the material or lower part of charity; the mere given to the missionary efforts and labours promoted by root and flourish and become an everlasting benefit to the present occasion, we beg to offer our earnest prayer for the safe present occasion, we beg to offer our earnest prayer for the safe present occasion, we beg to offer our earnest prayer for the safe present occasion, we beg to offer our earnest prayer for the safe where his Lordship's memory is held in esteem.

Mr. Ferrier moved the fifth resolution. He would add his where his Lordship's memory is held in esteem.

Mr. Ferrier moved the fifth resolution. He would add his may be at once both agreeable to yourselves and a source of unmixed satisfaction to the inhabitants of this Province.

It was then moved by the Hon. H. J. Boulton, and seconded by the Hon. W. Allan—That His Worship the Mayor do sign to put down his name for £500. His charity was universal by the same on behalf of the meeting—which was carried unani mously. the material or lower part of charity; the mere giving and providing of means. But now he would speak rather of the higher part of its object; viz., the salvation of immortal souls. And if, indeed, he were to begin to speak of that object, where should he begin and where should e end the theme? - So vast a subject of contemplation was beyond adequate description; but when it was rightly contemplated as an object of the operations of this Society, what a comfort must such a contemplation be to its member. bers in their work; what an encouragement to them to persevere; what a motive to induce them to lay aside all differences of coming in minor matters; what a reco nces of opinion in minor matters; what a reason to fix their eyes rather on objects on which they all agreed, than on those on which they differed! It was not merely the persons present in this Hall who acerned in this subject; it was not merely the inbut it was the province, of a kingdom, or of an empire; grace that was the extension of the everlasting kingdom of look this large the object of this Society; and when they Look this large but not extravagant view of the subject, it should excite them all to meet together in such a spirit, that when they parted they might be truly glad that they had met together on such an occasion and for such a purpose.—His Lordship then proceeded to express his gratification at tification at seeing the meeting graced so numerously by Presence of that sex, whose presence always gave grace to every scene, and whose softening disposition ence invariably tended to ameliorate the asperities sussion, and to temper the roughness and impetuosity of the sterner sex; and after some highly complimeny of the sterner sex; and after some highly complimentary, but well deserved and appropriate commendations on the beneficial effects of female influence in general, and expressions of extreme gratification in presiding over so very large and respectable a meeting, His Lordship Proceeded to observe, that he particularly recommended three things for the consideration of all present. The first was "Energy." This Society had already comparatively done much, but as yet it had only made a beginning in the good work. Its object was, to include within its embrace not only one churchman, but all churchmen

of destitution in Montreal may readily be perceived. We ed with the Church, and should be ready to profit by the believe that this mode of relieving persons in distress is the most efficient that can be resorted to, for it ensures king notice of their example for the purpose of encouraging that reaching the most efficient that can be resorted to, for it ensures ing themselves. There were many places in this Diocese destitute of all privileges and ministrations of the Church; many families and settlements far from a Church, from a Schoolmaster, or a Parish Priest. Many of these poor people had formerly been accustomed to the regular enjoyment of these blessings in the old country; and their hearts now yearned after the holy services of their Church, the music of the Sabbath bells, and the ministrations and domestic visitations of a Pastor; and sad must be their remembrance of those former days, sad must be their remembrance of those former days, when they now reflected that they had neither bell, nor church, nor priest, and they were almost tempted sometimes to think, that even God himself had temporarily forsaken them, that "His mercy was clean gone forever, and His loving kindness was shut up in displeasure."

After some few other observations, in support of the previous argument, and in apology for the length of his address, His Lordship sat down, and called on the Secretary, the Rev. F. Coster, to read extracts from the Annual

Colonial.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

Montreal, 30th January, 1847. HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz :-

Lieutenant Colonel the Honourable Robert Bruce, Grenadier Guards, to be Military Secretary and Principal Aide-de-

Captain Lord Alexander George Russell, Rifle Brigade, and Captain Lord Mark Kerr, 20th Regiment, to be Aides-de-

Camp.
Lieutenant the Honourable Egremont Lascelles, Grenadier
Guards, and Lieutenant the Honourable Arthur Egerton,
Grenadier Guards, to be Extra Aides-de-Camp.

Alex. Allen, of Waterloo, in the Wellington District, Gen-Geo. Macarthey, of Paris, Gentleman, to be Public Notaries

that portion of the Province formerly Upper Canada.

Thos. R. Brock, of Guelph, Gentleman, to be Registrar of as Surrogate Court, in the District of Wellington, in place of

the Surrogate Coart, in the District of Weinigton, it placed.

W. D. Powell, Esq., resigned.

Henry Gildersleeve, of Kingston, Esquire, to be an Inspector of the Provincial Penetentiary, in place of G. W. Yarker, Esq.,

ADDRESSES TO LORD ELGIN.

FROM TORONTO.

It was anounced, sometime in the course of Friday afterno by handbills placarded on the walls, that a requisition had been presented to the Mayor for a public meeting to adopt an Address of congratulation to the Governor General on his arrival at the Seat of Government—and that His Worship, thinking, no doubt, that too much time had been lost already, had named

Saturday for that purpose.

And pursuant to such notice, a meeting was held accordingly His Worship the Mayor in the Chair. As it was evident that the proposed Address should confine itself to the mere expresgrounds-so that all classes and parties might unite in paying due respect to the Representative of our Gracious Sovereign—the meeting was marked by no particular emphasis, and, beyond recording the facts as they occurred, we really have nothing

We, Her Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the inhabitants of the City of Toronto, in public meeting assembled, respectfully approach your Excellency to offer our best congratulations on your Excellency's arrival in Canada to assume the Government of this very important portion of the dominions of the Crown

We gladly embrace this occasion to renew, through your Excellency, to our most gracious Sovereign, the assurance of our devoted attachment to Her Majesty's Person and Govern-

the liberties of the people.

The period and who could tell, but that hereand who could tell, but that hereare her to offer our earnest prayer for the safe.

It was moved by G. Duggan, Jr., Esq., M.P.P., seconded by Dr. Connor, and carried unanimously,—That the Address be forwarded to the Hon. Henry Sherwood, M.P.P. for the City of Toronto, with the request that he, together with such othe Toronto Gentlemen as might, at the time, be at Montreal, would present the same to the Governor General.

The thanks of the Meeting having been voted to His Worship for his conduct in the Chair, the meeting broke up .- Herald.

MONTREAL BOARD OF TRADE

May it Please Your Excellency,

We, the President and Council of the Montreal Board of Trade, beg respectfully to approach Your Excellency with our congratulations on your arrival in Montreal to assume the Government of Her M jesty's North American possessions.

The happy results of Your Excellency's government of Ja-maics, as evinced in the improved condition of the social and agricultural interests of that Colony, and in the high approbation accorded you by our most gracious Sovereign, afford us the pleasing anticipation that similar benefits to this Province will attend Your Excellency's administration of its affairs; and we beg to assure you of our earnest desire to support Your Excellency in all measures tending to consolidate the connexion of these Provinces with the Mother Country, and in giving practical effect to the principles of commercial policy recently adopted by the Imperial Parliament.

We beg Your Excellency will accept our fervent hopes, that the utmost happiness and success may attend Your Excellency's residence in Canada.

(Signed) GEORGE MOFFAT,

President of the Montreal Board of Trade. GEORGE MOFFAT. FREDERICK A. WILSON, Secretary.

To which his Excellency was pleased to give the following reply:-

To the President and Council of the Montreal Board of Trade

opinions which they could not conscientiously entertain; but all should charitably and kindly allow the same freedom which they claimed for themselves. He hoped that such a cordiality as this would long subsist among all churchmen in this Province: this union of the wealthy churchmen in this Province; this union of the wealthy and important city of St. John with the other branches of the Society was one of the best proofs of it; the subscriptions so liberally of the subscriptions of the subscriptions of the subscriptions of the sound principles of trade. criptions so liberally poured in from all sides were the application of the sound principles of trade.

Dest practical earnest of its continuance; and therefore a could not be sound principles of trade.

KINGSTON.

he could not but think and believe, whatever minor differences of opinion there might be, that at bottom a real, men of this Province at large; which a little care would to remember was, "Progress." Without progress nothing could be done. There were now, within his own knowledge, not less than the country settlements where no mieans cell

ould be done. There were now, within his own knowdge, not less than twenty settlements where no means
there were now within his reach twenty Missionaries,
roperly qualified, and the means to provide for them he

and behold the zeal of other denominations, not connect-

The Hon. Peter M'Gill was called to the chair. The Hon. gentleman briefly opened the business of the meeting, which he stated had been called in accordance with some resolutions carried at a private assembly of gentlemen held at Tetu's Hotel; that there was a similarity of opinion, as to the duty of ecting a monument to LORD METCALFE, he felt certain The tone of the public press, and conversations which he had held with private individuals from all parts of the Province, all tended to establish it. It was his duty to open the meeting, and certain resolutions would be brought forward by gentlemen to whom they would be entrusted. He should therefore in

troduce the worthy Secretary, Major Lachlan, to the meeting.
Major Lachlan moved the first resolution. The gallant
speaker addressed the meeting at some length. He spoke of
the career of Lord Metcalfe, in the East and West Indies, and trict by a large majority of the District Council, the voit council, the voit council the career of Lord Metcalfe, in the East and West Indies, and the career of Lord Metcalfe, in the East and West Indies, and the career of Lord Metcalfe, in the East and West Indies, and the career of Lord Metcalfe, in the East and West Indies, and the Canada for that constitutional liberty, which is, bis stand in Canada for that constitutional liberty, which is, by consistent with English institutions. He aluded not only consistent with English institutions. He aluded not o

The Hon'ble. George Moffat moved the first resolution. It would be a work of supererogation to allude to his acts in other countries. We should only speak of his carreer in Canada, when appointed Governor-General, he had a high reputation as a Statesman and possessed a private fortune, more even than he wished—except to distribute his charities, which were so liberally extended here. He was suffering from a painful disorder—and it was evident he accepted office only from patriotism. How he carried on his duty in Canada, it was not necessary to state, but he (Mr. M.) would add, that had his health existed he would have succeeded to the fullest extent. For this reason, he would join in the Testimonial, to show that he was esteemed equally as much in Canada as he was in the Mother Country. And his reputation was established in England for the first Statesmen approved of his career.

Mr. T. Wilson seconded the motion; he had seen many public men, but never a better one than Lord Metcalfe. No questions a few days. She was to have sailed a public meeting, for the purpose of taking some steps towards raising subscriptions in this city and its vicinity for transmission to the starving millions of old Ireland. On such a subject it is hardly necessary to say any the Montreal papers from English journals. It is sufficient to say that things cannot well be worse than they are in that cosay that things cannot well be worse than they are in that foreign the distance. In such a case as this, parties must be forgotten—it must be remembered that the starving Irish are fellow countrymen, fellow christians, and fellow men.—Montreal Courier.

The Iron Steamship, Sarah Sands, may be expected at New York from Livernool in a few days. She was to have sailed.

with courage and decision. Circumstances prevented him from speaking long on this subject, as he had to attend the last duty to a dear friend; and he was compelled to leave, which, he trusted, the meeting would excuse.

vernor-General, is the best means of attaining the object

iding in England. Mr. Sheriff Coffin briefly seconded the motion.

Resolted 3,-That in order to enable the humblest individual to co-operate in this good work, and to insure to the proposed Testimonial the enviable characteristic of being the grateful tribute of a whole people, irrespective of rank, and (if possible) political party feeling, the subscription of each individual be

Dr. Dunlop in proposing the fourth resolution said that he considered it was a very high honour in being delegate to introduce it. He should not take up the time of the meeting.— He knew the benefits which Lord Metcalfe performed in India
—instances of which the worthy Doctor brought forward.

Resolved 4,-That in this object, of testifying admiration Resolved 4,—That in this object, of testifying admirators and respect for Lord Metcalfe's character, by the erection of a Provincial Monument, we will gladly receive donations from either individuals or public bodies in the Mother Country, the other British American Colonies, or any other part of the world, other British American Colonies, or any other part of the world, other Mother Country, the other British American Colonies, or any other part of the world, other Mother Country, the other British American Colonies, or any other part of the world, or any other part of the world, other British American Colonies, or any other part of the world, other British American Colonies, or any other part of the world, other British American Colonies, or any other part of the world, other British American Colonies, or any other part of the world, other British American Colonies, or any other part of the world, other British American Colonies, or any other part of the world, other British American Colonies, or any other part of the world, other British American Colonies, or any other part of the world, other British American Colonies, or any other part of the world, other British American Colonies, or any other part of the world, other British American Colonies, or any other part of the world, other British American Colonies, or any other part of the world, other British American Colonies, or any other part of the world, other British American Colonies, or any other part of the world, other British American Colonies, or any other part of the world, or any other part of the world worl where his Lordship's memory is held in esteem.

Mr. Robertson seconded the motion.

Resolved 5, —That a general central committee be now appointed, whose duty shall be to adopt the measures necessary for the carrying out of the proposed object, and, for that purpose, to open a correspondence with the leading men in the different districts of this Province, inviting their co-operation, and suggesting that public meetings should be held at the chief towns of each district, at an early day, for the purpose of passing configurations, organizing local committees, and ing confirmatory resolutions, organising local committees, and making the necessary arrangements for promoting and collecting subscriptions from the different townships; that all the said subscription lists should be closed at a time to be hereafter named, and that the reports and returns of the various local committees should as soon after as possible be transmitted to he central committee.

Mr. Penner moved the 6th resolution. He alluded to the reatness of Lord Metcalfe in the East and West, and in Cagreatness of Lord Metcalle in the East and west, and in Canada persevering in his duty, in sickness and pain. Like Nelson, he said, "I am convinced I have not long to live, but while I live I will do the best for my country." His charity was universal. The speaker spoke at some length as to his benevolence, which had been so general in the Province.

Mr. Meredith seconded the motion. Resolved 6.-That on the said returns being received, the central committee shall decide upon the nature and description of the monument, select a suitable site, and make all the other ecessary arrangements for its erection and completion. Resolved 7,-That the following gentlemen be the central

ommittee, with power to add to their number, for carrying the preceding resolutions into effect, of whom seven, with the chair man, shall be a quorum :-[Here follows a long list of names. The chairman having left the chair, and the Hon. George

Moffat having taken it,

The Hon. Mr. Sherwood moved a vote of thanks to the Hon. P. M'Gill, not only for his conduct in the chair, but for the effectual support which he had given to consummate the object

The Montre Province; not one class alone, but all classes.—
Feet and classes and age and sex.—The second particular in this representative for the discussion, and perhaps it would be unsubserved and perhaps it

Captain.—Br. Lt. Col. F. A. M. Frazer, h p unatt, to be Dep. mutual advantage. Quartermaster General to the forces serving in Canada, v Maj. Gen. the Hon. C. Gore. - 2nd W. I. Regt. C. De Blaquier Gent. to be Ensign by pur. v Dickson.

We clip the following notice from a late English paper. We, Her Majesty's loyal and devoted subjects, the Inhabitants of the City of Kingston, in Public Meeting assembled, desire to present to Your Excellency our hearty congratulations on your selection to the office of Governor General of this retort upon them a genuine soldier, one whom the British army has just reason to boast of.—Herald.

down-there were now, within his own knows, the progress mothing could be done. There were now, within his own knows of each of the country, which could send them all to a sphere of active duty and exertion in the country of the country, which could send them all to a sphere of active duty and exertion the analysis of the country of the country, which could send them all to a sphere of active duty and exertion the country of the country of the country of the country, which could not consider the country that the country the country that the country that the country the country that the country the country that the country that the country the country that the countr

ent by Mr. Burwell, to the effect that as the Council had dis This view of the incalculable advantages which the comple

was on Wednesday last elected Warden of the Johnstown District by a large majority of the District Council, the vote being

—Yeas, 17; Nays, 6. J. L. Schofield, Esq., was elected Trea-

orm one act of duty to his memory.

The Hon'ble. George Moffat moved the first resolution. It were unanimous in the choice—a mark of configuration must be exceedingly gratifying to Mr. Benjamin.

NOVA SCOTIA.

the trusted, the meeting would excuse.

Resolved 1,—That it appears to this meeting while the Mother Country, India and Jamaica, still continue to pour forth the united tribute of their respect and esteem for the memory of the late Lord Metcalfe, in addition to the substantial monuments commemorative of his virtues, erected during his lifetime, in both the Indies, it is left to the people of Canada, to the promotion of whose welfare,—the last painful years of that great and good man were devoted,—to add the crowning trophy to his well-carned fame—and leave to posterity some lasting proof of their admiration of his worth, and their veneration of his memory.

Makon seconded by Mr. J. G. M'Kenzie,

Makon seconded by Mr. J. G. M'Kenzie,

Makon seconded by Mr. J. G. M'Kenzie, before retiring, was about to hand to the Lieutenant Governo an address of the Legislative Council, with the request that it Mr. Sherwood, of Toronto; it devolved on him to make a motion in the proceedings of the day. He should not take up the time of the meeting, as much had been already said. It was sufficient for him to say that he concurred in all that had been already said. He felt himself unable to express what he felt relative to Lord Metcalfe. He could not do justice to his felt relative to Lord Metcalfe. He could not do justice to his read the address of the Assembly, after which the Governor felt relative to Lord Metealfe. He could not do justice to his virtues and patriotism, to his political career, and his charity. The object of the motion was to put it in the power of the mobilest man in the Province to subscribe—the poorer orders of Upper Canada had already proved their attachment to that nobleman, and he felt sure that the yeomanry of that portion would come forward and subscribe liberally to a monument which recorded his virtues. He thought, too, that subscriptions out of the Province should be received. One instance that the growing state of the Masser of the Assembly, after which the Governor very able and gratifying reply, and the ceremony concluded by all the members of both houses being presented to him. The Governor General is a man of middle stature, with an open and prepossessing countenance, over which an expression of innate benevolence beamed as he read his reply to the addresses. His forehead is one exhibiting great espacity, and in his action and utterance, as well as in the seatiments of his address, one could not help being struck with a remarkable evidence of strong common sense, and ready had already been of a munificent donation given by parties re- with a remarkable evidence of strong common sense, and ready

THE ADDRESS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF THE PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

To His Excellency the Right Hon. EARL OF ELGIN AND KIN-CARDINE, &c. &c. &c., Governor General and Commander-in-Chief, in and over Her Majesty's North American

May it Please your Excellency,

The Legislative Council hasten to tender a cordial welcome to your Excellency, and their congratulations upon your Excellency's elevation to the supreme command in British North

They regard the appointment of your Excellency as anothe mark of the solicitude of our gracious Queen for the welfare of

Sovereign, and the affection of a grateful and loyal people.

ADDRESS OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. To His Excellency the Right Hon. JAMES, EARL OF ELGIN AND KINCARDINE, Cuptain General and Governor in-Chief of the provinces of Canada, New Brunswick, Nova

Scotia, and the Island of Prince Edward, and Governor General of the same. May it please Your Excellency, We, the representatives of her Majesty's loyal subjects, the people of Nova Scotia, cannot permit your Lordship to visit the shores of this province, though but for a passing moment, when on your route to Canada, to assume the Government of London, England.—Extraordinary Rise in the price of Bread.—

British North America, without tendering to your Lordship our cordial welcome, and our sincere congratulations upon your accession to the important office with which you have been honoured by our gracious Sovereign.

When we advert to the talents for administration which distinguished your government of the Island of Jamaica, we cannot but anticipate for your Lordship a successful executive career in Canada.

Before we say farewell, we beg leave respectfully to offer our warmest wishes for the future happiness of your Lordship and the illustrious Lady with whom you have lately connected yourself by marriage, and we regard the union which you have thus formed with the daughter of a departed nobleman, whose high statesmanlike qualities, ardent love of liberty, and warm interest in the happiness of her Majesty's North American subects, entitles his memory to the gratitude of these colonies, as

affording bright auspices for your Lordship's future adminis

tration THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S REPLY. Mr. President and Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative

Council: Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Assembly of Nova Scotia: I beg that you will accept of my most grateful acknowledgments for the cordial addresses with which you have welcomed me on my arrival in British North America, and for your congratulations on my appointment to the high and important of

fice of Governor General.

Had time permitted, I had intended to have passed some days in this province, and to have proceeded to Montreal by way of Fredericton, in the hope of obtaining by personal observations, and communication with the intelligent inhabitants, a better knowledge of the capabilities and requirements of these

tendent of Schools. A regular meeting of the Board is held each Tuesday morning at ten o'clock.—Colonist.

THE ARMY.—The Gazette brought by the Hibernia contains, among others, the following military promotions, viz:—Rayal Artillery 1st Lieut C. W. Younghusband to be 2nd Contain.—Re 1st Col. E. A. W. Formula advantage.

Part of Gazette my utmost energies; and I shall receive, with respectful consideration, any suggestions which you may from time to time see fit to make to me for the advancement of the prosperity of this province, and for establishing between it and prosperity of this province, and for establishing between it and prosperity of this province, and for establishing between it and prosperity of this province, and for establishing between it and prosperity of this province, and for establishing between it and prosperity of this province, and for establishing between it and prosperity of this province, and for establishing between it and prosperity of this province, and for establishing between it and prosperity of this province, and for establishing between it and prosperity of this province, and for establishing between it and prosperity of this province, and for establishing between it and prosperity of this province, and for establishing between it and prosperity of this province, and for establishing between it and prosperity of this province, and for establishing between it and prosperity of this province, and for establishing between it and prosperity of this province, and for establishing between it and prosperity of this province, and for establishing between it and prosperity of this province, and for establishing between it and prosperity of this province, and for establishing between it and prosperity of this province, and for establishing between it and prosperity of this province, and for establishing between it and province and province are provinced by the productive of the properity of this province, and for establishing between it and province are provinced by the properity of this p

Of the responsibility which attaches at this interesting and critical moment to the situation which I occupy, and of the hopelessness of any endeavours on my part to promote the well-Thomas Dick, being of the provinces, unless I am cordially supported by the inhabitants and the several Legislative bodies, I am deeply sensible. I accept, therefore, with much thankfulness, the expression of your confidence; and I observe with heartfelt David Maitland, satisfaction the indications of union among yourselves, and of a generous desire to advance the interests of the country, which

the proceedings of this day afford.

I cannot doubt that these colonies, which are inhabited by

MONUMENT TO LORD METCALFE.

(Abridged from the Montreal Courier.)

A meeting was held in the large room at Daley's Hotel, yesterday at 1 o'clock. Nearly a hundred gentlemen were present.

The Hon. Peter M'Gill was called to the chair. The Hongentleman briefly opened the business of the meeting, which he stated had been called in accordance with some resolutions carried at a private assembly of gentlemen held at Tetu's Hongentleman briefly opened the business of the meeting, which he stated had been called in accordance with some resolutions carried at a private assembly of gentlemen held at Tetu's Hongentleman briefly opened the business of the meeting, which he stated had been called in accordance with some resolutions carried at a private assembly of gentlemen held at Tetu's Hongentleman briefly opened the business of the meeting which we meet, afford me the opportunity of recommending to your continued attention an undertaking second in its importance to none which he serve engaged the notice of any Colonial Legislature in any portion of the British Dominions. I allude to the processor.

Council; John McKay, Esq., of St. Thomas, was elected one of the Auditors in the place of Daniel Hanvey, Esq., resigned; stitute the most important link in that great line of commental to one which we meet, afford me the opportunity of recommending to your continued attention an undertaking second in its important legislature in any portion of the British Dominions. I allude to the processor.

Council; John McKay, Esq., of St. Thomas, was elected one of the Auditors in the place of Daniel Hanvey, Esq., resigned; stitute the most important link in that great line of commental transfer at the opportunity of recommending to your continued attention an undertaking second in its important legislature in any portion of the British Dominions. I allude to the processor.

The choice of the District Surveyor.

On Wednesday the question of the double Treasuryship was disposed of. Mr. Campbell moved the question of electing a Treasurer, which was set aside by the adoption of an amendal and the control of the rich and extensive wheat and grain growing districts of all Central America.

posed of the business in the preceding Session, it could not further interfere, and the two disputants for the office would have to settle the question at their own expense in the proper quarter.—London Gazette.

Into view of the incarculable savantages which the Completion of this great work would confer on all the British North American Colonies, and perhaps more especially upon this, its natural Atlantic terminus—this consideration alone should call forth our gratitude for the promptitude with which our appeal

ter.—London Gazette.

Johnstown District.—Ogle R. Gowan, Esq., M.P.P., was on Wednesday last elected Warden of the Johnstown District by a large majority of the District Council, the vote being —Yeas, 17; Nays, 6. J. L. Schofield, Esq., was elected Treasurer in place of A. N. Buel, Esq.

Victoria District.—George Benjamin, Esq., has been elected Warden of this District. The members of the Council were unanimous in the choice—a mark of confidence which must be exceedingly gratifying to Mr. Benjamin.

Districts in Ireland.—Several influential Irish gentlement, of all parties, have called a public meeting, for the purpose nunicate to the Governor General, any expression of your views on the subject,"

Nothing of any great importance has reached us from this quarter Facts appear to be scarce, although conjectures are numerous. The only event which has occurred of late is the defeat by the Mexicans of a body of Dragoons under the command of Col. May. The particulars of this skirmish are re-

was esteemed equally as much in Canada as he was in the Mowas esteemed equally as much in Canada as he was in the Mother Country. And his reputation was established in England
for the first Statesmen approved of his career.

Mr. T. Wilson seconded the motion; he had seen many public men, but never a better one than Lord Metcalfe. No question was submitted to him, but he endeavoured to decide on it
with courage and decision. Circumstances prevented him
with courage and decision. Circumstances prevented him
to courage and decision and courage and decision are courage.

The Iron Steamship, Sarah Sands, may be expected at New
York from Liverpool in a few days. She was to have sailed
from England about the 18th of January. She is a vessel of
tween Montenercios and La Bradores. On his return he took
another pass leading to Liures, and was attacked by a large corded below :another pass leading to Linares, and was attacked by a large body of the enemy, and his rear guard cut off by rolling stones into the pass, which was scarcely wide enough for a single horseman. Col. May managed to get through with the main body of his force, and reached a spot where he was enabled to dismount, and return to succour the rear guard, but it was too late; as the enemy had retreated with their prisoners. At one time, May's dragoous were almost at the mercy of the enemy, had the latter discharged their pieces with accuracy, for the position they occupied was directly over the heads of our troops.

(COMPILED EXPRESSLY FOR THIS PAPER.)				
Wheat, \$\psi 60lbs. prime second Oats, \$\psi 34lbs. second Barley, \$\psi 48lbs. Flour. Superfine, \$\psi bbl. Flour. Superfine, \$\psi bbl. second Beef, \$\psi lb. second Butter, Fresh. \$\psi lb. second But	or make the second to the seco			
S. d.	Toronto, February 11.			
8. d. 8. d. 9. d.	Kingston, January 30.			
5. d. s. d. 1. 3. 2.5. 0 17. 6. 0. 1	Hamilton, February 3.			
29 15 20 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30	Montreal, February 6.			
0 7 a a a a a	Liverpo January Stg. Mor			

Montreal, Monday Morning, Feb. 1, 1847 The mail. per Hibernia reached here on Wednesday lawhich date the market, for all description of produce, has

ited.

ASHES.—Holders have advanced their demands to 25s. for both orts, which buyers are unwilling to give; there have consequently orts, which objects are thanking to been no transactions.

FLOUR.—Before the arrival of the mail there had been sales for pring delivery at 26s. 6d. @ 27s. 3d. Since then, there have been ransactions to some extent at 32s. 6d. @ 33s. for spring delivery.

Thos. M. Taylor, Broker.

London, England.—Extraordinary Rise in the price of Bread.—
Yesterday a simultaneous rise in the price of bread took place throughout the metropolis; the household quality being advanced from 7d. to 8½d., and the best wheaten from 9d. to 10½d. In the market on Monday flour rose 3s, per sack, and it is stated among many of the most experienced bakers that before the expiration of the week the 4lb loaf will reach the price of 11d.—Morning Chron.

EXCHANGE. Banks. Private.

HOME DISTRICT CLERICAL ASSOCIATION. The next meeting of this Association will be held (D. V.) at the residence of the Rev W. S. Darling, Scarboro, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 10th and 11th March, 1847. Rectory, York Mills, ALEX. SANSON, 8th Feb., 1847.

To the Members of the Western Clerical Society. Reverend Brethren, - You are hereby notified that the next Meeting of the above Society will be held (D.V.) at the Mohawk Parsonage, the residence of the Rev. Abraham Nelles, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 24th and 25th of February next. WILLIAM MCMURRAY, Dundas, Jan. 30, 1847.

PUBLIC MEETING.

DESTITUTION IN THE HIGHLANDS AND ISLANDS OF SCOTLAND.

E, the undersigned, Iohabitants of the City of Toronto, hereby request a Public Meeting of the Citizens desirous of contributing towards the relief of the destitute in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland, to be held in the Old City Hall, on TUESDAY, the SIXTEENTH day of more direct route.

Our gracious Sovereign has much at heart the happiness of
A full attendance is particularly requested, as the exist A full attendance is particularly requested, as the existing destitution is overwhelming. Arch. J. McDonell, Wm. Lockhart,

(Yr. of Greenfield) J. G. Brown, Donald Campbell, Wm. McDougall, R. G. Anderson, J. Lesshe, Joseph Lesslie, C. S. Murray, Thomas C. Scott, T. S. Short, J. McA. Cameron, P. Paterson, George Monro, John Thompson, Robert Martin, Malcolm Gillespie George Michie, Wm. Henderson, Wm. Knox. George Cant, J. McLean Wm. McFarquhar, Angus Dallas, A. Jack, D. Bethune, James Gordon, Wm. Proudfoot, Thos. G. Ridout. A. Badenach, Jos. C. Morrison, Alex. Henderson Robert Burns, James Leask, John Ewart, John Barclay, W. Telfer. Hugh Scobie John Bell, John Robertson, D. McDonell, A. McPherson, Robert McDonald, Pater Brown, John Maughan, nald McDonald, O. Mowat, J. G. Harper, Augus McIntosh, W. C. Telfer. James McDonell, T. S. Thompson, D. Paterson, John Henderson, J. McMurrich, Alex. McDonald, Chas. Robertson. Wm. A. Campbell, W. C. Ross, Wm. M. Gorrie, The Chair will be taken at SEVEN o'clock, precisely.

Ladies are respectfully invited to attend. Young Ladies' Seminary.

MRS. CROMBIE begs to announce to her former patrons, 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.

Wellington District Grammar School.

THE MASTERSHIP of the above School having become THE MASTERSHIP of the above School having become vacant, by the resignation of the present incumbent, persons desirous of being Candidates for that office, are requested to send in testimonials as to their attainments and general qualifications, on or before the 20th day of February next. (prepaid), addressed to "The Chairman of the Trustees of Wellingston District Grammar School, Guelph."

No person will be appointed to the above situation, unless, together with adequate Literary qualifications, he can exhibit satisfactory testimonials as to his experience in Teaching.

Guelph, Jan. 20, 1847.

Guelph, Jan. 20, 1847.

Assistant Wanted.

A CLERGYMAN, (GRADUATE), resident in a pleasant part of the Diocese of Toronto, is desirous of engaging the services of a Young Man, who can assist in the management of a Small Classical School, particularly in Teaching Arithmetic and Geometry. A Candidate for Holy Orders would have the opportunity of pursuing his studies with considerable advantage to himself.

Apply to Thos. CHAMPION, Esq., Church Society's House,

GOVERNESS.

AN ENGLISH LADY, who has for some time been accustomed to Tuttion, is desirous of engaging herself as GOVERNESS in a Private Family. Address to A. H., Box 321, Post Office, Toronto. January 18, 1847.

EDUCATION.

MRS. HERRMAN POETTER receives a limited number of Young Ladies, to instruct in the usual branches of a sound and lady-like Education. References kindly permitted to the Rev. W. M. HERCHMEE, 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 person who may require them.

King Street, Kingston, Sept. 16, 1845.

OR 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, 7th Nov., 1846

WANTED, A CLASSICAL MASTER, to take charge of a Small School, a short distance from Montreal. He must be unlifted 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.

BOARD AND EDUCATION. CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY. YORK STREET.

MR. LOSCOMBE respectfully announces to his Friends and the Public that he will RE-OPEN HIS SCHOOL, on Monday, the 7th September, in a new and spacious School House, on the CORNER OF YORK STREET AND BOULTON STREET WEST, when he trusts, by pursuing a course of un-remitting attention, to merit a continuance of that support

which has hitherto favoured his exertions.

MR. L'SCOMBE has removed into a spacious brick house in Yonge Street, opposite to the new Protestant Free Church, and has vacancies for FOUR PRIVATE BOARDERS.

PIANO FORTES. THE Subscribers have received, on Consignment, four GRAND SQUARE MAHOGANY PIANO FORTES, having Metallic Strung Plates, with all the recent improvements, and

made expressly for this climate—the Manufacture of Collard & Collard, London. For sale cheap.

THOS. CLARKSON & Co. Toronto, Nov. 23, 1846.

MEDICAL STUDENT. A RESPECTABLE YOUTH will be received as an Articled Pupil, with every advantage for studying the Profession; and to be treated as one of the Family.—A Pre-

Apply to C. JONES, L.M.P., Surgeon, &c., at the late residence of Dr. Clarke, Market Square, Guelph. Guelph, Nov. 26, 1846.

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

No. 9. KING STREET WEST, TORO A NEAT and good assortment of Jewellery, Watches, Clocks, &c. Spectacles, Jewellery and Watches of all inds made and repaired to order. Utmost value given for old Gold and Silver,

Toronto, Jan. 28, 1847. J. P. CLARKE, Mus. Bac. K. C. PROFESSOR OF THE PIANO FORTE,

SINGING AND GUITAR. 62, CHURCH STREET. Toronto, Jan. 13, 1847.

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.

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

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

superior style.

GLOBES!

Toronto, Dec. 4, 1846. THOMAS WHEELER, WATCH MAKER, ENGRAVER, &c. No. 6, King Street East, Toronto,

RESPECTFULLY 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 nearly 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.

(Terrestrial)

GLOBES!

Celestial. T G. JOSEPH, OPTICIAN AND MATHEMATICAL IN-STRUMENT MAKER, 50, 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 England, 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, Tahle 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

satisfaction; and any article purchased of him, and not approved of on trial, will be exchanged. All kinds of Instru-ments, Spectacles, Jewellery, and Watches, made and repaired to order, by experienced Workmen. 488-tf Nov. 26, 1846.

MARRIED.

At St. John's Church, Woodhouse, on the 9th inst., by the Rev. F. Evans, Rector, Thomas Wm, Walsh, Esq., Deputy Prov. Surveyor to Miss Eliza Hemhall, step-daughter of Thos, Dean, Esq., all of the town of Simcoe,

DIED.

Suddenly, near Dunnville, Niagara District, Canada West, on Monday evening, the 1st inst., Henry Douglas McMurdo, Esq., eldest son of Douglas Veitch McMurdo, Esq., late Collector of Customs at Glasgow in Scotland. LETTERS received to Thursday, February 11:

Wm. Turner, Esq., rem.; E. Pridham, Esq.; Rev. B. Cro-yn; Rev. H. Patton; Mr. Thos. Ryall, add. subs. rem., No. own on apool, Nelson

6; Rev. E. M. Ryerson; Jas. Windeatt, Esq., (in our next;)

Rev. C. C. Brough; Rev. W. McMurray; Rev. Jon. Shortt;

(The report is unavoidably postponed till next week, although in type); Rev. Thos. Creen; Rev. F. W. Sandys.

Poetrn.

THE CURSE OF CANAAN.

Is, then, the curse accomplish'd? has the last Of Canaan's fated expiations passed? No! 'neath another name, another clime, The sons of cursing feel their father's crime. Still bend they lowly with a suppliant knee To each grim form of foul idolatry; Still mad for war, yet doom'd to cower At every moment to superior power; Still forced to toil beneath a burning sun, Without one solace when the day is done, irs of the shrunken brow and swollen lip, The race of Canaan tremble at the whip.

But is their doom eternal ? - is there not One ray of hope in their unhappy lot? Must they forever rue the fatal crime Of one forefather in the olden time? And while the nations of the earth are glad At man's redemption, must they still be sad?

I will not-dare not think it. I have heard My blessed Redeemer's comprehensive word-"Come unto me,—come boldly unto me, Ye overburden'd sinners and be free! Ye of the toiling hand and grieving breast, Come unto me, and I will give you rest! Come unto me, ye that sincerely moan, Or for your father's follies or your own; Though they be red like scarlet, yet will I Efface the bloody and the fatal dye, And as the snow, or as the wool is white, Shall be thy past transgressions in my sight!"

It is a blessed promise—then to Him, With thy crush'd spirit and thy fetter'd limb, Come, ransomed child of Canaan-there is now No fatal mark on thy regenerate brow To bid thee shun thy Saviour's presence. He Erdured thy curse upon the cursed tree. He bore the burden of thy father's guilt When the nails piere'd him and his blood was spilt. And thy sad ruin swell'd that bitter cry When shudd'ring Nature saw her Maker die.

Then let it be our destiny to pour The balm of hope on Afric's burning shore, To rend with holy carnestness in twain The slavish fetter and the moral chain. So that, redeemed, and purified from all Which held their bodies and their souls in thrall, With us who led them on their glorious way, May be their portion in the latter day— With us who hope the heavenly strain to swell Of Enoch, Noah, and of Israel .- REV. R. W. Essing-TON, M.A., Seatonian Poem.

> THE CLERK AND THE IMAGE (From Gesta Romanorum.)

own conclusion, but no one else agreed with him.

until the night was come; at midnight he began to drudgery. dig where the shadow ceased: for three feet he found | It will nevertheless be acknowledged, without the

and heaps of jewels of the brightest hue.

hardly bear to gaze upon it, where it stood in a corner with stagnant water; and everything that seems to of the hall. At the opposite end of the hall stood grow is suffocated by an exuberant vegetation. an armed archer, his bow was strung, and the arrow table: you glittering jewel cannot escape its stroke."

wanting-what but life?

me take something whereby to prove the credit of my gentler shores of Otaheite, the fairest isle in the South

As he thus spake to himself, he saw some vases and jewel-handred knives on a marble table beside him; from comparing the present state of even that oceanic he raised his hand, he clasped them, he placed them paradise, which owes so much to nature, with its conin the bosom of his garment-all was dark.

His secret died with him.

"Spencer in his Fairy Queen, seems to have had some such tale as this in his mind, in his scene in the House of Riches," remarked Herbert.

"You allude to the fiend watching Sir Gouyon, and sures of the subteraneous palace, so freely displayed "Sir Gouyon fares better than your priest," replied Herbert; "he resists the temptation and escapes the

threatened doom; as the poet says,-'Thereat the fiend his gnashing teeth did grate

And grieved so long to lack his greedy prey; For well he weened, that so glorious bait Would tempt his guest to take thereof assay; Had he so done, he had him snatched away, More light than Culver in the falcon's fist." "Pope Sylvester, I presume," said Thomson, "was a

clever mechanician, and a good astronomer, as far as knowledge extended in his day."

"Perfectly so, and hence all the wondrous tales of his magic," rejoined Lathom. "Born in France, and natu-

rally of an acquisitive mind, he proceeded to Spain, to gain, in the Saracenic university of Seville, some little of the eastern sciences. Arithmetic and categories eastern sciences. Arithmetic and astronomy, or, as Malmesbury calls the last, astrology, were then flourishing in Spain, and when introduced by him into his native country, soon gained him the reputation of a magician."
"Friar Bacon experienced in this country," remarked Herbert, "that a knowledge of mechanics sufficient to create automatons, of acoustics to regulate the transmisplanetary movements, was quite enough to ensure him the name of magician among our rude ancestors."

was overshadowed, and all was thick darkness."

"Setting aside the darkness," said Thompson, "the result of accident, or an addition of the chroniclers, a little

the lamp and the secret perish in darkness."

"The tales of natural magic," said Herbert, "remind me of the legends of one of the James's of Scotland, in the subterraneous cavern of Halidon Hill." "I hardly know to what legend you allude." replied

"The one in which the king enters a long hall, where an hundred knights stand on either side, each with his armour on, and his horse ready caparisoned by his side. At the end of the hail stand a bugle and sword. All is

onward force, and a clear dennite of the large of the legend which Scott has worked up in his Marmion, will not be out of place. I allude to the encounter of Marmion with De Wilton, under the guise onward force, and a clear dennite of denite of the legend which Scott has worked up in which every thing gives way. They have about them a dignity borrowed from the grandeur of the end for which they selected stock of west of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, and a clear dennite of the legend which Scott has worked up in the property of the end for which they have about them a dignity borrowed from the grandeur of the end for which they selected stock of west of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, and a calfedenting life.

to Sir Walter Scott," said Herbert. found in its pages, that though apparently unknown to him, he required but little of its aid."

THE SOUTH SEA ISLANDS. (From "Polynesia" by the Right Rev. Michael Russell, L.L.D.)

About twenty years had elapsed from the time that Columbus discovered America, when Vasco Nunez de Balboa beheld from a mountain in the isthmus of Darien the immense expanse of the ocean spreading out before him towards the noonday sun. He was not aware that his eyes were directed to a sea which stretches round the whole circumference of the globe, and contains, between the Cape of Good Hope and the shores whereon he stood, a multitude of islands, some of them equal to the mightiest kingdoms of the Old Archdeacon Manning. World, and one at least not inferior in extent to the whole of Europe. In truth, no scene could be more magnificent, whether as it respected the actual vision, or as it afforded scope to the fancy of an aspiring voy-In the city of Rome stood an image: its posture ager. The various regions which lie scattered over was erect, with the right hand extended: on the middle its bosom possess all the advantages of a rich soil and finger of the outstretched hand was written "STRIKE a genial atmosphere, displaying at once the full beauty HERE." Years and years had the image stood there, of spring combined with the luxuriance of autumn. and no one knew the secret of the inscription. Many Tufted groves mingle their foliage with the brilliant wise men from every land came and looked at the sta- enamel of the meadows; while a perfume of exquisite tue, and many were the solutions of the mystery at- sweetness embalms the air, which is constantly retempted by them: each man was satisfied with his freshed by delightful breezes from the ocean. The spontaneous productions of the earth exempt the in-Among the many that attempted to unravel the habitants from all painful labour; the bread-tree mystery of the figure was a certain priest. As he yields a plentiful supply of food without demanding looked at the image, he noticed that when the sun any severe return of care or toil; and the surrounding shone on the figure, the shadow of the outstretched waters, rendered smooth by coral reefs, offer a great finger was discernable on the ground at some distance variety of fish, which can be obtained by means so from the statue. He marked the spot, and waited simple as to resemble sport rather than an irksome

nothing but earth and stones; he renewed his labour, hand of man, the fluest scenes of nature are imperfect. and felt his spade strike against something hard; he Even under the most propitious climates, and with the continued his work with greater zeal, and found a trap richest mould, if mind has not been exerted to improve door, which he soon cleared, and proceeded to open. or direct their energies, the result is unsatisfactory; Below the door, a flight of marble steps descended often offensive to the eye and disappointing to the into the earth, and a bright light streamed upward hopes. Wherever the human being, the lord of this from below. Casting down his spade, the priest de- portion of creation, has neglected to interpose his inscended; at the foot of the stairs he entered a vast dustry, the vegetable and animal tribes remain destihall: a number of men habited in costly apparel, and tute of the excellence which they are capable of attainsitting in solemn silence, occupied the centre: around, ing; they even languish and decay though enjoying and on every side, were riches innumerable; piles of every physical advantage. In most parts of the world gold and enamelled vases; rich and glittering robes, unvisited by the arts of civilized life impenetrable woods cover the surface; the trees are seen multilated The hall was lighted by one jewel alone; a car- by the storm, or rotting on the ground; the fertile buncle so bright, so dazzling, that the priest could plain is encumbered with noxious weeds, or soaked

But as soon as the colonist from an enlightened fitted to the string, and he seemed to take aim at the country appears in such desolate regions, he eradicates carbuncle; his brow blazed with reflected light, and the useless plants and supplies their place with others on it was written, "I am that I am; my shaft is inevi- fitted to give nourishment to himself and to the domestic animals whose service he employs. By removing Beyond the great hall appeared another chamber, all that is broken down and decayed, he relieves the air into which the priest, amazed at what he saw, entered. from putrefying effluvia; by opening a passage for the It was fitted as a bed-chamber, couches of every kind motionless waters, he gives to them an increasing limornamented it, and many beautiful women, arrayed in pidity, rendering them beneficial to all the tenants of robes as costly as those worn in the great hall, occu- his new abode; while the earth by receiving the kindly pied the chamber. Here too all was mute: the beau- influence of the atmosphere becomes dry, and has its face soon covered with a lively verdure. The rays of Still the priest went onward. There were rooms the vertical sun no sooner begin to parch the surface journ here, must suffer something from the general disorder; after rooms, stables filled with horses and asses, and of his field or vineyard, than he diffuses over them the granaries stored with abundant forage. He placed refreshing water of the passing brook, and preserves his hand on the horses, they were cold, lifeless stone. the powers of vegetation. How beautiful and benefi-Servants stood round about, their lips were closed cent does nature become when improved by industry all was silent as the grave: and yet what was there of man, and what happy changes are produced by the arts of civilized life! The contrast now stated still "I have seen to-day what no man will believe," meets the eye of the mariner, according as he happens said the priest, as he re-entered the great hall; "let to visit the wilds of New Zealand, or to approach the

These remarks will receive a striking illustration dition as we find it described by the early navigators. The archer had shot with his arrow; the carbuncle The neat cottages which now display their white walls was broken into a thousand pieces - a thick darkness through the beautiful sh ubberies wherewith they are covered the place; hour after hour he wandered about surrounded; the ornamented gardens formed by the the halls and passages-all was dark-all was cold- missionaries, who have also conveyed to them the finest all was desolate; the stairs seemed to have fled, he truits of Europe; and the regular fields which stretch found no opening, and he laid him down and died a along the valleys, protected by hedges or painted palimiserable death, amid the heaps of gold and jewels, sades, appear to the greatest advantage when seen in his only companions the lifeless images of stone. | connexion with the wild scenery of the mountain and the dark shades of the native forests. In all cases, indeed, intellectual as well as physical Providence bestows upon man only the raw meterial, leaving the improvement, whether for use or decoration, to his own industry and taste. Without culture the richest soil and the hoping that he will be tempted to snatch some of the highest mental endowment are equally unprofitable; the one produces poisonous plants to deform the landscape and cover it with the shadow of death; the other gives power to the worst passions, disgraces the intercourse of life, and exposes the dearest interests of society to the most frightful hazards.

> * Buffon, Première Vue de la Nature. Foster's observations made during a voyage round the world.

The Garner.

I mean not to declaim against the profession of arms, or to condemn all rulers and nations that engage in war. Some sol diers have been, and some are Christians; but their profession is their cross, and its duties their self-denial; they would not willingly engage in any war of ambition, rapacity, or revenge; but they readily face danger, and endure hardship, in defence of their country. The more we hate war and long for peace, the greater are our obligations to such men, as thus expose themsion of sounds through long concealed pipes, and of as- selves to guard us against injurious assailants; and the more tronomy to attempt some predictions of the weather from fervently we ought to pray for their protection and success. In the present state of the world war is a necessary evil, and often One of the magic arts attributed to Gerbert," remark- quite unavoidable: and that not merely when a nation is died Lathom, "clearly indicates that a knowledge of me-chanism was the source of this reputation in his case.— Malmesbury tells us that Gerbert framed a bridge, beyond incapable of defending its liberties and possessions; and these which were golden horses of gigantic size, with riders of gold, richly glittering with jewels and embroidery. A party attempted to pass the bridge, in order to steal the treasures on the further side. As the first stept on the bridge, it rose gradually in the air, and stood perpendicularly on one end. A brazen man rose from beneath ularly on one end. A brazen man rose from beneath, must give an account to God for their conduct. But wars proand as he struck the water with a mace of brass, the sky | ceed originally from the lusts of men's hearts, and from the evil one: God employs them, as he does hurricanes, earthquakes, or pestilences, as executioners of his vengeance on guilty naclever mechanism will account for the moveable bridge tions: and ambitious conquerors, however accomplished and illustrious are the most hateful and tremendous scourges of our

"The same explanation applies to the ever-burning lamp of the Rosecrucians, held in the hand of a figure armed with a mace, with which he dashes the lamp to itself, as the most horrid and atrocious evil, consistently with oms, on the entry of any person into the secret vault."
"Most undoubtedly, Herbert.," said Thompson; "for cere prayers for the success of their measures, as far as they the obedience and honour due to our rulers, and the most sinin this instance, the legend describes the figure as raising the hand at the first step of the intruder, preparing to strike as he draws nearer and nearer, and at last, when But we must also maintain, that all the blood shed in war is murder, chargeable on them whose criminal projects and polialmost within reach, the secret springs on which he is walking dash down the armed hand of the figure, and tics render such dreadful methods of resisting them necessary; and that it will certainly be required at their hands, on which side soever the victims were slaughtered .- Rev Thomas Scott.

If we should plead with a Magdalene out of whom have been cast seven devils, or a Peter that hath thrice denied his Lord, the Drug Department. or a Paul who hath made havoc of the Church—there is material for a substantive and vivid character, there is energy for a silence, the knights stand as statues, and their war-horses life above the world. Conformed to the likeness of their Lord, do not seem to breathe. The whole charm depends upon which is performed first, the bugle blown, or the sword drawn from its scabbard. The king seizes the bugle: the effect is, that the whole melts into darkness, and the gaudy shifting clouds of an evening; moving along the path of the cross all the soft and silken customs of life are as threads of idle gossamer. There is about them a moral weight, and an As you have led the way to traditions of the northern onward force, and a clear definite outline of character before live. Poverty and plainness, solitude and a self-denying life, Your old monk's book would have been a treasure in them no man dare despise; nay, all men feel that these "That he would duly have appreciated its contents, no one can doubt," replied Lathom; "but he was so well read in the later forms of the legends, that he would have found in the later forms of the legends, that he would have actness of the world. And yet, is it not most true that such actness of the world. And yet, is it not most true that such characters as these we deem rather to be gazed after than followed; as objects rather to admire than to imitate? Do we not deal with each other, ave and with our own consciences, as if the devotion of the Apostles were as miraculous as the easting out of devils? Do we not look along the lives of holy men, who, through the darkest ages of the Church, shine with unearthly splendour, and speak of them as we do of strange fires which move on no discoverable law; wild and eccentric lights, of most commanding grandeur, but perilous to follow? And what do we thereby confess, but that the Divine laws, which ordered that spiritual world are but feebly felt and faintly understood by us; that the powers of some lower system have absorbed us in their circuits; and that we are hurried along by some inferior forces which bear us visibly away from their luminous paths and destinies, we know not whither nor why?-

THE GOSPEL. Were I called upon to embody and delineate the spirit of the eligion of the Gospel, I would not dip my pencil in the black dye of melancholy, to paint a dark and dismal figure, with clouded countenance and gloomy-brow; clothed in sables and heaving sighs; with a downcast look and a mournful step, as if the world were one wide burial-ground, and her pathway connually among graves; and the only light that gleamed upon that path was the ghastly light that glimmers in the charnel house; and the only sounds that met her ear were the shriek of the death struggle, and the chant of the funeral dirge. No, I would dip my pencil in the loveliest hues of heaven, to paint with a wreath of amaranth; with a smile of such sweet serenity, as would tell that all within was peace-the peace of God; nity, as would tell that all within was peace—the peace of God; and an aspect of holy gladness, caught from every sight of beauty and every sound of melody, of which a benevolent Creator has made our earth so full; with a buoyant step, becoming a traveller to the skies; and an upward look, raised rejoicingly to Him, who is all her hope, and all her happiness, and to that and an aspect of holy gladness, caught from every sight of tor has made our earth so full: with a buoyant step, becoming a traveller to the skies; and an upward look, raised rejoicingly to Him, who is all her hope, and all her happiness, and to that heaven from which she came, and to which she is returning .-

Rev. Hugh White, A.M. FAITH THE GROUND OF STEDFASTNESS.

Nothing can secure us against the inconstancy of our own empers and opinions, variable as the forms of every earthly fashion, but a steady regard to Him who is alone for ever unchangeable. The Christian "walks by faith, not by sight;" "he endures as seeing Him who is invisible." He has been cheered with a view of that glorious city which terminates the long avenue of earthly labours; and when faint and wearied in his pilgrimage, he can ascend some neighbouring eminence, and refresh his exhausted spirits by contemplating its lustre. The events of this life, indeed, sometimes seem strange to him; but, nidst all the elemental war around, he knows that the laws of nature remain unaltered, that the dominion of wisdom and order is not subverted. He sees a heavenly hand leading every event to its destined issue, and touching the secret spring of every dispensation. The afflictions which befal him, he knows that he has merited, and trusts that the mercy of his God will turn them to his correction and improvement. The sorrows which may sometimes assail those who are dear to him, he beholds, indeed, with the deepest sensibility, yet without dismay for he has learned that "whom the Lord loveth he chasteneth : he remembers who they were "of whom the world was not worthy." He sees that violence and confusion have taken possession of this world, and that each in his turn, during his sobut he is well assured that "the Lord's hand is not shortened. neither His ear heavy ;" that "His eyes are over the righteous, and His ears are open to their prayers."-Bowdler's Theologi-

Israel is an impregnable castle, not by reason of the nature of the place or situation, nor in regard of the great store of men and munition in it; but because heat to be called the nature of the nature of men and munition in it; but because heat to be called the nature of the natu and munition in it; but because he that keepeth it doth neither Hon. and munition in it; but because he that keepeth leadth neither slumber nor sleep. Many a time have they fought against me from my youth up, may Israel now say: many a time have they afflicted me from my youth up, yet they have not prevailed against me. There can be no state, society, kingdom, or common-wealth, so strongly built and fenced, but if the floods of Medical Examiner—Henry Sullivan, Esq., M.R.C.S.L. sedition arise, and the raging tempest of foreign forces beat apon it, it way be ruined, because it is founded upon sand, that of ficely forces beat apon it, it way be ruined, because it is founded upon sand, that of ficely forces beat apon it, it way be ruined, because it is founded upon sand, that s, men who are but sand and dust: but let the floods of perse- Bankers-Bank of British North America. cution arise, and the wind of heresy blow never so furiously upon the Church, yet it will stand because it is built upon the HENRY GILDERSLEEVE, Esq.

ABHORRENCE OF EVIL.

rock Christ Jesus .- Dr. Daniel Featley.

If thy hatred of evil be right, know it will begin at home; If thy hatred of evil be right, know it will begin at home; as we feel aversions and abhorrences most when the things are nearest us. It is not the upright nature of holiness, to hate

MILLIAM WILSON, Esq.

Standing Counsel—John R. Forsyth, Esq.

Medical Examiner—Alex. C. Robinson, Esq. as we feel aversions and abhorrences most when the things are sin in others, and to hug it, or spare it, in thyself, whether the same kind of sin, or any other; for if this abhorrence be right, it is against all sin, the whole as natural contrarieties are, and it s most against it, where nearest in thyself. It is the true divine fire of zeal, kindled by the love of God, that burns up sin, but first that which is nearest it as a fire in the hearth does, and so reaches what is farther off. But if thy zeal fly most abroad upon others, it is an unruly, disordered, wildfire cracking and squibbling up and down, good for nothing but to set houses and towns on fire .- Archbishop Leighton.

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486-tf

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Broken lot 27, and E. part of broken lot 26

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12, 17, 18 & 34 \\
... W. ½ 19 15, & E. ½ 25 N. half 30 S. half 28 Huntingdon .. W. half 19 13, W. half 14 Part 24, (in lots) E. half E. half N. half 7

onnstown Leeds
Midland Loughborough
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Do, do.
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Do.
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25 on Clifton Street
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Lot bounded by Division & St. Mary
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N. half 19 11, 5. 13, 5. 17 For Terms of sale and other particulars, apply,-if by letter, free

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 Lot.

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 7 1

 Home
 Brock
 21

 Western
 Brooke
 16

 Do.
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 10

 Do.
 Collingwood
 22, 24, 25, 26, 28

 Do.
 do.
 20, 21, 22

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 Part 25

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 Enniskillen
 29

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 Fenelon
 9

 Do.
 do.
 14, 17, 22

 Do.
 do.
 14, 16

 Do.
 do.
 18, 20

 Do.
 do.
 18, 20

 Do.
 do.
 15

 Newcastle
 Manvers
 7
 District. Township. Lot. Con. Acre
 Do.
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WM. GRIEVE.

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