Church.

"Stand pe in the ways, and see, and ask for the Old Paths, where is the good way, and walk therein and ye shall find rest for your souls."—Jeremian, vi. 16.

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WHOLE NUMBER, DCLIII.

poetrp.

A CHILD'S EVENING PRAYER.

Jesus, tender Shepherd, hear me Bless thy little lamb to-night! Through the darkness be thou near me; Watch my sleep till morning light!

All this day thy hand has led me, And I thank thee for thy care; Thou hast clothed me, warmed and fed me, Listen to my evening prayer,

Let my sins be all forgiven!
Bless the friends I love so well!
Take me, when I die, to Heaven,
Happy, there with thee to dwell!

MOURNER, WEEP.

may endure for a night, but joy cometh in the morning.

Mourner, weep! at midnight hour Pensive sadness need not hide; Tears may flow when night-clouds lower. None to mock them—none to chide! Yet when brightly dawns the morrow, And the joyous sunbeams play, Mourner, cease those notes of sorrow, Be thy night, too, changed to day!

Mourner, weep! the gay world's slumb'ring, Grief and thou alone are waking;

Grief and thou alone are waxing;
Angels all thy woes are numbined
woes by man forgot, forsaken;
Yet when fringe of morning gladness
Skirts the gloomy robe of night,
Mourner, cease those notes of sadness
Be thy darkness changed to light!

Mortal, weep! the night-cloud's o'er thee, Sin's dark tempest, sorrow's gloom; Scarce yon moonlight tracks before thee One rough pathway—to the tomb!—Yet press on! when brightest dawning, With immortal glories rife, Shall have changed this night to morning, Be thy death, too, changed to life!

WEEKLY CALENDAR.

Day.	Date.		parameter of the thin the sorter		1st Lesson		2nd Lesson	
F	Jan.	13,	1st Sund. AFT. EPIPHANT. Fast.	M, E,	Isaiah	44,	Matt. Rom	11.
M	"	14,		M, E,	Gen.		Matt. Rom	
T	**	15,		M, E,	"		Matt. Rom.	
W	41	16,		M, E,			Matt. Rom.	
T	"	17,		M, E,	"		Matt. Rom.	
F	**	18.	Prisca V. & M.	M, E,	"	34,	Matt. Rom.	16.
S	**	19,	The second of th	M, E,	44		Matt. 1 Con.	
F	**	20,	2ND SUND. AFT. EPIPHANY.	M,	Isaiah		Matt. 1 Con.	

FIRST SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY-13TH JANUARY, 1850.

THE EPISTLE, (Romans xii. 1-5.)-The Epistles f St. Paul are all written upon one plan. They exlain some great truth or doctriue, and conclude by nforcing the duties resulting from it. The Apostle, aving shown in this Epistle how Almighty God had alled both Jew and Gentile to the blessing of one amon faith, and had promised forgiveness of sin to oth alike, through Jesus Christ our Lord, exhorts to liness of life as the best proof of the right acceptaion of these doctrines. Gratitude for present mercies urged by the Apostle as the inducement to present

ne Christian converts of the Church at Rome are nmanded to present their own bodies as living sarifices. As every portion and member of the victim Deity at whose altar it was presented: so all the membe consecrated to the glory of God. The dead acrifices of slaughtered holocausts have ceased to be cceptable, because they are no longer required. The iving body, quickened and sanctified by the Holy Spirit, and kept from sin and pollution, is now the nly reasonable service of the Christian. The mercies of God, manifested in the goodness of his providence, in our creation, preservation, and in all the blessings of this life: are yet more fully revealed in the wonders of redemption, in the pages of his word, in the gift of his Son, the institution of the sacraments, and in the promise of his blessed spirit. The contemplation of these mercies, as sealed to us in the feast of the Epiphany, renders the exhortation of the Apos-

le peculiarly suitable to this season. THE GOSPEL, (St. Luke ii. 41-52.)-It was the istom among the Jews, for parents to take their hildren with them to the feast of the passover, at erusalem, at the age of twelve years. From this eriod Jewish youths were considered responsible for heir actions, and amenable to all the threatenings and enalties awarded to a transgression of the Law. lemn event in the life of a Jew, corresponded to the te of confirmation in the Christian Church. It was egarded a high festival, and celebrated by a religious rvice. Our blessed Lord now conforms to this cusm established among his people. Jesus accompaes his parents to Jerusalem to celebrate for the first me at the age prescribed by the Jewish law the great ast of the passover, and to take upon Himself all he duties and responsibilities of a member of the ewish Church and covenant. Each appearance of ar blessed Lord in the temple as a human child, was ecompanied by signs, miracles, and wonders: which afforded undoubted proofs of his divinity. When, in ecordance with the law, He was presented as a human abe, on the forty-first day after his birth, the Spirit

oken of to all those who looked for redemption in erusalem. When, at twelve years of age, He apeared in the temple as a Jewish youth, becoming peronally responsible to the Jewish law, He is found in the midst of the doctors,* who are astonished at his divine nature. The great end and object of the serices appointed by the Church at this season, is to resent to her people proofs of the divinity which eamed forth from the human nature of our Lord. The Church having just celebrated the nativity or irthday of Christ, desires to prove that to Jesus, in is assuming the form of a man, there was no loss or ninution of the form or power of the Son of God. Vith this view the Gospels of this season are selected. The disputing with the most learned doctors of the anhedrim, the turning water into wine, the healing e leper, and the curing the servant of the Centurion e stilling the winds and waves, the casting out evil irits, shew forth the glory of Christ's humanity, as ited with the divine nature. These Gospels are all tle Epiphanies or manifestations of the glory of hrist's human nature; and are proofs that there as a tabernacling among men of "God manifest in

prophecy visited Simeon and Anna, and He was

THE CALENDAR.

(From Wheatley.)

OF THE ROMISH SAINTS-DAYS AND HOLY-DAYS IN January 18,—Prisoa, Roman virgin and martyr.

Prisca, a Roman lady, commemorated on the 18th, as early converted to Christianity: but refusing to It is supposed that Hillel and Shamai, two of the most ned expounders of the Jewish law, were at this time ornaments and support of the great council of the na-; and were among those who were astonished, or in ment, at the learning displayed by the youth before See Lightfoot. Exercit Talm. in locum.

abjure her religion, and to offer sacrifice when she was had a church. Or they say, such and such have were standing up, with large white shawls over their headed under the emperor Claudius, A. D. 47.

January 20,-Fabian, bishop and martyr. under the emperior Decius.

THE HOUSE OF PRAYER.

at Newark, November 25, 1849.

"Mine house shall be called a house of prayer, for all people."—How admirable the impression which open their hearts, to win in others to its love; when their number is not at present on the increase. Riding these words convey of the provident goodness of God! He is in heaven, and men are on the earth. They are needy and dependent. He is the source of every good. He would supply their temporal wants. And grows. It is so here to-day, thank God. He sets up, in heaven, the storehouse of His providence; and sends to earth the golden key of prayer, to open all its wealth. He would exalt their spiritual nature by the promise of a better hone, that shall mystic ladder in the Patriarch's dream, is reared from earth to heaven; and prayers, the winged messengers that ascend upon it, with their penitence and praise, and bring again the comforts of His pardon and the blessings of His grace. He would prepare them, here, for the inheritance which is reserved for them hereafter, and sustain them, undismayed by the trials of life, and uncorrupted by its tempations. And He sets up His holy Church; lays its foundations deep and strong, that not even the powers of hell shall harm them; opens its gates wide, that the nations of the whole earth may flow into it; and, storing it with His pure word of truth, and opening in it the precious fountains of His comfortable sacraments, and promising to be with its ministering servants, even unto the end of the world, He accepts it as His house, and declares that it shall, forever be the "house of prayer for all people." Even "the sons of the stranger, that join themselves to the Lord, to serve Him, and to love the name of the Lord," keeping His Sabbaths from pollution, and taking hold of His covenant; "even them," saith He, "will I bring to my holy mountain, and make them joyful in my house of prayer; their burnt offerings and their sacrifices shall be accepted upon mine altar; for mine house shall be

called an house of prayer for all people." The Cross of our Lord Jesus Christ always excepted, our holy and merciful religion reveals no conception so sublime, and offers no provision so affecting, as this divine appointment of a House of Prayer. We have all had a father's home. And, as most of us have been compelled to wander from it, so most of us have felt that sinking sickness of the heart, which even the bravest and the strongest feel, at the remembrance of their distance from its doors. In hours like this, who has not breathed from the deep heart the Psalmist's sigh-"Oh, that I had wings like a dove; for then would I flee away, and be at rest!" In hours like this, who has not hailed, with joyous tears, the slightest token that was hallowed by the memories of home! And who, in hours like this, Instead of the animal sacrifices commanded by the would not feel all his bosom melted with delight, if, in all his wanderings, there were still one sacred spot shed, and all the love that swelled his heart, were heard and seen and felt, at home-where he might as in some way or other applied to the service of the pour out, on his father's bosom, the doubts or fears, the joys or woes, of his lone spirit; and receive his father's counsel, his father's consolation, and his

> upon the burning wastes, or stormy seas of life. We are "pilgrims and sojourners, as all our fathers were;" having no "continuing city here," but ever "seeking one to come." God is our common Father. Heaven-though the grave, and, still more, our transgressions, divide us from it-is the home for which we long. And, though our journey towards it be laborious, though the voyage of our life be upon stormy seas and under threatening skies, there is one spot which the tempests cannot reach, and one place, -the house where prayers are made to God, -which is the foretaste and the pledge of heaven. Thither, the weary foot may ever tend, and be assured of rest. Thither, the clouded eye may ever turn, and find it radient with the fairest light of heaven. Thither, the burthened or the breaking heart may go; and lay down all its load of sin, and find a healing unction for its hurts. It is their Father's house : and they may make their penitent confession there, to Him; and He will hear them, and forgive. It is their Father's house: and they may make their humble supplication there: and all their wants shall be supplied. It is their Father's house; and there the children all may go, and find His ear for ever open, and receive His instructions, His precious comforts, and His heavenly blessing. There is no distinction there, for they are all his children; and whether their worship rise to Him beneath the tropics, or the pole, they are gathered in one temple, to His sacred eye; and whether their prayers ascend from old Cathedral's "high embowered roof, or from the log chapel of some Indian missionary, they are, to His ear, offered from one altar. He is a spirit. He fills all places. He reads all hearts. The faithful worshippers that worship him in "spirit and in truth," are heard, and accepted. He meets them, on His holy mountain. He graciously receives the homage of their hearts. He house-so great is His goodness, and so provident His love—His house is "the house of prayer for all

Dear, reverend brother, beloved friends, respected fellow-citizens, it is in furtherance of this great and glorious work, so gracious for men, so highly favoured of the Lord, that we have been engaged to-day. Encouraged by your presence, and aided by your suffrages, I have now laid, in the name of God, and according to the order of His Church, the foundation of "The House of Prayer." True hearts and willng hands have made it certain, as man's work can be certain, that what is now begun will go on to immediate completion; and the building, to be erected here, devoted to its sacred uses, set forth, for ever, by its simple, beautiful, and affecting name, the office f a Church; and be, through ages yet to come, what God declares His Church to be-" a house of prayer for all people." A fitter time to speak of this will be when all the "beauty of its holiness" shall be accumulated here, and God shall take it for His own. But there are points of present interest peculiar to this enterprize, which call for special notice true growth of the Church is from within, outward. It is so, that men grow, from the embryo, on. It is gold cases to keep off the evil eye, that he jingled like so that trees grow, from the acorn, out and up. The a chime of bells when he walked along. God of nature is the God of grace. It was so, that the Church grew, from Jerusalem, abroad. It is so with superstition and the extraordinary explanations that the Church should ever grow, from living cen- of the Bible in the Talmud, that little of the original tres, all around. When the Church grows from with- creed remains. They interpret all the words of out, it is for convenience, or for interest, or for strife, Scripture literally, and this leads them into most abor for the name of it. Men say, it is too far to go to surd mistakes. On the morning of the Passover I went

viz., from A. D. 239 to 253, and suffered martyrdom artificial, not a natural-a forced, not a spontaneous growth. You cannot make a child grow so, or a vine. The vine grows from the outward impulse of the sap, layer upon layer. The child grows from the outward laying of the corner stone of The House of Prayer, growth of the Church is from the heart, by love: the Lord, who is like unto thee?" sap of the spiritual Vine, the blood of the one body, in Christ Jesus. When men, who love the Church, men who have the Church, open their hands, to bring grows outward, from within; it grows by love; it

The House of Prayer" has been erected, with an ability. We will build it, if God help us. We do it he would have taken away with him the impression from no personal consideration. We reserve no claim that the gathering together of the children of Israel can we make our father's house "a house of mer- scarcely maintain the average population.

lent example has been given of the avoidance of all debt. Before the ground was broken, the means of its erection were insured: as David, though he might not build the temple of the Lord, had every thing prepared, and in abundance. Men have, or they have a time, nor more than four hours in a day. not, ability to build a church. If they have not, He who withholds the one will not require the other. employments, so as to enable the child to change his Only to dwell in houses of cedar, and to be clothed posture frequently, and to be more or less upon his in purple and fine linen, and to fare sumptuously every day, may be accounted as ability by Him; and that the mind shall not be occupied by one subject too so revealed to them, when they would give a world, but to retrieve the past. But churches may be built at various cost. Some can come up to fifteen hun- rectly to disease of the brain, which often, probably, dred dollars; let them build for that. Or fifty thou- arises from this cause. Precocity is generally the resand: let them build for that. Or fifteen thousand; sult of a morbid condition of this organ, either funclet them build for that. Only let them build what tional or organic—the former may generally be cured can be kept. Let them bind no burthens upon them, by timely attention, the latter exhibits itself in epithat shall come after, which they cannot bear. Let lepsy, insanity, or an imbecility of mind, or proves them leave no opening for a writ to enter in; nor ex- fatal by the occurrence of inflamations or convulsions. ose the ministry of the Gospel to interruption from If a child exhibits any symptoms of precocity it should the ministers of the law. No house of prayer should be taken immediately from books, and be permitted to

The house to be erected here is to be called "The labour and such amusements as will give rest to the House of Prayer." If it sustain that name, the mind, and health and vigour to the body. It never will exclude whom God hath not excluded; in the sports of play time. but will be, in deed and truth, "a house of prayer, for all people."

for. Three years have not yet past, since, at the laying of the corner stone of Grace Church, one was bold to sav :- " The work we do, this day, is but the earnest and the pledge of more. From the two altars of our holy faith, a third shall spring more readily by far, than from the first, the second. Not three, nor five, would meet our duty, or would task our strength." The third, a perfect gem for beauty, "Christ Free Mission Church," is well nigh completed; and the fourth is here. "What hath God wrought?" What shall not God work, if your hearts be opened to receive His grace? "Not unto us, O Lord-not unto us-but unto Thy name, give the praise; for Thy loving mercy, and for Thy truth's sake!"

RELIGIOUS SECTS IN JERUSALEM.

In "Curzon's Visit to Monasteries in the Levant, ccur the following passages in relation to the present inhabitants of Jerusalem:

As the Christians are very numerous, there reigns among the whole no small degree of complaisance, as well as an unrestrained intercourse in matters of business, amusement, and even of religion. The Mussulmans, for instance, pray in all the holy places consecrated to the memory of Christ and the Virgin, except the tomb of the Holy Sepulchre, the sanctity of which they do not acknowledge; for they believe that Jesus Christ did not die, that he ascended alive into heaven, leaving the likeness of his face to Judas, who was condemned to die for him : and that, as Judas was crucified, it was his body, and not that of Jesus, which was placed in the sepulchre. It is for this reason that the Musselmans do not perform any act of devotion at the tomb of the Holy Sepulchre, and that they ridicule the Christians who visit and revere it.

The Jews-" the children of the kingdom"-have been cast out, and many have come from the east and the west to occupy their place in the desolate land promised to their fathers. Their quarter is in the narrow valley between the temple and the foot of Mount Zion. Many are rich, but they are careful to conceal makes them joyful in his house of prayer. For His their wealth from the jealous eyes of their Mohammedan rulers, lest they should be subjected to extortion.

> It is remarkable that the Jews who are born in Jerusalem are of a totally different caste from those we see in Europe. Here they are a fair race, very lightly made, and particularly effeminate in manner; the young men wear a lock of long hair on each side of the face, which, with their flowing silk robes, gives them the appearance of women. The Jews of both sexes are extremely fond of dress; and although they assume a dirty and squalid appearance when they walk abroad, in their own houses they are to be seen clothed in costly furs, and the richest silks of Damascus. The women are covered with gold, and dressed with brocades stiff with embroidery.

The house of Rabbi Aacquainted, answered exactly to Sir Walter Scott,s description of the dwelling of Isaac of York. The outside and the court-yard indicated nothing but poverty and neglect: but on entering, I was suprised at the magnificence of the furniture. One room had a silver chandelier, and a great quantity of embossed plate was displayed on the top of polished cupboards. Some of the windows were filled with painted glass; now. The erection of "The House of Prayer" is a and the members of the family, covered with gold and beautiful illustration of the sound principle, that the jewels were seated on divans of Damascus brocade. The rabbi's little son was so covered with charms in

The Jewish religion is now so much encumbered

commanded, was horribly tortured, and afterwards be- places here; why should not we? Or they say, they heads, with fringes which they were commanded to have built a church at this place or at that: it is a wear by the Jewish law. They were reading the shame, if we cannot. When the Church grows in Psalms, and after I had been there a short time, all the Fabian was bishop of Rome about fourteen years, any of these ways, it merely seems to grow. It is an people began to hop about and shake their heads and limbs in a most extraordinary manner; the whole congregation was in motion, from the priest, who was dancdoor. All this, was in consequence of a verse in the The Address, by the Bishop of New Jersey, at the impulse of the blood, stature upon stature. The true 35th Psalm, which says: "All my bones shall say,

Although the Jews are continually arriving at Jerusalem, to lay their bones in the ancestral sepulchres, one day in the neighbourhood of Jerusalem, the proin others to its heavenly comforts; then the Church gress of the party was arrested by a Jewish caravansay wasted and overpowered with fatigue and misery. They had no eyes but for the city whose towers rose before them in the distance; while their hearts wanadmirable exclusion of the selfish and commercial dered over it their feet stood still; the fathers held principle in church building. Men have said, "A rather little children to gave man ragged covers church is needed in the Aprovidential opening invites its erection, and reverend beards. "Now," observed Bishop Alexfor places in it. We look for no individual advantage was already begun: and it was not till I had met sefrom it. When it is built, it will be for them who veral such, and made particular inquiries, that I found will to occupy it. So it serve men, and glorify God, such arrivals only served to replace those gone to rest our object is effected." This is right: the church is at the Valley of Jehosaphat." It is a curious but the house of God. He permits men, indeed to build well ascertained fact, that the Jews do not multiply But it is for Him, not for themselves. How can at present in the native city of their race : a few chilthey sell out what they devote to Him? How can dren attain puberty, and the mortality altogether is so they own that, on which they set His name? How great that the constant reinforcements from Europe

In the erection of the House of Prayer, an excel- TREATMENT OF CHILDREN AT SCHOOL. tempt by one of the fanatic adherents of Spain to as-(By Dr. Woodward.)

Children under eight years of age should not usually be confined to the school-room more than one hour at

These hours should afford considerable diversity of feet; and also to change the subject of thought, so

long, or too intensely. Intensity should be carefully avoided; it tends diramble or play in the open air, or engaged in manual

Fifteen minutes are a short time for recess; half an hour is better, particularly in summer. During recess the school-room should be thrown open in warm weather, and the windows dropped a little way in cold weather, so as thoroughly to ventilate the apartments. We have hardly learned yet that pure air is equally portant to health and life as good nourishment pure water. In school regulations, regard is usually and to mental and moral improvement only. We forget that we have bodies, the preservation and training of which are not less necessary to the young than the acquisition of knowledge. Without health, we can have but little enjoyment. With it, we can learn all that is necessary, if we are not in too great haste.-No limit is given to the age in which the vigorous and healthy may acquire useful knowledge.

It is of little use to make great acquirements, if, in loing so, we sow the seeds of disease, which will destroy the happiness and usefulness of life.

THE POOR. (By the Rev. E. M. P. Wells.)

In our efforts to relieve the poor, it must not be our object to destroy the poor-class in society. If we would do it we cannot, for God's decree is against it : and, if we could, we should not, for we might put the poor in a worse position. To be poor—simply poor is not an evil, any more than it is a shame. perism is an evil-alas! how great a one? Neither ou nor I can answer that question-it is a fearful evil it is a sinful evil. It is a sin-a degrading sin, in ociety-it is an evil which should make every political economist-every thrifty citizen-every dealer in stocks and real estate-every manufacturer and ship owner-every Statesman proud of his country, and every Patriot loving his country-unwilling to put off the armour of life and lay himself down upon the soft osom of the mother earth to rest until the class Pauper be destroyed from the community from which he is retiring as a workman forever. And is it so? Is Pauperism such an evil? One which so influence such men? How, then, should it influence you Christian brothers-ye baptized ones-baptized in the fountain opened by love, with the holy cross emblazoned on

your brows-ye who act in the double capacity of citizens of Earth, and subjects of the Kingdom of Heaven-can ye die in peace till ye have, by sacrifice and effort in your own sphere, at least, wiped out that disgraceful handwriting of sin and self-pauperism in the Church ?- Till those for whom the Son of God died are no longer borne-down-turned out, paupers-till no longer the blushing disgrace can be told of you, that Pauper Saints are sent from your doors with broken meat-that your Brother Saints are more squalid and disgusting than your dogs-nay, that those whose souls have been washed in the blood of atonement, and are the sons of God, and whose bodies are the temples of the Holy Ghost," are cowering, squalid, houseless paupers. Pauperism is an evil-a sin. Disgrace must rest on society where it is allowed to exist. A moral Pauperism must exist in a Church which allows its members-notits technical members only-but members of the body of Christ within its purview—to be paupers.

I said to be poor is not an evil. Our Lord Jesus Christ was poor -- "for our sakes He became poor" -so poor that "He had not where to lay his Head."-Some of the greatest benefactors of mankind have been poor-the most ingenious and scientific men have been or-and often the fact of their having been poor was the very cause of their excellence—their improvements and of their distinction. I say, then, we should not aim to destroy the class of poor; we might thus do them an evil. If it could be done, sensible men might choose to become poor-prefering comfort to

Another means of aiding the poor is to advance the next church: we must have one here. Or they into the synagogue, under the walls of the temple, and the poor—though not so many as of the rich—arise

are wasted thereby. Good morals would promote their vation, and that they are far more distinguished by industry and economy and above all, true religion will vivid imagination than by their capability of accurate banish discontent and murmurings, and sweeten poor reasoning fare, by the thought of having so much more than such | The truth of this remark will be apparent if we sinners deserve. It makes their sad burdens light, by duly consider the fact that in all great intellectus trusting in God for help, believing that "affliction convulsions, especially when of a religious character cometh not forth from the dust," but from God their not only have the masses run into the most strang ing in the reading-desk, to the porter who capered at the best Friend and Father. In the darkest time, religious extravagances, but that many also of the educate hope cheers them on by the bright prospect of better and learned have upheld notions, and even founde things hereafter. Religion rarely, in every day con- sects, of the most unscriptural and ruinous character cerns, appears more divine in its influence, than in the Witness the history of the Waldenses, of the Hussite abodes of poverty-thus sings Tupper-

"I turned to the cottage, and there my poor hind Lay sick of a fever all meehly resigned, For, O the good wife was so cheerful and kind-In spite of all matters."

The moral improvement of the poor is an important neans of aiding them. Yet, this is not to be a substitute for physical relief, when needed, nor is the atter to be nastroned and the formation them to turn their minds religion-ward, and that if we relieve them, we are in danger of hindering their religious imovement!! Moral and religious instruction will not get easily through a chilled skin, nor find its way readily to a heart that is out-laid by a gnawing stomach. Jesus fed the hungry, though he told them that they sought Him from no higher motive than to be fed.

PHENOMENA OF DEATH. (From the Quarterly Review)

To be shot dead is one of the easiest modes of

terminating life; yet, rapid as it is, the body has lei-

sure to feel and the mind to reflect. On the first at-

sasinate the William, Prince of Orange, who took the

lead in the revolt of the Netherlands, the ball passed

through the bones of his face, and brought him to the ground. In the instant of time that preceded stupefaction, he was able to frame the notion that the ceiling of the room had fallen and crushed him. The cannon shot which plunged into the brain of Charles XII. did not prevent him from seizing the sword by the hilt. The idea of an attack and the necessity for defence were impressed upon him by a blow which we should have supposed too tremendous to leave an interval for thought. But it by no means follows that the infliction of fatal violence is accompanied by a pang. From what is known of the first effects of gunshot wounds it is probable that the impression is rather stunning than acute. Unless death be immediate, the pain is as varied as the nature of the injuries, and these are past counting up. But there is nothing singular in the dying sensations, though Lord Byron remarked the physiological peculiarity, that, the expression is invariably that of langour, while in death from a stab the countenance reflects the traits of natural character they afford undeniable evidence that if the Church a -of gentleness or ferocity-to the latest breath.all inclines from Apostolic and Catholic orthodoxy, it Some of the causes are of interest, to show with what Morning and the Evening Service will be said in it as The recess at school for children of eight years and slight disturbance life may go on under mortal wounds must be rather towards Puritanism than Romanism long as stone shall stand on stone. It never will be under, should be long, the play active and even noisy, till it suddenly comes to final stop. A foot soldier, at shut against the wayfarer who seeks a sacred home, (for the lungs acquire strength by exercise as well as Waterloo, pierced by a musket ball in the hip, begged for self-communion and communion with His God. the muscles.) Every child should be required to unite water from a trooper who chanced to possess a canteen the defection of Dr. Forbes that cheers us like an unof beer. The wounded man drank, returned his heartexterminated, and having proceeded a dozen yards in his way to the rear, fell to the earth, and with one convulsive movement of the limbs, concluded his career. "Yet his voice," says the trooper, who himself tells the story, "gave scarcely the smallest sign of weakness." Captain Basil Hall, who in his early youth was present at the battle of Corunna, has singled out from the confusion which consigns to oblivion the woes and gallantry of war, another instance extremely similar, which occurred on that occasion. An old officer, who was shot in the head, arrived pale and faint at the temporary hospital, and begged the surgeon to look at his wound, which was pronounced to be mortal.-"Indeed I feared so," he responded with impeded utterance, "and yet I should like very much to live a little longer, if it were possible." He laid his sword upon a stone at his side, "as gently," says Hall, "as if its steel had been turned to glass, and almost immediately sunk dead upon the turf." Drowning was held in horror by some of the ancients, who conceived the soul to be a fire, and that the water would put it out. But a Sybarite could hardly have quarreled with the death. The struggles at the outset are prompted by terror, not by pain, which commences later, and is soon succeeded by a pleasing langour; nay some, if not the majority, escape altogether the interval of suffering. A gentleman, for whose accuracy we can ouch, told us he had not experienced the slightest feeling of suffocation. The stream was transparent, the day brilliant, and as he stood upright he could see the sun shining through the water, with a dreamy onsciousness that his eyes were about to be close upon it for ever. Yet he neither feared his fate, nor wished to advert it. A sleepy sensation, which soothed and gratified him, made a luxurious bed of a watery grave. A friend informed Mothe-le-Vayer, that suc was his delight in groping at the bottom, that a feeling of anger passed through his mind against the persons who pulled him out. It is probable that some of our readers may have seen a singularly striking account of recovery from drowning by a highly distinguished officer still living, who also speaks to the total bsence of pain while under the waves; but adds a circumstance of startling interest-namely, that during the few moments of consciousness the whole events of previous life, from childhood, seemed to repass with ghtening like rapidity and brightness before his eyes; a narration which shows on what accurate knowledge the old Oriental framed his story of the Sultan who dinned his head into a basin of water, and had, as it were, gone through all the adventures of a crowded life before he lifted it out again. No one can have

> THOUGHTS ON ROMISH APOSTACY. AND ESPECIALLY ON THE REASON ASSIGNED BY DE FORBES.

> the slightest disposition to question the evidence in

this recent English case; but we do not presume to

(By a Correspondent of the New York Churchman.)

attempt the physiological explanation.

fearful apostacies as that of the late Rector of St. Luke's, both from a dread of its consequences on the judgment, and the evil example set to the ill-informed, to each diocese. The Israelitish Church was the from want of knowledge, or from an imagination so being composed of many diverse nations, under diffe luxury, and freedom to the weight of chains, though And this want of accurate knowledge has not unfre- the Jewish Church in these particulars, and therefore well-informed, yea, perhaps learned men; but still that its One King. their moral improvement. Many of the sufferings of more frequently is it the case with men of superior Again, the High Priest was a type of the human mental culture who fall into this unhappy sin, that the priesthood of Christ, and consequently the New Tessay, our property would be enhanced in value, if we found it crowded to the very door; all the congregation from immorality. —Much time and their small earnings power of their mind is by no means equal to its culti-

in Germany, of the Lollards in England, and even the Great Reformation itself, which, amidst all it good, produced no small share of error, as for instance in the Puritan re-action under Oliver Cromwell England. Now, with such facts before our eyes, is not absurd, not to say grossly dishonest, to raise a cr of alarm, because, in one of the greatest revivals pure, earnest, and truly evangelical and catholic reli aside, being either "deceived" or "puffed up"?-Could any thing but a miracle have caused it to be otherwise? Nay, do not these very seductions prove that the work is the Lord's, as else surely Satan would be too crafty to interfere!

Far from these concessions to Rome being evidence that the Church of England and her daughters are tinctured with papal errors, they ought to be taken as evidences of a directly opposite nature; as were th Anglican Church at all tending Rome-wards, surel these recusants would have remained, in the hope hastening her conversion! Yes, it is their utter des pair of the Church submitting to Rome and her man corruptions, that makes these deceived sons forsak the bosom of their purer mother. And that our ar gument is sound, must be admitted at least by or evangelical (?) brethren, who, when a Shore, a Noe and, first and last, a host of others, leave the Church to join the ranks of Protestant dissent, never accuse loving too much the principles of Puritanism as th cause of these gentlemen leaving her; but are ready on the contrary, to bewail her want of evangelica purity as the cause of driving such good men from her Now, it is a bad rule that will not work both ways hence, if it is the want of Puritanism which drives the children of the Church to Protestant dissent, it mus surely be the want of popery which drives them t Romish dissent! Or, to take the other horn of the dilemma; if it be the tendency to Romish error which is latent in the Church herself which causes some of her children to yield themselves altogether to the seduction of Rome; must not the leaven of Puritanism be much more abundant in the Church, since so many more of her sons leave her to unite themselves with Protes tant dissent, than do so to enter the Romish comm charge the Church with Popish tendencies, to choose betwixt the horns of this dilemma. To us, we confess

In the midst of so much that is deeply painful, there is one important circumstance connected with expected light in a dark place; it is the reason he This is cheering, because it is a token of an increasing conviction that our connection with the Church of Christ cannot lawfully depend upon our opinion, that this or that branch thereof is purer than another; but that to be acceptable to Almighty God, our union with His Church must be through that particular branch of it to which "our allegiance is due." Thus I imagine that Dr. Forbes would admit that, supposin it were really the fact that the Romish Communion i the States was more zealous, pure and apostolic than the Protestant Episconal Church therein, that still is would not be lawful for him to forsake the latter or that account, so long as he believed her to be a true branch of the Catholic Church; because, as the Church of the Empire in which the providence of God has cast his lot, he would feel that whatever might be her fault, to her his " allegiance would be due." this is doubtless the true, scriptural and Catholic

Doubtless, therefore, the late Rector of St. Luke's pelieves the (P. E.) Church in the States to be no Church, or otherwise in a state of schism by its severance from the control of the Bishop of Rome; and, ndeed, this last would appear to be the difficulty which has caused the really schismatical step which he has now taken; and as it is that which we judge to be the impulsive motive with most of the other Popish recusants, a few words may not be out of place to show the utter groundlessness of this charge of schism against the Anglican Church and her Colonial daughters, amongst which of course in its origin is the Church in the States. We say "few words," for we verily believe that they are all that are really necesary, much as the question has been vexed, to prove the folly of supposing that the Bishop of Rome has any jure divino right of government or control over

Faith is the belief of certain facts or doctrines upon evidence which our reason approves as certain. We readily admit, that it is not at all necessary that the facts or doctrines which our faith is called upon to receive should be capable of being examined or comprehender by our reason, but certain it is that the evidence upon which they rest should be such as our reason can understand, examine and approve. To believe without such evidence is not faith, but superstition! Now the doctrine of the Papal supremacy has no such evidence therefore to believe in it as a Christian dogma is unworthy of the sons of the All-Wise, because such belief is not faith, but superstition! The exponent of Holy Writ is undoubtedly the

Church of Christ; but in a Revelation, the canon which is closed, it is certainly reasonable to expect tha everything which concerns the foundation of our faith should be there distinctly noted, at least, if not fully revealed; and so the Primitive Church believed con cerning Holy Scripture; hence as the Bible certainly does not contain a single word in favour of the doctrin of One Universal Bishop, such a doctrine cannot be of

It is true that the Jewish Church is said to be the Mr. Editor.-Much as we must deplore all such type of the Heavenly or Christian Church, and that in the former there was one High Priest over the whole eternal condition of one who was our brother, and Church. But those who have adduced this as an argufrom sorrow on account of the occasion of evil speak- ment for a Universal Bishop in the Christian Church ing given to those who seek occasion, and also because have clearly mistaken the application of the type of the bewilderment of mind caused to those of weak which was not to the universal Church as a whole, bu nevertheless, we have never been able to see the Church of one nation, under one king, therefore with slightest ground for astonishment in these defections, no conflicting interests; hence the type applies only deeply painful as they are. To us they appear evi- to dioceses which are in similar manner at unity with dently, when not the result of worse motives, to arise themselves; -whereas the Catholic Church at large, heated as to have overmastered the judgment .- rent and often opposing sovereigns, is altogether unlike quently been manifested by those who were otherwise cannot be the anti-type of its One Priest, any more

His Universal Church Christ has succeeded; now it is to be noted that, as He has done this in His human incorporated into the Body of Christ's Church. "When at length it pleased God that his heart and intellect should hold out no longer against the strivings of Divine grace and light within him—then the desire and Length Church could sight except here are the content of the gift and heavenly inheritance imparted to him when incorporated into the Body of Christ's Church. "When at length it pleased God that his heart and intellect should hold out no longer against the strivings of Divine grace and light within him—then the desire and the endeavour to make his calling and election sure Jewish Church could righteonsly have only one High Priest, so also can the one Catholic Church! Be-Priest, so also can the one Catholic Church! Besoul's health immediately became his chief concern, if soul's health immediately became a matter of all-absorbing importance to him. His soul's health immediately became his chief concern, if soul's health immediately became a matter of all-absorbing importance his soul's health immediately became his chief concern, if soul's health immediately be successor? This argument may be further elucidated by the kingship of Christ—that only all power in heating the humanity of Christ, which is given to the humanity of Christ, and provided for. That decision runs thus:—cisely met and provided for. en, but in earth is given to the humanity of Christ, en, but in earth is given to the humanity of Christ, "Not every deadly sin, willingly committed after Baince any one now claiming universal monarchy would is sin against the Holy Ghost, and unpardonable. W be Anti-Christ; whereas national monarchs who only rule over portions of His kingdom are properly His governors and vice-regents. And as no really universal bishop has ever been permitted to exist, so neiversal ther do we believe that our "jeatous God will ever deny the place of forgiveness to such as truly repent."

These words of the Church, my brethren, were often in his lips, —as indeed were all the decisions contained in the latest rationale of Scripture prove that the Bishop of memory, he could repeat with accuracy and facility. of Rome has, alas, a much better claim to the tirle of of memory, he could repeat with accuracy and facility

archy,) than to the submission of his brother bishops That the language of Scripture also explicitly teaches the equality of the Apostleship has been proved too frequently for us now to reiterate it; and that the Primitive Church knew as little of any universal bishop, save Christ, is known to all who read been required to learn when a boy at school.

"Henceforward he may be described and spoken of as one who truly repented; and in the consciousness of his one who truly repented; and in the consciousness of his sincerity in the exercise of that grace, he felt a strong hope sincerity in the exercise of that grace, he felt a strong hope sincerity in the exercise of that grace, he felt a strong hope sincerity in the exercise of that grace of bartism can stand the truly repented; and in the consciousness of his one who truly repented; and in the consciousness with their eyes open. To suppose, therefore, that our

Canada West, December, 1849.

SUNDAY CHURCH SERVICES IN THE CITY.

CHURCHES. Rev. H. J. Grasett, M. A. Rect r. Ho'c. 31 o'c. 81 o'c. St. Paul's Rev. J. G. D. McKenzie, B. A., Incum 11 " 4 " Trinity Rev. R. Mitchele, A. B , Incumbent, 11 " 61 George's .. Rev. Stephen Lett, LL.D., Incumbent 11 3. 7 loly Trinityt. | Rev. H. Scadding, M. A., Incum | 11 " 64 "

The Morning Service is for the combined congregations of St. mee's Church and the Church of the Holy Trinity. The congregation of St. James's Church meet at the Church of the Holy Trinity. + In this Church the seats are all free and unappropriated.

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, JANUARY 10, 1850. For table of contents, see corner of next Page.

Toronto, Canada West, January, 1850. MY DEAR BRETHREN, -I have the honour

To the Clergy of the Diocese ! of Toronto.

RESIGNATION OF LORD ELGIN.

Our well informed contemporary the Patriot states, hat "Lord Elgin's conditional resignation has been accepted by the Home Government"-and that he will be General Lord Saltoun.

THE GENERAL THANKSGIVING. As far as our information extends, the General Thanksgiving Day was observed throughout the Province in a most becoming and devotional manner.

community concurred in setting apart the day for the One parishioner presented the church with a valuable com

appropriate to the occasion were delivered. Of these, following the example of our English ecclesiastical a new congregation, and notwithstanding the incidental contemporaries, we shall endeavour to give brief abstracts in our next.

THE LATE REV. W. H. RIPLEY. Though we have already dwelt at some length upon the character and merits of our departed brother, the late incumbent of Trinity Church, we cannot avoid recurring again to the subject, brought prominently as it is under our notice by the "Me-morial" from the pen of his attached friend, the Rev. Henry Scadding, M.A., which now lies before us. For such a task, Mr. Scadding was peculiarly wen quained: as he remarks in reference to the deceased—"Our common professions, as ministers and instructors of youth, made our studies one; and primitive Church."

Indicate the Cansular arter, in that seems and reverent manner which is enjoined by the Praye Book, and which appears to have been the custom in the primitive Church." well qualified : as he remarks in reference to the dethe results which we came to were happily one : and thus, in the best sense of these beautiful words, we confident that our readers will thank us for presenttook sweet counsel together, and walked in the house

of God as friends." It is hardly necessary for us to observe, that in such circumstances the author of this tribute to departed worth has accomplished his undertaking in a nanner at once creditable to himself, and honourable to the memory of the departed. The hand of love has erected a monument more to be prized than what marble or brass could present. In these cloquent him, during the summer, so near the grave. He always, bages, the uncompromising Churchman-the anxious, devoted pastor, and the humble believer in a crucified Redeemer -- still warns and instructs his mourning flock by the impressive practical sermon of his well- of carrying him off.

speut life. Convinced, as we are, that many of our readers

Priesthood as the one supreme priest and governor of ordered events so as to invite and persuade him to think

of Rome has, alas, a much better claim to the title of Anti-Christ, (for he has arrogated to himself at one time or other, both a universal priesthood and moniner that the translation which he had given was from memory - from the authorized Latin version, which he had

> one who truly repented; and in the consciousness of his sincerity in the exercise of that grace, he felt a strong hope of salvation grow up within him: the blood of Christ, he now saw clearly, cleanseth from all sin; and although no man, after falling from the grace of baptism, can stand before God with as clear a confidence and comfort as the before God with as clear a confidence and comfort as the subordinate legislatures, without prayers by a christian fear of the greatest shring, when may be the greatest shring, when may be the greatest shring. When may produce that a returning product the greatest shrings and the greatest shrings are considered by those in gutharity. So says the Church, but I say, if a use the chocket is saintened as the sacred test be applied:
>
> "A Nation without a God,' so says the Church, but I say, if the use in the question upon a higher ground than that chocket is begun, either in the great federal assembly or in any of the tree is known by its fruits.' Not a day of legislation is begun, either in the great federal assembly or in any of the tree is known by its fruits.' Not a day of legislation is begun, either in the great federal assembly or in any of the tree is known by its fruits.' Not a day of legislation is begun, either in the great federal assembly or in any of the tree is known by its fruits.' Not a day of legislation is begun, either in the great federal assembly or in any of the tree is known by its fruits.' Not a day of legislation is begun, either in the great federal assembly or in any of the tree is known by its fruits.' Not a day of legislation is begun, either in the great federal assembly or in any of the tree is known by its fruits.' Not a day of legislation is begun as the subordinate legislatures, without provide the subordinate legislatures. soon convinced that a returning prodigal might still hope to be seen by the Father whom he had forsaken, when yet a long way off, and be welcomed by him. 'He pardoneth and absolveth all them that truly repent, and unfeignedly believe his Holy Gospel:' 'Our sinful bodies are made clean by his body, and our souls are washed through his most precious blood. Such were his hopes—such his holy reasoning; and feeling himself to be thus forgiven much, therefore he loved much; he laid himself out to spend and be spent in the service of Jesus Christ the Saviour-not to | Missionaries of these people are seen plying their sacred

certain character of strictness, and even severity. He aimed to be a Christian after the stamp of the early Christians—after the stamp of our own Hooker, and Herbert, and Taylor, and Beveridge, and Hammond, and Leighton, and Bull, and Wilson, and Jolly,—the records of whose lives he loved to meditate upon. A holy expressions are lives he loved to meditate upon. A holy earnestness pervaded all he said and did. The world, as much as in him lay, he desired to use as though he used it not: a silent, unobtrusive, but unmistakeable protest was observable in his air and manner, and habits, against many of its established ways. 'For the Church of God?'—'For the Church of God!'—seemed now to be a voice continually sounding within his soul; and that he might be still further permitted to carry out its promptings, was one of the few motives referred to by him in his last moments, for deto acquaint you, that in consequence of the Church's laws. In the observance, in some degree at least, of the weekly and annual festivals and fasts, —in the

less, and him that had none to help him: the blossing of him that was ready to perish came upon him, and he caused the widow's heart to sing for joy. And never was he happier, as he has often declared to me, than when going about, as he constantly did, while his strength permitted, from house to house, on missions of mercy and love, among the poor and afflicted of this congregation and love, among the poor and afflicted of this congregation and love, among the poor and afflicted of this congregation and love and love are the results of the Toronto municipal elections which took place on Monday and Tuesday.

The fine Church spirit described in the following extract is deserving alike of commendation and imitagoes home in the spring. His successor, it is said, tion. It reminds us of some of the single-minded, earnest-souled worthies, whose virtues are so fondly dwelt upon by Fuller and Walton.

"He aimed to attach the people to the Church and the system of the Church, rather than to himself personally. By this means he knew, whatever in the providence of God should befall him, the danger would be less of their falling away from the one fold. He, on more occasions The towns and villages presented the quiet aspect which they wear on Sunday; business was suspended; and Divine Service performed in the several places of worship.

In a most becoming and devotional manner. In the one fold. He, on more occasions, which it was proposed on the part of the congregation to make to himself. This disinterestedness on his part, united with his teaching on the subject, stirred up a warm spirit of liberality towards the church which he served. The Toronto, we are happy to say, was not lacking in a proper expression of gratitude to Jehovah for His great and undeserved mercies. All classes of the great and undeserved mercies. All classes of the purposes recommended by the Proclamation; and without a solitary exception, the various places of business were closed, as on the day of sacred rest.

As a matter of course, the respective Churches of land. 'These things do not come of themselves,' he often used to say: 'if we desire to see a crisit of the church with a valuable communion plate; and another an altar-cloth, with cushions, drapery, &c., for the prayer-desk and pulpit: others, unitedly, presented a stone font; another erected a parochal school-house; others presented the church with a valuable communion plate; and another an altar-cloth, with cushions, drapery, &c., for the prayer-desk and pulpit: others, unitedly, presented a stone font; another erected a parochal school-house; others presented the church with a valuable communion plate; and another an altar-cloth, with cushions, drapery, &c., for the prayer-desk and pulpit: others, unitedly, presented a stone font; another erected a parochal school-house; others presented the church with a valuable communion plate; and another an altar-cloth, with cushions, drapery, &c., for the prayer-desk and pulpit: others, unitedly, presented a stone font; another erected a parochal school-house; others presented valuable donations of land. 'These things do not come of themselves,' he often As a matter of course, the respective Churches of the city were open at the usual hours, and attended by large congregations. The admirable Form of Prayer, sanctioned by His Lordship the Bishop, was heartly joined in by the worshippers, and discourses the course of themselves, he often used to say: 'if we desire to see a spirit of generosity displayed towards the Church, we must teach it to the people distinctly and constantly, as a part of their Christian duty.' In connexion with the subjects touched on in this note, the following extract from the Easter Report of Trinity Church will be interesting. (Desire the contribution of themselves,' he often used to say: 'if we desire to see a spirit of generosity displayed towards the Church, we must teach it to the people distinctly and constantly, as a part of their Christian duty.' In connexion with the subjects touched on in the city were open at the usual hours, and attended displayed towards the Church, we must teach it to the people distinctly and constantly, as a part of their Christian duty.' In connexion with the subjects touched on in the city were open at the usual hours, and attended to say: 'if we desire to see a spirit of generosity displayed towards the Church, we must teach it to the people distinctly and constantly, as a part of their Christian duty.' In connexion with the subjects touched on in the city were open at the usual hours, and attended to say: 'if we desire to see a spirit of generosity displayed towards the Church, we must teach it to the control of their Christian duty.' In connexion with the subjects touched on in the city were open at the usual hours, and attended to say: 'if we desire to see a spirit of generosity displayed towards the Church, we must teach it to the control of the control of the city were open at the c Trinity Church will be interesting—'During four year amidst all the difficulties which occur in the formation of the building of a church, this congregation,—consisting to a great extent of mechanics and labourers,—has been enabled to liquidate rather more than £800 of the debt with which the church was encumbered; and it is humbly be lieved that it has been permitted to do so, because the charity of the people has been solicited in the old, plain way, as a simple matter of duty, and their alms have been eccived through the offertory, and laid on Christ's altar n dutiful obedience to the Church. In the Easter Report of the following year, the same topic is thus dwelt upon siderable sum the larger proportion has been given at the offertory, and laid on the Christian altar, in that seem

> Lengthened as have been our quotations, we feel ing them with the following account of the closing scenes of this good man's life-all the more eloquent on account of its unambitious simplicity :-

"There is no doubt that the close of his brief but beneficent career was to some extent accelerated by his consci-entious exertions during the course of his ministry, in his labours of love, at times when his health was not adequate to the work; and at the very last, by a too early return to his general duties after the severe attack which brought however, I think, carried about him with an impression, that his life would not be a long one. It was God's will that for several years past he should have a thorn in the flesh, —a frequent tendency to the malady that was the means of carrying him off. Hence, in the Apostle's sense of the word, he died daily; he daily lived, that is, in a state of

preparation for the grave.

"Our heavenly Father, we know, scourgeth every son will procure and diligently peruse this deeply interesting discourse, we yet cannot deny ourselves the resting discourse, we yet cannot deny ourselves the discipline produces the effect intended! In your late departed pastor, we have good reason to believe this effect was produced. In June last, he assured me that he never apainful reflection to him, that he had not walked from his earliest youth according to the vows of his baptism; that he had arrived at mature years, before he realized and comprehended the position in which he stood without the influences of God's Holy Spirit: he often confessed that from infancy, the good Providence of God had, as he could afterwards clearly perceive, from time to time,

In conclusion, we earnestly commend this " Memoand more prayerfully in their Divine Master's service; whilst the latter will be incited to comply with the Apostle's injunction - "Remember them which have the rule over you, who have spoken unto you the word of God; whose faith follow, considering the end of their conversation."

"A NATION WITHOUT GOD."

The article under this head, which appeared in a late number of our journal, has called forth the following strictures from a correspondent of the Montreal Herald. We deny the correctness of the writer's conclusions, but refrain at present from exposing their fallacy, as we shall have early occasion to advert to the subject, in replying to certain remarks by our con-

"A Nation without a God,' so says the Church, but I say, ordered by those in authority, for all the mercies vouchsafed them by a bountiful Creator. Not a week is ended but the sounds and turmoils of business are hushed, and a Sabbath stillness reigns throughout the land, which is only broken by the chiming of Church bells from ten thousands beltries be spent in the service of Jesus Christ the Saviour—not to merit thereby acceptance at the last, but in order that he might improve and grow in grace and knowledge as a Christian, and express, by all means in his power, the undying gratefulness of his soul to God; and yield some proof that, having freely received, he was willing freely and largely to give.

"From that moment his life became marked by a certain character of strictness, and even severity. He foreses to advocate where can more decided testimony be

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.

In our paper of the 11th October, we gave some information, tending to show the necessity of great caution being adopted with regard to the relative scale of contribution and allowance of Sick or Benefit Societies. This we did with the intention of putting on record, Tables, useful to all who are contemplating ring a longer continuance on this earth. His life her.ce-rth became more reduced to the order and rule of the of those already existing. We have always been of of those already existing. We have always been of opinion that the more general establishment of these ager, the Lords of Her Majesty's Council daily private use of the Prayers of the Church, which the Church which the Prayers breathing the same spirit and modelled after the same pattern as those of the Church,—and in the reading of the Holy Scriptures, in the order appointed in the Church, and for the benefit of those only who are long Prayer, and in all other parts of the Public Service, and occasional offices of the Church, as in the Book of Common Prayer

daily private use of the Prayers of the Church, which the Church, which the Duke and the Dukess of Church, which the Duke and the Dukess of Church and modelled after the same pattern as those of the Church,—and in the reading of the Holy Scriptures, in the order appointed in the Calledar of the Prayer Book,—in such guides and rules of duty as these, he found convenient helps to piety and the upon their daily labour for their maintainance and illustrious relatives, and made excursions by which the support. And sure we are, that, if conducted in the support. And sure we are, that, if conducted in the support. And sure we are, that, if conducted in the support. And sure we are they visited several of their quity inversed to Germany, where they visited several of their proceeded to Germany, where they visited several of their quity those dependent of the Duke and the Duckes of Church and modelled after the support. And sure we are, that, if conducted in the support. And sure we are, that, if conducted in the support. And sure we are they visited several of their quity those dependent of the prayers breathing the same spirit and modelled after the support. And sure we are, that, if conducted in the support. And sure we are, that, if conducted in the year 1826, the Duke and the Duckes of Church and modelled after the support. And sure we are, that, if conducted in the year 1826, the Duke and the Duckes of Church, and modelled after the year 1826. The Duke and the Duckes of Church, and sure we are, that, if conducted in the year 1826, the Duke and the Duckes of Ch Institutions, in this Province, would be attended with

It is difficult to conceive on what principle two days are now devoted to an object, which hitherto has been easily accomplished in half that time. In England the Burgh elections occupy only one day, and no inconvenience is experienced in consequence of the period allowed for polling being too limited. We trust that this matter will be speedily amended, as much idleness and dissipation invariably attend pro-

	tracted contests.		
	ST. ANDREW'S WARD.		1
	For Alderman.	M- unposition	l
1	For Alderman. George Duggan, jun. Esq.	No opposition.	ľ
1	For Councilmen. Mr. John Richey, Mr. Thomas Armstrong,		l.
1	Mr. John Richey, and Carallat at all	Part of the State of	ĕ
	Mr. Thomas Armstrong,		l.
	OF TAXOR WADD		В
1	J. G. Beard, Esq	The Same Street, Name	H
1	J. G. Beard, Esq.	No opposition.	ł
			l
1	Mr. John Platt, Mr. J. T. Smith,	DESIGNATION OF THE PARTY OF THE	ı
	Mr. J. T. Smith, C.		1
1	ST. GEORGE'S WARD.		ı
1	For Alderman		ı
	For Alderman. George Gurnett, Esq. For Councilmen.	103 votes.	4
	For Conneilmen		8
4	Mr C Thompson	PARTITION AND THE PERSON	ā
1	Mr. J. Ashfield,	73 "	A
1	Aur. J. Asuncia, marchine		4
	DUE . TIGUES SI ST. JAMES'S WARD.		4
	J. G. Bowes, Esq. John Bell, Esq.	177 votes.	4
	J. G. Bowes, Esq	124 "	4
2	John Bell, Esq	a add to revend	4
	For Councumen.		
1	Mr. E. Bell,	207 "	4
	Mr. R. James,		3
5	ST. DAVID'S WARD.		3
1	For Alderman. Richard Dempsey, Esq	Ti. America	ä
1	Richard Dempsey, Esq	142 votes.	a
	G. W. Allan, Esq.	120	1
e	For Councilmen.		d
1	Mr. William Davis,	196 "	
n	Mr. William Davis,	. 192 "	
2	Mr. J. Beatty, (resigned first day).		
t	ST. PATRICK'S WARD.		
	For Alderman.	19E 35-Th. 1881	
0	W. A. Campbell, Esq	303 votes.	
n	G R Spencer Esq.	end Trust et sen	
-	For Councilmen.		
e	Mr. Jonathan Dun,	. 248 "	
y	Mr. John Bugg,	. 217 "	
T	Mr. John Carr,		
le	MI. John Carl,	100 1 10 1 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	
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HER LATE MAJESTY THE QUEEN DOWAGER. The Earl Marshall having ordered a general mourning for Her late Majesty, His Excellency the Governor-General has directed it to commence in the Province on this day. We cannot doubt that this customary and respectful tribute to the memory of

departed royalty will be generally paid. Sure are we that never was it more richly merited. For the following memoir of the illustrious deceased, we are indebted to the John Bull.

The late Queen Dowager, Amelia Adelaide Louisa Theresa Carolina was the eldest child of George, Duke of Saxe Coburg Meiningen, and of Louisa, daughter of Christian Albert, Prince of Hohenlohe Langenburg. She was born on the 13th of August, 1792 and was left an orphan at the early age of eleven years, with a younger bro-ther and sister, under the guardianship of their mother.— Her childhood was passed in great retirement at the Ducal palace in Meiningen, and, during the summer months, at the Castle of Altenstein, near the mineral springs of Lie-benstein, at which places alternately the Dowager Duchess

istration to him of the Holy Communion the day before his death,—'I die at the foot of the Cross.'

"There, my brethren, he had lived; there, since the time of his return in repentance and renewed faith to his heavenly Father, he had placed himself. 'God be mericiful to me, a sinner!' had become the substance of every prayer; and the blood of the suffering Saviour, the only prayer; and the blood of the suffering Saviour, the only foundation of his hope for final acceptance on the great of the ducation of the lower classes of duty and affection. She had scarcely returned from this sad farewell visit, when the health of the King began standard for the community, and in providing food and raiment for the community, and in providing food and raiment for the community, and in providing food and raiment for the community, and in providing food and raiment for the community, and in providing food and raiment for the community, and in providing food and raiment for the community, and in providing food and raiment for the community, and in providing food and raiment for the community, and in providing food and raiment for the community, and in providing food and raiment for the community, and in providing food and raiment for the community, and in providing food and raiment for the community, and in providing food and raiment for the destitute. The Princess Edward and Gustave, and the Queen anxious that he should be seen the aged, the heads in the food of the great visit, when the health of the King began visibly to fail. It was about the 20th of May that alarming visibly to fail. It was about the 20th of May that alarming visibly to fail. It was about the 20th of May that alarming visibly to fail. It was about the 20th of May that alarming visibly to fail. It was about the 20th of May that alarming visibly to fail. It was about the 20th of May that alarming visibly to fail. It was about the 20th of May that alarming visibly to fail. It was about the 20th of May that alarming visibly to fail. It was about the 20th of Ma tion in Royal circles; and when the lamented death of the Princess Charlotte and her infant endangered the direct succession to the British throne, and the Royal Dukes of Charlotte Charlotte and the Royal Dukes of the King a report of Her Majesty's health. But neither

of Clarence proceeded to Hanover, where they passed the winter of 1818, and the spring of 1819, and where in the month of March, Her Royal Highness was prematurely delivered of a Princess, who was christened on the day of her birth by the names of Charlotte Augusta Louisa, but expired soon afterwards, and lies interred in the Royal vault of Hanover. After the recovery of her Royal Highness, the Duke and Duchess made an excursion into her native province, and her health having been completely re-established, they returned to England in the month of October. On the road, however, unhappily, her Royal Highness had a miscarriage at Dunkirk, and was again taken seriously ill. As soon as her condition admitted of it, she came to England, but on landing at Dover the Duchess was found too weak to bear the journey to London; in consequence of which the Royal invalid accepted the invitation of the Earl of Liverpool, then Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, to take up her residence at Walmar Castle, whence, after about six weeks, she proceeded with the Duke, who never left her, to Clarence House, Saint James's, and subsequently to Bushy, where their Royal Highnesses remained in retirement throughout the winter.

The death of King George III. in the ensuing year detained them in England, and on the 10th of Dec 1820, the Duchess of Clarence gave birth to a daughter, who, though born prematurely, seemed likely to be reared. The Princess was baptised immediately after her birth by the names of Elizabeth Georgina. Adelaide, and survived for three months, when she died after a few hours' illness. The Duchess of Clarence was deeply affected by this cala mity, and her health, which suffered considerably at the time, was still further impaired in the following year, by another miscarriage, from the effects of which she recovered but slowly. In the summer of 1822, and lagain in

the Royal Family is appointed to be prayed for.

Agreeable to Her Maiesty's order thus

"To his public and private prayers, and his study of for.

London Guardian on this subject, which will repay a line for the formula of the public and provide his the Duke and Duchess lived, chiefly in their favourite retreat at Bushy, and which we heartily commend to until the death of the Duke of York, in 1827, placed the whom it is said that his prayers and his alms went up as whom it is said that his prayers and his alms went up as the granted discovery of the position of both clergy and laity.

The public and upon this subject, which will repay a line for force of the public and upon this subject, which will repay a line force and upon this subject, which will repay a line force and upon this subject, which will repay a line force and upon this subject, which will repay a line force and upon this subject, which will repay a line force and upon this subject, which will repay a line force and upon this subject, which will repay a line force and upon this subject, which will repay a line force and upon this subject, which will repay a line force and upon this subject, which will repay a line force and upon the prayers.

The public and upon this subject, which will repay a line force and upon this subject, which will repay a line force and upon this subject, which will repay a line force and upon this subject, which will repay a line force and upon this subject, which will repay a line force and upon this subject, which will repay a line force and upon this subject, which will repay a line force and upon this subject, which will repay a line force and upon this subject, which will repay a line force and upon this subject, which will repay a line force and upon this subject, which will repay a line force and upon this subject, which will repay a line force and upon this subject, which will repay a line force and upon this subject, which will repay a line force and upon this subject, which will repay a line force and upon this posure, she took up a Prayer-book which lay upon the table, and having written her name it, presented it to the gentleman who brought the tidings' as the first gift of the Queen of England. It is worthy of mention, also, that although private intelligence of the King's death had been conveyed to Bushy Park, the official information was brought to the late King by the Duke of Wellington, and that the first person to whom Her Majesty was introduced by William IV. as "the Queen," was the illustrious here of Waterloo.

In November of the year of King William's accession, into the date of the police of Wellington in November of the year of King William's accession, into the date of the police of Wellington in November of the year of King William's accession, into the date of the police of Wellington in November of the year of King William's accession, into the late of the newly-founded See of Gibraltar. The first stone of this edifice, destined to give to the Reformed Catholic and Apostolic Church of England "a local habitation and a name" in the Mediterranean, was laid by Her Majesty on the 20th of March 1839; and the started edifice was ultimately completed, at a cost of £15,000, exceeding by one-third the amount of Her Majesty original grant.

Shortly after that interesting ceremony Her Majesty set out on her return to England, where she arrived towards the close of May, 1839; but her health which had received a severe shock never rallied permanently.

of Kent was appointed guardian and Regent. In the course of the following session provision was made, in visited the Lakes of Cumberland and Westmoreland, and Abbey. It was observed at the time that Her Majesty never appeared to greater advantage, or displayed in

of the grace and dignity which usually marked her dewithout being made sensible of the inconveniences which attach to high and public stations. Within a month of the accession of King William IV., the July revolution had broken out at Paris, and the throne of "the Citizen King" had been raised upon the foundation of the barritraceable in part to the recollections of her early childhood, with which the commotion of the public mind filled her, and which was so great that at one time she was seriously larmed for the safety of the King. Her fears, to which charged Her Majesty with having procured the dismissal of the Ministry, in the ever-memorable words, "The Queen has done it all?" with which words at the same time the walls of the metropolis were extensively placarded. So utterly unfounded, however, was the statement that the Qeeen was actually ignorant of any change of Ministry being in contemplation; and the first intimation she re-ceived of what had occurred was conveyed to her by the very journal that told her she "had done it all!" That a mind so sensitive as that of Queen Adelaide should feel deeply the injustice of the persecution of which she was the innocent object, was perfectly natural; and Her Ma-jesty gave expression to her feelings, in a most touching nner, on the occasion of the customary address of the Bishops on His Majesty's birthday, in 1832, when, at the on of her reply, she added with great emotion-"My Lords, I am particularly obliged to you for this de-claration of attachment, at a period when I am most cruelly and undeservedly insulted and calumniated on many oc-casions." By patient endurance, however, and by the undiminished kindness and amenity of her personal de-meanour towards men of all parties, Her Majesty succeeded in subduing the storm of unpopularity which assailed her in subduing the storm of unpopularity which assailed her for a time; so much so that she was enabled to represent the King, whose advancing age and declining health rendered personal exertions more and more irksome to him, on various public occasions with the best effect and to the great gratification of the people. One of the most me-morable of these occasions is Queen Adelaide's visit to the University of Oxford, in the month of October, 1835,

to me, a sinner: nad become the substitute of the suffering Saviour, the only or her august mother, the exemplary character and condition of his hope for final acceptance on the great rial" to the attention of Churchmen in general, and of the congregation in particular amongst whom Mr. Ripley so effectively laboured. Both clergy and laity may derive much profit from its pages. The profit from performing an act which, considering the circumstances in which she was then placed, marks most strongly the superiority of her mind, and its acute performing an act which, considering the circumstances in which she was then placed, marks most strongly the superiority of her mind, and its acute performing act which, some act which, considering the circumstances in which she was then placed, marks most strongly the superiority of her mind, and its acute performing an act which, considering the cir York, who was married, but without issue.

His Royal Highness had for some time been separated from Mrs Jordan, and in compliance with the wishes and advice of his Royal mother, he now solicited the hand of the Princess Adelaide of Saxe-Meiningen. The negociation was interrupted for a time, by the refusal of the House of Commons to vote the proposed addition of £10-000 to the income of his Royal Highness; it was, however, resumed after a time, the Duke of Clarence having been prevailed upon to recall his determination to abandon the idea of matrimony in consequence of what he conceived to be the insufficiency of his means. The preliminaries having been settled by Plenipotentiaries, and the Regent in Council having signified his assent, the young German having been settled by Plenipotentiaries, and the Regent in Council having signified his assent, the young German Princess, then in the 26th year of her age, came to England, accompanied by her mother, and attended by a numerous suite. She arrived on the 4th of July, 1818, at Grillon's Hotel, in London, where she was immediately welcomed by the Regent and the Duke of Clarence, though the hour was as late as 10 Colored at night. On

> King expired with his arm resting upon the Queen's shoulder, and her hands supporting his breast—a position which Her Majesty had maintained for upwards of an hour previous to the fatal event.
>
> To the touching and affectionate attention which the Queen paid to her Royal Consort during the whole course of his painful and tedious illness, a striking testimony was borne at the time by the late Archbishop of Canterbury, who described what he himself had witnessed, in the following terms: — Three different times was I summoned to his presence the day before his dissolution. He received the Sacrament first; on my second summons, I read the Church service to him; and the third time I appeared, the oppression under which he laboured prevented him from joining outwardly in the service, the appeared sensible of the consolations which I read to him ont of our religious service. For three weeks prior to his dissolution the Queen sat by his bed-side, performing for him every office which a sick man could require, and de-priving herself of all manner of rest and refection. She

underwent labours which I thought no ordinary woman could endure. No language can do justice to her meek-ness, and to the calmness of mind which she sought to keep up before the King while sorrow was preying on her heart. Such constancy of affection, I think, was one of the most interesting spectacles that could be presented to a mind desirous of being gratified with the sight of human After the exertions and anxiety she had undergone, it is not surprising that Her Majesty, whose constitution had ever been delicate, should have found her own health seriously injured; in consequence of which, she repaired in Church, and for the benefit of those only who are members of the Church, the advantages would be greatly increased. In another place, we have given a letter from the Rev. R. Hick to the Editor of the London Guardian on this subject, which will repay a long from the Rev. R. Hick to the Editor of the London Guardian on this subject, which will repay a

of the following year, a severe attack of bronchitis compelled her to resort to a more genial climate for the winter. Accordingly Her Majesty embarked on the 3rd of October at Portsmouth, on board the Hastings, for Malta,

In November of the year of King William's accession, just before the Administration of the Duke of Wellington quitted office, a Bill had been carried through Parliament and received the Royal assent, which provided that in the event of any child of King William and Queen Adelaide, event of any child of King William and Queen Adelaide, surviving the King, the Queen Dowager should be its guardian, and Regent during the minority; a similar provision being made for the contingency of King William dying without issue, before the Princess Victoria, the heiress presumptive of the kingdom, should have attained her majority, in which event the Duchess of Kept was appointed guardian and Regent. In the At the close of the summer of 1840 Her Majesty course of the following session provision was made, in compliance with a Royal message, for the settlement of at the close of her excursion went to view Sudbury Hall at the close of her excursion we received the Royal assent on the 2d of August that the coronation of Her Majesty and King William took place, more than a year after their accession, on the 8th of September, 1831. The pageant was in this instance, shorn of much of its ancient splendour; no banguet was given It was not till all these arrangements had been concluded with the exception of a few days in the month of Novemtember, 1831. The pageant was in this instance, snorn of much of its ancient splendour; no banquet was given in Westminster Hall, nor was any procession formed from the Hall to Westminster Abbey; the King and Queen proceeding in state direct from St. James's Palace to the proceeding in state direct from St. James's Palace to the winter of 1842, whence she returned to Mariborough House in the spring. In August, 1843, Her Majesty repaired to Willow Court page Wassester which the majesty repaired to Willow Court page Wassester which the majesty repaired to whence the spring of the sprin Witley Court, near Worcester, which she engaged for three years, and where she enjoyed very good health du-ring the whole time of her residence. In September, 1846, the Queen Dowager took Cashiobury, near Watford; portment, than on that solemn occasion.

Queen Adelaide did not long enjoy the dignity of roy
and in the month of June, 1847, Her Majesty set out on a

and in the month of Jane, 1847, Her Majesty set out on a short visit to Germany, whence she returned in August, In the autumn of 1847 it was judged expedient that Her Majesty should winter in Madeira, whither accordingly she proceeded in October, accompanied by their Serene Highnesses the Duchess Ida, Prince Edward, and the Princesses of Saya-Weimar. In the month of April King had been raised upon the foundation of the barricades. The revolutionary spirit had spread to this country, and so violent was the popular agitation that it was not deemed safe for the King and Queen to visit the Lord Mayor on the 9th of November, 1830. Although Queen Adelaide scrupulously abstained from all interference in politics, yet she could not divest herself of the terror, traceable in part to the recollections of her early childhood, with which the commotion of the public mind filled her change, incipient symptoms of dropsy having manifester themselves. The sea air being thought desirable by he medical advisers, she went, at the end of May, to Worthalarmed for the safety of the King. Her fears, to which both as a wife and as a Queen she gave expression, drew upon her the persecutions of the Whig Radicals by whom she was shamefully assailed as a partisan, and accused of personal hostility to them. To such an excess were these attacks carried, that on the dissolution of the first Melbourne Cabinet, in 1834, the Times newspaper openly ously, any improvement in her state of health.

On the first of September last, Her Majesty and the

Royal Household removed from Bushy Park to Bentley Priory. In the meantime her relatives in Germany had been apprised of the apprehensions which were entertained for her safety. Their Serene Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Meiningen, the Princess Mary, and the Prince Hereditary, were induced by this intelligence to visit Her Majesty, with whom they remained from the 4th to the 20th September, and on the 29th of the same month their Serene Highnesses the Duchess Ida of Saxe-Weimar, and the Princesses Anne and Amelia arrived, whose presence proved a source of great consolation to their illustrious relative. Up to the 6th of October Her Majesty was, notwithstanding her increasing weakness, enabled to take frequent carriage airings; but after that day she took to her chamber, and ever since her health rapidly declined. On the 12th of October the Queen and Prince Albert visited the Queen Dowager, on their return from Octobers, and in the same week their Person return from Osborne and, in the same week, their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Kent, the Duke and Du of Cambridge, the Duchess of Gloucester, and the Here-ditary Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, paid visits to Her Majesty. Another and, as it proved, a last visit was paid to Queen Adelaide by the Queen and Prince Albert on the 22nd ult., before leaving for Osborne, and during the past week she was twice visited by the Duchess of Kent. Since Monday week the ins issued by Her Majesty's physicians indicated that little if any hopes remained of prolonging her life, and on Friday her condition excited the greatest alarm. the University of Oxford, in the month of October, when Her Majesty, who was accompanied by her sister, the Duchess Ida of Saxe-Weimer, was received in the great theatre of the University, by the Duke of Wellington, Character of the University, by the Duke of Wellington, Character of the University, by the Duke of Wellington, Character of the University, by the Duke of Wellington, Character of the University, by the Duke of Wellington, Character of the University of Oxford, in the month of Oxford, and on Friday her condition excited the great that the foreign of that day a distressing change took place, and her immediate relatives were hastily summoned place, and her immediate relatives were hastily summoned to the oxford of Oxford as Chancellor.

The year 1837 was destined to try the fortitude and Christian resignation of Her Majesty by two successive bereavements, the severest that could have befallen her. Early in the spring she was summoned to the death-bed of her mother, the Duchess Dowager of Saxe-Meiningen to whom she had ever been bound by the closest ties of

the 18th of October, at her late Majesty's desire, and ad

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ministered the Holy Sacrament to the Royal sufferer.

It is needless for us to enter upon any panegyric of Queen Adelaide's character. Though dead she lives, and will long continue to live, in the affections and in the grateful rememberance of the people of her adopted country, and of the countless objects of her ever ready bounty It is stated on undoubted authority, that for many year kind. Her name appears among the donors to the funds of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, the Colonial Bishopric Fund, the Sons of the welcomed by the Regent and the Duke of Clarence, though the hour was as late as 10 o'clock at night. On the 9th the Princess was presented to Queen Charlotte, and on the 18th her marriage was solemnized, together with that of the Duke and Duchess of Kent, who had previously been married at Meiningen according to the rites of the English Church. The double ceremony took place at Kew, in the presence of the Royal Family, the Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Liverpool, Lord Sidmouth, Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. The Mein Solemnized by the Bishop of London, Dr. Howies, A few days after the marriage in her late of the Charch and the Duke and Duchess of Clarence proceeded to Hanover, where they passed the winter of 1818, and the Sons of the Solicity from the firm the Castle dispersed, in obe-ties of the King's illness having the Stantal and Newfoundland, the Churches in Anstralia and Cape town, the Cathedrals at Adelaide and Newfoundland, the King's death, Her Majesty never changed her dress, the King's illness having made alarming progress; and from that day to the day of rather never undressed, or reclined upon her couch for or tather never undressed, or reclined upon her couch for or tather never undressed, or reclined upon her couch for or tather never undressed, or reclined upon her couch for or tather never undressed, or reclined upon her couch for the King, the Queen the King, the Queen the King, the Churche sand Cape town, the Cathedrals at Adelaide and Newfoundland, the London Diocesan Board of Education, the King's death, Her Majesty never changed her dress, the King's illness having made alarming progress; and from that day to the day of rather never undressed, or reclined upon her couch for the King, the Curche dury, the King's death, Her Majesty never changed her dress, and the Succession, the Church sand the Curchenged her dress, the King's illness having the Church says of the Emigrants Episcopal Fund, the Church Building Clergy, the Churches in Australia and Cape town, the Carberdals at Adelaide and Newf bury, having read the Service for the Visitance of the Indicate of the Indicate of the Society of the Indicate of the Society of the Indicate of the Society of the Indicate of the Visitance of the Indicate of the Visitance of the Indicate of Indicat others too numerous to be mentioned; indeed it would be dflicult to discover any useful institution, which had not the benefit of her liberal aid. It was also Her Majesty's constant practice to subscribe largely to the local |char ties of every place in which she happened to be resid though but for a limited time; as well as those of the par ish of St. Martin, in which her town mansion stands.

The late Queen Dowager was not only a munificen but a discriminating patroness of the fine arts, possessed of an admirable taste in estimating the productions of the pencil and the chisel, which she evinced in her selection of artists and in the of artists, and in the commissions which she so liberall gave.
Her late Majesty was visitor of the ancient Collegia

Hospital of St Katherine's a govenor of the Charterhouse and patron of the Royal Society of Musicians.

Communication.

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

To the Editor of The Church. REV. SIR,-The columns of the " Independent," th

morning, contain a long article, in which my name is made to hold a conspicuous part; but since the learned Editor has thought proper to occupy his leisure hours in a mere tissue of personalities, I do not intend to waste my time in any such unprofitable a manner. Of two things am glad: 1st, that he has thought it necessary to apologis to his readers for having occupied so much of his space i "a merely personal matter;" and 2ndly, that my remarks on the duty of a Christian Priest or Minister, to teach log alty as well as to practice it, are barely noticed, and attempt whatever made to confute them. The Postmast of Grimsby will defend himself from the reiterated slander Agreeable to Her Majesty's order thus communicated, I have to request you to omit the words "Adelaide the Queen Dowager" the words "Adelaide the Queen Dowager" the words "Adelaide the Queen Dowager" the words and adelaided the Queen Dowager, the same have been hitherto used.

I have the honor to be, same have been hitherto used.

I have the honor to be, words and been shown that the subject was the words and the subject when the subject was the subject when the subject when the subject was the contemplated by the Reverend Orders and the subject was that contemplated by the Reverend Orders and the subject was that contemplated by the Reverend Orders and the subject was the subject when the subject were the subject when the subject was the contemplated by the Reverend Orders and the subject was the subject when the subject was the subject was that contemplated by the Reverend Orders and have been hitherto used.

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I have the honor to be, words and Foreson the Subject was that contemplated by the Reverend Orders and Have been hitherto used.

I have the honor to be, words and Foreson the Subject was that contemplated by the Reverend Orders and Have been hitherto used.

Your Friend and Brother,

JOHN TORONTO. of the Editor of the Independent, and can easily subs as he has done to day. With reference to the con which the Independent has drawn between my mented predecessor and myself, I shall simply remains that I have no "allowance" from any "Society in En that I have no "allowance" from any "Society in Lisa land," and that all that I have depends on the voluntary contributions of the people, which was not the case with my deceased friend. I may make one statement with regard to him, which will not be gainsaid by any who knew him; and it is this:—that the Independent would never have been permitted to darken his doors. He was the land of the case with the state of the case with the second of the case with the second of the case with the second of the case with the case wit the case with the case with the case with the case with the cas

too loyal and consistent a man, to harbour for one mome any such revolution-seeking paper.

The Editor of the Independent may flatter himself that he is making a great man of himself, and bringing himself into notice, and may gladden his heart with the Yankee gold which supports his treasonable production; but he will find out yet that he is only sowing in the sand, an creating dissension in this once happy colony, which shall return to him to his own misery. Such a work as his can never be blest. The blessing of God can never attenthe man who professing to he a British subject, and enjoy the man who, professing to be a British subject, and enjoy ing all the LIBERTY—true, Anylo-Saxon liberty, without any admixture of slavery—which this high privilege confers, is seeking, for the sake of riches, to undermine the strength of Britain's Empire, and transfer his native law to a slave-trafficking Republic! Like every other act which is worked out on false principles or without any principles. is worked out on false principles, or without any ciple, it will come to an ignominious end. Our p will find out that in "quietness and confidence" is t "strength." They will yet banish from the dome hearth the foul promoter of treason; they will remember all the happiness they have enjoyed under British rule they will think on the freedom they possess, to do all that is lawful and honest; they will be thankful to Almight God for all the benefits they have received at His hands and they will not mar His gracious dealings to them base prostitution of themselves and their families to this specious cry of "Annexation." No! They will join hand hand to repel an insidious and covert foe, as they have heretofore joined to repel the open enemy of their liber ties; and, contented and happy, they will yet nail their colours to the mast, and with one loud and united voice

"GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!" I am, Reverend Sir, your obedient Servant, FRANCIS JAMES LUNDY. Toronto, Jan. 9, 1850.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

ENGLAND. Consecration of the Bishops of Norwich, Llandaff, and Madras.—The consecration took place on Advent Sunday, in the private Chapel within the precincts of Lambeth Palace. The Archbishop of Canterbury was assisted on the occasion by the Bishops of London, Lincoln, Carlisle, Hereford, and Manchester. The prayers were read by the Rev. John Thomas, M. A., the Archbishop's Chaplain; the sermon was preached by the Rev. bisnop's Chaplain; the sermon was preached by the Rev. R. Moore Boultbee, B. D., from Mark x., 43, 44. newly-elected Bishops were presented to his Grace by the Bishops of Lincoln and Carlisle. The name of the Queet Dowager was omitted in the Litany, intelligence of Her Majesty's death having been communicated to the Archbishop just previous to his Grace entering the Chapel.

THE LATE BISHOP OF NORWICH.—A black marble slab, with the following inscription, has been placed over the grave of the late Bishop of Norwich:

"In the faith of Christ here resteth from his labours," Edward Stanley thirty-three years Rector of Alderley. Buried amidst the mourning of the diocese which he animated, the city which he had served, the poor whom

had visited, the schools which he had fostered, the fan which he had loved, and of all Christian people, with wh howsoever divided, he had joined in whatsoever thing were true and honest and just and pure and lovely, at of good report. Born Jan. 1, 1779, installed August 13, 1837, died September 6, 1849, aged 70; interred September 9, 1849. ber 21, 1849.

Bevocation of a Curate's License.—A long cor-respondence has taken place between the Rev. Mr. Day-man, Curate of Wasperton, and the Bishop of Worcester, man, Curate of Wasperton, and the Bishop of Worcester, consequent on a letter addressed by the Bishop to Mr. Dayman's Rector, the Rev. T. L. Lane, notifying his intention of revoking his license, on the ground that a sermon preached by Mr. Dayman, and entitled The Houses of God, as they were, as they are, and as they ought to be, was, in its whole spirit, such as to lead those unacquainted with its authorship to the conclusion that it was the work out, I do not consider myself es infallible, and knowing por lat others interpret our Articles and Liturgy differently.

owne, the Vice-Chancellor Knight Bruce, Mr. Pemberon Leigh, Mr. Baron Parke, and Dr. Lushington. The
ourt was crowded immediately the doors were open. Mr.
leorge Turner. Q. C., and Dr. Bayford appeared as counafter the changes which have been made by the legislation of the last Session of our Provincial Parliament, embrace of the last Session of our provinci ad then had not concluded his argument.

The Reverend C. Crewe, Vicar of Longdon, has given

A vast reduction in the number of students in Trinity college Dublin, has taken place this term, caused by the overty of the country, and the opening of the Provincial colleges at Belfast, Cork, and Galway.—Limerick Chron-

sermons preached almost universally throughout the untry on Sunday last, in the black draperied churches a memorial of the deceased. Nov. 1841. Eight years, " Whitehall, Dec. 10, 1849.

"The Queen has been pleased to command that the folowing directions, given by her late Majesty Queen Adeaide for her funeral, should be made public,

"Her Majesty has desired that these directions, which
are worthy of the exalted piety and unfeigned humility
of the late Queen, should be, as far as possible carried

oth effect, and for this purpose has been pleased to sanc-on a departure from the ceremonial usually observed in the funerals of the Kings and Queens of the realm. (Copy.) "I die in all humility, knowing well that we are all alike

ore the Throne of God, and I request therefore that my real remains be conveyed to the grave without any mp or state. They are to be moved to St. George's pel Windsor, where I request to have as quiet and ate a funeral as possible. I particularly desire not to be laid out in state, and the

ral to take place by daylight, no procession, the coffin be carried by sailors to the chapel.

All those of my friends and relations, to a limited aber, who may wish to attend, may do so. My nephew are Edward of Saxe Weimar, Lords Howe and Denbigh,

on. Wm. Ashley, Mr. Wood, Sir Andrew Barnard, Sir D. Davies, with my with my dressers, and those of my e in peace, and wish to be carried to the tomb in e, and free from the vanities and the pomp of this

I request not to be dissected, nor embalmed; and de-

mail) brings an account of the total loss of the emit ship Caleb Grimshaw, Capt. Hoxie, by fire, 16 miles of the Island of Flores, one of the Azores. The grants, 390 in number, with the crew, were providenly saved from destruction. The cry of "fire" was sed at about eight o'clock on the night of the 12 ult. he decks were immediately flooded. The boats were owed astern of the burning vessel for five days and nights this about 60 emigrants were on a raft, when a ship was n bearing towards them, which proved to be the barque ruh, Capt. Cook, bound from London to New Brunsk, which proceeded to their assistance, but owing to oughness of the weather several days were occup ing the passengers on board. On the 20th the last those on board the burning ship was rescued. Before aring her they lifted the hatches, and immediately she arst into a terrible blaze. The escape of all the resons, 399 in number, was most miraculous. Considuant the state of t ing that the ship was on fire for eight days and eight gats, nothing but the continual flooding the ship preled her from being burnt to the water's edge and every on board perishing before relief could be had.

A GOVERNMENT CONTRIBUTION TO SCIENCE. - A letter been addressed to the Council by the Lord J. Russell, to place at the disposal of the Royal Society, for tific purposes, this year, £1,000., and probably the he amount in successive years. It is quite unnecessary us to say that the offer has been accepted. Governsubsidies to Science, and her sisters are not suffiartly numerous to make an announcement like this un-eresting to our readers. The money given is not the good the measure marks progress, while it aids it.

RECOVERY OF MR. KENNEDY'S BODY .- The body of eill-fated Mr. Kennedy, who perished in exploring the other part of South Australia, has been discover-The boats crew who went ashore succeeded in findthe papers, and burying the body, having previously day volley over the heads of the Indians, who lay in

Colonial.

His Excellency has been pleased to accept the Resignaof Major John R. Forsyth, of the 1st Battalion Fron-

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased miss the following Officers from the Militia Service Province, viz:—REGIMENT OF MONTREAL—Second alion.—Major William Molson, Captain George s, Ensign Kadwell-Montreal fire Battalion.
B. Lyman, Captain John Orr, Captain Norman S. First Lieutenant James Morrison, Second Lieute-William Muir, Second Lieutenant N. B. Corse.—
NREAL RIFLES.—Captain Henry Layman, First Lieuant Alfred C. Lavicount, First Lieutenant Richard A.
MOOR, Second Lieutenant Ferdinand F. Smith.

1. Smith.

Intreal Cavalry, is accepted. Excellency the Governor General has been also rased to make the following appointments in the Militia ree of this Province, viz: Second Battalion York. To be Major—Captain George Dupont Wells, Seventh talion Wentworth.—To be Major—Captain Chas. Bain be Ensigns—Wm. Young, Evans S. Martin, Michael recourt and Alfred Brown, Gentlemen. To be Quarter ster—Charles Hannah, Gentleman.—Canada Gazette

His Excellency the Governor General has n pleased to offer a prize of a gold medal, through the couto Mechanics Institute, for the best specimen of cal ability. The prize to be open to the mechanics hole Province Any article of mechanic art to the whole Province Any article of mechanic art to within the scope of the competition; and ingenuity in design as well as skill in the execution to be considered in the decision. But the particulars will no doubt be considered to the consideration of the consid correctly published by the Institute hereafter .-

The first Court held in this District under the new Judi-

that others interpret our Articles and Liturgy differently. It is, at all times, a matter of delicate adjustment so to I should not hesitate to countersign your testimonials, if you can get three beneficed Clergymen to sign them; but should you decline this course, I shall most certainly, immediately after Christmas, revoke your licence."

New Church at Deal.—A new Church is about to be erected at Deal, to which the following contributions have been made:—The late Queen Dowager, £50; the Archbishop of Canterbury, £200; Earl und Countess Clanwilliam, £100.

The Golden Lectureship.—On the 2nd December, he Rev. H. Melvill, Principal of Haileybury College, Clanwilliam, £100.

THE GOLDEN LECTURESHIP—On the 2nd December, the Rev. H. Melvill, Principal of Haileybury College, Chaplain to the Tower, and Rector of St. Peter's ad Vincula, was elected by a considerable majority.

The important appeal in the case of "Gorham v. the Bishop of Exeter," came on before the Judicial Committee of Privy Council 11th Dec. the following members sitting: of Privy Council 11th Dec. the following members sitting: of Archbishop of Canterbury, the Archbishop of York, the Bishop of Canterbury, the Archbishop of York, the Bishop of London Loris Langdale, Campbell, Lansdowne, the Vice-Chancellor Knight Bruce, Mr. Pember-

for the appellant; and Dr. Addams, with Mr. Badeley, to permit even a brief analysis or comment. I shall continue the Bishop of Exeter. Mr. Turner opened the case Mr. Gorham, and addressed the Court from the time and the administration of justice. It has been found "expending till its rising, at twenty minutes to four, pedient to alter the constitution" of the Court of Chantham cery, and instead of allowing the judicial powers of that Court to be exercised by a single Judge, to confer them on a Chancellor and two Vice-Chancellors. The Act to which I have already alluded, as authorizing a third assize the Reverend C. Crewe, Vicar of Longdon, has given the long of Chaceley, of a Chancellor and two Vice-Chancellors. The Act to Loud of the living of Chaceley, of which I have already alluded, as authorizing a third assize for the parton for life only and £500 more for the urchase of a site for the erection of a parsonage house.

The Act to describe the Act to the Chacles of the C vantage by affording the means of constituting an efficient Court of Appeal within Upper Canada," established a second Court of Common Law, with a jurisdiction co-extensive with that of the Court of Queen's Bench, and consisting of a Chief Justice and two Puisne Judges; by which number of judges the Court of Queen's Bench is for the future to be presided over. Many proceedings in causes instituted in either of these tribunals may be carried on in the County offices, or before the Judges of the County Courts. The forms of process, and the practice The Record states on the authority of a correspondent that Bishop Gobat was lying at Cairo in a hopeless condition.

From our English Files.

Last night's Gazette contains the following most interesting document from the pen of the late Queen Dowager. It speaks more volumes in her behalf than the hundreds of sermons preached almost universally throughout the country on Sunday last, in the black draperied churches decrees of the Courts of Chancery "—the decision of this Court of Error and Appeal being final "in all cases where the matter in controversy shall not exceed the sum or value of £1000; but in cases exceeding that amount, as well as in all cases where the matter in question shall relate to the taking of any annual or other rent customary or other duty or fee, or any other such like demand of a general and public nature, affecting future rights, of what value or nt soever the same may be," an appeal lies to Her

Majesty in her Privy Council.

By another statute, passed during the same session, it is enacted, that no person is to be excluded from giving testimony as a witness by reason of incapacity from crime or interest. In other words, every person is a competent witness, although he may have an interest in the matter in question, or even although he may have been previously convicted of any crime or offence—excepting persons in-dividually named on the record—the lessor of the plaintiff, or the tenant of the premises sought to be recovered in ejectment, the landlord or other person in whose right a fendant in replevin may make cognizance, or any person whose immediate or individual behalf any action is ought or defended, either wholly or in part, or the hus-

band or wife of such persons respectively.

We may now, therefore, divide those persons who, by our law, are incompetent to to testify, into five classes: 1st. Parties who are individually named in the record, d are also in some way directly interested in the event of

2nd. The lessor of the plaintiff in ejectment, the tenant 2nd. The lessor of the plannin in ejectment, the tenant of premises sought to be recovered in ejectment, the landlord or other person in whose right any defendant in replevin makes cognizance, and any person in whose immediate or individual behalf any action is brought or defended, either wholly or in part.

3d. The husband or wife of the party in any cause, civil disposed of in Etobicoke, by Mr. Crew, Auctioneer, a

5th- Persons insensible to the obligation of an oath. The criminal law of the Province has also been revised and altered in some important respects. Counterfeiting current gold or silver coin subjects the guilty party to a conviction, if for the first offence, for misdemeanour, if for the first offence, for misdemeanour, conviction, if for the first offence, for misdemeanour, punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary for not more than four years; a subsequent offence is declared to be a felony, and punishable accordingly. Maliciously to set felony, and pullshape accountingly. The fire to any school-house, lecture-room, seminary of learning, college or building used for the purpose of education, or to any village town, or city hall, or to any railroad station-house, steam or fire engine-house, or toll booth, or to any building used or employed as a mechanics' institute, or as a building used by any body. ablic library, or to any hall or building used by any body of society of persons, by whatever name or designation they may be known, and whether they be associated together for educational, philanthropic, or benevolent purposes or for any other lawful purpose, or to any museum or reposi-tory of curiosities, is also declared to be felony, and punishable either by imprisonment in the provincial peniteritary, or in any other prison. It has also been enacted, that in prosecutions for larceny, a count for feloniously receiving may be added to the usual count for stealing, so as to prevent the necessity, in particular cases, of separate pro-secutions. Power has also been given to the Courts to amend variances between any matters in writing or in print produced in evidence, and the recital and setting forth of the same in any indictment or information whereon a trial is pending. This power of amendment, which existed already in some cases, will tend to prevent a failure of justice in criminal trials generally, arising from accidental errors or omissions in transcribing or setting out instruments necessarily stated to uphold the charge.

The calendar contains no less than three cases for murder two for housebreaking, two for horse stealing, one for for-gery, one for perjury—with several for larceny and for some minor offences—a large number, considering that the jail was only delivered in the early part of November,—since which, both the Mayor's Court and the Court of Quarter which, both the Mayor's Court and the Court of Quarter Sessions have been held, and evincing the necessity of the additional sittings of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol delivery in this county. I can only attribute this extent of crime to the influence either separate or combined, of two causes — indulgence in dissipated habits-EXCELLENCY THE GOVORNOR GENERAL has been ased to dismiss the undermentioned Officers from the litia Service of this Province, viz.: Captain Abraham rewell, of the 4th Battalion, York Militia; and Lieut.

Orge Perry, of the 6th Battalion, Northumberland the evil consequence of its neglect being duly appreciated the evil consequence of its neglect being duly appreciated. especially in intoxication-and the want of early moral and not feel I can add any force to what has been so often and so strenuously said; as to the latter, I can but express my most earnest hope, that the necessity being admitted, and the evil consequence of its neglect being duly appreciated—every individual, both in his private and public capacity, will feel it a duty second to hone, to strive to the uttermost to remove any deficiency that may exist among us in that respect, and to promote and advance those institutions which will diffuse the inestimable blessings of moral and religious education throughout the province. I repeat the phrase "moral and religious education" advisedly, for I entertain the opinion contained in the following quotation:

—"Knowledge," says Lord Bacon, "is power." He has not said that it is either wisdom or virtue. "It augments the influence of opinion upon mankind; but whether it

the influence of opinion upon mankind; but whether it augments it to good or evil purpose depends upon the character of the information which is communicated, and the precautions against corruption which are simultaneously taken. As much as it enlarges the foundations of prosperity in a virtuous, does it extend the sources of corruption The Resignation of Captain John B. Turner, of the in a degenerate age. Unless the moral and religion of the captain John B. Turner, of the in a degenerate age. provement of the people extends in proportion to their intellectual cultivation, the increase of knowledge is but

Judge of a tribunal such as this, not only is warranted, but is bound, in his charge to those representing the body of the country, to notice subjects beyond the contents of the Sheriff's calendar, or the usual routine business of Grand Lurons. Jurors. It would be affectation on my part to pretend ignorance that questions have been agitated, and opinions openly avowed, which involve a change in our form of Government and a discolution. Government, and a dissolution of our connection with the British Empire: From whatever quarter that agitation may proceed—by whatever specious reasoning it may be sought to sustain those opinions—I feel it to be my clear duty sitting in this Court to denounce and condemn them. There may unhappily be men amongst us—I trust there are few such—who have not learned wisdom from the sad experience of their past acts, on whose stubborn ingratitude the generous elemency of their Sovereign has produced no beneficial impression, whose fears alone restrain them from renewing attempts which were before so utterly abortive. There may, also, be men amongst us, who look on political institutions as having no greater value, and as designed for institutions as having no greater value, and as designed for the following is from the Charge of the Jidge:—
The great increase of business—criminal as well as civil high has pressed on the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, General Gaol delivery, and of Assize and Nisi Prius, the Home District, of late years, has induced the Legiston to enact that these Courts shall be holden three times are, in the County of York; and we are accordingly associated in pursuance of the Statute 12th Vic. ch. 63, which armong rumerous important changes in the law, protein the statute of the stat

ayman, dated the 27th of November, the Bishop of orcester says:—'I am so perfectly satisfied that the otrines held and the opinions professed in your published to try, will be relieved from the protracted attendance to try, will be relieved from the protracted attendance to try, will be relieved from the protracted attendance to try, will be relieved from the protracted attendance to try, will be relieved from the protracted attendance to try, will be relieved from the protracted attendance to try, will be relieved from the protracted attendance to try, will be relieved from the protracted attendance to try, will be relieved from the protracted attendance to try, will be relieved from the protracted attendance to try, will be relieved from the protracted attendance to try, will be relieved from the protracted attendance to try, will be relieved from the protracted attendance to try, will be relieved from the approximate to try, will be relieved from the amount of a period of revolution in England, "the unbought loyalty of men—the cheap defence of nations was at an end. Generous attachment to the Crown being no longer to be relied on—the foundation of Government required to be laid on the selfish interests of its supporters." For, as he trightly concludes, a shameless corruption must follow such

itself be wrong; and to talk of attaining such an object. by some undefined course which shall dexterously evade the perils of acts of treason or sedition, is a sophistry which ought not to deceive either those who use it or those to whom it is addressed. Such is ever the language of those who from fear of consequences, "would not play false, and yet would wrongly win." It would be wise to mber, that discussion cannot always be temperate, and that the excitement attending it may plunge the country, not only against the true interests, but even against the wish of its inhabitants, into all the evils of civil com-motion; and it must be criminal to hazard the unspeakable calamities of such a struggle, unless under the pressure of a necessity so stern and irresistible as to indicate the directing hand of Providence. "No nation," says the eloquent writer I have already quoted, "even for the mos just of causes can overturn an existing government, without suffering deeply at first." Our constitution gives us both freedom of discussion and of action, as means to imboth freedom of discussion and of action, to the street of secure and permanent basis. But the discussion against which these observations are directed, has for its objects the abjuration of our allegiance to that Sovereign whose very name has hitherto found a ready echo in our hearts, the destruction of that mixed form of Government, the pride and boast, the shield and bonour of those who enjoy it and which was deemed by an ancient orator and states-man as the most perfect in idea (if ever it could be reduced to practice,) and the utter forfeiture of all right to share in the glories of the flag which has braved "a thousand years the battle and the breeze." These among other things are our birthright,—shall they be sold or traded

away?

Instead of indulging in any such frantic passion for change, let us humbly pray "that peace and happiness, truth and justice religion and piety, may be established among us for all generations."

And while we implore this from the Giver of all good, let us all, according to our opportunities, labour to secure and maintain these bles-

ings for ourselves and our children after us. GREAT EXHIBITION OF INDUSTRY OF ALL NATIONS, 1851.—The First List of the Names of Promoters and Subscribers is now being made up, to be reported forthwith to H. R. H. Prince Albert, President of the Society of Arts. rsons desirous that their Names should be registered n such List are requested to intimate immediately to the chairman of the Local Committees.

A report on the plans towards forming the Exposition of Industry 1851 has just been presented by Mr. Henry Cole and Mr.P. Fuller—the gentlemen authorised by Prince Al-bert, as presideni of the Society of Arts, to travel through the country to collect opinions with regard to "the great ex-hibition of industry of all nations, to be held in London in 1851." They state that they have visited the principal munufacturing and some of the agricultural districts in England, Scotland, and Ireland; and that every where they found an unanimous approval of the proposed ex-hibition, with a general desire that it should be not only national but universal. The preponderent feeling, also, was in favour of supporting the exhibition by voluntary subscriptions, rather than by a grant from Parliament. In some few cases there was an unwillingness to exhibit, arising from fear of piracy. The great amount of opinion recognised the advantage of large money-prizes; though there was much variety of proposal upon this point. The reporters conclude with an assurance, in the name of the East India Company, that the Company's cordial aid will be given to the project, by obtaining objects for exhibition from India.

We trust that Canada will not neglect this opportunity

"November, 1841."—London Guardian.

AN EMIGRANT SHIP ON FIRE.—MIRACULOUS ESCAPE
FOUR HUNDRED PERSONS.—The Tay (with the West dia mail) brings an account of the total loss of the emiwild horse. It will answer to the call of those with whom tiful than his skin. This interesting animal belonged to the late D. Jardine. Esq. Etobicoko, and is now the property of R. L. Dennison, Esq.

Niagara District. We have received the first number of a new journal published at St. Catharines. It is got up in a neat and business like manner, and appears to be edited with considerable ability. In politics it speaks a language at once distinct and orthodox. The Editor remarks in his introductory address :- "We most unequivocally pronounce in favour of British Connexion"-and dec that the paper "will be conducted on principles, that are popularly and properly known as Conservative." Most heartily do we wish our contemporary every success.

THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF TH	-	-	-	-	-2			
TORONTO MARKETS.								
TORONTO, Demceber 9, 1850.								
blind at housepag our loronto, b			1000	5	a.			
Fall Wheat, per 60 lbs	3	6	a	3	10			
	2	9	a	3	5			
Oats, per 34lbs	1	1	a	1	3			
Barley, per 48lbs	1	6	a	2	0			
Peis	1	8	a	1	9			
Rye	2	0	a	0	0			
Flour, superfine (in Barrels)	21	9	a	0	0			
Do. fine (in Bags)	19	0	a	20	0			
Do. fine (III Dags)	16	0	a	18	0			
Market Flour, (in Barrels)	15	0	a	17	6			
Do. (in Bags)	18	9	a		.0			
Oatmeal, per barrel	0	21	a	0	34			
Beef, per lb	12	6	a	17	6			
Do. per 100 lbs	0	21	a	0	3			
Pork per lb	0	0	a	22	6			
Do. per 100 lbs	0	21	a	0	31			
Mutton per lb	35	03	a	45	0			
Hams, do		6	a	9	0			
Potatoes, per bushel	9 6	71	a	0	8			
Butter, tresh, per lb	-0	5	a	0	6			
Do. salt, do	2	0	a	9	6			
Ducks, per pair	1	3	a	1	6			
Fowls, Do	35	0	a	37	6			
Straw, per ton	0.0	0	a	40	0			
Hay, do	U	6	1000	20	6			
Lamb, per quarter	24	0	a	45	0			
Bacon now 100 lbs	37	0	a	6	3			
Annie ner harrel	4	6	-	15	0			
Fire Wood,	12	44	a	0	51			
Fire Wood Bread, per loaf	0	45		U	05			
					_			

NOTICE.

The Annual Public Meeting of the Midland and Victoria District Branch of the CHURCH SOCIETY will be holden at Kingston, on Wednesday, January 30th, at Seven Reports are requested from the Parochial Associations in the District.

T. H. M. BARTLETT, Secretary. Kingston, Jan. 4, 1850.

Gore and Wellington District Branch of the Church Society. Parochial Meetings will be held in behalf of the above, in the several Parishes and Missions of the united Districts

Galt, Monday January 28th, 1850, at 7 P.M. Paris, Tuesday " 29th, " at 11 A.M. Brantford, " at 7 P.M. Ancaster, Wednesday 30th, " at 11 A.M. Ancaster, Wednesday 30th, "at 17 A.M.
Dundas, "at 7 P.M.
Stony Creek, Thursday 31st, "at 11 A.M.
Wellington Square, "at 7 P.M.
Oakville, Friday, Feb'y. 1st, "at 11 A.M.
Elora, Tuesday "12th, "at 11 A.M. Oakville, Friday, Feb y. 1st, Elora, Tuesday "12th, "at Guelph, " " Tuesday Annual Meeting at Hamilton, Tuesday

February 26th, 1850 at 7P.M. The Clergy and Churchwardens are requested to make all necessary arrangements—and it is respectfully suggested, that Churches should not be used on these occasions, unless where it is impossible to procure any other place of meeting,

J. GAMBLE GEDDES, Seccretary.

NOTICE. Newcastle District Branch of the Church Society. The Annual Parochial Meetings of this District Branch

The state of t

Seymour, Tuesday, February 19th, 1850 11 A.M. Percy, " " " " 3 P.M. Colborne, Wednesday, " 20th " 11 A.M. Grafton, Wednesday, " " " 6½ P.M. Cobourg (Annual District Meeting), Thurs-J. Wilson, Secretary pro tem.

Midland Clerical Association The members of this Association are hereby respect fully notified, that the next meeting will be held (D. V.) at the residence of the Rev. Job Deacon, Rector of Adolphustown, on Wednesday 23rd and Thursday 24th of

January, next. SALTERN GIVINS, Secretary. Mohawk Parsonage, Dec., 20th, 1849.

Just Published at this Office. MEMORIAL of the REV. W. H. RIPLEY Sale at the Depository of the Church Society, No. 5, King Street West, and at the principal Booksellors. Toronto, January 9th, 1850.

The Colonist and Patriot to copy one week. Just Published at this Office, THE CHURCHMAN'S POCKET ALMANAC for 1850, price four pence. Bound in Covers with tucks, and eaved for Memoranda, price 1s. 3d. For sale at the principal Booksellors.

THE BAZAAR

Toronto. December 1818.

N aid of the Funds for the Repair of St. John's CHURCH, will be held on THURSDAY, the 31st inst., in the Large Room of the Commercial Hotel.

Arge Room of the Commercial Hotel.

Sales to commence at Eleven o'clock and continue till Five, be reumed at Seven and close at Nine.

Admission 74d., children half-price.

Contributions and Donations will be gratefully acknowledged by—
MRS. G. B. HALL,
MRS. FERGUSON,

"Benson,
"John Hall, and
"Perry,
"Taylor.

A Concert,

Peterborough, January 1st, 1850.

TUITION.

THE REV. J. G. D. MACKENZIE, B.A. Incumbent of Sr. Parl's Crurch in this City, will re-open his PRIVATE SCHOOL on Saturday, the 5th January next.

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

The ordinary branches of an English Education and the Mathematics 2 10 0 the Mathematics 3 0 0 the French Language, (extra) 1 0 0 the Boarding (washing included) 8 15 0 the department of the French Language, Ms. McKenzie has secured the efficient services of Moss. Drslander, but the Weck. Vacations.—Ten days at Christmas, a week at Easter, a week at Chitsuntide, five weeks at Midsummer, with a few occasional Holizays.

lays.
It is expected that the Dues will be paid in advance, or during the His Lordship the Bushop of Toronto has kindly consented to be Visitor of the School.

The Suburb of Yorkville is situated at the distance of about one file and a half from the ity Hul, and is considered to be a very leading and pleasant locality

Toronto, December 26th, 1849.

THE undersigned, having resolved on establishing a Branch of their Book and Stationary Business in Toronto, will carry on the same at the Store in King Street, adjoining Messra.

BECKETT & Co., under the firm of ANDRW. H. ARMOUR & Co.

ANDREW. H. ARMOUR,

HEW RAMSAY.

King's College, Toronto.

University, Upper Canada College, and District Scholarships; Established by the College Council, October 1846.

T an EXAMINATION, held on October 17th, 18th, 19th and 20th, 1849, the following Candidates were Diocese of Toronto, and at H. Rowsells, King Street 18th, 19th and 20th, 1849, the following Candidates were ed Scholars: Scholarships. HUGGARD, (J. T.) University Classical,

2. MEUDELL, (Wm.) University Mathe-3. CROMBIE, (E.M.A.) Home District, SUBJECTS OF EXAMINATION FOR 1850.

SUBJECTS OF EXAMINATION FOR 1850,

Homer, Iliad, Bb. I. and VI.
— Odyssey, B. IX.,
Xenophon, Anabasis, B I.
Lucian, Vita, Charon and Timon.
Virgil, Æneid, Bb. II. and VI.
Sallust, Bell. Catilia.
Horace, Odes, B. I.
Ovid, Fasti, B. I.
Translation into Latin Verse and Prose,

Translation into Laim Verse and Proce.

The number of vacancies in 1850 will be twenty-four—one for each District, two for U C. College, and two for the University—The U. C. College and District Scholars are entitled to exemption from all Dues and Fees during three years from the date of their election; the University Scholars enjoy, in addition to the above, the privilege of rooms and commons without charge, or in lieu thereof, an allowance for Board and Lodging during the same period. The only qualifications for election are stated in the subjoined extract from the regular

tions for election are stated in the subjoined extract from the regularions:—

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

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

HENRY BOYS, M. D.,

Registrar K. C.

HENRY BOYS, M. D., Registrar. K. C.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE WILL re-assemble after the Christmas Vacation, on Wednesday, the 9th of January, 1850. TERMS PER QUARTER:

J. P. DE LA HAYE, Collector Upper Canada College Toronto, January 2nd, 1850. No paper to insert unless directed so to do.

THE PRINCIPAL OF UPPER CANADA COLLEGE HAS a vacancy for ONE private resident Pupil.

Upper Canada College.,
Toronto, January 2nd, 1850.

23-4in

SEMINARY. MADAME DESLANDES begs to intimate that Studies will be resumed at ROSEDALE, after the Christmas Vacation, on Monday, the 7th of January, 1850. ROSEDALE HOUSE, Yonge Street, near Toronto

THE MISSES MACNALLY beg to announce that their SEMINARY will RE-OPEN after the Christmas recess, on January 7th, 1858; when the classes will be resumed.

26 Wellington Street Toronto, Jan. 2, 1850.

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

Adelaide Street West,
Toronto, January 2ud, 1850.

23-4in

FARMS!!!

N a part of Western Canada, which is not second N a part of Western Canada, which is not second which is easily tilled, with good Roads, and being of easy access by Water, there are a few good FARMS for Sale, at different prices The Clergyman of the Church of Eugland, in the above describe neighbourhood, very naturally wishes to see some of these desirable FARMS, fall into the hands of persons of his own communion, an having no farms of his own for sale, nor any other motive but the desire to see a greater number of respectable Members of the Church residing in his vicinity, he does not hesitate to offer his services to the communiant of the communication of the communiant of the communiant of the communiant of the communiant of the communication of the c Address (if by letter, post-paid), to the Rev. P., at the Office of this

Paper. Toronto, October 30th, 1849. JUST RECEIVED from ENGLAND

SKETCHES OF CANADIAN LIFE,

Lay and Ecclesiastical, illustrative of Canada and the Canadian Church. By a Presbyter of the Diocese of Toronto. Published by David Bogue, London, 1849. Price 10s. currency.

"As a guide to the real state of affairs in Canada, as it would strike the eyes of a Churchman, the volume is as instructive as it is rendered attractive by the incidents of the story, and the animation of he style in which it is told."—John Bull. For Sale at the Depository of the Church Society, of the Diocese of Toronto, and at HENRY ROWSELL'S, King-street August 25th, 1849.

CHURCH OR CHAMBER ORGAN. FOR SALE, FOUR Rows of PIPES. Cheap for Cash, or approved Credit.

For particulars, apply to W. Townsend, corner of Bay and Richmond-streets.

September 5, 1849.

JOSEPH HODGSON, No. 124, YONGE STREET, TORONTO, Next Door to the Rob Roy Hotel. TIN, SHEET IRON AND COPPER FACTORY WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN Parlour, Cooking and Dumb Stoves of every description, Stove Pipes, Hollow Ware, &c., &c.

Toronto, August 19th, 1849.

The Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto HAS ALWAYS FOR SALE, AT THE Depositorg, No. 5, Sing-Street West,

A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF BIBLES, PRAYER BOOKS, & HOMILIES, IN GREAT VARIETY OF BINDINGS.

ALSO, ALL THE Books and Tracts on the Catalogue of the S. P. C. K., well as large numbers of Miscellaneous Books, suitable for Rerds and Sunday School and Parochial Libraries. Toronto, December 19, 1849.

CARADOC ACADEMY, LONDON D'STRICT. LATELY CONSTITUTED A District Grammar School.

VISITOR—The Rev. RICHARD FLOOD, A.M.
WILLIAM LIVINGSTON, Principal,
J. JOHNSTON, Classical and Mathematical Assistant,
English and ditto ditto
Dr. FRANCIS, Weekly Lecturer on Chemistry, &c. THE First Session of twenty-two weeks, for 1850, commences on Thursday, the 10th instant. A young man qualified to fill the above vacancy wanted. Apply (if by letter prepaid) to S. S. , Colonist Office, or to the Subscriber.

Caradoc Acadamy,
Delaware, January 2nd, 1850.

NOTICE. THE Annual General Meeting of the Subscribers to the Toronto General Dispensary and Lying-in Hospital, will be held at the Institution, corner of Richmond and Victoria Streets, on Wednesday, the 9th of January, 1850, at two o'clock. JOHN SCOTT, M.D. Sccretary.
Toronto, January 2nd, 1850. 23-lin

Governess.

A LADY is desirous of obtaining a situation as References to the Rev. J. Genness, and the Rev. W. Leanung to be addressed Y. Z., post-paid to the Hamilton Post Office.

TO THE CLERGY.

JUST RECEIVED, at "The CHURCH" Office, a Supply of SERMON PAPER: Toronto, December 18, 1849.

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

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

Toronto, Dec. 12, 1849.

ANDREW, II, ARMOUR, HEW RAMSAY, By his Attorney, Toronto, December 5th, 1849.

THE CHARGE Of the Ven, the Archdeacon of York, delivered at the recent Vistation of that Archdeaconry.—

Toronto, Nov. 14, 1849. OYSTERS. THE SUBSCRIBER has just received, and will keep constantly on hand a large supply of SHELL OYSTERS, also in Kegs and Cans. He has also a constant supply of SALT WATER Fish of the very best quality, and on reasonable terms.

L. LEWIS,

King-street near York-street,

Governesses. TWO YOUNG LADIES, Members of the Church of England, wish to meet with engagements as Governesses, or the Elder as Companion to a Lady, and the Younger where the children are young and music not required. Most respectable references can be given. Apply by by letter post paid to M. A. C., Seymour East,

W. TOWNSEND, PROFESSOR OF MUSIC, respectfully THE BLOOD. What artificial appendages equal that vivid cinity, that he will be happy to receive pairing PIANO FORTES, on the shore Residence N. W. corner of Bay and Ri -N. W. corner of Bay and Richmond-stre-ne-toned Six Octave Piano Forte for Sale.

A YOUNG LADY wishes for an Engagement, for children under 12 years, in a Private Family retthe Country. the Country.

The most respectable References can be given.

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

Toronto, Sept. 12, 1849.

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

LEWIS MOFFAT, THOMAS D. HARRIS, of St. James's. Toronto, August 11th, 1849.

To the Clergy. WIDOW LADY in reduced circum stances, will be glad to furnish Clergymen with SURPLICES, nade after a pattern secured from the celebrated Robe Maker, Ede, 69 Fleet Street, London;
All necessary particulars may be known by enquiring at the Church lociety's House, 5, King Street West.

Toronto, July, 1849.

ASKETCH

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

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

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

October, 30th, 1849.

THOMAS WHEELER, Watch Maker, Engraver, &c.; No. 10, KING STREET EAST, TORONTO.

CLOCKS AND WATCHES of all descriptions cleaned and repaired in the best manner.

Engraving in all its branches neathy executed. Arms, Crests yphers, Devices, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Visiting and Professional Lards, and Book Plates, engraved to order, upon the shortest notice. Company and Lodge Seals executed in the best manner, and designs furnished for selection, if required.

Notary Public Seals engraved, either with or without Crests, and forwarded to Gentlemen living in distant parts of the Province, upon reference to any respectable person in the City, or upon receiving a remittance through the Post Office.

Coats of Arms found and emblazoned. Reference, for ability and intgrity, nidly permitted to the Loan Bisnor of Toronto. Toronto, November 7tu, 1849.

CLOTHING AND DRY GOODS. CORNER OF KING AND CHURCH STREETS, ADJOINING THE COURT HOUSE. BURGESS AND LEISHMAN

WOULD intimate to the Inhabitants of Toronto, Business in the above Stand; and hope, by assidious attenti Customers, keeping on hand the very best description of Goods disposing of them at the lowest possible Cash Price, to merit a mage. TAILORING,

In all its branches, executed with taste. The Paris, London, and New York Fashions, will be received regularly, from which the most approved styles will be adopted. In all cases a good fit will be guaranteed. CLOTHING:

A large 'tock of Ready-Made Clothing will be kept constantly on hand, made from the best goods, and got up in a superior style, Dr. Bethune, rem. comprising:
COATS of Whitney, Beaver, Pilot, Etoff, and Broadcloths.
TROWSERS of Cassimere, Buckskins, Doeskins, Tweeds,
Satinet, and Etoff.
VESTS, of Plush, Velvet, Satin, Plaid Wool, Silk and Wool.

Cassimere,

HATS AND CAPS.

DRY GOODS STOCK. WILL CONSIST OF EVERY article in the line, suitable for Personal, Family, and Domestic use; consisting in part of Corrows, Factorys, Bleached, Striped Shirting, Prints, Ginghams, Dassses, Alpacas, Saxonys, Lamas, Cobourgs, Orleans, Gala Plaids. Ribboss. Laces, Gloves Hosiery, Fringes, Gimps, Artificial Flowers, Trimmings, Flannels, Blankets, and Cotton yarn.

5-6m Toronto, Sept. 29, 1849.

W No Second Price, 49 THOMAS BURGESS. Corner of King and Church Streets,
Adjoining the Court House.
10-1y

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

DEGS to intimate that his usual choice assortment DEGS to Intrinsic State GOODS, have arrived of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, have arrived to Fall of the State of th

EDUCATION.

THE REV. H. N. PHILLIPS informs his Friends

TERMST For Board and Tuition, in all the ordinary branches of a sou English Education, with the Greek and Latin Languages and t Mar hymatical sciences—£50 per amum, pay-ble quarterly in advan The terms for Day Scholars may be known by personal application Picton, October 16th, 1849.

> HALSEY'S FOREST WINE AND PILLS. THIRTY LIVES SAVED!

No example on record furmishes a greater proof of the efficacy of any medicine in Cholera than the following from Capt. John Wilson, commander of the Steamboat Swifstu while on her passage up the Mississippi river. Capt Wilson is well known by many in the Western Country as a highly respectable and humane man.

Lewisville, July 1st. 1849

Dear Sir, - The ravages of the Cholera in every part of our country impels me as a duty I owe to humanity, to make known what your Forest Pills and Wine have done in the dreadful disorder on hoard of my vessel. On the 10th of Jur while on my way from new Orleans to Lewisville, as maste of the Steamer Swifture, the Cholera broke out on bo with great severity. On the first appearance of it three per sons were attacked; being no physician present I gave them such medicines from my medicine chest as I thought best. Two out of the three, however, died. On the following day even more was taken, and great alarm prevailed among a passengers. I was then informed that a quantity of you medicines were on board the Steamer, belonging to one of the passengers, Mr. J. M. Prime of New Orleans. With a determination to do all in my power to save the lives of my fellow beings, I lost no time in procuring of Mr. Prime two doze boxes of the Pills, and as many bottles of the Forest Wine To each of those who had the disorder, I gave five of the Pills and as soon as they began to operate well, two table spoonsful of the Wine, repeating the dose of Wine five or six times du-ring twenty-four hours. This, to the surprise and joy of all on board, proved effectual, and they all recovered. More new cases continued to occur daily, until the whole number reached to thirty-three. I followed up the same course, giving the Pills and Wire always in the first stages of the disease, and in every case they proved completely successful. Out of the thirty three cases which occurred during the passage, but two were lost, and those two died before your medicinese were known to be on board the boat. Thirty cases were treated with your Pills and Forest Wine, and was the only medicine given nem, all of whom recovered, and enjoyed good health during

the remainder of the passage' From my own experience, I am satisfied that not one person out of a thousand would die with the Cholera, if they would but take your Pills and Forest Wine in its first stages. Yours, &c., JOHN WILSON, Commander of the Steamer Swiftsure

TO THE LADIES.

Nothing in the world is more absurd than the custom of using paints, chalks &c., to improve the countenance At such things instead of beautifying the complexion, display an affected gaudiness quite unbecoming and disgusting; besides, the frequent use of cosmeticks destroy the fine texture of the skin, giving it a coarse, palid, unnatural cast. True beauty and loveliness accompany the bighest perfect in of health which again invariably follows the PUREST STATE OF intimates to the Ladies and Gentry of Toronto, and its expression of countenance which eminates from blooming and the basin to receive orders for Tuning and health? What paints compare with the crimson colored blood of the skin? What charms are more captivating than those of nature, in her highest perfection? Let Dr. Hasley's Forest Wine supply the place of all cosmeticks. The use of this excellent wine for a short time creates pure, rich blood which coursing through the veins, penetrates the minutest fibres that virge toward the surface of the skin, causing all unhealt pimples and blotches to disappear, imparting a vivid rosy colour to the skin, and brilliant expression of the eyes.

THIS IS NATURAL BEAUTY. In coroboration of these facts, Dr. Halsey has many testi-monials. The following is from a lady of the most respectable standing in society, sent to us by her own brother, residing in Rutgers Street.

DR. G. W. HALSEY,-As you have kindly requested me to state the result proceed-ng from the use of your Forest Wine and Pills, in the case of my sister, Mary T. Maxwell, I cheerfully comply, believing it

no disparagement to give my signature in evidence of the excel-

hen qualities of your medicines.

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

strong and vigorous, and presents the finest example of health lever watnessed.

JOHN S. MAXWELL. ever wstnessed.

What my brother has said of me above is literally true

MARY T. MAXWELL For Sale by my only Agent in Toronto, ROBERT LOVE, Druggist,

No. 5, King street, near the Corner of Yonge-street. The following letter from Rev. H&NRY WOOD, of Concord N. H., editor of the "Congregational Journal," a religious newspape of a high character, speaks volumes in favour of the good qualities of Wistar's Balsam:

Concord, N. H., March 2nd, 1846.

ay stripes one bottle had been used upon moved before one bottle had been using it in any form, nothing but sympassis to medicine and seldom using it in any form, nothing but sympassis with my fellow sufferers induces me to make this public statement, with my fellow sufferers induces me to make this public statement, and recommend the article to others similarly afflicted.

With respect, yours truly,

HENRY WOOD.

The genuine is signed I. BUTTS.

For Sale by ROBT LOVE, and LYMAN & KNEESHAW, Druggists, King Street, only Agents for Toronto

At Wakefield House Scarboro', on the 29th December last, the lady of James Bovell, Esq., M. D., of a daughter.

DIED.

On the 28th of December last, aged 49, George Prescott, Esq., for several years Secretary and Treasurer of the Welland Canal. In the death of this gentleman, his widow and family have lost a most affectionate husband and father; the society in which he moved a bright orna-ment; and the United Church of England and Ireland a most devoted and zealous member.

LETTERS received to Wednesday January 9th 1850 :-Rev. Dr. Lyons, rem. ; Rev. Henry Patton, rem ; Rev.

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LLAN.

'Twas I that led the Hizhland host through wild Lochaber's snows, What time the plaided clans came down to battle with Montrose. I've told thee how the Southrons fell beneath the broad claymore, and how we smote the Campbell clan by Inverlochy's shore. I've told thee how we swept Dundee, and tamed the Lindsay's prid er have I told thee yet how the Great Marquis died.

raitor sold him to his foes; * O deed of deathless shame! harge thee, boy, if e'er thou meet with one of Assynt's nam it upon the mountain's side, or yet within the glen, and he in martial gear alone, or backed by armed men—re him, as thou wouldst face the man who wronged thy sire's r of what blood thou art, and strike the cairiff down!

sught him to the Watergate, hand-bound with hempen sp th they held a lion there, and not a fenceless man. him high upon a cart—the hangman rode below—ew his hands behind his back, and bared his noble brow. a hound is slipped from leash, they cheered the comp and blew the note with yell and shout, and bade him pass along.

at when he came, though pale and wan, he looked so great and high, noble was his manly front, so calm his steadfast eye;—
he rabble rout forbore to shout, and each man held his breath, or well they knew the hero's soul was face to face with death.

In then a mournful shudder through all the people crept, and some that came to scoff at him now turn'd aside and wept.

he Marquis gazed a moment, and nothing did he say.

In the check of Argyle was glastly pale, and he turned his eyes away.

The painted hardot by his side, she shock through every limb,

or a roar like thunder swept the street, and hands were clenched at

Saxon soldier cried aloud, "back coward, from thy place! ven long years thou hast not dared to look him in the face." ad I been there with sword in hand, and fifty Camerons Ly, not day through high Dunedin's streets had pealed the slogan at all their troops of trampling horse, nor might of mailed me tall the rebels in the South had borne us backwards then lee more his foot on Highland heath had trod as free as air. I, and all who bore my name, been laid around him there!

might not be. They placed him next within the solemn hall, here once the Scottish kings were throned amid their nobles all, it there was dust of vulgar feet on that polluted floor, ad perjured traitors filled the place where good men sat before, ith savage glee came Warristoun. § to read the murderous doom, d then uprose the great Montrose in the middle of the room.

There is a chamber far away, where sleep the good and brave, at a better place ye have named for me than by my father's grapher truth and right, 'gainst treason's might, this hand hath all articles. nd ye raise it up for a witness still in the eye of earth and heaven hen nail my head on yonder tower—give every town a limb— and God who made shall gather them: I go from you to Him!" morning dawned full darkly—the rain came flashing down—the jagged streak of the levin-holt lit up the gloomy town; thunder crashed across the heaven—the fatal hour was come age broke in, with muffled beat, the 'larum of the drum, re was madness on the earth below, and anger in the sky, young and old, and rich and poor, came forth to see kim die.

h, God! that ghastly gibbet! How dismal 'tis to see he great tall spectral skeleton, the ladder and the tree is sun once more looks down amid the dazzling day

led as they saw him pass, that great and goodly man mounted up the scaffold, and he turned him to the crowd; they dared not trust the people, so he might not speak aloud he looked upon the heavens, and they were clear and blue, in the liquid ether the eye of God shone through: a black and murky battlement lay resting on the hill. though the thunder slept within—all else was calm and still.

he grim Geneva ministers, with anxious scowl, drew near, s you have seen the ravens flock around the dying deer. le would not deign them word nor sign, but alone he bent the knee; mud veiled his fare for Christ's dear grace beneath the gallows tree. 'hen radiant and screne he rose, and cast his cloak away; 'or he had ta'en his latest look of earth, and sun, and day. beam of light fell o'er him, like a glory round the shriven, he climbed the lofty ladder, as it were the path to heaven.

In came a flash from out the cloud, and a stunning thunder-roll

no man dared to look aloft, for fear was on every soul,

re was another heavy sound—a hush, and then a groan;

darkness swept across the sky—the work of death was done!

THE POOR BOY IN LONDON. (By D. W. Bartlett.)

Upon one of my visits to the various ragged schools the metropolis, I became much interested in a lad f ten or eleven years of age, with a frank, open countenance, though somewhat dirty and dressed in a suit of rags. He was reading busily in his Testament, and would stop occasionally and ask such curious questions of his teacher, that I could not but smile. His " practical observations" on certain points of Scripture, if clothed in elegant language, would do honour to men of education. There was a free-heartedness in him that gleamed out through all his rags and dirt, and I sat down by him to ask questions.

"Where do you live?" I asked, "and how?" "I live anywhere I can," he replied, "and almost how I can!"

"But said I, "what is your trade or business? What do you generally do for a living?"

"I am a water-cress boy," he replied, "and get up every morning at two o'clock and go on foot three or our miles, and sometimes six or eight, into the edge of the city to buy the water-cresses. I get a basket of them there for a shilling, and by crying them the whole day, generally clear another, which pays my board and lodging.'

"But can you live upon a shilling a day?" I asked. "Yes pretty well, but many times I don't make a hilling; and then I buy a crust of bread, and go and sleep under one of the arches of London Bridge, or in me crate or box down on the wharves."

Just then the superintendent came along, and as I ook his arm, he said:

"The lad you have been talking with comes here "The lad you have been talking with comes here every night to learn to read, and although he cannot ret to sleep before ten o'clock, and is obliged to be up get to sleep before ten o'clock, and is obliged to be up at two in the morning, yet he is always punctual. Not long since his mather was imprisoned for arrearages ng since, his mother was imprisoned for arrearages n her rent-the sum needed to release her was but ten shillings. Well, this boy almost starved himself, this matter, and my first attempt to bring it into notice was by forwarding my views to the vicar of one of the nd slept out of doors, to save the money out of his canty earnings to release her from prison."

I went back again and talked with the boy, and in ny eyes he was a truer hero than Wellington or Na-

*" Montrose gave himself up to Macleod of Assynt, a former herent, from whom he had reason to expect assistance in considerion of that circumstance, and, indeed, from the dictates of honour-le feeling and common humanity. As the Argyle faction had sold a King, so this Highlander rendered his own name infamous by ling the hero to the Covenanters, for which 'duty to the public' was rewarded with four hundred bolls of meal."—Napier's Life

"It is remarkable, that of the many thousand beholders, the Lady n Gordon, Countess of Haddington, did (alone) publicly insult laugh at him; which being perceived by a gentleman in the st, he cried up to her, that it became her better to sit upon the for her adulteries."—Wigton Papers. This infamous woman the third daughter of Huntly, and the niece of Argle. It will ly be credited that she was the sister of that gallant Lord Gordon (ell fighting by the side of Montrose, only five years before, at pattle of Aldford.

"The late Lord Lorn and his new lady were also sitting on a our Church, is a thing much to be desired. cony, joyful spectators; and the cart being stopped when it came one the lodging where the Chancellor, Argyll and Warristoun sat, they might have time to insult, he, suspecting the business, ned his face towards them, whereupon they presently crept in at windows; which, being perceived by an Englishman, he cried up, ras no wonder they started aside at his look, for they durst not kind in the face these seven years bygone."—Wigton Papers.

shock him in the face these seven years bygone."—Wigton Papers.

§ Archibald Johnston of Warristoun. This man, who was the nyeterate enemy of Montrose, and who carried the most selfish spirit to every intrigue of his party, received the punishment of his treatous about eleven years afterwards. It may be instructive to learn ow he met his doom. The following extract is from the MSS. of ir George Mackerzie:—"The Chancellor and others waited to revoil the proposed in the spectators with a deep melanteholy; and the great share he had in all the late revolution, could not deny mate tears to the frailty of silly mankind. At his examination, he etended he had lost so much blood by the unskillulness of his livergeons, that he lost his memory with his blood; and I really eleve his courage had been drawn out with it. Within a few days is was brought before the Parliament, where he discovered nothing at much weakness, running up and down upon his knees, begging ercy; but the Parliament ordained his former sentence to be put execution, and accordingly he was executed at the Cross of dinburgh.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF SCHISM.

By " A Presbyterian Clergyman looking for the Church."

A gentleman informs me, that, when travelling in the West a few years since, he saw on one occasion about a thousand men and women in a grove, rolling hoops, flying kites, playing ball, shooting marbles, leaping, running, wrestling, boxing, rolling and tumbling in the grass, the women caressing dolls, and the men astride of sticks for horses, and the whole company intently engaged in all the sports of childhood. At last he ventured to ask what it meant. They told him that they professed to be the little children to whom the Lord had promised his kingdom, and affected some surprise, that he seemed not to have known that it was written, "Except ye be converted, and become as little children, ye shall in no case enter into the kingdom of God." He told them that that was true; that it was very well to imitate the virtues of childhood, but not its foibles; that the Apostle had said, "In malice be ye children, but in understanding be men;" and that this extraordinary conduct was the folly of childhood, without the immaturity of childhood to excuse it. "We are not at all surprised that you think so," they replied; "for we are a reproach unto our neighbors, and they of our acquaintance do hide themselves from us; but we are willing to suffer persecution for the kingdom of heaven's sake; for these things are hidden, as it is written, from the wise and prudent, and are revealed unto babes." My friend now found that they were persons not to be outdone erous sect, calling themselves Little Children the mutilated edition, for the market, of the American Tract Society, by the by,) that this sect in the West are the genuine successors of the original Baptists in Germany, Switzerland and England, who ran many of them naked and half-naked, in the pretended innocence of childhood, vociferating through the streets, rolling and tumbling, and affecting all the sports of children, and, on the ground that the truth is revealed by the Spirit to babes, throwing the word of God into the fire, exclaiming, says D'Aubigne, "The letter killeth, but the Spirit giveth life." It is well known that the origin of the Quakers, as well as of some other sects, now grown to be quite respectable, was equally extravagant. But wherever the Episcopacy was respected, the Reformation was conducted to its dignified and glorious consummation without any such exhibitions of extravagance. And so it has ever been from the Baptists to the Mormons; they are carried about of the winds, and in approaching them with common sense, you but break your lance against a mill. You cannot reason, for they are mailed in scripture; ever, I venture to advance my views, and leave Churchif you quote scripture, they tell you, as you tell Episcopalians who adduce Scripture for the church, and for her order and her sacraments, that you have not

"Alchymists may doubt
"The shining gold their crucible give out;
"But faith, o'erweening faith, once wedded fast
"To some fond falsehood, hugs it to the last"

Not very long ago, two clergymen of the Episcopal his return, as night was near and they had occasion to

Then leading the two gentlemen into the house he

"Come in, my friends, and take something to eat; "Go, Katty, go, cook them a portion of meat;
Glory Alleluia!"

to the same everlasting tune or tone, with the perpetual Alleluia, until the next morning effected their release. My friend was to have given me more of the lines, and also the singular tune in which the family invariably held conversation; but they have not reached me in time to use them, or I might in their own language have given the reader an idea of their religion. They differed from their Little Children an brethren about the true nature of regeneration, holding it to be an outpouring of the Spirit, whereby those who were born again would speak as the prophets, in the language of poetry. They were numerous in the country, and went by the name of the Glory Alleluia respectable surgeon as to his, her, or their state of health; Baptists. And yet we are to believe that all this is better than to have remained in the one fold of the better than to have remained in the one fold of the Fpiscopal Church! which would in that case have been able to unfold her glorious banner with the Agnes

Dei in every vale and village of the West! It is

Dei in every vale and village of the West! It is time to meet the question—who is the mother of all the Church of England ought to be expelled; but, as these sects? and who is the father that begat them?

private judgment; the mother that bare them, is Presbytery, who has carried them in her womb, and nourished them from her breasts. If Presbytery had never lived, then these had never been. Episcopacy has not brought one of them into the world. They are all the living generations of Preshyterianism; and other children she has had, even as many more, but they are dead; and there is every indication, in the throes and perils of the body, that others are yet to come.

From our English Files.

To the Editor of the Guardian.

GENERAL CHURCH PROVIDENT INSTITUTION SIR-There has been a desire among Churchmen to establish an institution of this kind in connexion with our influential laymen of the Church.

It is now five years since I first turned my attention to most populous towns in Yorkshire, and his reply was-"There has long been wanting an institution of the kind, but that the subject would be best taken up by the laity;" and that if done so he "would gladly co-operate."

Some time afterwards a Leamington elergyman asked the following question through the English Churchman, "whether the Church cannot find a substitute for benefit societies?" My reply was kindly inserted. I offered to furnish to any elergyman a copy of my scheme, soliciting from them in return their opinion as to its practicability, and for their suggestion as to any improvements which wight benefit to the contract of the contra might be safely made, so that such a scheme might be prepared as would prove acceptable to all shades of par-ties in the Church. And I must acknowledge the kindness of every clergyman who received my scheme, for the readiness and kind manner in giving those suggestions.

I have been honoured with such from clergymen in every diocese in England ranking from the highest to the lowest orders, and that, with one exception, they have all declared that a Provident Institution, in connexion with

Aided with the above suggestions, and particularly of those of a venerable Archdeacon in Yorkshire, and two or three other clergymen, I prepared the scheme which I would, through your columns, present to your readers, and which, I feel assured, you will pardon me if I preface it by saying that it has been honoured with a favourable

with the understanding that no sick pay would be allowed when this fund is claimed, only that medical attendance,

when this fund is claimed, only that medical attendance, &c., would be gratis.

3. A funeral fund, to ensure at death £4, £6., £8., £10., £12., £16., or £20.; but, as it might not be practicable to pay any of these amounts named in this and the first object to children, it is proposed that they should not receive any sick pay until they were fourteen years old, having only medicine and medical attendance free. And for those that might die before that age their parents should be allowed out of this third fund one-third of the amount for which they subscribed. By this arrangement the contributions for children would be much smaller, and they would ensure, when able to pay for themer, and they would ensure, when able to pay for themselves, very great advantages through life, at a very tri-fling cost monthly.

4. It would be highly desirous to establish, in connection with the above objects, a life assurance department, ranging from £5. to £100. This would offer advantages to the poor which no other life assurance society (save ne) that I am aware of, offers.

5. There might also be added (especially in populous districts) a miscellaneous fund, raised and supported by private subscriptions and bequests, to relieve in some degree the distresses of the widows and orphans of members, as well as those of the members themselves, caused otherwise than by sickness or accident. A judicious distribution of a fund like this would operate as a great tribution of a fund like this would operate as a great saving to parishes, and give that temporary assistance to many a family, without which whose only sad prospect is a happy home broken up and an asylum in the union workhouse. Of course, this object being a local one, could only be adopted for local purposes, and only instituted where necessary.

tuted where necessary.

Having given a brief outline of the objects which I think a General Church Provident Society should embrace, I would reply to one objection (if such it can be called), and then proceed to state how I conceive such an institution might be best and most efficiently governed. in the quotation of scripture, and as he related the facts, I could not but exclaim within myself, Oh, the luxury of private judgment, and the blessedness of exegesis! He afterward learned that they were a are far too limited in the advantages they offer to be universally practicable; many of them only offering from 8s Baptists; and the reader may see in the histories of to 10s. a week during sickness, for the first six months, the Reformation, and even in D'Aubigne himself, (not and half pay afterwards; and only from £6. to £12. at the death of a member, and from £4. to £6. at the death of a member's wife; but those at all acquainted with society must know that too many are unable to contribute even for these; and, therefore, are excluded from participating in the advantages of providing for a time of peculiar need. On the other hand, many of the middle class contribute to those societies more as an act of obacity towards. The society ancer, Notary Public, &c., &c.

Toronto, November 14th, 1849.

Mrs. DACK,

FRENCH STAY MAKER, to those societies more as an act of charity towards their poorer brethren, simply, as they say, to encourage them, and often refuse to draw upon the box, the weekly amounts being far too small for their wants, and such refusal often engenders strife and jealousy between them and those compelled to draw. The poor man takes from the box as a right, not as a charity, and therefore he gives his wealthier neighbour no thanks for sparing it when sickness afflicts him. To obviate this evil, I would propose the rates as above stated, so that the very poorest of the Church's children might be members, and those who possess this world's goods more abundantly think it no disgrace, or rather beneath them, to subscribe for and re-

> AS TO ITS GOVERNMENT Good things have, at all times, small beginnings, nor can I hope to see even this scheme, if adopted, clothed at the first with that patronage, and strengthened with that strong governing form, which I could wish to see. How-

men to judge of their utility.

Origen says, if my memory does not fail me, "A Church without a Bishop is no Church;" and, by the same rule, I think that an institution professing itself in connection with the Church could not be such a one unless it first receive the patronage, or at least the sanction, the Bishop of any wideness into which it might be of the Bishop of every diocese into which it might be introduced: and, having once received it, I take it for granted that no clergyman could fairly object to its in-

roduction in his parish.

In every diocese there should be a central board of Church, travelling in Kentucky, called at a farmer's control over all the lodges within that diocese, with such house, and not finding him at home, awaited awhile for or six laymen (chosen annually) as vice-presidents, in whose names all the funds should be vested, and to whom his return, as night was hear and they had occasion to claim his hospitality. By and by the farmer came home, and as he rode into the yard, or rather after he had dismounted, sang out to his man, in a most extraordinary tone:

"Go, give that horse some ears of corn,
"He has'nt had any since I've been gone, Glory Alleluia!"

Glory Alleluia!"

Whose names all the funds should be vested, and to whom all gifts or bequests might be made for the use of any of the above objects, or for any other tending to promote the good of the Church in that particular diocese or in any particular parish. This system of amalgamation would be one which would greatly strengthen this institution. The whole of the lodges should stand or fall together, and not, as among the Odd-fellows and others, each lodge for itself; for want of such amalgamation amongst them, many single lodges have become insolvent, amongst them, many single lodges have become insolvent and poor men, after having subscribed for thirty years and upwards, at last lose that support in their declining years which they had fondly hoped for, while neighbouring lodges have had much laid up and to spare.

There should also be a general committee of manage-

In this manner the travellers were condemned to ment to act with the above, consisting of such members hear everything done up in doggerel verse; and sung chosen by the delegates of each lodge as at their general meeting they might appoint.

As a general rule, the clergymen of the parish or district should rank as presidents, according to their order, assisted by a lay vice-president and a lay committee; and, if thought necessary (of which there could be no doubt) a committee of female members also, as visitors of

The Vice-presidents and Committee to be chosen

The clergyman of a parish should be also a trustee to

That no member should hold any office in connection herewith unless he have received the holy communion, at this step might proceed from conscientious motives, this step might proceed from conscientious motives, it would be hard, if not unjust, to deprive them of all benefit, and therefore such a return of their subscriptions should be made them as the committee should deem fit. In case of felony, fraud, immoral conduct, and perversely breaking the rules, when the imposition of fines has had no effect, they should be expelled without any return of subscriptions. scriptions being made to them. If, however, the committee see that such member has repented and reformed, it might admit him again into their society, on his paying such a fine as to them should seem meet.

Having given a brief outline of a provident scheme, which, I think, if acted upon, and fully carried out, would, in my humble opinion, tend greatly towards effecting a more sympathetic feeling among Church people for each other's welfare than what now unfortunately exists, though we see a what failing greatly developed. though we see such a feeling greatly developed among Dissenters of every denomination, I would now briefly call the attention of your readers to a remarkable fact, viz., that while we profess to have much greater privileges than our Dissenting brethren, that yet they practically exhibit more charity than we do; for while they, on the one hand, profess a deep concern for each other's spiritua welfare, they also, at the same time, cherish great concern for their temporal wants, by acting upon the golden rule of assisting others to help themselves.

Should this scheme meet the approbation of any of your readers, who would be willing to endeavour to establish any or the whole of its objects, I should be glad. indeed, if allowed to co-operate; but the most effectual way to do this would be by a few of some influence firmly taking the matter up, and present it clothed with rules and scales of contributions, and then I do not fear but that it would be acceptably received and generally acted upon. It is the want of such a combination which has prevented it being already in operation.

I cannot conclude my letter without apologising for its length, and giving you the opinion of a reverend gentleman, a secretary of perhaps one of the most prosperous provident societies composed of members of the Church of England. He says—" I like your views extremely, and shall rejoice to hear that your plan is somewhere it operation. But I am myself so connected with the club referred to in my tract, that I am hardly at present at referred to in my tract, that I am hardly at present of liberty to engage myself for the purpose of recommending your plan in this neighbourhood. I will, however, mention it among my friends. * * * * I feel much interested in your plan, and, whenever you have it in operation, I should feel obliged by your sending me a copy of your rules."— I am, Mr. Editor, your most obedient servant,

ROBERT HICK.

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Annulties, whether immediate or deferred, for any second position of the Company as of peculiar importance to in Assurers, as it enables such Assurers to exercise contri

the Company, and facilitates the acceptance of healthy as well as the prompt settlement of claims. Assurances can be effected either with or without part pation in the profits of the Company; the premiums may paid in half-yearly or quarterly instalments; and the magnetic system having been adopted by the Board, credit

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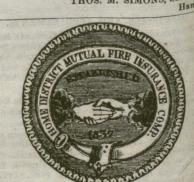
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pany's business. Tables of Rates, Prospectuses, Forms of Applica any further information respecting the system of the Compai or the practice of Life Assurance, can be obtained of t Secretary, or from any of the Local Agents.

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THOS. M. SIMONS, Secretary,
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