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#### poetry.

THE CHURCH IN ENGLAND. (From "Thoughts in Past Years," by the author of "The

> As when a hillock of defiling earth, Let slip from an o'erhanging eminence, Into the bosom of a clear blue flood omes falling, the pent current on each side Labours for outlet, and o'erflowing rills Are lost, in fen and reed untraceable. But, far above, gathering its own deep strength, Between the rocks an undefiled stream Forth issues, rolling clear its watery ranks;
> While the broad bed of the descending flood,
> With dark discolourings and miry weeds,
> Bears on its forward passage to the sea.
> Thus, when th' infatuate council, named of Trent,
> Clogg'd up the Catholic course of the true Faith. Clogg'd up the Catholic course of the true Faith, And the wide channel in its bosom took Crude novelties, scarce known as that of old; Then many a Schism over-leap'd the banks, Genevese, Lutheran, Scotch diversities.
>
> Our Church, though straiten'd sore 'tween craggy walls, Kept her true course, unchanging and the same; Kuown by that ancient clearness, pure and free, With which she sprung from neath the throne of God.

#### THE SEE OF HEREFORD.

Spirit of Truth! that nerved in other days Spirit of Truth! that nerved in other days
The feeble frame of aged Laud to bear
A martyr's death, and wrongs and gibes that wear
Deeper than death into the soul, upraise,
In these our silken times, some man of God,
Who, strong in conscious rectitude, shall dare Who, strong in conscious rectitude, shall dare
Resist the flagrant outrage, which repays
The Church's long obedience with the rod
Of State oppression. Shall a Statesman's nod
Place on an English Prelate's glorious throne
A second Hoadley? Nay, thy trumpet's tone
Gives no uncertain sound; the path which trod
Saperoft, and Kan and Wilson shall be shown roft, and Ken, and Wilson shall be shown, Church of our fathers, to be still thine own!

PRESENT STATE AND PROSPECTS OF THE

CHURCH OF ENGLAND IN ROMAN CATHOLIC COUNTRIES ON THE MEDITERRANEAN. (From the Church Chronicle for December, 1847.)

The extent of the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Gibraltar, it must be observed, is not merely nominal the congregations which he is called upon to visit being scattered, at irregular intervals, from Oporto to myrna and Constantinople; including the Adriatic, the coast of Barbary, and one or two of the Greek islands. All of these have, in fact, been visited, with the exception of two or three of the smallest and least accessible; many of the more important twice, and some even three times in the course of the last five years. We shall confine our observations at present, to the countries subject to the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the See of Rome, and endeavour to give a brief account of the existing state of the English congregations, or, as in too many cases it may be more

correctly expressed, the English residents in those

tion certainly might be found, though not perhaps without difficulty. The building itself is extremely objectionable, as, independent of its very unecclesiastical character both within and without, it is barely of sufficient size to contain the numbers who frequent it, even when inconveniently crowded. Various unsucceasful efforts have, it is said, been made to purchase in Italy and Portugal, as to the external appearance or obtain permission to build, a more suitable Church or Chapel; we have heard it hinted, but we know not with what truth, that there has not been that unanimiby in the endeavour which was likely to ensure sucof regret rather, than congratulation, that a large sum Government under the Consular Act, to maintain has recently been expended on the present edifice, as Chaplains at a few of the more important places, such t seems to indicate a decision on the part of the committee to acquiesce for a considerable time longer in at all of which the number of English residents is things as they are. Neither the Chapel nor burialground are consecrated, the former, both on account might visit from time to time the smaller and more of its unfitness in itself, as well as for other reasons; scattered communities, administer the sacraments the latter as being the common property of all the among them, and keep alive amongst our countrymen among them, and keep alive amongst our countrymen Protestant bodies in Rome, not of the Church of England exclusively, nor confined to those who would own Church, until a more permanent and adequate own Church, until a more permanent and adequate While bearing our willing testimony to the ability and discourse to its consecration by an English Bishop.—

The English themselves have, in almost all cases, exposition,—a position of which the difficulties have amongst them, and their willingness to contribute, as been much increased by the ill-judged and irregular far as their means will allow, to his support. At the conduct of some of the clergy who occasionally visit same time, as a considerable proportion of them are termined to provide him an assistant. This arrangement at the provide him an assistant. This arrangement at the provide him an assistant. This arrangement at the provide him an assistant arrangement at the provide him arrangement at the provide him an assistant arrangement at the provide him arrangement nent, which the Bishop has always been particularly are, of course, comparatively poor; and they are, beanxious to bring about, will insure the continuance of the second to be a second

ger Church has been built within the last four years, countrymen, and has also expressed his willingness to owing in no small measure to the exertions of the contribute to the support of an English Clergyman, Chaplain, the Rev. G. Robbins, whose untiring zeal and to give up either the old chapel or some other part has also contributed much towards the erection of of the building for the performance of the service of Chapels, with houses for the Chaplains attached, at the Church of England, provided the consent of the of the chaplain, on any future vacancy, in the hands little or no obstacle would, as we before observed, be of the Bishop of Gibraltar for the time being, -thus opposed by the authorities; nor, we are convinced, avoiding the serious inconveniences which resulted in so would popular feeling create any greater difficulty.-

with express permission of the Grand Duke of Tus- and indeed devoid of all religion whatever. cany, and has been consecrated, together with two | The state of religious belief in Spain, once the not contributed to promote unanimity.

incorrect, the Bishop's friendly admonition will be received, as we have heard that it was on a former oc- But to enlarge on the religious state of Spain, past casion, and with similarly beneficial results.

has been for some time endeavouring to establish so much of Romanism as of Infidelity, it becomes Chaplains at a few other towns; amongst others, at doubly necessary that exertions should be made to Milan and Venice, where the number of English, secure our countrymen against falling into the fatal especially at certain seasons, is considerable. The chief obstacle, it need scarcely be said, is, as usual, duced to listen to the pressing representations, which want of funds. There are hopes, however, that these will ultimately be supplied, partly by local subscripthat a Chaplain shall be appointed at Madrid, which tions, partly, where there is no consul, by means to should have been done long ago, but also give som which we shall refer more particularly hereafter.

We now turn to the Peninsula. In Spain, as most of our readers are probably aware, there was, until within a very recent period, nothing in the remotest The greater number of these, particularly as redegree resembling toleration for any regards Italy, are so well known to most of our readers, either from personal observation, or from the innumerable diaries, narratives, journals, &c. of travellers, that days of Isabella and Ximenez until the commence-it will not be personal observation. it will not be necessary to enlarge much upon them; days of Isabella and America.

days of Isabella and America.

days of Isabella and America.

ment of the late series of revolutions, when religion ment of the late series of revolutions, when religion ment of the late series of revolutions, when religion ment of the late series of revolutions, when religion ment of the late series of revolutions, when religion ment of the late series of revolutions, when religion ment of the late series of revolutions, when religion ment of the late series of revolutions, when religion ment of the late series of revolutions. we shall, therefore, do little more than point to what has been down to the late series of the late series o has been done to afford to those who already had as every thing else. In the numerous treaties between coast of Africa.

Pastors of their own comments are stimulation. The beautiful statement of their own comments are stimulation. when the Mission may proceed to its despiritual care for those who are destitute of it, and therefore in great danger of falling in great danger of many cases still continue to do, to bring discredit should be allowed the exercise of their religion, withupon the faith they professed, by equalling, and not unfrequently professed, by equalling, and not unfrequently professed by equalling and not unfrequentl unfrequently exceeding, the natives themselves in their by the Austrian, Sardinian, Neapolitan, or Papal governnotorious disregard of the restraints of morality and ments. Yet, this was so far from being insisted on as relia: religion. And here it may be as well to mention, in order to give an idea of the numbers of the members asked as a favour), that to this day no Chaplain is of the Church of England usually residing within the appointed to the embassy at Madrid, and until within interest as a save of the church of England usually residing within the Jurisdiction of the Bishop of Gibralter, that the persons who have received confirmation at his hands from Spain was allowed to receive even what we may call January 1843 to the commencement of the present decent burial; at the places on the coast they were year, amount to nearly 1,100, and that in these are buried, usually at night, in the sand, as near as posnot included any of the families residing in Spain, sible to the edge of the water. This, however, is no circumstant of the families residing in Spain, dreumstances having precluded the possibility of longer the case; at Cadiz and Malaga land has been holding confirmations in any of the towns on the eastern coast, although the number of British subjects authorities, as a cemetery for the English. Both of authorities, as a cemetery for the English. established in these towns is, as will hereafter appear, these have been consecrated; that at the latter place very considerable; and notwithstanding that the Bishop has three times passed along the whole extent of out with much taste and at considerable expense by the late and present consuls, and kept in the neatest But to proceed to a more particular account, commencing with Italy. In Rome, as is well known, the took place last year, was quite public; it was attended English service still continues to be performed in what by all the English, amounting to a considerable numwas once a store-room, on the upper floor of a large ber, including the workmen at a large iron-foundry and outside the Porta del Popolo. To this their families; and there were also a good many Spancumstance more importance, we think has been liards present, who all remained uncovered during the attached than it deserves. A more convenient situarespect. Still, this is nearly all that has yet been actually accomplished: there is not as yet a single English Clergyman established in any part of Spain, tho there would be no longer any difficulty experienced from the civil or ecclesiastical authorities, excepting, of course, some restrictions similar to those enforced of the Chapels, and on one or two comparatively un-

important points. The Bishop has, however, we understand, a prospect We scarcely know whether it is not a matter with the assistance which he hopes to obtain from at to its consecration by an English Bishop. - provision could be made for their spiritual welfare. discretion of the present chaplain in his really difficult pressed their auxiety to have a Clergyman settled me, we are rejoiced to learn that it has been de- either workmen in the iron and other works along the he service throughout the year, it having been hereore omitted during the four summer months.

The largest number in any their unaided exertions. The largest number in any their unaided exertions. At Naples the Church, though handsomely fitted one place we believe to be in Seville, where, in addi-

At Florence, where, until lately, the accommoda- man Catholic, has set apart a certain portion of the tion was miserably insufficient, a new and much lar- churchyard of the convent as a burial-ground for his Pisa and Bagoi di Lucca. These Chapels have all Dean can be obtained, which is not likely, it is said, been consecrated, that at Florence last year. The to be refused. To the establishment of Clergymen committee and residents at Florence have set an ex- where there are British subjects residing, and to their ample, which it is much to be wished may be follow- ministrations, whether public or private, amongst their ed by other congregations, in placing the nomination own people, provided they abstained from proselytism, many cases from a division of opinion amongst the The present state of Spain, ecclesiastical and religious, electors, giving rise to the usual evils of a contested elec- makes it, if possible, more important than ever that our countrymen living there should no longer be de-The only one of our Churches in Italy which has barred from the profession and exercise of their relithe appearance of an ecclesiastical structure externally gion, nor compelled to appear, what but too many of is that at Leghorn, which was so built in accordance those around them really are, utterly indifferent to,

burial-grounds-one within, the other without, the stronghold of faith, though a gloomy and superstitious precints of the town. We regret to learn that dissen- faith, is indeed lamentable; we have ourselves heard tions and disputes have lately arisen there, not for the Spaniards, -civillians, soldiers, and priests, -express first time. The Free Church Presbyterians have es- the opinion, that one-third of the entire nation are setablished a Mission there; this, and some circum- cret or avowed infidels: this may be-we would fain stances, as we are informed, connected with the recent hope it is-an exaggerated estimate; but, at all appointment, or rather election, of a Chaplain, have events, it comes from themselves, and indicates at the best a fearful condition now, and a terrible prospect The remaining places in Italy and the adjoining ter- for the future. There has been no Bishop consecraritory at which there are Chaplains established are ted in Spain for nearly fifteen years, so that more than Trieste, Genoa and Nice, as well as at Palermo and one-third of the sees are now vacant. We observe Messina, which may be included as forming part of that a concordat has at length been entered into bethe Neapolitan dominions. Of these, the Chapel at tween the Government and the Pope, by virtue of Trieste is the only one consecrated; at Genoa, Pa- which thirty Bishops are now to be appointed: we lermo, and Messina, the buildings in which the trust it may be the means of re-establishing a better English service is performed are only temporarily ap- state of things than at present exists. The estipropriated for the purpose. At the time of the Bi- mation in which the clerical profession is new held shop's visit to Nice, where there are both a chapel may be judged of by two or three significant facts (we and cemetery, difficulties were thrown in the way of speak from personal observation). First, it is a comtheir being consecrated—not, we believe, by the local paratively rare thing to see a young priest;—2ndiy, authorities. We have also heard rumours of certain in the southern towns of Spain, the clergy seldom apirregularities in the mode of conducting the services, pear in the streets in their clerical dress until it begins and on some other points, and of discussions taking to grow dark; this, at least, was their practice until place there in consequence, which are little calculated very lately; -and, 3rdly, we have seen them begging, to promote the interests of the Church of England in even of foreigners, in the streets. Such, at any rate, that quarter. We trust, however, that if the report be is the case in Catalonia and Andalusia, and we have

or present, would soon draw us far beyond our limits. In addition to the places enumerated, the Bishop We will only repeat, that living in such peril, not now vortex. We trust that the Government may be inassistance to the British inhabitants in other parts of the country in their endeavour to procure the regular ministrations of our communion for themselves, by extending to them the provisions of the Consular Act wherever it can be done. The Bishop, we know, has been making every exertion to aid them in raising such a sum as would suffice, with that additional help, to support Chaplains, at all events where they are

celebrated in their Chapel according to the rites of the Church of England, are of indisputable validity, which ordinarily is the case only with those performed in the house or in the presence of the British ambassador. The difficulties connected with the celebration of marriages in foreign countries, it may be remarked, have given rise in many instances to serious nconveniences; and it is to be hoped that as there are now, by the establishment of so many Bishoprics abroad, greater facilities for preventing irregularities, some alteration may, ere long, be effected in the law

We should not omit to notice, that in these, as well as in all other sea-port towns of any importance in the Mediterranean, great opportunities may be found for usefulness amongst the crews of the English merchant-yessels, many of which remain in port three or even four months at a time; a consideration which furnishes an additional reason for placing Chaplains at the principal ports on the eastern coast of Spain, at course of a year is considerable. This branch of duty one which has heretofore been everywhere much

and Morocco; without interfering with the French formerly an agent of the Jews' Society, who has lately ble portion of the population.

At Naples the Church, though handsomely fitted and tolerably spacious, is in fact no more than a consider many elect such a person, one place we believe to be in Seville, where, in addition to several highly respectable families of merchants and others, there is a large pottery established on the secreted. The burial-ground, however was considered at the period of the Bishop's first visit to large employed. The proprietor of this, though a Ro-

RSIAN LETTER WRITING. (From Sharpe's Magazine.)

The Matommedans are particularly proud of their acquirements, and suppose themselves possessed of unfortunate qualities.

the Persian school. The following note, written by was yet to be begun. They were still living in themhim, and translated by a Hindoo, is an amusing speci- selves; self with its hopes, and promises, and dreams, men of the unavoidable bathos, inseparable from this had still hold of them; but he had begun to fulfil style of composition. It may be prefaced that Abdool their prayers. They had asked for convition, and had been requested, during his morning walk, to in- He sent them sorrow; they had asked for purity, and quire what time would be desirable for our gardener He sent them a thrilling anguish; they had asked to to sendfor some shrubs, promised us by a native, as be meek, and he had broken their heart; they had fires, you may send your servant to his garden, and he wil give the plants which are required.

and yet they feared His nearness. They could almost pray Him to depart from them, or to hide His he wil give the plants which are required.

"(Signed) ABDOOL KUREME, " Moonshee of Shiraz." The leauty of a Mahommedan letter consists in the than to hang upon it. They have found His service length of the exordium, the number of similes, and the growing year by year more blessed, but more awful; paucty of facts introduced . . . . . As Ab- dearer to them, but more searching; more full of ties as a tutor. His memory proved so defective, that son of awe, they arose and followed His voice. But I eventually abandoned my task in despair. The now they cannot go back; for they are too near to reading-book selected was a collection of easy fables, the unseen cross, and its virtues have pierced too chosen with the hope of the style attracting him, from deeply within them. Day by day they are giving up its resemblance to that of his own authors. The first their old waking dreams; things they have pictured tale concerned the sapient doings of a learned cat, out, and acted over, in their imaginations and their

"it is so evidently an ex parte statement, and so unhere, but less glorious in His kingdom; they would
disguisedly betrays a non-conformist origin, that I
have had Lot's portion, not Abraham's; would have
think it might well be left to speak for itself: but there
been full of happiness and of anxieties, of lower blesstis one reason painful to me, that, whether or not,
ings and heavier burdens. If they had halted any many of which the number of these traders in the always, or regularly; and, as the seats they usually overlooked; in most instances unavoidably, from defithe Jewish and Mahometan inhabitants of Barbary in my congregation to be a very great comfort to me, since last June to take the most active and energetic on that coast. This gentleman is a Jewish convert, years, as I can vouch for; and who from my private briefly. In the former effort it is assumed Sir John intercourse with them, I should say deserve consider- Franklin has made the passage, and his arrest is bebeen admitted to Holy Orders by the Bishop of Gib- ation as much as any in the parish. It is not very tween Icy Cape and Mackenzie River; in the latter

SINCERE CHRISTIANS DRAWN BY CHRIST'S PASSION.

station at Barrow Strait, render that proposal unne-(From a Sermon by Archdeacon Manning.) On them the voice of Christ fell in childhood; or "Here the facts speak for themselves :- 1. Barrow great imaginative powers. They are surprising egotists, in riper years, it may be in the threshold of life, or in Strait was ice-bound in 1832; it may be ice-bound and, like the Spaniards, poor and proud to a proverb. after-life, under some cloud and chill of heart; and in 1848. 2. Sir James Clarke Ross is using the A short time since, a Moonshee was domesticated with they heard it, and were for a long time amazed, as same means to relieve Sir John Franklin which has us, who afforded a curious example of this union of Samuel, at the thrilling sound, knowing neitther who led the gallant officer into this difficulty; the relief spake, nor what to answer. Yet it pierced their party may therefore become a party in distress. 3. Abdool Kureem had neither lodging, nor where- heart, and they felt it could not stop there. Why, The land that is made will be of doubtful character; withal to satisfy the cravings of a Persian appetite: they knew not; but they knew within themselves that the searching party at the end of the summer, at the but, like all his class, his manners were pleasing and they could never have peace till they had heard that close of which every soul of the last expedition will mild, which won for him our commiseration. He ac- voice again. They felt that they must hear it more have perished, may find they have been tracing an iscompanied us from the Presidency, and although a closely and more clearly, and know the meaning of the land, many miles distant from the western land of professional Moonshee, he was soon discovered to be voice. Afterwards, at strange and unlooked-for times North Somerset, or navigating a deep bay, as Kotzegroosly ignorant of even the construction of his native they have caught, little by little, the will of Him that bue navigated the Sound named after him, and as Sir nguage. His leisure was devoted to inditing verses, spake: more, as it were, from the meaning of the tone, John Franklin himself navigated the sea called Melwhich, execrable as they were, he imagined equal to than from any articulate words. And they have fol- ville Sound. The plan which I have proposed is to Ferdousi's: such was our poor poetaster's opinion of lowed Him in silence, not knowing whither, saying reach the Polar Sea across the great American plain, his own talents, that whenever any of his Mahomme- deeply to themselves, I must go on. And they have and then to proceed on my search from land known dan friends came to visit him, in lieu of conversation, felt a change passing on them, as from a chill to to be continent, where every footing is so much work he commenced by drawing out a long roll of closely warmth, like men coming up out of a grave into the done for the safety of the last expedition, and for the written paper, and spouting his own verses, constantly noon-day sun. And this mild guiding power has furtherance of geographical and natural historical sing to ejaculate expressions eulogistic of his ge- drawn them from faults, and from weaknesses, and knowledge; and if this plan is put aside, the lives of bich were epurteously re-echoed by the deep- from vain hankerings, and from the world: and they our lost countrymen will depend upon a single throw, drawn Bismillah of the listening coterie. The prose bave begun, as it were, to live anew-more thought- in the face of almost certain failure, if the difficulty in of Abdool was as highly inflated as his poetic style; fully, but more happily; and they verily thought the which they are involved, is the same which, not to go he delighted in the most flowery and wordy pomp of work was done. Alas for them! the greatest work further back than 1818, has driven away every officer, made the attempt in ships.' Ecclesiastical Intelligence. ENGLAND. transplants from his parterre. Some circumstance preventing his return at the time proposed, we received this speimen of epistolary grace. "As long as the garden of the world is adorned with tender cypresses, statues of beautiful mistresses, and roses which are the cheks of beloved ladies, so long may the garden of wish's, which belong to the great Captain, (may his prosperty be perpetual!) who is a bud of the tree of chief-ship, and a sprout of that of greatness, be flourishing and green by the watering of Divine goodness.

be meek, and he had broken their heart; they had asked to be made like unto living hopes; they had asked to be made like unto them, and He began to make them "perfect through sufferings;" they had asked to lay hold of His cross, and when He reached it out to them, it wounded their hands; they had asked they knew not what, nor how, but He had taken them at their word, and granted all their petitions. They were hardly willing to follow on so far, or to draw so nigh to Him. They had upon them an awe and a fear, as Jacob at Bethel and as principal Missionary to Borneo. The importance which chief-shp, and a sprout of that of greatness, be flour-ishing and green by the watering of Divine goodness. Your servant, (i. e. I.) after presenting the nosegay of his solicitous prayer to God for your advantage, which is gathred by the hand of wellwishing and sincerity, and unted with the threads of those prayers which are performed at dawn and midnight, wishes, that your sacredmind may know, that when your servant (i.e. I) requested from Gopal Josee, son of Radha Josee, the plantsof Neem, which he agreed to give yesterday; he answered, that to-morrow, at noon, when the gun fires, you may send your servant to his garden, and to give up so much, to make so great a surrender of self, to forego so many things which he permits others to enjoy, which they take as a matter of course, almost of necessity. The change in life was too searching and too deep. They felt in a perplexity. If they should draw back, they could never be happy again; and vet they feared His nearways. They could not care to give up so much, to make so great a surrender of Norwich, the mover of the resolution, and to my hon. friend who seconded it, for the very kind and flattering manner they have spoken of me. And to you, ladies and most of necessity. If they should draw back, they could never be happy again; and vet they feared His nearways. They could not care the form of the resolution, and to my hon. friend who seconded it, for the very kind and flattering manner they have spoken of me. And to you, ladies and most of necessity. If they should draw back, they could never be happy again; and vet they feared His nearways.

awfulness. They find it easier to obey Him than to suffer; to do than to give up; to bear the cross

overlooked; in most instances unavoidably, from deficiency of time or strength, the want of a suitable place in which to assemble the seamen, the unwillingness of the masters to allow their crews to come ashore, and other similar causes. The subject has, we know, engaged much of the Bishop's attention, and he has already, in some instances, been successful in devising means to remedy the deficiency.

EXPEDITION.

EXPEDITION.

Labours of patience and forbearance. I have made these every one of those gentlemen who require large pews for families of two or three, ought and his 125 followers are shut up in the Arctic regions and his 125 followers are shut up in the Arctic regions and his 125 followers are shut up in the Arctic regions of a third winter; and a third winter; and a third winter, we have evidence of Mr. Edwards and Mr. Skeoch, the medical to first impression given will be ready, in some instances, been successful in devising to remedy the deficiency. means to remedy the deficiency.

On the north side of Africa, included by his patent, as we before stated, in his jurisdiction, the number of the filed indiscriminately by a crowd without usual place or order.

I would rather not see those free seats filled indiscriminately by a crowd without usual place or order.

I would rather not see those free seats filled indiscriminately by a crowd without usual place or order.

If it is pretended that there are very few that there is no help; to save them, however, from the free seats of the first order.

The first of the wish to see it to dence in the gentlemen of the Mission—that that impression will be for good; that if any jealousy be found to exist in the Malay mind, it will be gently allayed; and the first order.

The first of the wish to see it to dence in the gentlemen of the Mission—that that impression will be for good; that if any jealousy be found to exist in the Malay mind, it will be gently allayed; and the first order or order.

The first of the wish to see it to dence in the gentlemen of the Mission—that that impression will be for good; that if any jealousy be found to exist in the Malay mind, it will be gently allayed; and the first order or order.

The first order or order or order or order or order or order or order. as we before stated, in his jurisdiction, the number of English at present is very few. Here, however, a wide field is opened of a different character; a legitimate field for strictly missionary operations, among the Lewish and Mahometan inhabitants of Barbary and Mahometan inhabitants of Barbary and solve proceed to the trainage in the vestry they are better occupied than the rest of the church. There are poor people enough in my congregation to be a very great comfort to me. in my congregation to be a very great comfort to me,

—a comfort which the circumstances of my position

steps for their rescue. He directs attention to the I fondly indulge the hope that the contact of civilization territory, which has been opened by them to the exertions of the Church of Rome. As yet, little or nothing has been done in this direction, want of funds all but precluding the possibility of making the attempt. Even were these forthcoming, considerable.

Lead to be the circumstances of my position steps for their rescue. He directs attention to the with a semi-barbarous people, will be conducive to their same temporal inducements to come to Church that their rescue. He directs attention to the with a semi-barbarous people, will be conducive to their same temporal inducements to come to Church that their rescue. The directs attention to the with a semi-barbarous people, will be conducive to their happiness, temporal and eternal. I will not longer occupy for their secue. The directs attention to the with a semi-barbarous people, will be conducive to their happiness, temporal and eternal. I will not longer occupy for their secue. The directs attention to the with a semi-barbarous people, will be conducive to their happiness, temporal and eternal. I will not longer occupy for the same temporal inducements to come to Church that their rescue. The directs attention to the with a semi-barbarous people, will be conducive to their happiness, temporal and eternal. I will not longer occupy for their secue. The directs attention to the with a semi-barbarous people, will be conducive to their happiness, temporal and eternal. I will not longer occupy for their rescue. The directs attention to the with a semi-barbarous people, will be conducive to their happiness, temporal and eternal. I will not longer occupy for their secue. The directs attention to the with a semi-barbarous people, will be conducive to their the secue. The directs attention to the secue at the secue all but precluding the possibility of making the attempt. Even were these forthcoming, considerable difficulties would be encountered in the obstinate fanaticism both of Moors and Jews; and a corresponding degree of prudence would be required in conducting missionary labours among them. There is at this moment only one clergyman of the Church of England on that coast. This gentleman is a Jewish convert, raltar, and placed at Tangier, where he officiates as unlikely that the persons from whom the Committee that Sir James Clarke Ross will reach Banks' Land Chaplain to the few English families residing there, and to those also of two or three of the Consuls of people, of unobtrusive manners, meanly dressed,—

and to those also of two or three of the Consuls of people, of unobtrusive manners, meanly dressed,—

people, dre other nations, who form a part of his congregation; and at the same time he pursues his labours, as far as practicable, amongst the Jews, who form a considerative manners, meanly dressed,—who are never see elsewhere,—who are never see elsewhere,—wh racticable, amongst the Jews, who form a considerative portion of the population.

The payers, and who are mere nobodies as far as the world is concerned. But as I have to do with them world is concerned. But as I have to do with them world is concerned. But as I have to do with them in their capacity of Christians, in which the brother contrary we have just cause to fear Sir James Clarke.

The payers, and discover the north-west passage; at all commission and have to be gone through. An agree of the population.

The payers, and discover the north-west passage; at all commission are more nobodies as far as the world is concerned. But as I have to do with them contrary we have just cause to fear Sir James Clarke.

The payers, and discover the north-west passage; at all commission are more nobodies as far as the world is concerned. But as I have to do with them contrary we have just cause to fear Sir James Clarke.

Does the attempt of Sir James Clarke Ross to search

the western land of North Somerset in boats, from his

including even Sir Edward Parry himself who has

deserved. I am well aware that the able, the learned, and disinterested men who form this Association would not otherwise have offered me their tribute of praise. I shall, therefore, not attempt to gainsay or depreciate the merits which they attribute to me. I will say, however, that I am fully alive to the situation of deep responsibility which I now occupy before you. At the same time, I trust you paucty of facts introduced . . . . As Abdeater to them, but more searching; more full of heaven, but more exacting. Little did they know to heaven, but more exacting. Little did they know to heaven, but more exacting. Little did they know to heaven, but more exacting. Little did they know to will permit me to pass as lightly as possible over this what they pledged themselves, when, in that first season of awe, they arose and followed His voice. But honour which you have done me than by a simple, hearty expression of my thanks. Since my return to my native country, I will venture to say, I have never been more deeply impressed with my cordial welcome than that which I have received on the present occasion from my countrymen and countrywomen. I am anxious to address tale concerned the sapient doings of a learned cat. which he read, and re-read, for a considerably longer hopes; one by one they let them go, with saddened to address you, not as an advocate, for there are many There remains for us to mention Portugal, and the sale series of revolutions, when religion may be said to have undergone as complete a change as tors of their own communion, increased facilities or worshipping God according to the sale series of revolutions, when religion may be said to have undergone as complete a change as every thing else. In the numerous treaties between the British and Spanish governments, no stipulation in the purest Persiau. At length I went of the late series of revolutions, when religion may be said to have undergone as complete a change as every thing else. In the numerous treaties between as every thing else. In the numerous treaties between the British and Spanish governments, no stipulation in the purest Persiau. At length I went of the late series of revolutions, when religion may be said to have undergone as complete a change as every thing else. In the numerous treaties between the world unseen: and one to afford to those who already had as every thing else. In the numerous treaties between as every thing else. In the numerous treaties between the world unseen: and one to address you, not as an advocate, for there are many but willing hearts. They feel as if they had fallen may be said to have undergone as complete a change who can advocate, if necessary, with far more ability than may be said to have undergone as complete a change who can advocate, if necessary, with far more ability than may be said to have undersone in the composition of the volume, and, moreover, the whole was at the control of the volume, and the control of the composition of the volume, and the control of the before the period of the answer was not a deal the word Catabout which so much had be energing of the word Catabout which so much had been conclusion of the late war in the word Catabout which so much had been conclusion of the late war in the word Catabout which so much had been conclusion of the late war in the word Catabout which so much had been conclusion of the late war in the word Catabout which so much had been conclusion of the late war in the word Catabout which so much had been conclusion of the late war in the word Catabout which so much had been conclusion of the late war in the word Catabout which so much had been conclusion of the late war in the word Catabout which so much had been conclusion of the late war in the word Catabout which so much had been conclusion of the late war in the word Catabout which so much had been conclusion of the late war in the word Catabout which so much had been conclusion of the late war in the word Catabout which so much had been conclusion of the late war in the word Catabout which so much had been conclusion of the late war in the word Catabout which so much had been conclusion of the late war in the word Catabout which so much had been conclusion of the late war in the word catabout which so much had been conclusion of the late war in the word catabout which so much had been conclusion of the late war in the word Catabout which so much had been conclusion of the late war in the word catabout which so much had been conclusion of the late war in the word catabout which so much had been conclusion of the late war in the word catabout which so much had been conclusion of the late war in the word catabout which so much had been conclusion of the late war in the word catabout which so much had been conclusion of the word the meaning of the word catabout which so much had been conclusion of the late war in the word catabout which so much had been conclusion of the meaning of the word catabout which is applied, excited the prejudices of the word ware war the word of the lack what others ever enjoy; to be unlike all, so that The momentary pause which ensued encouraged Mr. Witcherly to make the following protest, with, however, the greatest diffidence and hesitation. "With regard to the main portion of the Report," he said, "it is so evidently an exparte statement, and so undisguisedly betrays a non-conformist origin, that I think it might well be left to speak for itself: but there is one passage so painful to me, that, whether or not, I cannot let it pass. It is intimated that there was no actual necessity for increased accomodation, and that the free seats are not really filled. Now as the only member of the committee who can be called one of my congregation, did previous to alteration, express a directly contrary opinion on this point, I can only suppose that the two other members have gone by hearsay. For my own part, I appeal to any candid churchman present whether these scats are not very fairly occupied. It is true that one does not see every sitting occupied every service, for poor people cannot come always, or regularly; and, as the seats they usually occupied every service, for poor people cannot come always, or regularly; and, as the seats they usually occupied. It is true that one does not see every sitting occupied every service, for poor people cannot come always, or regularly; and, as the seats they usually occupied. It is true that one does not see every sitting occupied every service, for poor people cannot come always, or regularly; and, as the seats they usually occupied every service, for poor people cannot come always, or regularly; and, as the seats they usually occupied every service, for poor people cannot come always, or regularly; and, as the seats they usually occupied every service, for poor people cannot come always, or regularly; and, as the seats they usually occupied every service, for poor people cannot come always, or regularly; and, as the seats they usually occupied every service, for poor people cannot come always, or regularly; and, as the seats they usually occupied every service, for poor people cannot come always, or regularly; and, as the seats they usually occupied every service, for poor people cannot come always, or regularly; and, as the seats they usually occupied every service, for poor people cannot come always, or regularly; and, as the seats they usually occupied every service, fo

# DR. HAMPDEN.

(To the Editor of the Cambridge Chronicle.) Sir.-Among the many communications which have might be propounded in due form of law. The Archbishop would thus be delivered from all difficulty; for he could not by law proceed to consecrate Dr. Hampden until all objections to the confirmation of that person had been legally answered. It is scarcely necessary to mention the expenses which might be incurred by carrying out this suggestion, because there are thousands of the Churchmen of England who would cheerfully subscribe to pay

those expenses.

December 7, 1847.

The be Editor of the Cambridge Chronicle.)

Sir.—There is one point connected with the nomination of Dr. Hampden to the see of Hereford which has most attracted any attention—The ministers of the Crown have constituted themselves Judges in Ecclesiastical matters. No constituted themselves I am a constituted themselves in the appointment of the Ends of (To the Editor of the Cambridge Chronicle.)

The Church is in motion upon the subject of Dr. Hampden's contemplated elevation to the Episcopate; but we would fain see a greater activity and a more determined zeal. Lord John Russell must either be awed from his purpose by the remonstrances of the Clergy, or the Queen must be reached in such a way as will justify her Majesty's direct interference in the matter. We hear nothing as to the intention of the Dean and Chapter of Hereford; but we perceive that the newly formed Rural Deanery of Wakefield, at its meeting last week, besides voting a petition to the Queen and the Primate, agreed to a memorial to the Dean and Chapter of Hereford. It would be well, we think, if this body were to receive many such memorials from their brethren—they would not only indicate the duty which is required at their hands, but give them confidence in the performance of it. The Premier has boldly committed himself to a twofold enterprise which must forever settle the question of his Churchmanship—the introduction of Jews into the Legislature, and the intrusion of heretics into the Episcopate.—John Bull.

CLEVER NOTES AND CLEVER ANSWERS.—Every thing

CLEVER NOTES AND CLEVER ANSWERS .- Every thing is very clever till it is answered, and therefore, no doubt, Lord John Russell's answer to the Bishops was. It has had a short lived reputation. Like one of those fair and tender specimens of the floral tribe, which unfold and wither in the course of a night, the letter of Lord John has just had one day's fame—one day's, by St. Dunstan's clock. The Bishop of Exeter is a polite person, and likes to disturb no man prematurely. One day ought to be to disturb no man prematurely. One day ought to be allowed to a Premier's self complacency after writing a clever note. Self-satisfaction enjoys the same protection which the process of digestion does; and as no man ought to be harassed immediately after his dinner, so no man ought to be answered immediately after writing a sharp note. So, we say, there has been one day's law allowed

But, that one day over, comes the answer; and Lord John cases to be clever. He is altogether passe; quite obsolete. The Bishop of Exeter has written a clever note, quite as clever as Lord John's, and rather more. The question—have you read the Bishop of Exeter's answers, has, in the course of one day, ignored the independent existence of Lord John's document, and reduced it to the position of a kind of passive recipient of a judicial punishment—something which has been cut up.—

DR. HAMPDEN .- The contest with regard to this gentleman and his nomination to the See of Hereford, vacant by the promotion of Dr. Musgrave to the Archbishopric of York, has ended to his election by the Dean and Chapter. The influence of the Crown has prevailed, as it always does whenever the Minister of the day thinks

of all remonstrances; but victories are sometimes too dearly purchased, and Lord John will find that such has ments in the present case have been popular with the Church party, Dr. Musgrave having little to recommend

[Our contemporary here quotes Bell's Weekly Messenger, and the Britannia, against the appointment, and proceeds]:

Now to these remarks, which are in the mouths of

nearly all zealous Churchmen—to the eloquent remonstrance of the Dean of Hereford to the Queen—and to the protest of a large portion of the Bench of Bishops, given in our last, Lord John turns a deaf ear. Throughpopularity, by writing insulting language to those high dignitaries of the Church who addressed him. Here is another of his letters: it is addressed to the Dean of Hereford above, marriage.

"Sir, —I have had the honour to receive your letter of the 22nd instant, in which you intimate to me your intention of violating the law. "I have the honour to be your obedient servant,

" The Very Rev. Dean of Hereford."

The Dean in his letter had merely defended his right to elect a Bishop in accordance with the Conge d'eliere. Woburn Abbey was a fitting place from which to write such an epistle, since it was once church property, and most unjustly seized by an unscrupulous monarch, and given to his lordship's ancestors. Harry VIII. could hardly have issued a rescript more dou

J. RUSSELL

But the practical evils arising from all this will be, that body of good and influential men, who felt pre-disposed to become attached to his person and government. The treason and treachery of Peel to his party would have brought thousands under the banner of Russell, if that Russell had acted with wisdom and discretion. It was a capital error to take up Dr. Hampden or any man as a Dr. Croley remarked, 500 or 5000 men in the Church, as estimable as Dr. Hampden, and against whom no objection did exist. It shows a great lack of judg-ment in the Premier, but it at the same time proves the trnth of the remark of Sheridan—that the Whigs always seek shoals and quicksands on which to shipwreck them-

ank confession of faith. A movement in his favour was also made in the University of Oxford, fifteen of the heads of houses having spoken in his behalf, and the But Lord John will feel the effects of it for many a day

SEE OF YORK.—The confirmation of the election of Dr. Musgrave, Bishop of Hereford, to the Archbishopric of York, took place yesterday, at St. James's Church, Piccadilly, at eleven o clock, by virtue of her Majesty's royal letters patent directed to the Archbishop of Canterroyal letters patent directed to the Archbishop of Canter-bury and other Prelates to confirm the election made by the Dean and Chapter of York. The Archbishop of York elect attended with the Bishops specially appointed for that purpose, the Commissioners being the Lord Bishop of Winchester (the President), and the Lords Bishops of Exeter, Salisbury, Chichester, and Ely. The Prelates having robed in the Vestry, and the Advocates and Proctors, the Vicar-General of the Archbishop of Canterbary and the Careed's Register, with other officers. Canterbury, and his Grace's Registrar, with other officers, having assembled, they were conducted into the Church, where morning prayers were read by the Rev. J. Jackson, the recently-appointed Vicar of St. James's. The Lords Commissioners then proceeded to a table in the body of the Church and took their seats, the Bishop of Winchester being in the centre, the Archbishop-elect remaining in his new. in his pew. The proceedings commenced by reading the license of the Archbishop of Canterbury consenting to the confirmation being held in that Church, and within his province. The Proctor of the Arches' Court, officiating for the Dean and Chapter of York, prayed the letters

patent to be read.

The Lord Archbishop elect then took his seat at the same time, produced the original mandate; whereupon the President directed the Apparitor publicly to call in all opposers thereto. None, of course, appeared, and his Lordship read aloud the several instruments, which were afterwards signed by the whole of the Lords Commis sioners. The oaths of allegiance, supremacy, and simony were directed by the President to be taken by the Arch bishop elect—at the time kneeling. The sentence con firming the election was then read by the Bishop of Win chester in a most solemn and impressive manner. The sentence was then signed by the whole of the Lords

SINGULAR DISPUTE BETWEEN THE BISHOP OF LON- celebrated in Trinity, St. Luke's, Calvary, aital, nou publicly to Dr. Hampden in Bow Church where he must appear to have his election to the see of Hereford confirmation. All that would be necessary would be, to take the advice of some eminent civillan in order that the objection the privileges of the College on the one hand, and the interests of the Colonial Church on the other. It appears that a Fellowship was founded, nearly 200 years since, in Jesus College, by a native of Glamorganshire, to be held only by such persons as had been educated at Cambridge School (recently erected into a Divinity College for the only by such persons as had been educated at School (recently erected into a Divinity College for the diocese of Llandaff), and express provision having been of London deeming it requisite that the holder should proceed as a missionary to either of the colonies or depen-dencies of the British Crown, the "Fellow" should have no option in the matter, but should at once obey the Bishop's instructions. The power thus conferred on the Bishop of London has never yet been exercised until now,

On Monday, Eldad Chapel, which has been so long a breach of Christian unity in Plymouth, was purchased by the Incumbent of the new parish of St. Peter's, in that town, for the purpose of being consecrated as the parish church, for which no building has been provided; the sum of £3,050, with which the purchase was effected, having been made up by the munificence of the Rev. E. Godfrey, the minister of St. Peter's, alone, or with the assistance of a few immediate friends. To understand the extent of the sacrifice, it should be remembered that on being consecrated the building passes from the purchaser's ownership, and becomes appropriated to Divine worship for the parishioners of St. Peter's for ever.—

Exeter Gazette.

The parishioners of the Rev. W. Parr Pitman, at

and an opportunity of testifying those feelings will be welcome to thousands who have found in the book, weeky and daily, a help, a guide, and a comforter:-

"The author of the 'Christian Year" is engaged in rebuilding the Parish Church of Hursley; it is believed that a great any persons would avail themselves of the opportunity which benefit received from that work, by joining in contributions towards the expense of placing one or more stained glass win-"It is proposed to preserve a list of the subscribers, without

specifying the amount of their subscriptions, which may be communicated hereafter to Mr. Keble. communicated hereafter to Mr. Keble.

"Contributions for this purpose, of 2s. 6d., 5s., 10s., 1l. or upwards, will be willingly received and applied by the Lord Lyttle on. Hagley, Worcestershire; the Hon. Mr. Justice Coleridge. 26, Park-crescent; the Rev. the Warden of Winchester, Winchester; the Rev. Wm. Dodsworth, Gloucester-gate, Regent's Park; Dr. Alison, M.D., 44, Heriot-row, Edinburgh; Thos. D. Acland, Esq., 12, Queen-street, Mayfair; Roundell Palmer, E.q., M.P., 11, New-square, Lincoln's-inn; Capt. R. Moorsom, 68, Lowndes-street, Bedford-square; the Rev. U. Richards, British Museum; James H. Markland, Esq., Lansdown-crescent, Bath; Copley Fielding, Esq., Worthing; Geo, Richmond, Eeq., 10, York-street, Baker street; Rev. W. C.

Rev. W. B. Heathoote, New College, Oxford; Rev. George Williams, King's College, Cambridge.

As the building of the church is advancing rapidly to completion, and it is desirable to know, as soon as possible, what amount of sub-criptions may be calculated on it is requested that accounts be requested.

form of a "testimonial." Mr. Keble is rebuilding his church; and it is to his church, and not to himself, that those who feel gratified for his book are invited to contribute. Amongst its promoters are men of all parties, and of every shade and variety of opinion. Admiration for the "Christian Year," and gratitude to its author, are characteristic of no one section of the Church; they are common to all Churchmen. Here we find Mr. Trench and Mr. Dodsworth thoroughly at unity. And it is a source of great satisfaction, in these disjointed times, to find a ground whereon good men of all sorts can meet together in friendly companionship, without the slightest compromise of any principle on any side. But we have said enough to inform our readers of the privilege which is offered to them. If every one who has bought a "Christian Year," and read it with delight, were to give the price of one, Hursley Church would out do in richness of ornament the glories of Strasburg Cathedral.

### WEST INDIES.

ANTIGUA.- The Cathedral and Parish Church of St. John was opened for Divine worship under license from the Bishop on Sunday last. The Rev. S. A. Warner, Curate, read the morning service, and the Ven. Archdeacon preached from Psalm exxii. 1, to a crowded and attentive congregation. In the afternoon the Rev. E. O. Roach read prayers, and the Rev. S. A. Warner preached

The building is a massy edifice of stone, cased inside and roofed with pitch pine, and is in every way calculated, as far as human means can make it, to withstand the feet from east to west; the transept 102 feet from north to south; and is calculated to give 2,200 sittings. In a parish like this, whose population is supposed to be 15,000, this is still but small accommodation, where the chief part of them may be supposed to desire to sit regularly under the ministry of the Established Church. Much honour is due to the legislature and the island anthorities for conreadily, at a time when the cultivation of the soil is hardly profitable and trade is almost at a stand. The amount of the collection made at the opening of the Cathedral for the organ fund was £49 2s. 6d. sterling, and the Archdeacon took occasion to apprise the congregation that next Sunday a collection would be made in aid of the exhausted ilding fund, in order that the improvements about the Cathedral yard may be speedily completed. - Weekly

DOMINICA.—It will be seen by our report of yesterday's legislative proceedings that the bill for endowing the ministers of the Church of Rome, in this island, has been withdrawn by its originator. Opposed as we are to the principle of the bill, it cannot be supposed to be a matter of regret to us that this step has been adopted; but we do think the ground upon which the honourable member think the ground upon which the honourapie memoer based his resolve for withdrawing the measure, the most intenable, not to say the most improper, that could have been chosen. Charity, it is said, begins at home, and surely if the enormous burthen of £1000 per annum was to be added to our already heavy taxation, for the purpose of creating another Church Establishment; it is but natural that our fellow-subjects should be the recipients of the salary, and not foreigners and aliens, individuals, for aught we know, inimical to our constitution and hating our nation! The amendment, which sealed the fate of the bill, did not in any way trench upon or interfere with the priests at present in the island, (composed, we believe, of Frenchmen, Italians and Corsicans, and but two Irishmen); it had a prospective view; and we really could not see any possible objection to the amendment, when it is known that from the College of May nooth as many young Irishmen as were necessary, qualified for the work, could be procured, and who would no doubt gladly come out to the "far west" for £100 a-year. As Mr. McSwiney (a zealous supporter of the bill) very properly remarked, "no insult to the resident priests could have been intended by the Attorney C. who insult to the resident priests could have been intended by the Attorney General, in proposing the amendment, and as none was intended none could be taken." This is an English Colony, and it is quite an anomaly that a British Colony should contain a French labouring popu-lation. It is time that this should cease, and our people taught to become more English in their language, habits and customs.—Dominican, Sept. 22, 1847.

## UNITED STATES.

DAILY SERVICE. - We are indebted to the Protestan Churchman for the following interesting remarks on the Daily Service in various Churches in New York:—

My principal object, however, Mr. Editor, in troublin you with this communication, was to ask the favour your directing public attention to the fact of their bei now in several parishes in this city daily service throughout the year; besides Litany Day and Holy Day services in several others. If I am rightly informed, daily service is

end by the Church. It must be truly welceg 1 to the devout, the penitent, the afflicted, and the the penitent, the afflicted, and the the penitually anxious, and those who feel need of direction and help in their necessary. X posure to the temptations and snares of the world, to he such frequent opportunities of such in the Lord, and learning His quent opportunities of seeking the Lord, and paring His word, and adoring His providence and grace, and thank-ing Him for His goodness, and humbly aid penitently casting themselves on His love and mercy, and gratefully and honestly confessing Him before men, in the solemn services of His Church. Pious strangers visiting the city services of His Church. Pious strangers visiting in the cannot but feel an interest in this arrangement. It also delightfully exercises the good Christian's faith in the sure promises of God's favour to a praying people, as the sure promises of God's favour to a praying people peop firmest security of social and civil welfare. And although the offering of the daily Morning and Evening Prayer in the Chapel of our General Theological Seminary is not properly a public service, yet I trust we have pious citizens who regard it as a blessed privilege to have those prayers in our midst, as a means, through God's mercy in Christ, of drawing down upon us His favour and loving kindness. Surely we will feel grateful to the excellent clergy who herein cheerfully devote themselves as our Heavenly Father's instruments of good; be diligent in prayer that their labours may be blessed, and be anxious to do what in us lies to strengthen their hands and cheer

A NEW ROMISH DOCTRINAL DEVELOPMENT .- The Freeman's Journal remarks:—"It is confidently asserted, that it is the known intention of Pius IX. to realize the expectation of the faithful ere very long, by declaring as an article of faith the doctrine of the Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin."—Church Times.

### THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, JANUARY 28, 1848.

CONTENTS OF THE OUTSIDE.

n Letter Writing.

TO THE CLERGY AND LAITY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

The period having arrived when it is usual to ance one of the four Annual Collections provided for by the Constitution of The Church Society, I have fixed upon Septuagesima Sunday,-being Sunday all the Churches, Chapels, and Stations, of this Diocese, in aid of the Fund for the support of Missions.

To the few who seem disposed to think that our appeals are too frequent, I would quote the esult of ridge's." y own experience, and that of all my Brethren who ave entered heartily into this duty, namely-"That the practice of giving creates the inclination and habit of giving": and this will ever be the consequence where the love of Christ and the desire of his pomise are the motives of our labours and of our gifts

The influence of the Gospel in our more remote settlements, through the agency of Travelling Missionaries, is one of the leading objects of the Church Society; and every member of our holy Communion must be deeply impressed with the importance and benefit of aiding in promoting the ministrations of the Church to the more distant Townships of the Discese, that it cannot be necessary to urge at any length so high and sacred a duty.

Ten Clergymen are at present actively employed the different Districts of the Diocese, and receive an allowance from this Fund, besides an Interpreter, Lake, Baliol College, Oxford; S. W. Wayte, Esq., Trinity College, Oxford; Rev. R. C. Trench, Itchen Stoke, Alresford; and Catechist,-creating an annual charge upon it of £464. 2s. 11d.; whilst it is in contemplation, as on as the Clergymen can be furnished after the next general Ordination, to increase the number of Traveling Missionaries, and thus to augment the demand upon this Fund.

> pledged for the present year, it appears from a state ent furnished by the Secretary and Treasurer, that £179. 13s. 5d. will be required, and this without taking into account the increase of Missionaries as proposed: and which it is most desirable to supply.

On these grounds I appeal on behalf of the Mission Fund to the never-failing liberality of the members of the Church in this Diocese; and I trust that her children in the elder parishes especially, who have so long njoyed her Ministrations at little or no cost, will exercise a proportionate liberality in helping to furnish the consolations of religion to those amongst whom we have no other means of diffusing them.

Beloved Brethren, Your's very affectionately, Toronto, 12th January, 1848.

### PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS.

As our readers are by this time aware, the result of the contested elections now completed gives a decided najority to the Liberal party. Though by no means prepared for such a sweeping catastrophe, we must onfess that our astonishment is not very great. In point of fact, the Conservative party entered into the contest without much heart or spirit. They felt that, as matters had been going for some time back, they had very little to struggle for, so far as, what we must now call, the late Administration was concerned .-When they beheld point after point sacrificed on the altar of expediency, and interests, which they were wont to regard as of paramount importance, abandoned, in the hope of conciliating adverse parties, the constitutional electors could discover no motive why they should make the sacrifice of time and money, necessary to secure the triumph of men whose principles ere so very undefined and uncertain.

That any reaction has taken place in the public ind, so far as the great political questions of the day are concerned, we fearlessly deny. The constitutional party, numerically speaking, is as strong as it was at the last general election. And when circumstances shall occur to rouse them from their temporary apathy, Mr. Baldwin will assuredly find that the loval he whose banners are emblazoned the Bible and Crown, and whose motto is British Connexion, can show as powerful and effective a front as ever.

THE MADEIRA CHAPLAINCY.

We lately directed the attention of our readers to the case of the Rev. R. T. Lowe, the British Chaplain of Madeira, who, after performing the duties of his office for fourteen years with unblemished reputation as far as his moral character was concerned, had in the most arbitrary manner been cashiered by Lord Palmerston, without the form of a trial-nay, even without previous notice either to himself or to his Diocesan, the Bishop of London, by whom he had been licensed. A circumstance has lately transpired which entirely confirms the impression we had formed -viz., that the reverend gentleman has been most unfairly dealt with, and that he has been sacrificed by a popularity-hunting minister, to gratify the prejudices of a few ignorant, if not malicious, gossips and busy-

It appears, from a statement in the London Post, that the Rev. T. Salwey, Vicar of Oswestry, who spent the winter of 1845-6 in the Island of Madeira, signed, among others, a protest to Lord Aberdeen, cite the following important passages from a "Defence" then Secretary of State, against an illegal resolution of a general meeting of Mr. Lowe's congregation, refusing to pay that gentleman his stipulated salary. Mr. Salwey subsequently withdrew his protest, on the neutrality, as he found that his having signed that protest had the effect of causing him to be looked upon as a favourer of religious opinions to which he was entirely as the contradictory to the expressed by him upon essential doctrines, before his favourer of religious opinions to which he was entirely and opinions to the Everlasting Gospel, when the completeness of the entire of Political Fathers or Magistrates to their Political Fathers or magistrates to the duestion, "What is the atmy doctrines of the Everlasting Gospel, when the complete several tendency to doctrines, before his expressed by him upon essential doctrines, before his e

of Oswestry to Mr. Lowe's religious opinions, are limited strictly and exclusively to the sermons which he heard him preach; and it is on the strength of these identical discourses that Mr. Lowe has been clamorously denounced to Lord Aberdeen, Lord Palmerston, and the whole Christian world, as a teacher of Popish errors, and of doctrines wholly irreconcileable with the Articles of our Church.

This is a grave and onerous charge: one which, if substantiated, would justly render the British Chaplain of Madeira obnoxious to the highest ecclesiastical censures which could be passed upon him. Most for-

In a letter to Mr. Salwey, dated the 14th of June last, Mr. Lowe writes in the following terms: "It is most satisfactory to have your declaration that what you meant by my peculiar views is simply what you heard me preach, and again, that you only know my views by my preaching; for this enables me to satisfy yourself and all men, not only that such peculiarity is really as your letter intimates, and, so far as I am concerned, irrespective of all points of established faith or doctrine, but also that it exists, after all, rather on your side than on mine.

"Before your letter reached me I feared you had been led into misapprehension by some false report or exaggeration, which it might have been as unpleasant to trace to its originators as difficult to refute. I am the more thankful, therefore, to find that the matter rests on ground so narrow, clear, and easy to approach.

"Previous to your arrival, impressed by local circumstances strongly with the importance of avoiding all pretext for agitation or excitement in the place, resolved for a season to have recourse to the works of some popular and well-known standard writer in our Church, of an age and stamp at once removed from all suspicion of connexion with the controversies of the present day, and of authority above cavil or impeachnent. Such an author and divine was BISHOP BEVERIDGE, who had the further recommendation of being also a well-known powerful opponent of all Romanizing views and doctrines, and of being held in extreme favour by the \* \* \* Evangelical party in our

"In proof of the reasonableness, or indeed the necessity of my seeking some such safeguard against ignorance and prejudice, you will doubtless smile to hear that I was gravely charged, the very winter you the 20th February next, for a general Collection in were in Madeira, by a clergyman considered to be of

these two very sermons being actually Bishop Beve-

In reference to the above hiatus, it is stated by the Post, that the specific objection against the discourses in question was, that they contained views different from those of the venerable Beveridge!!!

Mr. Lowe proceeds to say, "I cannot, therefore, but rejoice again to claim the shelter of a name so venerable, for any supposed peculiarity of views attributed to more generally by yourself. For it is certain that for EVERY ONE of the sermons preached by me during your stay in Madeira, and on which your charge against me rests, BISHOP BEVERIDGE IS ENTIRELY RESPON-SIBLE. All the sermons which you heard me preach were not mine, but his. What were dissented from were his views, his words, and not peculiarly mine. Instead, therefore, of fixing upon me any personal peculiarity of views, your allegation resolves itself into a statement of a difference of views between yourself and Bishop Beveridge, upon which I need not enter; for I heartily respond to your apparent inclination to avoid all unnecessary extension of this correspon-

as public and decided a manner as that in which they were made. Unless they be prepared to maintain that Beveridge is a heretic, they are bound by every prinadopted towards him.

Of all authors, members of the Reformed Anglican Church, that could possibly be selected, we should Holy Word. One or two texts, out of the hundreds think that Bishop Beveridge is the one least exposed to the stigma of teaching Popish errors, or inculcating assertion. doctrines wholly irreconcileable with the Articles of our Church. His writings are thoroughly and undeniably ciety, with all its latitudinarianism, have reprinted many of his discourses, including in all probability some of those on account of which Mr. Lowe has undergone so much unmerited obloquy and annoy-

in strong terms our disapprobation of the irregular and throne be established." unconstitutional course which Lord Palmerston had pursued in inflicting pains and penalties upon a Iresbyter of the Church, without referring the question of Proverbs xxix. 2. "That we deny,"-quoth our his orthodoxy to the decision of his Ordinary. Had Baptist free-thinker-"the people will have no cause the Secretary of State requested the Bishop of London for grief, if so be the wicked be adepts in the mysteto investigate the charges so clamorously brought against Mr. Lowe, he would have avoided the ridiculous position which he now occupies, -and an act of cruel and idiotical oppression would have been left unperpetrated.

To the Church at large the exposure reads a lesson, which we trust from the bottom of our heart will be productive of permanently beneficial results. we would never for one moment seek to screen a beneficed heretic, or discourage enquiry into alleged oneous teaching-we would refer to the case of Mr. Lowe, as a caveat against uncharitable and hasty conclusions in reference to the theoogical soundness of persons exercising the sacred duties of the ministry. In these days of division and controversy, it is very nization against Presbyters the least open to such a charge, -and that too upon the testimony of people by no means qualified to decide between what is right or wrong in doctrine or application. Let it never be forgotten, that had the sound and orthodox Bishop Beveridge been British Chaplain at Madeira, in the year of grace 1847, he would have been silenced by a Whig Secretary of State, (so far as such an official could silence him) for upholding Romanism, which he ever strenuously opposed, and enunciating doctrines wholly irreconcilable with the Articles of that Church, amongst whose brightest luminaries, and most uncompromising defenders he has ever been ranked by men this, that you shall say you have nothing to do with of all shades of opinion.

The insanity of party spirit was never more emhatically demonstrated. May the God of peace preserve us all from its demoralizing influence.

As our only motive in being so explicit in regard to he appointment to the Bishopric of Hereford, has been a single-hearted desire to vindicate the truth, we cannot possibly feel any reluctance to give the accused a fair and impartial hearing. With this design, we which Dr. Hamden has published. We can do no more than quote these extracts at present; but the document shall be transferred entire to our columns next week. We look upon it as a complete-though ground, inter alia, that he desired "to ma, sain a strict not avowed—recantation of the theological views pro-

opposed." From a published correspondence between his recent Confession of Faith, we are as fully perthe parties we learn, that the objections of the Vicar suaded as the clearest evidence and force of words can make us. If we know any thing of the meaning of language-making allowance for the vague and cloudy style affected by Dr. Hamden in his Bampton Lectures-we think that it is somewhat hard to reconcile the Church's "full doctrine of the Trinity,"-in which Dr. Hamden now professes his firm belief, -with his previous statement, that the idea of "the Divine Unity nid the Trinitarian distinctions," sprang (not from Scriptural faith) but from "the dialectical spirit ?" the "full doctrine" of the Church being this very "dialectical" notion-as it was termed-that "in the Unity of the Godhead there be three Persons, of one substance, power, and eternity, the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost."-(Article I.) We cannot but see here an obvious opposition of error and truth, and the assertion of the truth, after having held and declared error, is in effect a recantation, whether he who makes

it is willing to acknowledge this or not. The attempt to fix the strong protesting demonstrations upon what is called the "High-Church" party, is poor and shallow sophistry. The best answer to it is an appeal to facts. Public journals, which would probably have a word to say against the Bishop of Exeter on almost every other religious topic, are found to echo his opinions upon this; and the Bishop of Winchester assured his clergy that, if they took care to keep their protest clear of party character, they should have his hearty concurrence.

Having made these few prefatory remarks, we proceed to lay before our readers the following extracts from the "Defence." The whole, as we have pro-

mised, will appear next week :-"First then, my lord, I most solemuly deny the sear dalous imputation. As an honest man, I say I do not, and never did for one moment of my life, in thought or word, hold or maintain any other doctrine respecting our Lord's most holy Person and His blessed Work of Redemption, than that which is plainly set forth from Scrip-ture in the Articles and Formularies of our Church. I hold too, and I have ever held most firmly, the full doc-trine of the Holy Trinity, as stated on the same authority

in the same documents of the Church."

"It is not my teaching, whatever may have been at-"It is not my teaching, whatever may have been attempted to be shown by prejudiced adversaries, that the doctrines of Scripture or that of any other of its great fundamental truths, such as original sin, justification by faith, preventing and assisting grace, the efficacy of the two sacraments instituted by our Lord, are nothing more than theories formed by the human mind on the text of Scripture. It is a very great mistake to suppose that I have ever meant this, in what I said of the force of theory, in ear Banneten Legture and learners." in my Bampton Lectures or elsewhere."

THE INFIDELITY OF LIBERALISM.

The Whig Ministry seem determined to support with all the influence they can command, the Bill which, by rendering Jews eligible for Parliamentary honours, virtually declares that Great Britain as a nation is no longer Christian. By assuming this position, they have committed themselves to a principle extraneous matter stands thus. Religion and Legislation are each of them sui generis; one cannot interfere with the other. Every one has heard of Mr. Macaulay's statement of this principle. He has no hesitation in declaring that it is as absurd to require religion in a legislator as in a cobbler. Law-making and shoe-mending are equally freed from the presence of religion, as a part of the stock in trade. crees, which are to regulate the transactions of a great nation in its interests and external relations, are to involve no more of religious principle, than the rules by which a patcher of shoes is directed in his vocation." There is nothing exaggerated or overstrained in this homely exposition. Every sound-thinking man, whatever his political bias may be, must own that it is a fair statement of the opinions of all who would advocate the Jewish Relief Bill, and measures of a similar

The Montreal Baptist Register proclaims the same doctrine, in one of his recent leading articles. "As It does not often happen that a clergyman accused we view it (observes the Editor), legislation is a very developed by it, and published in the correspondence of the practical working are the correspondence of the practica of unsound opinions is able to furnish so satisfactory a worldly thing; it has to do with the Kingdoms of this of that powerful but utterly unprincipled joint and the satisfactory a worldly thing; it has to do with the Kingdoms of this of that powerful but utterly unprincipled joint and the satisfactory a worldly thing; it has to do with the Kingdoms of this of that powerful but utterly unprincipled joint and the satisfactory a worldly thing; it has to do with the Kingdoms of this of that powerful but utterly unprincipled joint and the satisfactory a worldly thing; it has to do with the Kingdoms of this of that powerful but utterly unprincipled joint and the satisfactory a worldly thing; it has to do with the Kingdoms of this of that powerful but utterly unprincipled joint and the satisfactory as well as the satisfactory as the satisf world :- and those persons who best understand the dent course which he has pursued, has been in a con- management of worldly affairs, politically and comdition to do. And surely if his accusers in general, mercially, are best qualified for seats in the Halls of and his well-read brother of Oswestry in particular, Legislature." Our dissenting contemporary is at be possessed of ordinary candour and common fair- least entitled to the credit, so far as it goes, of plain ness, they will forthwith withdraw their objections in speaking. Most unequivocally he lays down the proposition that religion forms no essential item in the qualifications of a Magistrate or Lawgiver.

But old fashioned Tories, like ourselves, have ciple of justice to make amends to Mr. Lowe, for the slight difficulty in these premises. Such a theory unkind and unchristian course which they have though exceedingly convenient in these days of Denominational rivalry and antagonism, is unfortunately altogether opposed to the plain teaching of God's which we could cite, will abundantly vindicate this

Take away the wicked from before the King, and his throne shall be established in righteousness. Proverbs Protestant, and even the Loudon Religious Truct So- xxv. 5. "A doctrine altogether antiquated and illiberal"-argues the Register-" Let a Councillon understand the management of affairs, politically and commercially, and erroneous though his religious opinions may be-though like Baron Rothschild he may brand Emanuel as a fanatic or an impostor—the closer he stands before the King, the more firmly shall his

When the righteous are in authority the people rejoice but when the wicked beareth rule the people mourn. ries of finance and diplomacy."

Mine eyes shall be upon the faithful of the land that

they may dwell with me; he that walketh in a perfect way, he shall serve me. Psalm ci. 6. Objected by the Register. "King David, B. C. 1000, might have been guided by such a principle in the choice of his ministers, but the enlightened progression-men of the Nineteenth Century demand, that Victoria pay no regard to it when selecting her constitutional advisers." To all this it may be objected that our views are

those of illiberal Churchmen, and as such carry no weight in the estimation of Dissenters—"Produce" our opponents may say-"some of the great Nonconforming champions of civil and religious liberty, who make a similar application of such Scriptural texts as you have quoted, and perchance we may give greater credence to your doctrine." Readily do we Readily do we accept the challenge.

DR. OWEN, in a Sermon preached before the Long Parliament, thus expresses himself: "Some think if ou were well settled you ought not, as rulers of the Nation, to put forth your power for the interest of Christ. The good Lord keep your hearts from that apprehension! Have you ever in your affairs received ny encouragement from the promises of God? \* \* Do not now profess you have nothing to do with Him: had he so professed of you and your affairs, what had been your portion long since!"-" If it once comes to religion as rulers of the Nation, God will quickly manifest that He hath nothing to do with you as rulers of the Nation."

JOHN Howe discoursing on the prospects of the Church, expects to see her prospects advanced "First by means of the Kings and Potentates of the earth .-And think how it will be if such Scriptures come to have a fuller accomplishment than they have ever yet had; when in all parts of the Christian world Kings shall be nursing-fathers, and Queens nursing-mothers; when the Church shall suck the breasts of Kings; when the glory of the Gentiles shall be by them brought in. Think whether this will not do much to the making of a happy state as to the interests of religion in the world."

FLAVEL, in his Exposition of the Assembly's Catechism, thus replies to the question, "What is the duty

carefully providing for their souls in every place of the

BAXTER, addressing civil rulers in his Christian Di ectory admonishes them in the following terms "Let none persuade you that you are such terrestrib animals that you have nothing to do with the heavenly concernments of your subjects. There is no such thing as temporal happiness to any people, but what tendeth to the happiness of their souls; and it must be thereby measured, and thence be estimated. The very end and work of your office is, that under your government the people may live quietly and eaceably, in all godliness and honesty."

Without remark we commend these quotations to the serious consideration of such modern political dissenters as may have imbibed opinions similar to those promulgated by the Baptist Register.

POSTHUMOUS SERMONS.

A correspondent of the English Churchman, com plains, and we think with sufficient cause, of the too discriminate publication of Posthumous Sermons He instances the case of a volume published as originated al, in 1845, where out of twenty discourses he found no less than five taken word for word from Mr. Slade's first two volumes. The writer adds—"They might all be Mr. Slade's for aught I know, for I have only the first two of the first two volumes to refer to; probably few them are original."

Nothing is more natural than for the relatives and flock of a beloved and useful Pastor to desire the publication of some of the pulpit prelections by which they may have been profited, as a memorial of their departed guide, counsellor and friend. And as there is perhaps no clergyman whose sermons, strictly speaking, are in every instance. ing, are in every instance, the result of his own study and reflection, we think that it would be advisable for our clerical friends to have their manuscript discourse arranged in such a manner as would preclude the possibility of mistakes, similar to that above allude

to. A word on the title-page of each would sufficient to indicate whether the writer claimed it sa his own composition;—or perhaps it might be better that all the Sermons which, in the author's opinion, were worthy of publication might be arranged in separate and described parcels.

COLLECTION FOR THE MISSIONARY FUND. We trust that our Lay brethren in this Diocese wil receive with warm-hearted earnestness the impressi appeal made by the Lord Bishop of Toronto, in behalf of this important arm of the Church Society, His Lordship has described the necessities of Church, and the duty of her members in a strong and affecting way. We hope that his Pastoral Letter may effectually kindle the zeal, of which an abundant message and a like a like and a like a like and a like sure and a liberal manifestation are so pregently t quired by our spiritual wants. Let the rich candiask themselves whether it be seemly or piousgifts which ought to be reverently placed upon Church's altars; and whether it be not a sad token lukewarmness, that they should take anxious though how they may be clothed with sumptuous at whilst it is impossible not to observe the notorious verty of God's struggling inheritance. And let all though they be poor—labour to do something, ing that God will assuredly bless what is strictly free-will offering, though it be but "the widow's mit the acceptableness of which hath been so often quo that it hath passed into a scriptural proverb.

WORKING OF ROMANISM IN SWITZERLAND. Regarding as we do the late struggle between federal troops and those of the Sunderbund, wrestling between Rationalism and Jesuitism, we are very indifferent as to the final result, and would not now have alluded to the contention were it not glaring instance of the practical working of Roman infatuation of the people of Lucerne, who were tal Times" The writer after giving an ac by their priests to expect that the wrath of Heave would destroy the federal troops when they approach the walls, says:

"More—I have seen some curious little brass amule with the effigy of the virgin on one side and the cross the other, which were sold in great numbers to the permission of the as charms against all possible injuries in battle, sold at seven and ten batzen (about 10d. and 15d. money) were affective and ten batzen (about 10d. and carbine money) were efficacious against musket and carbine those at 20 batzen (about half a-crown) were proof against musket and carbine those at 20 batzen (about half a-crown) were proof against musket and carbine those at 20 batzen (about half a-crown) were proof against presented with a card, of which the following perbation transcripts according to the control of the carbon transcripts and the carbon transcripts are carbon to the carbon transcripts are carbon to the carbon transcripts are carbon to the carbon transcripts. erbatim transcript, capitals, italics, and all:

O MARIE Quiconque, portant une médaille miraculeuse, la avec piété cette invocation, se trouve placé sous la tection spéciale de la Mère de Dieu; c'est une prode Marie Elle Même.'

Which, being interpreted—if indeed I may be excused profaning the honest English tongue with such blasphen Oh Mary!—conceived without sin—pray for us

'Oh Mary!—conceived without sin—pray for have recourse to you. Any one carrying a miral medal, who recites with piety the above invocation comes placed under the special protection of the of God. This is a promise made by Mary herself of God. This is a promise made by Mary herself of God. This is a promise made by Mary herself doubt not there were many similar) has been read on good authority. One of the landsturm of sued, and challenged to surrender; he refused, if light, and was wounded successively by four shots, he sank under his wounds. Upon being captured, clared that having a medal, had he thought it possibultes could have touched him he would have dered at once. I understand he is since dead.

Upon a like principle—or want of principle—in a since dead. Upon a like principle—or want of principle—sturm and soldiers were invited to bring their are the churches to be blessed; for which fees of five francs were charged. Whole piles of arms receive nediction in this manner, and were then declared sure of hitting."

There is no need of comment on so gross a sp. men of priestly deception and popular delusion.

THE MAYOR OF TORONTO. We congratulate the City on Mr. Gurnett's appoint ment as Mayor, to which we briefly alluded last. For many years his name has been belonging public as an indefatigable magistrate, possessive remarkable energy of character and an intimate gaintance with municipal law.

Nor have his services been confined to the Change.

for the untiring perseverance and skill he disp disentangling the machinations of the band of the styled "the Markham Gang."

Last summer we saw him labouring as Chair the Board of Health, to ameliorate the cond the wretched plague-stricken and famine-worn ob so recklessly thrust upon our shores. His workers in the same righteous cause were dr into the graves that yawned around, yet unrel and without hope of gain in a worldly sense, his flinched from the perilous post which philan

alone induced him to occupy.

Such being the nature of Mr. Gurnett's claims rejoice that the members of the Common have shewn a due appreciation of them, by col on him the dignity of the Mayoralty.

Communications.

To the Editor of The Church

Rev. and Dear Sir, -- It is a truth to which a Christian men theoretically subscribe, and of wh amongst us have had melancholy experience, doctrines of the East of the Charles of the East of the Eas

From the very necessity of the case, however, arising

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men in its completeness, by giving to those parts of it which have been thus held in abeyance, the prominence they deserve, will that enuity against God, which is the natural dictate of our evil hearts, render itself fully manifest

The accuracy of this assertion may be well illustrated by a reference to the state of religious opinion which existed towards the close of the last century as compared with that which at the present day prevails amongst our-

The state of the Church during the former period was unquestionably one which cannot be regarded by any of her faithful children without emotions of sincere sorrow

Morality was advocated from her pulpits, but the principle of unfeigned faith in Christ, from which morality should flow, as well as the end which it was intended to subserve, appears to have been almost unknown.

The necessity of the Sacraments was practically acknowledged, and the stated, though by no means frequent reception of the Holy Communion was insisted upon, but those heavenly desires and dispositions, which alone can fit us for worthy participation in those sacred mysteries, were fearfully overlooked.

The duty of adherence to the Church as the establishment of the country, was generally required, but those

The duty of adherence to the Church as the establishment of the country, was generally required; but those characteristics which proclaim her to be a true branch of Christ's One Holy Catholic and Apostolic Church, to which all men are bound to belong, were, by the great bulk of her Members, apparently forgotten.

And yet with truth, in this most mutilated condition, people, generally speaking, were perfectly satisfied. If a whole counsel of God, which is able to make them wise people, generally speaking, were perfectly satisfied. If a

And yet with truth, in this most mutilated condition, man led a tolerably moral life—presented himself three times annually at the Lord's Table, and, keeping clear of by others and himself as on the high road to heaven. Views so awfully fallacious, were the legitimate result of the partial and defective teaching to which the people were exposed: and such teaching, as far as it was correct, the control of the counsel of God, which is able to make them we have counsel of God, which is in Church which is in C were exposed: and such teaching, as far as it was correct, being only a part of the truth, failed, as a consequence, in calling forth that enmity which is invariably developed by the Gospel, when exhibited in its full and symmetrical

At this time, however, another class of men arose, and though we may differ from them in many of their views, and object still more decidedly to their manner of stating them, it is nevertheless impossible to withhold from them. them the tribute of our sincere respect. They were men of earnest hearts, and single minds, and (in some cases) of powerful intellect. Enlightened by God's Spirit, they perceived the frightful deficiency of the prevalent and popular religious forms. popular religion of their day; and seizing upon those parts of Divine Truth which had been neglected and held in abeyance, they dragged them into light, and held them with a strong and fearless hand before the minds of the with a strong and fearless hand before the minds of the people.—Then came the storm—their assertions of man's depravity and danger. Their exhortations to look for safety in Christ alone, and to depend for strength only on the influences of His Spirit—men regarded as the dreamings of enthusiasm: and the enmity to which they gave rise was painfully evident in the sufferings of Milner, at Hull, and the positive persecutions of Simeon, at Cambridge.

Hull, and the positive persecutions of Simeon, at Cambridge.

Undeterred, however, by such discouragements, these men kept upon their way, and dwelt strongly and emphatically upon that portion of the truth which had hitherto been neglected. Unfortunately (we must add) they dwelt upon it almost exclusively.—They spoke of the principles and motives from which morality should flow, until by means of that awful alchemy, by which even the grace of God is turned into licentiousness, men abused grace of God is turned into licentiousness, men abused the doctrines which they taught, and began to satisfy

the doctrines which they taught, and began to satisfy themselves with professions of faith although they often failed to exemplify them in practice.

They dwelt upon "Christ's finished work," until those whom they addressed began to suppose that they had not to work out their own salvation with fear and trembling.

They felt through all their souls, and exemplified in their own lives and conduct the processity of good works. their own lives and conduct, the necessity of good works to the Christian character; and knowing, by blessed experience, that holiness is the fruit of faith, they dwelt so strongly upon its necessity—its excellence—its powers—that their hearers learned to regard it with a mystic reverence, and were so engaged in admiring the cause, that they forgot to test its genuineness by the effects which it

They dwelt upon the dispositions, feelings, and preparations which were necessary to the right participation of the Holy Eucharist, until men were led to the practical conviction that those were everything and the Sacra-

And as for the Church, unmindful of her peculiar or-And as for the Church, unmindful of her peculiar organization and heaven-derived authority, they were so Possessed with the idea of the esseutial and exclusive importance of these views, (which soon came by way of excellency to be denominated "The Gospel,") that they were disposed to look upon every self-constituted body who upheld these doctrines, as part and parcel of the true Church

Hence it is evident that even these men presented only a part of the truth—though perhaps its most important part—if it be so that one portion of truth can be more important than the other. Their predecessors had very dimber at the content of the content o dimly exhibited one side. They clearly displayed the other; and it was only (if I may so speak) while it was heim. other; and it was only (if I may so speak) while it was being turned, that the people caught a glimpse of the truth in something approaching to completeness. The melanchofy result to which it led was that bitter enmity and opposition to which I have alluded. When, however, the revolution was effected—when the one side of truth, on which these men dwelt, was, as it were, fully and exclusively presented to their flocks, and the remembrance on which these men dwelt, was, as it were, fully and exclusively presented to their flocks, and the remembrance of the other began to pass away, the feelings of enmity, which are exclusively reserved for the Gospel in its completeness, began also to disappear, and their favourite, though defective views, gradually became prevalent, popular and fashionable.

I can easily imagine the expression of pity which might be traced on the countenance of one who is strongly embured with these opinions, when he finds any one bold enough to assert that the doctrines to which I have alluded can by any possibility become popular and fashionable.

Now, although I trust, God knoweth, to be kept from Now, although I trust, God knoweth, to be kept from the indulgence of anything so unbecoming as dogmatic assertion, and desire to speak, as becomes me, with pro-per submission, yet I think we may ask, without any fear per submission, yet I think we may ask, without any fear of the answer proving unsatisfactory, whether the plainest and most forcible statements of the doctrines exclusively dwelt upon by Simeon, Milner, Scott, Cecil, Newton, Romaine and others of the same school, do at the Present day call forth that opposition, and excite that enmity which the human heart has ever manifested against the Gospel of Christ?

The experience of many a Country Parson in this The experience of many a Country Parson in this Diocese, would go far towards proving that preaching of this character, instead of arousing enmity and ill will, is productive of a popularity perfectly alarming to those who remember the Saviour's declaration, "Woe unto you when all men speak well of you." Enter the pulpit of one of our country. Churchen was nower to be sufficient to the seam of the bay in the midst of a heavy gale and went into her dock at Jersey City without stopping at quarantine. one of our country Churches, and use the utmost power which God has given you, in the effort to expose the corruption, depravity and deceit of man's fallen nature—take your hearers to their closets, and lay open, with unsparing head the man search of the control of the contro your hearers to their closets, and lay open, with unsparing hand, the mockeries and iniquities even of their holy
things; and having shown them that for the past they deserve nothing but God's wrath, and that for the future
they can do nothing to merit His favour; exhort them
earnestly to rest their hopes of eternal salvation only upon
the atoning blood and instifying merits of Christ; pointing the atoning blood and justifying merits of Christ; pointing out at the same time that every good thought, word, and work proceeds from the grace of God's Holy Spirit, and that without His blessed influences we can do nothing that is.

Having done so, will your sentiments (permit me to ask) be regarded by that congregation as the rayings of a fanatic, or the dreams of an enthusiast, or be productive of that as with the development. of that enmity which results from a faithful developement of the whole truth? On the contrary, you will be commended for your faithfulness, and the wish will probably be expressed that all others preached the gospel with equal clearness and simplicity. I would not assert it dogmatically, but would merely state it as the result of the experience and observed the superior of the su ence and observation of many among us, that such preaching does not excite the enmity of the human heart. And it fails in doing so, not because such teaching does not embody truth—and truth of the most vital character—but because because it is only a part of that Gospel against which, when presented in its fullness, man's fallen nature in-

Add now to this part of the truth which we will sup-Add now to this part of the truth which we will suppose you to have preached, that other part which has been overlooked and held in abeyance. Speak to the same people of the grace of the Holy Sacraments,—the spiritual benefits obtained, and the weighty responsibilities incurred by their due reception,—Speak of the authority of God's Church, and the obedience and submission which we owe to Her;—of the official character and spiritual powers with which her Ministers are invested by virtue of their Apostolical descent;—of the heinousness of the sin of separation from her, and of the bounden duty so sin of separation from her, and of the bounden duty so

does not subject him by whom it is pursued, to enmity

from the varying phases of religious fashion, the manifestations of this enmity will be characterized by considerable diversity.

In a country professedly Christian, it is hardly possible to imagine that all the doctrines of our holy faith should be regarded with disfavour. One peculiar class of religious views and opinions will become prevalent and popular, while others, perhaps equally important, will be forgotten or overlooked. And not till the truth is set before men in its completeness, by giving to those parts of it which have have been done to subject him by whom it is pursued, to enmity and dislike, calumny and opposition, from many of those to whom he is called to minister.

Results of this description (among others of a happier nature) will be the almost inevitable consequences of such a line of conduct as has been indicated; and the cause is unquestionably to be found in the simple fact, that nothing that is profitable, however unpleasant it may be, is kept back from the people, but that the truth in its unpaltable completeness, is placed plainly before their minds. The consideration of this subject can hardly fail to im

The consideration of this subject can hardly fail to im press us with a deep sense of the danger of preaching part of the truth, and thus mutilating the Gospel in some of its doctrines. Taught by the past, the conviction will force itself upon us, that by dwelling exclusively upon Evangelic truth, to the neglect of Apostolic Order, though we may lull, in some measure, the enmity of man's evil nature against the revelation of God's will, yet we shall be fostering an unhealthy system of religion tending to be fostering an unhealthy system of religion, tending to morbidity of feeling and hollowness of profession.

On the other hand, we shall feel that to give an undue prominence to Apostolic Order unconnected with Evangelic truth, would be to administer to the enmity I have

alluded to, a narcotic equally deadly in its nature, and lead men to substitute, for the spiritualities of the Gospel, a round of what under such circumstances would be mere outward observances.

The happy medium seems to be, to mingle these great

ing nappy medium seems to be, to mingle these great ingredients of Divine Truth in that proportion which is pointed out to us in Holy Scripture, and present them before the minds of the people according to the guide laid down by the Church in "Her holy round of Fast and Festival." Thus, speaking concerning Christ and the Church, we shall proclaim the unmutilated truth, and though towards ourselves it will doubtless give rise to a certain amount

Rev. Sir,-May I request the insertion of a few lines Rev. Sir,—May I request the insertion of a few lines in reference to a communication from the "Publisher of the Churchman's Almanac," which has appeared in your last number, and in which the initials by which I have subscribed myself are introduced. With respect to the topic in question, I hope I have no desire to make a man an offender for a word, and more particularly in the instance of a gentleman whose motives I cannot question, and whose desire for the interests of the Church is shewn by the compilation of the Calendar he has sent forth, as well as in the critical and cannot be a sent forth, as by the compilation of the Calendar he has sent forth, as well as in the spirited and very obliging manner in which his superior book and printing establishments have for many years been conducted in this diocese. I cannot, however, on this account, think lightly of the very inexpedient introduction of the term to which I have taken objection, the adoption of which, moreover, appears to me to denive as extension from the meaning of the word. objection, the adoption of which, moreover, appears to me to derive no extenuation from the meaning of the word, as supplied by you, Mr. Editor, taken from the quarto of Johnson and Dr. Hook's Dictionary, a matter which, if necessary, I am prepared to discuss. Had you, Rev. Sir, and "The Publisher of the Churchman's Almanac," read with different programments of the control of th with a little more attention my former letter, you would have perceived that my object in what I advanced was not to ascertain the meaning of the word "Sacristan."—
Had this been the case, the authorities to which you have
taken the trouble to refer were within my reach, but my
desire was to call attention to the use of "phraseology"
in "The Churchman's Almanac," "little understood save
by those familiar with the Missal, and similar publications
of the Church of Bone." To this I took objection

by those familiar with the Missal, and similar publications of the Church of Rome." To this I took objection, because of its Romish tendency, and as having the aspect, at least, of "a leaning to that system;" and my apprehensions upon the subject, I confess, are not diminished by the seeming complacency with which reference is made to Dr. Hook and "Sacred Vestments."

Is it not a truth, that thousands of well-instructed members of the Church never, until now, heard the term to which I have taken exception, and who, as it meets their eye on the page of "The Churchman's Almanac," together, if it should so happen, with the notes of the Editor of The Church, will begin to think, according to the language of your second quotation, that our Communion has been following "a corruption," and (no matter how trifling the usage) now stands convicted, and deems it necessary to make a change? Such will be the impression produced, make a change? Such will be the impression produc make a change? Such will be the impression produced, and thus distrust is occasioned, wavering sets in, and, it may be, the defection and loss of many souls. I reiterate the instance referred to by your correspondent M. A. Presbyter,—that of St. Saviour's Church, at Leeds, the novelties there practiced, and the lamentable results which followed.

I hold that every innovation of erroneous or superstitious character is to be viewed with holy jealousy in these days of apostacy from truth and favour to Romanism; but apart from considerations of this solemn nature, I am They dwelt upon the vital and essential importance of listening to these truths, until their hearers were unintentionally brought to the conclusion that preaching was more excellent than prayer, and that it was in fact a higher privilege to listen to man, than to hold communion with God.

And as for the Church unmindful of her neculiar of the constrained, with reference to the subject upon which I constrained, with reference to the subject upon which I constrained, with reference to the subject upon which I constrained to trouble you, to say, Why puzzle the minds of Churchmen in this diocese, by the adoption of terms in relation to the Church of the Holy Trinity, Toronto, different from those in use in the Cathedral Church of St. James?

Church of St. James?

Church of St. James?

Church January, 1848.

17th January, 1848.

### Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CANADA.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO. The consideration of the Report on the Widows and Orphans' Fund, is deferred to the General Monthly Meeting of the Society in March next, for the purpose of giving further time to the Officers of the District Branches, so as to enable them to forward to the Society Branches, which they want wish to at Toronto, any communication which they may wish to make on this subject.

W. H. RIPLEY, Secretary.

Christian Liberality.—Some time since the Bishop of this Diocese appointed the Rev. Mr. Murphy apon the Missionary Station in the rear Townships in this County. The Rev. gentleman commenced his labours some weeks since, and appears to give every satisfaction to them who have been placed in his charge; but finding that it was impossible to keep his appointments, unless provided with some means of conveyance, the Orangemen of Hungerford, Huntingdon, and Rawdon, subscribed £25, and purchased an excellent horse, saddle and bridle, and presented them to the Rev. Missionary. We are most happy to record this act of generosity.—Belleville Intelligencer.

## Arrival of the Cambria.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

ENGLAND.

We find the following in Willmer & Smith's Times :-It is with extreme regret that we have to add to our list of It is with extreme regret that we have to add to our list of mercantile failures during the present crisis, that of Messrs. Thomas and Joseph Sands of this town. The embarrassments of Mr. Thomas Sands, who is also first partner in the East India house of Sands, Turner & Co., and the New York house of Sands, Fuller & Co., have been more or less known for some Sands. Fuller & Co., have been mo Sands, Fuller & Co., have been more or less known for some time past, and were understood to arise from causes in no way connected with the affairs of the East India house.

(From the Times of January 1st.) MONEY MARKET, Friday Evening .- A failure, which, apart Money Market, Friday Evening.—A failure, which, apart from its magnitude, has caused universal regret, was announced this morning, the parties being Messrs. Coteswort, Powell & Pryor, South American and West India merchants. The debts and liabilities amount to about £350,000 (of which £320,000 consist of acceptancies) and the assets are believed to be favourable both in amount and description. The firm, it is understood, did not stop from want of immediate means, but as their progress would hereafter depend upon renewals, and as these had been found more and more difficult, they considered it their duty to suspend at once. Mr. Cotesworth is a director of the London Assurance Company, of the Royal West India Mail Steam-packet Company, and of the West India Dock Company. Mr. Powell was elected a director of the Bank of England in 1842, but is this year out of the office by rotation. Simultaneously with this failure, we have also had the an-

England in 1842, but is this year out of the office by rotation. Simultaneously with this failure, we have also had the announcement of that of Messrs. Durand & M'Kenzie, American merchants. Their liabilities are stated at £70,000, and it is feared that the liquidation will prove unfavourable. This firm, it will be recollected, was compelled to suspend payment during the panic of 1837, but on that occasion it ultimately paid 20s. in the county with interest.

tion in prices.

In order to remove an existing misapprehension on the subject of the departure of the mails for British North America In order to remove an existing insupercension on the strongly inculcated upon us in Holy Scripture, "that there be no divisious amongst us."—In short, speak as St. Paul spoke—not only concerning Christ, but also concerning His Church,—and that parish must be widely different from the generality of others, if such a course

House of Commons, Tuesday, Dec. 14. WEST INDIA COLONIES.

Lord G. Bentinck presented a petition from the Island of Trividad, signed by 500 planters, comprising almost every planter in the Island, and another petition from the Island of Dominica, signed by the Speaker of the House of Assembly and several members of the Assembly and of the Council. The petition from Trividad complained of the great distress under petition from Trinidad complained of the great distress under which they were suffering, and of the breach of faith on the part of the Home Government in not having realized to them the promises which they had held out to them, of furnishing them with facilities for enabling them to obtain a sufficient supply of free labour, and of admitting their sugars and molasses (and they laid great stress on molasses) into the breweries and distilleries of this country, and also of not equalizing the duty on rum and British spirits. They stated that by the admission on rum and British spirits. They stated that by the admission of slave-grown sugar, the value of their produce had been reduced one-third; and they prayed that not a pound more of slave-grown sugar might be admitted into this country, and that vigorous measures might be adopted for putting into force the slave treaties which this country had entered into with foreign countries. The petitioners of the Island of Dominica threw themselves on the consideration of the Legislature, praying generally for redress. Both petitions alleged that at the present price of their produce it was not possible to carry on the cultivation of sugar in the British colonies. FRANCE.

The French Chamber of Deputies assembled on the 28th ult. The session was opened in person by Louis Phillippe, and the National remarks upon his oppearance in the following boding

With his usual courtesy Louis Phillippe seated himself and "With his usual courtesy Louis Phillippe seated himself and remained uncovered. He took his manuscript and he spoke. Our sadness resumed its influence. We ourselves, still feeble, could compassionate the sufferings of another. His Majesty appeared to us to be in an ill state of health. His attitude, his gesture, his voice, gave proofs of the effort which it was necessary for him to make in order to pronounce the speech composed by M. Guizot. The King has become reduced in flesh.—His pale face denoted sufferings vanquished and subdued, but still active. The sound of his voice is profoundly changed, and the veil which covered that accent ordinarily hollow and firm, cast over the entire speech something so gloomy and dull that it congealed even the very Centres, and drove back their enthusiasm to the lowest recesses of their noble breasts. It was thusiasm to the lowest recesses of their noble breasts. It was the first time that a Royal speech was delivered from the comencement to the end without having been interrupted by apcontinued approbation, namely, when Louis Phillippe spoke of his son the Duke d'Aumale and of his own old age." INDIA.

The Overland Mail from India arrived on the 20th ult .-India was tranquil. The Sikh soldiers were behaving well under the guidance of the British.

From Affghanistan we hear that Dost Mahomed was eager

to have heavy guns, and had enticed some of the gun-founders from Peshawur to gratify his wishes. With heavy guns the passes of the mountains would, it is said, be rendered impreg-

From Scinde there is no news of interest. The Governor of Bombay was expected there is no news of interest. The Governor of Bombay was expected there in December, and will, it is stated, traverse the whole of that country. The only sickness complained of on the banks of the Indus is the small pox.

The Governor General Lord Hardinge arrived at Meerut on the 1st of Nov., and proceeded to Cawapore, on the 2d of that

Rear-Admiral Inglefield had sailed from Hong Kong in her Majesty's ship Vernon, on the 20th of October, for Manilla and the Straits. The old garrison, the 18th Royal Irish, and the 42nd Madras Native Infantry, were to embark early in Nov.

Our advices from Hong Kong are to the 30th of October. Our advices from Hong Kong are to the 30th of October. At Canton all remained quiet, Sir John Davis had left Hong Kong in her Majesty's steamer Vulture, on the 6th inst., for Cochin China, on a special mission to that court, accompanied by her Majesty's ship Ringdove, and only returned just before the departure of the mail. Sir John had not succeeded in obtaining an interview with the King of Cochin China, or admission to the control of the control of the mail.

sion to the capital, Hue (about 11 miles up the river); but nothing could exceed the attention, amounting almost to servility, shown to him by all the high authorities. They were evidently under great alarm, the cruel treatment of the French n April last being fresh in their recollection. His Excellency spent 17 days in endeavouring to open nego

(From the Telegraphic Report in the British Colonist.) RUMOURS OF PEACE IN MEXICO. - Despatches from Wash ngton say that rumours are current there, that dispatches wer eccived on Saturday, from Trist, that General Herrera ha been elected President of Mexico, and that the prospects of peace are decidedly flattering. The reporter who sends the news thinks there is something in the rumours, but does not believe that any developments have been made from official quarters as to the precise character of Trist's despatch.

CONSPIRACY IN ST. DOMINGO .- Arrest of the Prime Min ister, the General in-Chief, and others.—Accounts from S Domingo of 31st ulto. state that a plot, headed by the Prim Minister, had been discovered, the object of which was to destroy all the whites in that part of the island.

The Prime Minister, the General-in-Chief, and two ot The Frime Minister, the General-in-Chief, and two officers had been arrested a few days previous to the sailing of the vessel. Thirty more of the conspirators were confined in the castle, and would be shot the following week. The authorities were also expecting an assault from the Haytians. RUFFIANLY ASSAULT AND SUICIDE. - A man calling him

RUFFIANLY ASSAULT AND SUICIDE.—A man calling himself Jonathan Smith, who was arrested for throwing oil of vitriol on some girls in Broadway on Saturday, committed suicide last night by bleeding. His real name was said to have been Wells.

FIRE IN NEW YORK.—Destruction of the Jesuit Church.—The Jesuit Church and School establishment, in Elizabeth Street, was destroyed by fire on Saturday night; loss about 12-600 dollars. Insurance 10,000 dollars. Two or three dwellings in the vicinity were also destroyed. lings in the vicinity were also destroyed.

LATER FROM ST. DOMINGO.—By the arrival this day as LATER FROM ST. DOMINGO.—By the arrival this day at New York, we have St. Domingo dates of January 1, one day later. By these it appears that the troops from the French portion of the island were marching towards the lines, to repel, it was said, any invasion of the Spanish forces. Little trouble was apprehended by the people, and nothing is said, at the city of St. Domingo, of the arrest and execution of the conspirators

Colonial.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Montreal, 15th January, 1848.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to nake the following appointments, viz.:

Archibald Gilkison, Esq., to be a commissioner of Bankrupt and for the District of Gore, in that part of the Province for

merly Upper Canada.

Latratt W. Smith, of the City of Toronto, Esq., to be Cler of the Court of Appeals in that part of the Province forme

Upper Canada.
Ursula McWhirter, Matthew Ruttan, Ann Vanalstin Aaron David Dougall, David Mc Whirter, and James Cummin Aaron David Dougall, David Mc Whirter, and James Cummit to be a Committee to manage the affairs of Peter Vanalstine, lunatic, under the Statute of Upper Canada, 10 Geo. 5. Ch. I. His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased grant Licenses to the following persons in that part of the Program of the

vince formerly Upper Canada, viz:

James Bovell, of the City of Toronto, Esq., Member of the
Royal College of Physicians, London, Godfrey H. Schmutter,
of Berlin, in the District of Wellington, gentleman, and John
Murphy Hardy, of Smithfield, in the District of Niagara, gentleman, to practice Physic, Surgery and Midwifery.

THE REPORTED NEW ADMINISTRATION.

Mr. Sullivan, President of the Council. Mr. Hincks, Inspector General. Mr. Holmes, Receiver-General. [This gentleman must give up his present partnership in the mercantile firm of Young, Holmes & Co., it being against an express Statute that the Receiver-General shall not be engaged

but most industrious application.]

Mr. Baldwin, Attorney-General (West).

Mr. J. H. Boulton, Solicitor-General (West).

Mr. Aylwin, Attorney-General (East).

Mr. Dumas, Solicitor-General (East).

Mr. Dumas, Solicitor General (East).
It is reported that the Radicals will vote for Sir Allan Macnab
as Speaker! What does this mean?
There are rumours afloat of a violent antagonism between
Mr. Papineau and Mr. Lafontaine, and also of a disagreement
between Mr. Aylwin and the party of "Reform and Progress."
Mr. Lafontaine, it is said, will elect to sit for Montreal, and the quantum chief of rebels, Girouard, is to be returned in his stead for Terrebonne.

We wish Lord Elgin joy of the company he is likely to keep. THE CONSERVATIVES IN OPPOSITION .- Such will be the

fruits, probably, of the elections; and we have a word of advice for our friends, with all due deference, of course, to their saga-

or our friends, with all due deference, of course, to their saga-city, which however has, perhaps, already been somewhat sharpened by the events of the last month.

We shall cordially, and in our accustomed plain spoken man-ner, support the Conservative Opposition to the Gallicised Go-vernment of the ensuing session; but while we do so, we shall expect the conservative Conservative or the scale of the second conservation of the conservative conservation of the conservative conservation of the conse it will be recollected, was compelled to suspend payment during the panic of 1837, but on that occasion it ultimately paid 20s. in the pound with interest.

In the porce exchanges the rates for bills on Holland were rather higher, while for other places they remained about the same as last post.

The corn-market to-day was again firm, without any alteration in prices.

To order to remove an existing misapprehension on the subject of the departure of the meaning session; but while we do 30, we shall expect those whom we support to eschew, as they would poison, that amiable but ill judged spirit of compromise and conciliation which has been the cause of the late defeats the Conservative party has experienced. It is not uncommonly believed, there is a degree of Conservatism about some of the Lower Canadian leaders, and that it would be well for our Upper Canadian Tories to coalesce with them; but the Caron Correspondence, the Quebec Manifesto, and the conduct of Turcotte and Papineau, we trust have afforded sufficient to convince the Government which we have lately been support to eschew, as they would poison, that amiable but ill judged spirit of compromise and conciliation which has been the cause of the late defeats the Conservation of the cause of the late defeats the Conservation which has been the cause of the late defeats the Conservation of the remained about the same as last post.

follow d with the exception of some points requiring amendment, the bill was well devised to meet a set of circumstances which endered legislation upon the question inevitable; but we do think they were wrong in making a second offer to the French leaders, and certainly they carried their conciliation to a ruinous length, in appointing Turcotte to the office of Solicitor-tor-General. This last act has done more to turn the country against our party, than any other circumstance; and it has given rise to the story that Papineau was in the employ of the Ministry, for absurd as that supposition is, the friendship of the two is undeniable. The disreputable and lamentable fact is before us, that while at this end of the Province we had the Attorney General West denouncing Papineau from the huat-

	C. R.	
1	Bauharnois - Jecob De Witt 1	0
,	Billechasse. Hon. Augustus N. Morin 1	1
-	Ferthier D M Armstrong	
	Ionaventure.     Mr. Cuthbertson     1       Prockville.     George Sherwood, Esq.     1       Pytown.     John Scott     1	1
1	Frockville George Sherwood, Esq 1	1
t	LytownJohn Scott 1	1
	Carleton G. Malloch 1	1
	thombly D. Paubian	1
i	Champlain Louis Guillet 1	
e	Champlain.—Louis Guillet	B
•	Dorchester.—F. Lemieux	1
	Drummond.—R. N. Watts	
,	DundasJ. P. Chrysler 1	
r	Durnam.—James Smith, Esq.	1
d	Durham.—James Smith, Esq	10
e	Gaspé.—Mr. Christie 1	1
	Glengarry J. S. Macdonald	
-	Grenville.— Read Burritt	1
t	Haldimand - D Thompson 1	
-	Halton.—Mr. Wetenball	1
e	Hamilton Sir A. N. MacNab 1	13
h	II stings Dill Flint	1
	HuntingdonF. Sauvageau1	1
-	Huron.—Hon. W. Cayley 1	1
	Kamouarska Mr. Marquis	1
	Hostings.—Bills Fillt       1         Huntingdon.—F. Sauvageau       1         Huron.—Hon. W. Cayley       1         Kamouarska.—Mr. Marquis       1         Kent.—Malcolm Cameron       1	
-	Kingston.—Hon. J. A. Macdonald	10
е	Kingston.—Hon, J. A. Maudonald	1
d	LeedsB. Richards	14
of	Leinster.—N. Dumas	12
e	Lincoln.—W. H. Merritt	15
t	T' Talet - Mr Fournier	1
al	Lordon — John Wilson, Esq	
	Lothiniere Joseph Laurin	1
	London.—John Wilson, Esq. 1 Lotbiniere.—Joseph Laurin 1 Megmitic.—Hon. D. Daly 1	9
t.		1
e	Missisquoi. Hon. J. Badgely, Att'y, General East 1	1
-	Manthusenner - Joseph Cauchon	1
er	Montreal (City).—Lafontaine and Holmes	
of	Montreal (County) A. Jobin 1	
n	Nigram W. H. Dickson, Esq.	
)-	Nicolet Dr. Fortier	
	Norfolk.—H. J. Boulton, Esq	
-	Northumberland.—A. H. Meyers 1 Ottawa,—J. Egan 1	
ol	Oxford.—P. Carroll	
st	D. J. T. Uall	1
5.	Portneys Col. Duchesnay	i,
-	Portneuf.—Col. Duchesnay 1 Prescott.—T.H. Johnstone	
h	Prince Edward D. B. Stevenson 1	1
2-	Quebec (City).—J. Chabot, Esq. { 2 Quebec (County).—P. J. O. Chauveau	1
1-	T. C. Aylwin, Esq. )	1
	Quebec (County) P. J. O. Chauveau	100
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y	Rimouski.—J. C. Tache	3
h		4
el,	Russell — G. B. Lyon	3
le	Sheff I Mr Drummond	1
y	Short 1 (Town) -Col. Gugy	1
rs	Sherbrooks (County) S. Brooks 1	
	Simon Uon W. B. Kobinson I	
	Stanes v 1 McConnell	1
	Storm Alexander McLean, Esq.	
	St. Hugginthe Dr. Boutiliter 1	
	St M :- I. J. Papineau	4
	Terrebonne J. L. Lafontaine 1	
	Three Rivers No return	1
to	Toronto.—Hon. H. Sherwood,	
	Two Mountains.—W. H. Scott	3
ts	Vaudreuil.—J. B. Montgenaut	1
r-	Verek Jemes Lessie	
	Water I Webster 1	
rk	Welland D. McFarlane 1	
ly	Wentmorth - H. Smith 1	
	Yamasha - Mr. Fourquin 1	3
ıe,	Vorb 1 Riding - J. H. Price, Esq.	
ng	2nd RidingJ. C. Morrison 1	1
8	3rd Riding W. Hume Blake, Esq 1	13
9.	4th Riding Hon. Robert Baldwin	
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er,	Doubling	

as as adial Print Deep ware REPORT OF THE TORONTO ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY. The committee of the St. George's Society of Toronto beg

less of segulated authorit band bandgages to sail

The total receipts during the year are £69 8s. 3d., the expenditure, £52 15s. 11d., leaving a balance in the treasurer's hands of £16 12s. 4d. The sum now invested is £113 15s.; the amount due to the investment fund, having been received on account of entrance fees and donations, is £13 8s. 10 ad. The immittee would call attention to the inconvenience

the ger be principles of our Constitution, and a determination to come the affairs of the Province with the assistance and support good men—men untainted with republicanism, and who be no unnecessary tenderness for the feelings of revolutionists whitewashed political bankrupts.

The concessions of the Sherwood Government have brought the Radicals "scum-like uppermost." We do not blame the Sherwood Ministry for introducing the Uiveersity Bill, because the private having been conceded, a measure must necessarily follow in with the exception of some points requiring amend ment, the bill was well devised to meet a set of circumstances which andered legislation upon the question inevitable; but

before us, that while at this end of the Province we had the Attorney General West denouncing Papineau from the huatings, there was the Solicitor-General East recommending him to the suffrages of the electors of St. Maurice. Mr. Turcotte said he risked his own election by so doing; so he did, and we are happy to find he lost it. We look upon the rejection of this Frenchman as a good and wholesome lesson read to the Conservative leaders of Upper Canada. While out of power, we shall expect them to avoid union or tampering with their enemies, and when in power again to refrain from offering to the "loose fish" the offices and favours which should be the reward of loyal feeling and right conduct alone.

We do not expect to see our friends imitate their opponents by maintaining a factious opposition to the Radical Government.

The office and right conduct alone.

We do not expect to see our friends imitate their opponents by maintaining a factious opposition to the Radical Government.

We are disposed to give them no support in any opposition which is needless. If, for instance, any sound and judicious course is adopted to prevent the murderous influx of diseased and pauper ensignants, which the present awful state of things in Ireland is preparing for our shores, we shall support it, and expect it to receive the support of all well disposed politicians in or our of the House. Nor will we oppose, but cordially support, a bill for the repeal of the Usury Laws, by whomsoever it is brought in.

But we fear there will be no such pleasant employment for us, as supporting measures for their intrinsic worth. We have too much reason to look for time misspent in cavilling about too much reason to look for time misspent in cavilling about too much reason to look for time misspent in cavilling about too much reason to look for time misspent in cavilling about too much reason to look for time misspent in cavilling about too much reason to look for the Meebelios Resolutions. Here we shall look for the sterling uncompremising opposition of the Conservatives, and from them, on such occasions, we expect that firmness which alone can prevent us from being reformed into a republican people, and prepared for the sway of the Tricolor, or the Stripes and Stars.—Britist Conadian.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

MEMBERS RETURNED. rejoin the friends of their youth in Old England. Children have been brought, whose parents had fallen under the same terrible calamity—we have assisted in placing them where they would be properly cared for. Even with life itself our means of usefulness have not ceased. We have provided the unfortunate fellow-countryman who died of fever in the Emigrant Hospital, with a more decent burial than fell to the common lot, and have sent information to his friends in England that he was not altogether uncared for in a strange land.

All this, and much more, has been done by our Society in the year 1847. Let those—if there be any, claiming the name of Englishmen,—who doubt the usefulness or advantage of such a Society—let them but examine the records of relief—let them take upon themselves for a time the duty of enquiring into

take upon themselves for a time the duty of enquiring into cases of distress—let them go heart and soul into the good cases of distress—let them go heart and soul into the glood work, and we are convinced that they will never afterwards waver for one moment in their support of this noble charity, but will feel it a high privilege to live and die zealous members of the St. George's Society of Toronto.

All which is respectfully submitted,

By order,

S. THOMPSON, Secretary.

Toronto, Jan. 18, 1848. To the Members of the Western Clerical Society. Reverend Brethren,—You are hereby respectfully informed, that the next Meeting of the above named Society will be held (D. V.) at the residence of the Rev. Wm. McMurray, Dundas, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 16th and 17th of February

WILLIAM MCMURRAY,
Dundas, Jan. 22, 1848. Secretary W. C. Society.

GOVERNESS.

A LADY, accustomed to Turrion, wishes for a Situation.
A Comfortable Home more an object than emolument.
Address (post-paid) Box 57, Post Office, Hamilton.
Jan. 27, 1848.
54-549-4 EDUCATION. TAMES WINDEAT, B.A., Master of the District Gram-

Cambridge, is desirous of receiving into his Family three or four additional BOARDERS, whom, if required, he will prepare, by a particular course of studies, either for the Exhibitions of the Upper Canada College—the Scholarships of the University—the Previous Examination before the Benchers—or the Previous Examination before the Benchers—or the Previous Examination at Cobourg.

Terms and other particulars made known upon application.

Brockville, Jan. 24, 1848.

FOR SALE,

Three River Iron; Sheet Iron; Short Link Coil Chain; Cable Chains; Anchors; Spikes; Nails; Copper, in bar and vices; Sledges and Hammers; Blister, German, and Cast Steel; Ropes; Glass; Paints; Oils; Spirits Turpentine, &c. &c. mar School at Brockville, and late of St. Peter's College, by a particular course of studies, either for the Ex

Brockville, Jan. 24, 1848. THE TORONTO DRY DOCK COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Application will be made to the Legislature, at its next Session, to Amend the Charter of the Toronto Dry Dock Company, and to Extend the Capital Stock thereof to £40,000.

WM. VYNNE BACON,

Secretary. 55 549-tf Toronto, 25th January, 1848. ROBERT BANKS, son to John Banks, who lived in Carrick Boy, County of Longford, Ireland, left home in the year 1823. The Father has left Ireland, and is now in search of him through the Canadas, and is in Brantford at the Parsonage, Leeds, on the 14th inst., the wife of the Rev. T. A. Whitten, of a son.

Any information respecting him will be thank-

earch of him through the Canadas, and is in Branton at the earch of him through the Canadas, and is in Branton at the earch of him through the Canadas, and is in Branton at the earch of him through the Canadas, and is in Branton at the earch of him through the Canadas, and is in Branton at the earch of him through the Canadas, and is in Branton at the earch of him through the Canadas, and is in Branton at the earch of him through the Canadas, and is in Branton at the earch of him through the Canadas, and is in Branton at the earch of him through the Canadas, and is in Branton at the earch of him through the Canadas, and is in Branton at the earch of him through the Canadas, and is in Branton at the earch of him through the Canadas, and is in Branton at the earch of him through the Canadas, and is in Branton at the earth of him through the Canadas, and is in Branton at the earch of him through the Canadas, and is in Branton at the earth of him through through the earth of him through through the earth of him through through the earth of him through through

The Editors of papers, giving the above three or four insertions in their respective papers, will be conferring a favour on a disconsolate Father.

Brantford, Jan. 21, 1848.

BOARDING.

FORMATION. Price Fourpence. FOR SALE at the Booksellers in Montreal, Kingston, Cobourg, Hamilton, Woodstock, London, and at the usual places throughout the Province; at the Depository of The Church Society, Toronto, and at the Publisher's

HENRY ROWSELL King Street, Toronto. November 12th, 1847.

#### FARMERS AND MECHANICS" BUILDING SOCIETY.

SEVENTH MONTHLY MEETING.

SIXTH LOAN MEETING. THE SEVENTH MONTHLY MEETING of the above Society, will be held in the HALL of the MECHAN-ICS INSTITUTE, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the ICS' INSTITUTE, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 2nd of February, 1848, at Seven o'clock, P.M., when the Directors will proceed to Loan or Advance £800. (eight shares), or such further sum as they may deem advisable; the several Shares to be put up to competition in the usual manner.

The Secretary will be in attendance at the Hall, at ½ past Six o'clock, P.M., to receive the 8th Instalment then due; to

enable Members in arrears to pay up, and to enrol new Mes

By Order of the Directors, A. B. TOWNLEY.

Office of the Society, 2, Wellington Buildings, 28th January, 1847.

T. BILTON

BEGS to state to the Gentry of Canada West, that he has by the late arrivals been in receipt of his regular Supply of Choice SEASONABLE GOODS, rendering his Assortno. 2. Wellington Buildings,

29-546 Toronto, Oct. 18, 1847. DOCTOR O'BRIEN

Has Removed to 27, Bay Street, SECOND DOOR ABOVE WELLINGTON STREET,

Toronto, Sept. 23, 1847. MR. WOOD, SURGEON DENTIST,

HAS REMOVED a few doors West, to MR. BERRY'S, on York STREET, the first Brick. House North of King Street. Toronto, January 6, 1848.

# HARDWARE.

No. 44, KING STREPT, Corner Post Office Lane.

THE Subscriber, having received his full supply for the WINTER TRADE, begs to call the attention of his customers to his new and splendid stock of HARDWARE, which embraces almost every thing in the line, including Silver and Silver Plated Ware, Britannia Ware; Fine Table Cutlery; Coal Scuttles; Fenders and Guards; Fire Irons; Fire Grates,

Parties commencing House Keeping are particularly requested to call before purchasing elsewhere. T. HAWORTH. Toronto, 16th Dec., 1847.

To Carpenters and Joiners. TUST RECEIVED, at No. 44, King Street, an assortment of CARPENTERS and JOINERS AMERICAN EDGE TOOLS and PLANES, of the very best description, which will be sold low for Cash.

T. HAWORTH. 34-546 Toronto, 16th Dec., 1847.

## To Coopers.

JUST RECEIVED, by the Subscriber, from Rochester, a quantity of Tress Hoops; Heading, Hollowing, Stave, and Champer Knives; Levelers; Howels; Jointers and Shave Ups; of the most approved description. T. HAWORTH.

Toronto, 16th Dec., 1847.

To Saddlers and Harness Makers. THE Subscriber, having completed his assortment of SADDLERY MOUNTINGS, solicits a call from the Trade, to inspect his great variety of Stock, which consists of Common Japanned, Japanned Imitation, Malleable Brass and Common Japanned, Japanned Imitation, Malleable Brass and Silver Plated Mounting, of most recent styles, and complete throughout; English Bridles; American Skirting and Hog Skins; Patent Leather, all colours; American Gig Trees; Brockville Harness and Saddle Trees; Whips; Raw-bides; Shellac Varnish, &c. &c., all of which will be sold at the lowest

Toronto, 16th Dec., 1847.

FOR SALE,

Toronto, 16th Dec., 1847.

TUITION. THE REV. ARTHUR PALMER, A.B., RECTOR OF

GUELPH, has at present a vacancy for One Pupil Guelph, Jan. 18, 1848. BIRTHS.

MARRIED.

On the 25th inst., by the Rev. Geo. C. Street, at St. Paul's

disconsolate Father.

Brantford, Jan. 21, 1848.

RESIDENT GOVERNESS.

A LADY, accustomed to Tuition and the Management of Children, wishes a situation as RESIDENT GOVERNESS in a Private Family. For address, apply to Mr. CHAMPION, Toronto, (post-paid).

January 8, 1848

49-548-tf

WANTED.

A GOVERNESS, who is well qualified to teach the ordinary branches of an English Education, together with French and Music. Apply at the Office of The Church Newspaper.

7th Dec., 1847.

On the 25th inst., by the Rev. Geo. C. Street, at St. Paul's Church, Newmarket, the Rev. George S. J. Hill, Incumbent of St. Mary's Church, Chinguacousy, C. W., eldest son of Colonel Hill, of Rosebank, near Newmarket, C. W., to Matilda, youngest daughter of T. Hawkesley, of London, England, Esq. At Credit Dundas Street, on the 25th inst., by the Rev. R. Cronyn, J. G. Glikison, Esq., Mr. Peter McAntee, of the township of Chinguacousy, to Miss Ellen Martin, of the township of Trafalgar, Gore District.

At Niagara, on the 14th inst., by the Rev. R. Cronyn, J. G. Clarke, Esq., of Adelaide, to Grace, second daughter of the late Col. Curran, Dublin.

Col. Curran, Dublin. At Cobourg, on the 22nd instant, after a short illness, aged RS. BURKE respectfully informs the Parents of Pupil.s attending College, that she can accommodate SIX Young Gentlemen as FAMILY BOARDERS.—Her house is situated near to the College. Reference permitted to the Lord Bisnop of Toronto. Bishop's Buildings, Adelaide Street,

Toronto, Sept. 16, 1847.

BRONTE MILLS FOR SALE.

At Cobourg, on the 22nd instant, after a short illness, aged 48 years, Charlotte, wile of H. P. Andrews, Esq., and 48 years, Charlotte, wile of H. P. Andrews, Esq., and in her deportment as a Christian unaffected and exemplary, she was justly endeared to the whole neighbourhood; and, while to her sorrowing and most afflicted parent and to her attached husband her loss is irreparable, she will be long missed and lamented by her pastor and the many other friends who enjoyed the benefit of her society.

At Cobourg, on the 20th inst., after a lingering illness, Mrs. Drean, formerly of this city.

The number of members who have been added to the society during that period is 5; of those who have been taken from us by death 3, viz.—the Rev. C. Winstanley, Mr. Christopher Elliott, and Mr. J. Cummings; and by removal 14, making the present number on the roll 163.

Notwithstanding the great distress existing amongst the emigrants of the present year, the demand for relief has not been heavier than our funds have sufficed to meet. Forty families, comprising about one hundred individuals, have received assistance in various ways, the full details of which may be seen by inspecting the Register of Relief laid upon the table.

THE PROPERTY consists of Sixteen Feet privilege on the Lake Shore, in the Township of Markham, Home Disclerated Farm Land. A large Stone and Frame Woollen Factory, 82 feet by 32, and three Stories high, capable of being cleared Farm Land. A large Stone and Frame Woollen Factory, 82 feet by 32, and three Stories high, capable of being cleared Farm Land. A large Stone and Frame Woollen Factory, 82 feet by 32, and three Stories high, capable of being cleared Farm Land. A large Stone and Frame Woollen Factory, 82 feet by 32, and three Stories high, capable of being cleared Farm Land. A large Stone and Frame Woollen Factory, 82 feet by 32, and three Stories high, capable of being cleared Farm Land. A large Stone and Frame Woollen Factory, 82 feet by 32, and three Stories high, capable of being cleared Farm Land. A large Stone and Frame Woollen Factory, 82 feet by 32, and three Stories high, capable of being cleared Farm Land. A large Stone and Frame Woollen Factory, 82 feet by 32, and three Stories high, capable of being cleared Farm Land. A large Stone and Frame Woollen Factory, 82 feet by 32, and three Stories high, capable of being cleared Farm Land. A large Stone and Frame Woollen Factory, 82 feet by 32, and three Stories high, capable of being cleared Farm Land. A large Stone and Frame Woollen Factory, 82 feet by 32, and three Stories high, capable of being cleared Farm Land. A large Stone ce, and, comprising about one hundred individuals, have received assistance in various ways, the full details of which may be seen by longering the Register of Rehelf hald upon the table.

We have to acknowledge the inportant benefits conferred on the selectly by the liberality of D. Bethune, Eq., who has, as heretofore, forwarded poor Englishmen sent by as at half price, and decerves our warmest tunnies.

To D. Hodder, our physicians, also, we are much indebted reason within a department.

To D. Hodder, our physicians, also, we are much indebted reason within the destrument of the selection amounted to £4 14s. After returning to Horwoods will be required without the nead festive arrangements. The society waked in procession, accompanied by the societies of St. Ames where players were read by the Rev. W. St. Ames where players were re

The Poetical Epistle is under consideration. The opinions of C. L. C. B. are very sound and excellent; but we think that, after a petty objection has been once prostrated, it is giving it too much consequence to raise it up, in order to throw it down again.

28-546 E. N. S. has been receirds.

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CENTURY. (From the "Merchant and Friar," by Sir Francis Palgrave.)

magical. Parliament! Even before the second syllable of the word had been uttered, visions of aids you will in no wise omit, as you will answer at your resign his seat in violation of the principle of the and subsidies instantly rose before the appalled multi- peril." tude:—grim shadows of assessors and collectors flitted A momentary pause ensued. The main body of Parliament and the political independence of the indiin the ambient air. Whilst the sheriff and the other the Suitors retreated from the High Sheriff, as though vidual. But, it is not so generally known, that this functionaries preserved a tranquil, but not a cheerful he had been a centre of repulsion. After a short but ancient domain, which now affords the means of regravity, every one else present, high or low, earl or vehement conversation amongst themselves, one of the treating out of the House of Commons, was, in the churl, as the Anglo-Saxon rhyme has it, seemed impressed with the common fear of the impending visita- may use the modern term, stepped forward and ad- the Knight of the Shire took refuge, in order to avoid evading the blow. Sir Gilbert de Hastings instituc- we, poor Commons, are not bound to proceed to the a distinct jurisdiction, in which the Sheriff had no contively plucked his purse out of his sleeve: drawing election. You have no right to call upon us to inter- troul, and where he could not capture the county memthe strings together, he twirled, twisted and tied them, fere. So many of the Earls and Barons of the Shire, ber, it enabled the recusant to baffle the process, at into a Gordian knot, apparently defying any attempt burthen, and business of the choice of the Knights As soon as the excitement occasioned by the chase to undo it, except by the means practised by the son upon themselves, are absent now in the King's service, had in some degree subsided, Sir Giles de Argentein of Ammon: but which, as the owner well knew by that we neither can nor dare proceed to nominate commanded the Suitors to proceed to the election of a

Hastings tarried in the field. Not so the Abbot of serve?" Sheriff in a voice of thunder. My Lord heard no- King's name," upon the affairs which should be then and there pro- team; and know further, sir Sheriff," continued John against the Crown.

duty of taking a seat in Parliament, by which he all the delight of a disputant about to place his adver- tience and forbearance than might have been expected would be taxed amongst the possessors of lay fee or sary between the horns of a dilemma. "Since I have from him, continued apparently waiting for the noniproperty, was a question long agitated, both in fact you, as your master's representative in the Shire Court, nation. At this moment, a hawk which one of the and in law. The name of the Abbot of Oseney I will let you go as a Suitor with all my heart. You followers of Sir Giles bore upon his fist, having broken stood high on the roll of Parliamentary Prelates; yet, have just alleged that the burden and duty of the his leash, soared upwards, and then descended in her years had elapsed since such an Abbot had been seen election falls upon the Earls and Barons. This is flight, attracted by rather an ignoble object, a pigeon, been made to enforce the attendance of the last Abbot you cannot retract, and of which I and the Coroners might be supposed, drew off the attention of the but one, Abbot Peter; who, according to the tradition will all make a record by word of mouth before the crowd. Trafford, indeed, always maintained, to his current amongst the officers of the House of Lords, Exchequer. Deny, now, if you can, that, in all pro- dying day, that it was no accident, but that Matt'-owrit of summons at Oseney, as it would now be to present. Therefore, under peril of the King's high Knights who were nearest to him, recalled the atter-Galway. Every kind of device was resorted to for the election, as you, Sir Robert's attorney, are in the purpose of obtaining a legal hold upon the Abbot, duty bound. Has it not been ruled so, again and the other Knight to serve for the same in Parliament, and these attempts were resisted with singular energy. again, in Yorkshire?" On one very urgent occasion, the Lord Chancellor Fluctuating and uncertain as the elective franchise his manucaptors.

senger was agreeably surprised by the unexpected might be considered as an assent, a long conference and a better one, who would have been glad to do all the Abbot, receiving the Parliamentary process with ards, as well as with the other Suitors. During this marks, and who would have agreed in the lump, to him to take care that it should be properly returned. passed between Trafford and a well-mounted Knight: turning, and for all his keep at Westminster, let the The summoning officer was then shewn in a "parloir," and whilst the former appeared to be settling the Parliament sit as long as it might-yea, even for a and kindly requested to take a meal previous to the business with the Suitors, the latter, who had been whole month." Voices were rising louder and louder, resumption of his journey. The dish was brought up close to Sir Giles, continued gradually backing and and there was every appearance of a new storm. But great seal. Before he could recover from his surprise, representatives. the attendants disappeared, the door closed, the key The Sheriff, who, keeping his eye fixed on Sir turned; and amidst the loud shouts of laughter from Richard as he receded, had evidently suspected some without, he heard the voice of the Pitanciary, declar- manceuvre, instantly ordered his Bailiffs to secure the ing that he should never taste a second course until body of the Member-this is rather an Hibernian before him upon the table. Without the slightest miti- do not know it can be amended—"and," continued gation the threat was carried into effect; of no other he with much vehemence, "Sir Richard must be forth-

the affront and the process. Such were the reports, whether true or false-Such were the reports, whether the same kind—conthere were very many others of the same kind—conBefore the verbal precept had proceeded from the lips cerning the ability shown by the Abbots of Oseney in of the Sheriff, Sir Richard was galloping away at full defeating the legal process intended to enforce their Parliamentary duties: and during a long period, no further attempts had been made upon them. A learned member of the Society of Antiquaries, the principal contributor (entre nous) to that venerable periodical, the Gentleman's Magazine, and who collects materials for a Supplement to the last splendid, new, and enlarged edition of Dugdale's Monasticon, to be published by subscription, in as many parts as Knight, a result which would give them almost equal the subscribers' resignation will bear, at one guinea delight, by imposing a disagreeable and irksome duty per number, small paper, and two guineas the large, informs me, however, that there are certain entries in the abbatial accounts, now in the Augmentation office, entitled, Largesses and Donations; in which all dates, names, and other particulars, have been carefully erased. But he surmises that they would, if legible, afford a more satisfactory explanation of the cessation of hostilities. Be this as it may, Porte-joye acted like a man determined to do his duty, and seizing the horse's rein with the one hand, he attempted, with the other, to force the writ into the Abbot's

"Gently, gently, gently, Master Porte-joye," quoth the Abbot, "you may e'en put your scrap into your scrip again. My much-lamented predecessor, Richard de Dronebury, to whose station, after he had ruled us in peace and quietness during twenty years, I, all unworthy as I be, was called last Easter, hath set us quite at ease. A blessing be upon his memory! he obtained several most valuable privileges for our Convent, and such as will ever commemorate his name. A grant of twelve fat bucks yearly, and every year, master. Horse and rider were immediately on their from Woodstock Park. A thousand fagots of wood respective legs again: Blaunc-estoyle shook himself. at each fall, to every stick whereof you shall be snorted, and was quite ready to start; but Sir Richard heartily welcome, Master Porte-joye. Lastly, a patent, had to regird his sword, and before he could remount. declaring that the Reverend Abbot of Oseney, and the Bailiffs were close at him; Dick-o'-the-Gyves all his successors for ever thereafter, shall be wholly attempted to trip him up, John Catchpole seized him exempted, exonerated, and discharged from attending by the collar of his pourpoint. A scuffle ensued, du-Parliament, or in any way resorting to the same, or from being held, bound, or obliged to give any advice tunity of emancipating themselves from controll. or counsel to the King, his heirs or successors, upon Distinctly seen from the Moot-hill, the strife began any matter, cause, or thing whatever. Well do I and ended in a moment; in what manner it had ended know how anxious my Lord Chancellor is to fill the was declared without any further explanation, when Parliament House with the like of me; but with this the officers rejoined the assembly, by Dick's limping patent I defy him. Let him do his worst, I wo'nt gait and the closed eye of his companion. In the

in Westminster Hall, on the table of marble stone. best elucidate the bearing of the transaction. parties was prevented by the High Sheriff, who com- and having grievously assaulted my Bailiffs, in conwhich he was commanded "to cause two Knights to to the Chiltern Hundreds, into which Liberty, not which he was commanded to cause two Knights to to the Chiltern Hundreds, into which Liberty, not being shire-land or guildable, I cannot enter, I am being shire-land or guildable, I cannot enter, I am MOFFATTS, MURRAY & Co.

Toronto, June 9th, 1847.

Toronto, June 9th, 1847.

COUNTY ELECTION IN THE FOURTEENTH his Bailiwick two Citizens; and from every Borough unable to make any other execution of the will as far two Burgesses, all of the more discreet and wiser sort, as he is concerned." and to cause them to come before the King in his with full powers from their respective communities, Parliament! The effect of the announcement was to perform and consent to such matters as by common enables the member, by a species of juggle—if such a

tion, and occupied by the thoughts of averting or dressed Sir Giles: "Your worship well knows that being dragged into Parliament against his will. Being in the course of half a minute of nervous agitation, the great men, who ought to take the main trouble, least until the short session had closed.

Oseney, who forthwith guided his steed to the right- "What of that, John Trafford," said the sheriff, another in his place; but after a tumultuous discusabout, and rode away from the meeting as fast as he "do you think that his Grace will allow his affairs to sion, the question was waived. Indeed, several of the could trot, turning the deafest of all deaf ears to the be delayed by excuses such as these? You, Suitors Shiresmen maintained, that it was of no kind of consemonitions which he received. "My Lord Abbott, we of the Shire, are as much bound and obliged to concur quence whether they returned one Knight or a score, want you!" shouted the Crier: My Lord trotted on. in the choice of the County Members as any Baron of since, whatever the number might be, they believed My Lord Abbot, I want you!" vociferated the the realm. Do your duty; I command ye in the that the Knights of the Shire, like the citizens appear-

Trafford; "that I appear in this Shire Court as the A pause ensued, Sir Giles presented himself as if Whether tenure or custom did or did not render Attorney and Steward of Sir Robert de Vere."

mong the Lords. Many attempts, it is true, had your acknowledgement, in full and open Court, which after whom she winged her way. This spectacle, is the undersigned who have entered into co-partnership. was what, in the technical language of Carey-street ceedings of this County Court, you are fully empow- the Mews had slipped the leash when nudged by Sr and Bell-vard, would be called a very shy customer. ered by immemorial custom, to answer for Sir Robert, Giles, and during their diversion from the business, the It was almost as difficult to excute a Parliamentary your master, in the same manner as if he were here | Sheriff, after a few minutes' conversation with the effect the execution of a writ of capies in the county displeasure, as you tender life and limb, proceed at once tion of the Shiresmen, by declaring that Sir Thomss

did not think it beneath the dignity of Parliament to was, anterior to the creation of the forty-shilling sufdispatch a Master, William de Eyreminne, afterwards frage, the only practice almost, in which much uniforadvanced to the Rolls, and ultimately promoted to the mity can be discovered, or which is defined with clear- They whooped, scolled, groaned, and John Trafford, Bishopric of Norwich, who cunningly gained access to ness and precision in coeval documents, is the usage again acting as spokesman, loudly accused the Sherif the Abbot in the disguise of a penitent. So far he of the Attorneys of the Baronage concurring in the with jobbing and collusion, employing the most uncourwas successful, but as soon as his errand was disclosed, Parliamentary nominations, and on some occasions teous and unmeasured language. "It is a repetition Master Eyreminne received such a salutary discipline electing, or rather making, the members without the from the knotted scourges provided by the Monks assent of any other parties whatever -- a professional last Parliament, when you levied seven pounds sterling for the benefit of the visiters to the strine of Saint arrangement which, as some folks say, is by no means for the wages of your ally and cater-cousin Sir Mar- BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Brithwold, as induced him to decamp most speedily, obsolete. John Trafford, therefore, had no help. maduke Vavasour, being at the enormous rate of four adopting with entire sincerity the character which he Like a wise debater, he yielded to the pinch of the shillings and eight-pence a day—two groats above the argument, without confessing that he felt it: and settled allowance-whereas he was never duly elected On another occasion, it was reported that the Mes- having muttered a few words to the Sheriff, which by us, and we could have hired as good a member, aye, cordiality of his reception. No obstacle was offered; took place between him and some of his brother Stew- the work of the County for five pounds, yea, even five uch respect, delivered it to his Seneschal, telling confabulation, several nods and winks of intelligence accept the said sum for all his expenses going and reand placed before him. Well did he augur from the sidleing away through the groups of Shiresmen. And the banner of Sir Giles de Argentein emblazoned with amplitude of the cover, but, when the towering dome just as he had got clear of the ring, John Trafford the bearing allusive to his name—the three cups of was removed, it displayed a mess far more novel than declared in a most sonorous voice, that the Suitors silver—was raised, trumpets sounded, horses were in inviting—the parchment writ fried in the wax of the had chosen Sir Richard de Pogeys as one of their motion, spearmen and knights closing round the

he had done justice to the first, the dainty dish set phrase, but, as I cannot depart from my authorities, I food did he partake, neither bite nor sup could he with committed to custody, unless he gives good bail obtain, until after two endless days of solitude and -two substantial freeholders-that he will duly atabstinence, all-persuasive hunger compelled the unlucky representative of the Chancery to swallow both day of the Session, according to the laws and usage of

All this, however, was more easily said than done. speed across the fields. Off dashed the Bailiffs after the Member, amidst the shouts of the surrounding crowd, who forgot all their grievances in the stimulus of the chase, which they contemplated with the perfect certainty of receiving some satisfaction by its termination: whether by the escape of the fugitive, in which case their common enemy, the Sheriff, would be liable to a heavy amercement; or by the capture of the upon an individual who was universally disliked, in nsequence of his overbearing harshness and domestic

One of the two above-mentioned gratifications might be considered as certain. But besides these, there was a third contingent amusement, by no means to be overlooked; namely, the chance, that, in the contest, those respectable and intelligent functionaries, the Which he is prepared to put up to order in the most fashionable Sheriff's Bailiffs, might, somehow or another, come to some kind of harm. In this charitable expectation, the good men of the Shire were not entirely disappointed. Bounding along the open fields, whilst the welkin resounded with the cheers of the spectators, the fleet courser of Sir Richard sliddered on the grass, then stumbled and fell down the sloping side of one of the many ancient British entrenchments by which the WOOLLEN DRAPER AND TAILOR, plain was crossed; and horse and rider rolling over, the latter was deposited quite at the bottom of the fosse,

Blaunc-estoyle had received as little damage as his ring which the nags of the Bailiffs slily took the oppormeanwhile, Sir Richard had wholly disappeared; and "You shall answer for this contempt before the the special return made by the Sheriff to the writ. Chancellor, my Lord, when the seals are next opened which I translate from the original in my custody, will

A commission of rebellion will bring you to your "Sir Richard de Pogeys, Knight, duly elected by senses," exclaimed the Porte-joye, scowling at the the Shire, refused to find bail for his appearance in Abbot. But all further discussion between these Parliament at the day and place within mentioned, manded his clerk to read the whole of the writ, by tempt of the King, his crown and dignity, and absconded

My readers are well aware that, at the pres day, Parliament at the before-mentioned day and place, a nominal stewardship connected with the biltern Hundreds, called an office of profit under the Crown, constitution, and with some detriment to the fority of

sad experience, would fail to defend the contents those who are to represent the County. Such slender second Knight, as required by the writ. There was against the dexterous unravelment of the cunning folk as we have no concern with these weighty mat- some doubt whether the Sheriff might not be entitled ters. How can we tell who are best qualified to to declare that the election of Sir Richard de Pogeys was void, and that they were therefore bound to choose ing for London, had only a collective voice for the thing, but continued his progress until he was inter- "Prove your allegations, sir Sheriff," replied the County-one joint vote amongst them-and not an cepted by the Porte-joye, who, respectfully doffing his sturdy Yeoman, who, as the Reeve, headed the depu- individual suffrage. Yet, though this was asserted, cap, and offering a salutation which the Abbot seemed very unwilling to return, attempted to serve the Pre the statute, cite the law, produce the roll, showing vailing in Parliament, upon a point which one would late with the much-abominated process, the writ of that our concurrence in the Parliamentary elections is think, was of great importance in all times, and most summons, by which he was commanded, all other a part of our suit and service in the Shire. If you vitally so at a period like the present, when, as Marco matters laid aside, to attend in person at the Parlia- succeed in finding that you have any coercive right Polo easily collected from the conversation of the byment, to treat with and give counsel to the King over us in this respect, you shall harness me in the standers there was a strong feeling of opposition

to receive the nomination of the Court. No one came the Abbot of Oseney liable to the very disagreeable "So be it, master John," retorted the Sheriff, with forward, and the High Sheriff, with much more particularly the sheriff, with she and that John att Green and Richard att Wood were

This declaration excited a universal outcry of dis-Sheriff, pierced through the crowd, and the meeting was dissolved.

## Advertisements.

Sixlinesand under, 2s.6d. first insertion, and 7s.d. each subsinesertion. Tenlines and under, 3s. 9d. first insertion. and 1. subsequent insertion. Above ten lines, 4d. per line first insertion. The usual disemand ld. per line each subsequent insertion. The usual disemande where parties advertise by the year, or for a considerable from the extensive circulation of The Church, in the P. of Church (for Sava) in Nova Scotia and Church (for Sava) in Nova of Canada, (from Sandwich to Gaspe) in Nova Scotla and New Brunswick, in the Hudson's Bay Territories, and in Great Britain & Ireland, as well as in various parts of the United States, it will be found a profitable medium for all advertisements which are desired to be widely and generally diffused.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF JOB WORK E. half 7, 7th Con. N. of Egremont Road, Warwick, 100 " DONE IN A SUPERIOR MANNER At the Office of "The Church," No. 5, KING STREET WEST, TORONTO.

FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT No 6. Waterloo Buildings, NEXT DOOR TO MACDONALD'S HOTEL, TORONTO.

R OBERT HAWKE, in tendering his sincere thanks to his Friends particularly and the Public generally, begs leave to inform them, that he keeps constantly on hand a well-

West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Beaver and Pilot Cloths, &c. &c. VESTINGS IN GREAT VARIETY.

N.B.—Cassocks, Clergymen and Queen's Counsel's Gowns, Barristers' Robes, University work, &c., made on the shortest notice in superior style; also, Fine Linea Surplices, Toronto, Nov. 12, 1846.

THOMAS J. PRESTON. 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 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 it Toronto, Dec. 4, 1846.

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

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Montreal, August, 1847.

FARMERS AND MECHANICS BUILDING SOCIETY. NOTICE.

A Ta Special Meeting of the Board of Directors, held on Tuesday, the 9th November, 1847, it was Ordered— That from and after the Loan Meeting of the above Society, in January next, all New Subscribers shall pay, in addition to the instalments due to that period, a premium of £1 10s. per share
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