TWHOLE NUMBER, DCLII.

Poetry.

THE FLIGHT INTO EGYPT. BY THE REV. THOMAS DALE, M. A.

Tis noon—the sun is in the sky; And from his broad and burning ray To groves and glens the shepherds fly Where welcome shade excludes the day; Or rest, where sparkling waters play Like fairy streams of liquid gold— Such as mysterious legends say, Around the Fire-King's palace rolled.

Behold yon scattered group recline Beneath a tall oak's ample shade; A form of manly port benign, And one, who seems a loveliest maid, Save that within her arms is laid An infant, like his mother fair; Though never earth-born babe displayed Such beauties as are blended there.

Yes !—from a despot's fell decree,
To seek a foreign home, they fly;
And, Egypt, once again in thee
Shall dwell the Holy Family,—
Where erst in bitter slavery
Sad Israel mourned his joyless doom:
There shall he now his Light descry;
Thence shall his God, his glory come!

O happy Mother!—happiest far Of all who felt a Mother's throes;— What though no more the Mystic Star Above thy path through darkness glows? When gazing on the calm repose Of Him, the cherished Babe divine; The bliss earth's fondest Mother knows, O can it give a thought of thine?

			CONTRACT OF	
WEE	KLY	CA	LEN	DA

Day.	Date.	that work to seek out the		lst Lesson		2nd Lesso	
F	Jan. 6,		{M, E,	Isaiah		Luke	3 2
M	" 7,	The same in the same in the	{М, Е,	Gen.		Matt.	5 5
T	" 8,		{ M, E,	":	13.		6
W	" 9,		М, Е,	"	15, 16,	Matt. Rom.	77
T	" 10,	.lo.combat.w.eddl	(M, E,	14	17,		8
F	" n.	and object of	{М, Е,	44	19,	Matt. Rom.	9
S	" 12		{ M, E,		21,		
F	" 13,	1st Sund. aft. Epiphany.	M,	Isaiah	41,	Matt Rom	11

JANUARY 6TH, 1850 .- THE EPIPHANY, OR MANIFESTATION OF CHRIST TO

THE GENTILES. (By the Rev. George F. Townsend, M. A.) ed in the Scriptures. He, who condescended to be measuring the distances and calculating the motions been from the beginning, as there ever will be to the King of the Jews, would accept the oblations of the influence for the Sanctification of the evil heart. This per course through the heavens, but directing them one only true religion has been only made known or from country to country, or from city to city; apbeen gradually unrolled, as mankind was best able to pearing when wanted, and disappearing when not re-Profit by the divine communications, under three dis- quired. Led from the east to Jerusalem, and from finct eras, epochs, or as they are generally called, dis- Jerusalem to Bethlehem, they follow in their journey Densations. The first of these extended from Adam the motions of this extraordinary guide; until it came Moses, and was catholic or universal. In it all and stood over where the young Child was. A star for which he was persecuted by their party, and bato approach their Maker with the offering of a the birth-place of the new born King. They proba- bles underwent, he died about the year 367. sacrifice, which excited their hope of a better victim. bly expected to be directed to a place and scene of The second dispensation of this one true religion, was great earthly splendor. What, then, must have been Particular and limited in time and extent. It extended their disappointment when they came into the house, from Moses to the death of our blessed Lord, and was and saw the young Child and his mother. No symbols confined to one people, to whom a clearer knowledge of royalty, no statesmen, no guards, no warriors, no of the same truths of the one original revelation was attendant crowds and numerous courtiers, awaited given in an amplified and extended form, by a long them. The only palace, a stable. The only courtiers, series of sacrifices, rites and ceremonies. The third oxen and the hired servants who guarded them. The dispensation of this one true religion is again catholic only throne a manger. The only luxury, the meagre or universal. It commenced at that moment when shelter of an inn. The magi, however, though their the veil of the temple was rent, and the partition expectations were thus disappointed, though they thus wall between Jew and Gentile broken down. It find Him, whom they sought as the King of the Jews, was strengthened by the last command of Christ, and to be a humble infant, wrapped in poor swaddling by the effusion of the Holy Spirit on the day of Pen- clothes, lying in a manger, still believe that a divine ecost, when there were added to the Church three guide directed them, and persist in their act of homage thousand souls. The revelation of the new born Sa- and adoration. Unsupported by those of whom He viour to the Magi, is that one great event which con- was announced to be the King, unaccompanied by entrates in itself the three dispensations of the one priests, scribes, or people, suspected by Herod, jeered true God, and manifests the oneness and identity of by the courtiers, they do not put back their treasures. the only true religion. By this event, both Jew and Undaunted by difficulty, supported by faith, firm under Gentile unite in one act of homage to their common every danger, they alter not their determination to Lord. The Gentiles, retaining in their apostasy a submit themselves as the representatives of their naemembrance of the blessings promised to them in tions, to his will and sovereignty. Convinced by the Abraham and announced to them by Balaam, the last evidence afforded in the appearance of the predicted Patriarchal prophet, are led, on the appearance of the star, in spite of the outward humility of the wonderful Wondrous star, to send their representatives to the land Child, (so inconsistent, to all human appearances, with of Judæa, and to present, at the footstool of the newly the dignity of a King,) in spite of the contradiction to inhounced King, gifts typical of their allegiance and their preconceived notions, and fondly cherished antitheir hopes. The Jews, having heard from David, cipation, they fall down and worship the infant Babe; Isaiah, and other prophets, of the restoration of the and when they had opened their treasures, present Gentiles to the favour of the God of Abraham, are now their gifts, "gold, frankincense and myrrh." alarmed and moved by a splendid embassage from a gift of the magi were the best proof of their faith, the do declare their willingness, as Gentiles, to bow down the King of the Jews, and yet the blesser of the Genworship Him who was born King of the Jews .- tiles. Gold was the offering of subjects to their kings. The salvation procured to man in Christ is co-exten- The magi, by this offering expressed their belief, that with the human race. As Abraham, though the this Child, so lowly, humble and deserted, was to be a channel of peculiar grace to the Jewish nation, was king; and declared their own willingness to submit the means of blessing to all the Gentile people of the themselves to his dominion. Frankincense was typiearth; so also Jesus, though He came unto his own, cal of prayer, as during the time of prayer it was the was willing to save the Gentiles. He was the light to the custom of the Jews to burn incense. The incense, lighten the Gentiles, as well as the glory of his people says the Book of the Apocalypse, is the prayers of the saints. As prayer is, and only can be, rightly offered These Gentiles, therefore, were the first fruits saints. As prayer is, and only can be, rightly offered of that abundant harvest. The Catholic Church has to a Divine Being, the magi in the offering of frankinher congregations, the mercies of God in revealing dormant divinity of the Holy Babe—then lying in the again to the Gentiles a knowledge of his will, in giving christian light for heathen darkness, and in bestowing for embalming the bodies of the dead. The magi by all those blessings of civilization here, and of a good this offering intimated their belief that themselves and

and alive to the enjoyment of Christianity, as to a ceuse of our prayers, the myrrh of our obedience.

newly discovered blessing, they observed this festival, instituted in commemoration of Christ's first manifestation to the Gentiles, with every token of rejoicing. In the Western Church the Epiphany was kept as a high holiday. The courts of law were closed, and all business was suspended. In the Eastern Church it was celebrated with even greater signs of rejoicing.-The services were lengthened, the Churches illuminated with various lights, and holy baptism was ad-

ministered as at Easter. The Church of England reafter them, which are called in the writs, Vigil. Fest. tains, without these external signs of rejoicing, the glad and enlivening spirit of the ancient and timehonoured services appointed for this high festival.

THE EPISTLE.—(Ephesians iii. 1—12.)—The restoration of the Gentiles to the favour of Jehovah was always a stumbling-block and offence to the Jewish people. The preaching to the Gentiles by the Apostles was a great impediment to the reception of the Gospel by the Jews. The removal of these objections, the proving the future acceptance of the Gentiles, and the ultimate embracing of both Jew and Gentile in one outward communion, to be the fore-determined purpose their favorite Saint's name should be left out of the object which the Apostle Paul keeps in view in many of his letters, conversations, and public addresse Such is the purport of a great portion of this Epistle to the privileges of the covenant, united in one body being kept holy by the Church. For this they

country Balaam delivered his celebrated prophecy, I could bring testimonies for every thing I shall say Behold, a star shall come out of Jacob." After yet I cannot promise that they will be convincing .many centuries of probable expectation, the descen- But, however, I promise to invent none of my own, The Epiphany or manifestation of Christ to the dants of the nation to which this prophecy was given, nor to set down any thing but what some or other of Gentiles, is one of the most wonderful events record- skilful above all other people in astronomy, and in the blind Romanists superstitiously believe. born for all, is willing to be made known to all. He, of the planets, suddenly observe a wondrous star to Lucian (to whose memory the eighth day of this erease the number of families attached to the Church. A whose human infancy relates to the salvation of all, is willing that his assumption of that nature should be willing that his assumption of that nature should be witnessed by all. The song of the Angels sends of the signt and mindful of the ancient prophecy, ing the Gospel he suffered martyrdom. Though the signt and mindful of the ancient prophecy, in the signt and mindful of the ancient prophecy. carnate Lord. The appearance of a new star in the heavens brings sages from the east, to offer to their long expected token which was to announce to them ling the homage of the Gentile world. There has the birth of that great Prince, who, though styled great deal of pains in comparing and amending the stances becoming known, and a matter of general convercopies of the Bible. Being long exercised in the end of the world, but one only true religion, by which Gentiles. Their hopes are kindled as they advance. sacred discipline, he was brought to the city of the Prayer Books Mr. B. had brought with him from England. allen man may obtain the favour of his offended Maker; They find themselves directed on their journey by a Nicomedians, when the emperor Galerius Maximianus The addition of eight families to his flock, within a year, the pleading the merits of a divine propitiation for the pleading the merits of a divine propitiation for the star or metcor, or large body of light, not as other stars was there; and having recited an apology for the long the presence of a divine proping in its own proping in i Justification of the sinner, and the presence of a divine moving in its own orbit, and travelling in its own pro- Christian religion which he had composed, before the governor of the city, he was cast into prison; and having endured incredible tortures, was put to death. JANUARY 13. HILARY, BISHOP AND CONFESSOR.

Hilary, bishop of Poictiers in France, (commemochampion of the catholic doctrine against the Arians; day.

Our Monthly Review.

THE CHURCH REVIEW. New Haven, Con.: 1849. The temporary suspension of our Monthly Review, aused by the unusual dearth of new publications which we have experienced of late, has precluded us from giving an earlier notice of the October number of the Church Review-a magazine, which, we are glad to see, retains its high and sterling character. As an intimation appears in the number before us, to the effect, that all doubt as to the permanent establishment of the Review is at an end, we are to argue, we presume, that its prospects are very promising, both as to literary contributions and pecuniary support. It is needless for us to say that we are greatly pleased with this statement, and we would cordially express our hope, that a treasury, so amply stored with sound doctrine, and valuable information respecting the Church, may be as amply provided with every other resource necessary to its perpetuity.

The first article is devoted to a notice of the lives and labours of some of those stout-hearted champions of the truth,—the early Clergy of Connecticut. They were men whose memories will ever be dear to the Church, and every contribution to their biographies,-every particular which throws light upon the history of their sufferings and their exertions, -is interesting and valuable. There never was a more signal triumph of Primitive truth than the first shock given to the Congregational system in Connecticut, by the Gentile nation in the very streets of their capital, sent best token of their right acceptance of this Infant as leading ministers, who, so soon as their eyes had truth which they possess, because they cannot bear been divinely enlightened to see the errors of the the consequences to which it leads : system in which they had been educated, honestly abandoned it, and embraced Episcopacy. The difficulties which these brave-hearted men had to encounter are well described in an extract which we give below. They were men who felt that they had only one course to pursue, that which was pointed out by conscientious conviction, and to this course they adhered through every discouragement and misrepresentation. The testimony of such men to the done wisely in appointing a day to celebrate, throughout cense paid a mysterious acknowledgement to the yet beloved Church,—rendered, as it was, amid many honored forefathers in Christ no more than their due. hostile influences calculated to try their fortitude and sincerity to the utmost-whilst it is cherished with sincerity to the utmost—whilst it is cherished with affectionate gratitude by ourselves, cannot but be taking charge of several different flocks, which were scatregarded by separatists as highly injurious to their tered, and far apart; constantly occupied in riding to and fro; preaching on the Lord's day, and preaching on the the dependence of the sure produce of a right their country were interested in the death of that holy

reception of the Gospel. The Epiphany was reckoned Child. As they acknowledged Him to be their King among the chief festivals of the earlier Church. The christian fathers themselves had for the most part answer their prayers, so did they confess that they these valiant and well-instructed soldiers of the Cross: either emerged from heathenism, or were called upon expected to derive from his death some great and into contend with the priests of the old idolatry for the estimable benefit. May we imitate the faith, and Possession of the national temples. Untainted with emulate the example of these wise men. May we so

The following is taken from the sketch of one of "John Beach," the son of William Beach, was born at Stratford, A. D. 1700. He manifested an ardent desire

sknowledge as would throw additional light upon the SI Record, to which his attention was principally tt. For this purpose, geography and history were ped to the extent of the means within his reach; and tabits of inquiry thus early formed, continued to infe him through life. The counsel and example of a prather sinking deep in his heart and producing in THE CALENDAR. OF THE ROMISH SAINTS-DAYS AND HOLY-DAYS IN

The reasons why the names of these Saints-days and Holy-days were resumed into the calendar are various. Some of them being retained upon account of our Courts of Justice, which usually make their returns on these days, or else upon the days before or after them, which are called in the writs, Vigil. Fest. or Crast.. as in Vigil. Martin; Fest. Martin; Crast. Martin; and the like. Others are probably kept in the calendar for the sake of such tradesmen, handi-The reasons why the names of these Saints-days the calendar for the sake of such tradesmen, handicraftsmen, and others, as are wont to celebrate the memory of their tutelar Saints; as the Welchmen do of St. David, the Shoemakers of St. Crispin, &c.—And again, Churches being in several places dedicated to some or other of these saints, it has been the usual custom in such places to have Wakes or Fairs kept upon those days; so that the people would probably be displeased, if, either in this, or the former case, their favorite Saint's name should be left out of the tues, induced the Rev. Mr., afterwards Rev. Dr. Cutthe calendar for the sake of such tradesmen, handiof Jehovah, and the great end of revelation, is the object which the Apostle Paul keens in view in many before the Reformation do frequently speak of transactions happening upon such a holy-day, or about such a time, without mentioning the mouth; relating one thing to be done at Tanasaction and minister of West Haven, the Rev. James Wet-ind and minister of West Haven, the Rev. James Wet-ind and minister of West Haven, the Rev. James Wet-ind and minister of West Haven, the Rev. James Wet-ind and minister of West Haven, the Rev. James Wet-ind and minister of West Haven, the Rev. James Wet-ind and minister of West Haven, the Rev. James Wet-ind and indicate the Rev. James Wet-ind and indicate the Rev. James Wet-indicated for Episcopacy. This inquiry raised many with the Rev. James Wet-indicated for Episcopacy. This inquiry raised many with the Rev. James Wet-indicated for Episcopacy. This inquiry raised many with the Rev. James Wet-indicated for Episcopacy. This inquiry raised many with the Rev. James Wet-indicated for Episcopacy. This inquiry raised many with the Rev. James Wet-indicated for Episcopacy. This inquiry raised many with the Rev. James Wet-indicated for Episcopacy. This inquiry raised many with the Rev. James Wet-indicated for Episcopacy. This inquiry raised many with the Rev. James Wet-indicated for Episcopacy. This inquiry raised many with the Rev. James Wet-indicated for Episcopacy. The Rev. James Wet-indicated for Episcopacy in the Rev. James Wet-indicate to the Church at Ephesus. The mode by which the Gentiles should be restored to the blessings of the covenant had been a mystery to the Patriarchs, kings, and rulers of the Jewish Church, whilst hidden beneath the shadow of types and prophesies; it was now by the shadow of types and prophesies; it was now, by for this and the foregoing reasons our second reform- "Sen after, he was unanimously called to the charge of the charge devine revelation, fully made known to the Apostles and ministers of the new covenant. The perfect obligation, and satisfaction, had been offered. The types had been fulfilled, the prophecies accomplished, and had been fulfilled, the prophecies accomplished, and those who were sometime afar off made nigh by the book) thought convenient to restore the names of these entlemen at Newtown, where Dr. Johnson then book) thought convenient to restore the names of these entlemen at Newtown, where Dr. Johnson then blood of Christ. The Gentiles were again admitted to the privileges of the covenant, united in one body with the Jews, and made joint heir with them of the thought product to feel the calendar, though not with any regard of them to the calendar, though not with any regard of them to the calendar, though not with any regard of them to the calendar, though not with any regard of them to the calendar, though not with any regard of the covenant, united in one body with the Jews, and made joint heir with them of the with the Jews, and made joint heir with them of the thought prudent to forbid, as well upon the account promises concerning Christ in the Gospel. The Apostle rejoices in the development of this mystery, by which the more full and perfect discoveries of the purposes of the discoveries of the purpose of the discoveries of the discover which the more full and perfect discoveries of the pur- number of holy-days, to the great prejudice of laposes of the divine will were to be made known to men and angels. This Epistle, selected at the reference men and angels. This Epistle, selected at the reference men and angels. men and angels. This Epistle, selected at the reformation of our Liturgy, manifests the exceeding wisdom men of none of the best characters. Besides, the and judgment of those who directed its choice. No portion of Holy Scripture could be more appropriate to this day, than that in which St. Paul, the great Apostle of uncircumcision, the great teacher of the Gentiles, reveals the mode and causes of the most perfected readmission of the Gentile world to the pervileges of the covenant; and thus solves the mysteries which had at once perplexed both his ancestors and judgment of those who directed its choice. No portion of Holy Scripture could be more appropriate to this tory of these Saints, and the accounts they gave of the other holy-days, were frequently found to be feighed and fabulous. For which reason, I suppose, the generality of my readers would excuse my giving them or myself any further trouble upon this head: but being sensible that there some people who are particularly desirous of this sort of information, I shall for their sakes, subjoin a short accounts they gave of the accounts they gave of the other holy-days, were frequently found to be feighed and fabulous. For which reason, I suppose, the generality of my readers would excuse my giving them or myself any further trouble upon this head: but being sensible that there some people who are particularly desirous of this sort of information, I shall for their sakes, subjoin a short accounts they gave of the other holy-days, were frequently found to be feighed and fabulous. For which reason, I suppose, the mystality of his ordination, and of the unscriptural micro formation of the Wirth and Primitive Antiquity, he was convinced of the Wirth and Primitive Antiquity, he was convinced of the Wirth and Primitive Antiquity, he was convinced of the Wirth and Primitive Antiquity, he was convinced of the world to be feighed and fabulous. For which reason, I suppose, the generality of my readers would excuse my giving the convenient principles of the country of the was satisfied of the lawfulness and prayerful examination of HW Wirt and Primitive Antiquity, he was convinced of the Wirth antiquity, he was convince and judgment of those who directed its choice. No history of these Saints, and the accounts they gave teries which had at once perplexed both his ancestors shall for their sakes subjoin a short account of every shall for their sakes subjoin a short account of every one of these holy-days as they lie in their order; but must first be speak my reader not to think that I enfagi, who followed the star which guided them to the deavour to impose all these stories upon him as truths; Magi, who followed the star which guided them to the deavour to impose all these stories upon him as truths; manger in which their infant Messiah was laid, are but to remember that I have already given him warn-greational ministers, who, when assembled, proceeded at supposed to have been kings, and to have lived in Arysupposed to have been kings, and to have lived in Araing that a great part of the account will be feigned parish, and to forestall him by inducing the people to call That country is east of Judæa, and was remark- and fabulous. And therefore I presume he will exanother man in his room." able for its gold, and precious aromatic herbs. In this cuse my burdening him with testimonies; since though

(From Wheatley.)

"Mr. Beach immediately proceeded to England for Orders and on his return as a missionary of the venerable Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts, was sation, the owner was enabled to find his book, and the way was prepared for the ready distribution of some hundred and five communicants at Newton and Reading. In 1751 the ordinary congregation, in each place, was between ninety and one hundred; and in 1762 he was able to report that the Churchmen at Newtown had be-

rated on the thirteenth of this month,) was a great have continued to be so most of the time to the present One of the Continental Reformers, in the profane hations had a knowledge of the true God, and were was and is in the Eastern countries, the symbol of a nished into Phrygia about the year 356, where, after violence of party spirit, was for striking the Epistle Instructed under the divinely instituted rite of sacri- king or prince. The magi demanded in their inquiries much pains taken in the controversy, and many trou- of St. James out of the Canon of Scripture. It is melancholy to observe how far some professed Christians will go, sooner than give up their favorite views. The following statement is not new to us; but it

ought to be read over and over again, and thoroughly studied and digested,—though not without painful feelings-for the sake of the startling lesson which it "The force of prejudice" was never better illustrated than in the Puritan treatment of the Lord's Prayer. Mr. Beach says:—"I am sorry that our neighbors not only wholly neglect this Divine Prayer, but take a great deal of pains to vilify it as no Christian Prayer, and as not fit to be used by a Christian."—Friendly Expost., p. 37. This language asserts a fact that seems almost incredible. But

compare with it the following expression of this "enlight-ened age." We quote from the Quar. Chris. Spectator, Vol. VIII, p. 257, where it is said, that "the Lord's Prayer is not strictly a Christian prayer. . . . Had Christ given a form of prayer after His resurrection, we doubt not it would have been essentially different." And more recently still, the language of a "Congregational Pastor" eet the requirement of Scripture."-Forms of Prayer. It is truly distressing to be brought into contact with

perverted and presumptuous men who thought and Shepherd when he goes among his flock to note the conspake in this way assumed, in some points, a higher dition and wants of his sheep, and to do for each whatspake in this way assumed, in some points, a higher position in controversy than their descendants in the present day. The following brief passage reminds us entreat, con that, when error is made the subject of discussion and require, and he may have opportunity. The visits the investigation, those who are involved in it must either fore follow implicitly whither the truth conducts them,which is the course pursued by the humble and truthloving man; or, through complete subserviency to diately connected with his sacred office, and can, it may secession of those conscientious men among their the sect-spirit, they must gradually give up the partial

"It was then ageed on all hands, that separation from a Church without lawful cause, was schism; and that schism was not to be regarded as a blessing, but to be looked upon as a heinous sin. The modern notion of men being at liberty to connect themselves with, or withdraw from, any Church, as fancy or interest may dictate, had not then been heard of. Both parties, also, agreed in the necessity of an uninterrupted succession in the ministry-one deriving it through the line of Presbyters, the other through the line of Bishops,"

The tribute to the memory of the early Connecti-

"They were men of God. They were men of prayer.

week day, visiting the sick, burying the dead, co the mourning, and ever making the business of their profession their sole business, they were models of missionary zeal and devotion. They were everywhere venerated. They were everywhere beloved. Their sect might be spoken against, but themselves never. Officially and personally they were without reproach; and tradition them and their lives, triumphantly declares, that of whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are honest,

despite of themselves, they were compelled to be scholars, and scholars armed at all points. They were attacked prescribed by St. Paul, that men should be "grave" and

brethren now threatened, and now expostulated, and now deserted. In vain arose in vision the dangers of a long voyage over the deep.* In vain appeared in certain reserve a life of toil, self-denial, and poverty. In vain raged the war of pamphlets, and paragraphs, and of village calumnies. On they went in their noble career, with an almost martial bearing and tread and with that inward

with the goodly fellowship of the prophets, with the noble army of martyrs, and with the spirits of all just men made perfect. They are with that cloud of witnesses, brethren,

Catelism, he omitted the question, What are the Decrees satisfactorily cleared up. We quote the passage and the explanation of it, which may be useful to those THE CHRISTIAN YEAR: By the Rev. John Kebre. of our readers who may not have observed the difficulty, and might, therefore, be taken by surprise should it be dishonestly quoted against them by an adversary. The paragraph in Burnet occurs in the notice of Art. XXV, and reads as follows :- "The invention that was afterwards found out, by which the bishop was held to be the only Minister of Con- "The Christian Year." It has long ago taken its firmation, even though Presbyters were suffered to position as a sacred classic, to be retained, we doubt Confirm, was a piece of superstition without any not, as long as the English language endures.

invention that was afterwards found out, by which the Bishop was held to be the only Minister of Confirmation, Churchmen in the place; but six months after his return, he had the happiness to report forty-four communicants, variation felt the necessity of some such device as would variation felt the necessity of some such device as would variation felt the necessity of some such device as would variation felt the necessity of some such device as would variation felt the necessity of some such device as would variation felt the necessity of some such device as would variation felt the necessity of some such device as would variation. might consecrate the Eucharist."

It is to be regretted that Burnet wrote with so great facility. That facility must frequently appear poetical merit, is recommended most carnestly for its pure. to his readers somewhat unhappy, for it has betrayed affectionate, and elevating character, as a family our standard Commentator on the Articles, in more

in the preceding extract, is a remarkable example.

Burnet's meaning is perfectly obvious from the government of the long quiet evening, writes one who can well estimate Burnet's meaning is perfectly obvious from the general tenor of his remarks on Confirmation, and he would to draw into general use, 'when some of us gathered, as have clearly conveyed what he evidently intended to closely as possible, round the bright fire, and listened, say, had he written thus: —" This invention (of the Cheisen) was a piece of the control of the Keble's Christian Year. Soothing, beautiful poetry | well Chrism) was a piece of superstition, without any calculated to lift the heart above the cares of this troublecolour from Scripture, and introduced for the purpose some world, and to light the path with the sa ishine of of suffering Presbyters to Confirm, although the heaven." bishop, at the same time, was held to be the only THE REVELLERS, THE MIDNIGHT SEA, AND THE

The subjoined remarks upon Pastoral Visitingthat chief duty and most efficient resource of the faithful steward of the Gospel mysteries-are excellent; and as they speak for themselves, seem to require no introductory observations of our own:

"The great object of Pastoral visiting is, as is well souls of men; directly, to seek to promote the conversion of sinners, and the spiritual advancement and edificially, and a dramatic interest of narrative, cation of believers. But if the minister of God, instead of labouring to promote these great objects-instead of folevery man, and teaching every man 'publicly, and from house to house,' allows himself to go in and out among his people without making any allusion even to the sub within the limits of our own town: —" This form does not meet the requirement of Scripture."—Forms of Prayer.

and his visits even cease to deserve the name of Pastoral visits. Pastoral visits, properly speaking, are such as are paid not merely by one who is or ought to be a Pastor, may premise, is describing the effect which the answer of the work. The author, we may premise, is describing the effect which the answer of the work. but with special reference also to the performance of Passentiments and language of this sort; yet even the toral duties. They are visits similar to those of the ever it may need. They are visits in which the servant neglected to prepare themselves accordingly. of God goes prepared to reprove, rebuke, exhort, warn, nfort and instruct, according as the case may of him who, though bearing the name and invested with the office of a spiritual Shepherd, never endeavours to perform any of its duties; and who, perhaps, through agreeable, pass hours in conversation on the most common and trivial topics of the day, and in the most frivolous manner too; the visits of such an one are any thing but Pastoral visits. And furthermore, instead of doing any good, at least direct good, to the persons or families visited, such visits not seldom do positive harm. Beside the waste both of his and their time, occasioned by them, they are to give to persons such impressions of the clergyman's own sense of the unimportance of religion, as operates most injuriously, and such as cannot be removed or countervailed even by the most faithful and eloquent discourses from the pulpit. They have some times, doubtless, had a tendency even to make men shep-tical as to the whole subject of the Gospel, or at least to doubt whether the Pastor himself really believed in it, and whether he was not only a mere ' hireling,' instead -a Pastor who fed himself, but not the flock. In respec to anything unbecoming in his sentiments or conduct, in connexion with his uniform silence on religious subjects, these are sure to be the effect. How important, then, that he should, during every visitation, endeavour to say something which will show that he is really himself a believer in the truths which he preaches, and that he actually considers it to be of the utmost importance, that sinful men should repent and become obedient to the Gospel, and that he live the state of the control and that believing men should "give diligence to make their calling and election sure!" How important indeed that he should endeavour to be always ready to say anything, even in the way of exhortation or reproof, which it may appear necessary or proper for him to say; of

whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are of good report, they were patterns"

"They were also men of learning. They were scholars. And though few of their numbers would now be called polite scholars, yet the acquirements of all were solid and exact........They were living in the midst of learned men of another denomination, who were continually demanding of them reasons for their faith. In despite of themselves, they were compelled to be scholars.

dictates of prudence and discretion! How important that, among other things, he should guard against even that, among other things, he should guard aga and scholars armed at all points. They were attacked from the press, they were attacked in private conversation; and from the pulpit, from the press, and in private conversation, they were obliged to give prompt and full replies. If a fondness for classic ease is sometimes to be imputed to the clergy at least are exempt from the charge. They were champions in full array, and they were champions who knew no relief. Now they were attacked from this quarter, and now from that. Now they had to confront argument with argument, and now authority with authority; and in order not to discredit their cause, but to argument with argument, and now authority with authority; and in order not to discredit their cause, but to acquit themselves like men, they were obliged to explore the inmost depths of sacred erndition.

"They were men of too stern a mould to heed consequences. Truth they had sought, truth they deemed they had found and truth they were determined to follow at all hazards. They did declare openly that they had been preaching without the proper authority. They gave up their places. In vain kindred wept; friends entreated; brethren now threatened, and now expostulated, and now intercourse with society, even in the best state in which we can expect to find it, he has need of constant exertion, to preserve the tone of his feelings, and to exhibit that sorious are of mind, that discuss and to exhibit deserted. In vain arose in vision the dadgers of a tong voyage over the deep.* In vain appeared in certain reserve a life of toil, self-denial, and poverty. In vain raged the war of pamphlets, and paragraphs, and of village calumnies. On they went in their noble career, with an almost martial bearing and tread, and with that inward majesty of soul, with which truth and principle always inspire their faithful votaries.

"Having finished the work which was given them to do, they are now taken to their reward. They are gone to that Saviour whom they served. They walk in light, with the goodly fellowship of the prophets, with the noble solean obligations of his office. Let me not be misundersold however, my brethren, as inculcating an austerity stop over the doop. They walk in high and holy calling, and virtual abandonment of the booken obligations of his office. Let me not be misundersold however, my brethren, as inculcating an austerity stood, however, my brethren, as inculcating an austerity of manners amounting to a repulsive severity : this, perwho are marking our course: for the eyes of all in that invisible world are upon us." haps is equally injurious with levity. A happy mean between the two, issuing in the exhibition of that cheer-In the review of "Smyth on Confirmation," an obscure passage in Burnet's XXXIX Articles is object of desire, and of possible attainment in this case."

Edited, with an Introduction, by the Right Rev. GEORGE W. DOANE, Bishop of New Jersey .-New York: Stanford & Swords. 1850. Price,

At this time of day it would be a work of utter supercrogation to enter into any critical analysis of

colour from Scripture." The elucidation of the The present edition of Professor Keble's delightful writer in the Church Review is, in part, as follows: - volume possesses a peculiar claim upon our attention, "What he alludes to, as the 'Invention that was after- in the introduction contributed by Bishop Doane. wards found out,' was the introduction of oil into use at Confirmations, which he says the Church of Rome supplied so as to have the matter that is considered essential to a Sacrament. This oil, or chrism, he calls the inventors and the introduction controduct of controduct of the same of the confirmation of the introduction controduct of the same of the confirmation of the introduction controduct of the same of the confirmation of the confir tion that was a piece of superstition. True, he says, 'the ner. The work has been evidently a work of love,

"The Author of these pieces, it has come incidentally Sc. This, however, is very different from saying, the invention, that the Bishop was the only Minister, &c. He clearly shows, that the primitive custom confined the administration to the Bishop—that afterwards the pracstationed at Newtown and Reading, where he arrived in September, 1732. At the time Mr. Beach declared for the Church, there were but some half dozen families of Churchmen in the place; but six months after his return, the best of the country congregation, and devotes himself unsparingly tice varied. But, as the principle involved in ancient usage was not to be violated, those who introduced the spiritual welfare of a rustic flock, in which there is to the spiritual welfare of a rustic flock, in which there is still preserve the ancient principle of confining the power to the Bishop, while yet Presbyters might be suffered to administer the rite. The invention then by which Bishops there were suffered to confirm, was the introduction of oil which the Bishop alone could consecrate, but the Presbyter might apply. The power was thus, in one sense, confined to the Bishop, while, in the opinion of the inventors, the Presbyter might administer confirmation. Burnet says finally, 'Presbyters thus confirming, was thought like Deacons giving the Sacrament, though Priests only pation and enjoyment of the saints.—'singing on earth' like Deacons giving the Sacrament, though Priests only pation and enjoyment of the saints,- singing on earth, as Isaak Walton said of Herbert, 'such hymns and anthems

> The taste which can appreciate its excellencies, is a Christian taste. The meditation of its eminently spiritual than one instance, into a careless and ambiguous phrastrains will tend to tranquilize the heart. And the Christian home, where it is made a household book, will find it The passage explained in so satisfactory a manner fruitful, above almost every book of human origin, in the various merits of a volume which she has done much

as the angels, and he and Mr. Ferrar now sing in heaven.

WANDERER: Three Allegories: By the Rev'd EDWARD A. MONRO, M.A., Perpetual Curate of Harrow Weald, Author of "The Combatants," "Dark River," &c. New York : General Prot. Episcopal S. S. Union. 1849.

Mr. Monro is extensively and favourably known as a writer of sacred allegories, and the present volume these parables are at the same time highly practical in their teaching, and inculcate lessons of the gravest

Our time will not permit us to enter in detail upon the merits of the respective stories, but we shall leave the following extract from "The Revellers" to speak for nouncement of the speedy coming of "The King" produces upon a band of thoughtless children, who, having been previously warned of his advent, had

Nothing could exceed the terror of the whole band of revellers; but they received the news in various ways, though it was plain all were terrified.

I noticed Lelia; her face was very pale, and the curl of her proud lip was still there, though her eye was very anxious, and she leaned on Roland for support.
"I have done nothing to anger the King," said Lelia, place for our enjoyment; and though we were bid to be at our work when he came, who could tell the moment of his coming? It is unreasonable he should be angry at our enjoying what he has placed in our way.

you not speak, Roland?" said she, casting her haughty eye up to her companion's face. She plainly gained confidence from the confident tone she assumed. Roland's sparkling eye was quenched of much of its lustre, and his fresh beaming face looked pale under the lamp, which shed its ray over his head. "Indeed, Lelia, I feel anxious; I would we had listened to the old man's word." "Well, then, let us go to him," said she, ' he yet may give us advice how to act; it may not be too late even

It was strange to see Lelia's altered tone, how little charm the sound of the music had for her, and how little she cared for the dance.

All was terror and confusion; the extinguished lamps lay scattered on the ground, leaving little but the light of the moon to shine on the faces of the revellers. I could not help noticing Urban, who, amid all the confusion, alone seemed undismayed; his anxious face looked as anxious as ever; but he seemed as much perplexed as

before, and even the near approach of the King did not alter his feeling,
"I do not feel it; I do not really care for it," said he to himself; "would that I did."
Theophilus, by this time, had reached the old man, who

still sat with his staff in his hand at the head of the valley. He looked as calm as ever, with his hand, as usual, on his staff. Theophilus threw himself on his knees before him, "Sir," said he, "the Lord is at hand; all is confusion youcourse, in whatever he says or does, being guided by the der among the revellers; I came down to know what I

for knowledge at a very early period, and especially for

the indifference, which is too often the blight of Christian tian ordinances in a country professedly Christian, and alive to the enjoyment of Christianity, as to a state of the example of these wise men. May we so believe in a divine and human Saviour, that we offer to Him the gold of our best affections, the frankin-ceuse of our prayers, the myrrh of our obedience.

* A Life of Mr. Beach was prepared for the press as early as 1810, and forwarded to Mr. Lazarus Beach, his grandson, then a printer at to Him the gold of our best affections, the frankin-ceuse of our prayers, the myrrh of our obedience.

* A Life of Mr. Beach was prepared for the press as early as 1810, and forwarded to Mr. Lazarus Beach, his grandson, then a printer at to Him the gold of our best affections, the frankin-ceuse of our prayers, the myrrh of our obedience. the indifference, which is too often the blight of Chris- believe in a divine and human Saviour, that we offer

o; I knew he would come and none expect him. And is it so? and has my Lord come? and shall I at last go home, and be released from my painful watching?" And the old man rose from his seat, and turning his almost sight-

Theophilus, very carnestly
"Ob. do, do," cried the frightened little one, who stood inging to him, "do, do tell us what to do."

"Is all ready? are your garments stained with the revel? Go back to the palace; stand at the door and be membership of the ready to open it when your Lord knocks. Blessed, for the light of the sun! ver blessed will he be who is found watching. Theophilus waited no longer, but returned quickly to

ne of the late revel. find the whole changed, the terrified revellers were all re-turning to their places in the vast and beautiful palace; the lamps were again blazing in the lofty foof, and the flowers were being again hung around the marble pillars The look of terror and dismay which had filled every fac ras flown, and each was beginning to assume his accu

"Why is this change?" said Theophilus to Hubert. "Why?" said Hubert, somewhat hesitatingly, "why, because the sound on the hills has all turned out to be a false alarm; and the King is, after all, not at hand at all." "How know you that?" continued the first speaker nxiously looking towards the mountains.

said the other. "the sound has ceased, and nessengers have come in from the country, saying, that uch sounds have been frequent; and are easy to be acunted for by certain falls of rock amid the caveras of

This did not satisfy Theophilus, he still looked anxious "There goes Una in the dance again," cried Adah, let-ing go the arm of Theophilus, "I will go and join her; to not look so grave, Theophilus, there is no need for fear

v; good bye. I will return in a moment."
Stay, stay, light one," said he, taking her arm, "1 mber the old man's word, and be ready at the door."
"Well, well, and so I will," said she. "It is clear that

"Well, what think you?" said Hubert. "That the Lord is at hand," said the other, "and tha

But the alarm is filse," said Hubert; "it is found so, it is easily accounted for."
"I see nothing in that," said Theophilus; "the Kinmay choose things easily accounted for as the heralds of

"But it seems hard," said the other, "that we may r aloy the time while we may."
"Hubert, you know we must be watching, and ready with our lamps trimmed, and garments unspotted, and or staves in our hands, when the Lord comes; and who,

you revellers, think you, can be like that in a mome he appears? Hubert was thoughtful; "You are right, Theophilus; ut what shall we d .?"

I shall wait near the door," said he, "so that the sou of the mirch within may not drown the sound of my Lord's

"And I will take my stand by you," said Hubert; "yo are right, my kind friend; oh, can we not warn thos within of their danger? At least Adah will be persuade o keep watch with us; I will go and ask her." Hubert darted in through the marble pillars after Adah, whose childlike figure was threading gladly and merrily

The mazes of the dance.

Theophilus, taking up his staff, and adjusting his garwas still standing where he had been; his face was per olexed, and he was closely examining his little lamp, whi e held in his hand, the faint pure flame of which burn

learly; his staff lay against a tree by his side. "Urban," cried Theophilus, "I am going to take my place by the door to watch, for I reckon the sounds bu "One with me," said Theophilus.
"Come with me," said Theophilus.

"I dare not," answered Urban, " without my lamp be-

"I do not see it," said Urban, looking at his lamp, "my

on the other's arm, and looking up in his face with

a look of keen sorrow and anguish, "I am not ready; have tried to be ready this long time, you don't know ho bitterly; but, after all, it is impossible." We must not omit to mention that the volume i got up with much taste, and is illustrated by son

beautifully executed wood cuts by Childs. It would form a most acceptable present at this season.

SUNDAY CHURCH SERVICES IN THE CITY. CHURCHES.

St. James's". | Rev. II. J. Grasett, M. A. Rect r. | 11 o'c. 34 o'c Rev. J. G. D. McKenzie, B. A., Incum 11 . 4 Trinity Rev. R. Mitchele, A. B. Incumbent. 11 " 63 St. George's .. Rev. Stephen Lett, LL.D., Incumbent 11 " 7 Holy Trinityt. { Rev. H. Scadding, M. A., Incura } 11 " 61

James's Church and the Church of the Holy Trinity. The congression of St. James's Church meet at the Church of the Holy Trinity † In this Church the seats are all free and unappropriated. Py. The Holy Communion is administered on the first Sunday very month at St. James's and St. Paul's; third Sunday, Trini Church, King Street; and last Sunday, St. George's Church.

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, JANUARY 3, 1850. For table of contents, see corner of next Page.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

We are again constrained to remind our subscribers who have not yet made payment of their accounts hat one half of the current year of " THE CHURCH is nearly expired. Our outlay is great and unceasing, rendering it absolutely necessary that our return should be prompt. The attention of our Eastern subscribers is especially called to this notice.

DEATH OF THE QUEEN DOWAGER.

record the decease of Her Majesty the Queen

Adelaide-Louisa-Theresa-Caroline-Amelia was the ldest daughter of George late Duke of Saxe Meiningen, and was married to his late Majesty William the Strathey, Schallehn, and Eccles. The overture to Fourth (then Duke of Clarence), on the 11th June, Der Freischutz was more than usually delightful, 1818. Two daughters were the fruits of this union, ne Princesses Charlotte and Elizabeth, who both

The remains of the Royal Lady were interred on he 13th ult., in St. George's Chapel, Windsor.

We are as yet without any particulars of the closing nat the faith which she so consistently professednd whose reality was evidenced by numberless acts of 'hristian beneficence cheered and supported her then passing the dark valley and shadow of death .-We doubt not, that as (so far as man could judge), o her to live was Christ, so to die was gain.

ame can possibly be recorded than that of Adelaide to the patronage of Churchmen, and of the public he Queen Dowager. As a Princess—a wife—and generally. Unavoidable causes prevented its being Christian matron, she will ever be had in blessed it is an earlier period; but these, it is trusted

THE ELGIN ASSOCIATION.

Last week we copied from the British Colonist an between the present work and other manuals of a similar ticle, censuring in no measured terms the conduct description, the Publisher would with some confidence of Government, in permitting the Commissioner of refer to it, as possessing sundry claims upon public Crown Lands to sell to the Elgia Association a large will be found both varied and complete; whilst the ract of land in the Township of Raleigh, for the pur-recommunity at large will meet in its pages much of the ose of founding a Colony of Negroes there.

In our humble opinion, the Executive have been nings being equal, we do not see on what grounds complete in every department.

"It is even as I said," said the old man. "It is even they could have been justified in refusing to complete the transaction complained of.

It is one of the most glotious characteristics of Great Britain, that she recognizes no individious disold man rose from his seat, and turning his atmost signs allows the hills, he leaned on his staff, and an tinction of race or colour amongst her children.—
expression of such peace and joy passed over his placid. Nothing can be more Catholic than her constitution, brow, as I have seen on the face of one who is near a long.

Her banner throws its august shadow over the Anglo-"But tell me, pray tell me, sir, what I shall do," said Saxon and the Hindoo-the Hottentot of Africa and the Red-man of North America. Crime alone can disqualify any of her subjects from participating in al he privileges and immunities which pertain to a nembership of the greatest Empire ever visited by

There exists indeed a special exception, so far as ner legislation is concerned. Neither Turk, Jew, nor What was the surprise of Theophilus on his return to Infidel, can, for a very obvious reason, assist i making or administering her laws. Britain is essentially a Christian Empire; and it would be the very limax of self contradiction, to permit the avowe nemies of Emmanuel to form part of that Adminis ration, of which He, is the solemnly acknowledge

The darkest-hued child of Ethiopia, provided he e, like the eunuch of Queen Candce, an ex unimo believer in the Word of God, is eligible to the highest offices of State which may be filled by a subject.

This is a point clear beyond the shadow of que on. The Statute-book of Great Britain interpose no barrier to the honourable ambition of "the man of lour." Prejudice, indeed, may hamper his course, and render the attainment of the goal a matter of special difficulty; but if he can fight his way, even to the elevation of the woolsach, Royalty itself may Brockville, by command, commenced this inquiry. ot forbid his investment with the ermine : the roudest Peer must address him as an equal!

And yet, forsooth! the very negro who may, Minister of the Crown, direct the destinies of Great by him in a printed circular. the King is not near yet, and I shall be back in time. Minister of the Crown, direct the destinies of Great Oh, see how Una threads the merry dance;" and Adah Britain, is to be debarred from purchasing an acre of

ontemporary, the Colonist (though albeit not much iven to a jesting mood), spoke the language of ical wit, when he censured the Government for ting as they have done in the premises.

Raleigh. He is willing to comply with all the enditionary conditions, and he labours under no egal disability which could prevent him from become ng a freeholder.

This man's neighbours, however, cannot brook the sidea that he should settle permanently amongst them, ecause he is afflicted with some physical malformaon,-such as a club-foot, or a hare-lip,-and they etition the Executive not to complete the transaction ion, on that ground, and on that ground alone!

In such a case, would the Colonist blame the Ministry because they thought proper to return a very laconic answer to the fastidious memorialists? Could he, without losing his gravity, assert that Ilis Excellency and his advisers, by closing with the Theophilus, taking up his stair, and adjusting in his hand, club footed or hare-lipped customer, had acted "as if On the 4th December, 1849, moved to the outer door of the palace, which opened out to if anxious to disgust the people with our present form. I received the following letter:

I. G. O. club footed or hare-lipped customer, had acted "as | On the 4th December, 1849, eight days having elapsed of Government, and to drive them to madness or Annexation?"

We trow not! And we crave the pardon of our ypothetically, in such a supremely ludicrous position. But the Colonist may rejoin, that the men whose ttlement in Raleigh is protested against, are negroes! Granted! And what then?

g trinmed."

At the very worst, a dark skin and thick lips are the very worst, a dark skin and thick lips are the very worst, a dark skin and thick lips are the very worst, a dark skin and thick lips are the very worst, a dark skin and thick lips are the very worst, a dark skin and thick lips are the very worst, a dark skin and thick lips are the very worst, a dark skin and thick lips are the very worst, a dark skin and thick lips are the very worst, a dark skin and thick lips are the very worst, a dark skin and thick lips are the very worst, a dark skin and thick lips are the very worst, a dark skin and thick lips are the very worst, a dark skin and thick lips are the very worst, a dark skin and thick lips are the very worst, a dark skin and thick lips are the very worst, a dark skin and thick lips are the very worst, a dark skin and thick lips are the very worst. ossessors than the malformations before alluded to garment is stained, my staff is gone."

The Western malcontents, however, merely prayed. had taken his departure by the steamer Magnet.

"It is behind you," said the other; "good would it be that the lands in question "might not be sold, until On the 12th December, I rendered my account current, for many of you revellers, if they were as well prepared the opinion of the Provincial Parliament became and contingent account, against the Government. The abfor the Lord's approach as you."

known on the subject." The Western malcontents, however, merely prayed known on the subject."

Most thankful are we that His Excellency and his dvisers gave ear to no such suggestion. If they had done so, they would virtually have con

n its most infernally palmy days.

The Inquisition consigned victims to the dungeo nd the stake, for what they considered offences an's complexion, or the formation of his lips, a round for inflicting censure upon him. On the con rary, many of "the holy brother hood" (so called) in

The House of Assembly could no more legitimately egislate upon such a question, than they could dictate us what diet we should follow, or what should be he cut or colour of our garments.

It does not in any degree affect the argument, that t is a COLONY of negroes which is sought to be established. If one family may lawfully acquire land, so

nay a dozen or a hundred families. We have already, in Canada, Scots, Irish, French d German settlements.

Why may we not have an African settlement?

Let the Colonist or his Raleigh constituents reply!

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

We are gratified at having the opportunity of conratulating our fellow-townsmen on the respectable ount of musical talent exhibited at the first meet ing of the Philharmonic Society. Where thanks are ue to all, it seems invidious to particularize any; vet it is hardly possible to restrain the expression of general gratitude that is due to Mrs. B. Robinson for her contribution to the evening's amusement. We were rejoiced also to see that our long-valued favourite, Mr. Humphreys, had not wearied of his exertions to delight. His Duet with Miss Staines of It is with feelings of profound regret we have "List, dearest!" was generally approved, though we believe it had only been in the hands of the parties Dowager. She expired at Osborne House, on the for a few hours before the performance. "Bonnie norning of Sunday, the 2nd December, in the 58th Prince Charlie" gave to Miss Staines a renewed and ocreasing claim on our admiration. Of the others performances, we should select, as having given us particular pleasure, the Trio performed by Messrs from the introduction of Mr. Schallehn's cornet apiston. ()f the chornses and orchestral pieces, we lied, the former immediately after its birth, the had only to wish that the performers had a little more onfidence in their own powers. In the finale, God Save the Queen," we are always too muc interested to be critical; yet we noticed with regret the adoption of what strikes our ear as a moder nnovation,-the substitution in the second verse of ours of Her Majesty. It is to be conceived, however, her to Thee. We love and venerate our Queen, and ope any pray for help through her; but it is on God? we desire to fix our hopes!

THE CHURCHMAN'S POCKET ALMANAC.

We have now before us this portable and neatly rinted Almanac, which we can confidently commend

In the preface to the Almanae, the publisher re marks :-

Without seeking to draw an invidious compariso intelligence usually looked for in such compilations.

The Churchwardens of Christ's Churcort Stanley, beg to acknowledge the receipt, threhe Rev. G. C. Street, of the sum of £2, currefor Church purposes, from Miss Wray, Eaton se, Hampstead, England.

Port Stanley, December, 1849.

To the Editor of The Church. Toronto, 27th December, 1 SIR.-The official Gazette of 22nd instant makes the

Communication.

'His Excellency the Governor General has been pd appoint William Fabian Meudell, of Brockville, elector of Customs at the Port of Toronto, in the plaf

bert Stanton, Esquire." Without desiring here to offer any remarks on the prointment, which confers the office I held upon Mr. ell, who conducted the inquiry lately held at the Tob
ustom House, I feel myself justified in departing in a
measure from the intention which I expressed in my a
munication to you of the 17th inst., of reserving for a
munication and place a full reference to the late transact roper time and place a full reference to the late transac nese are beyond the limits of a newspaper communic They are still reserved by me for their more proper time

From the above, however, it may not be thought in per, that I should, in the meantime, place in your han short summary of the proceeding, which, not to impose ut the patience of yourself or your readers, it will be my leavour to make as brief as possible.

On the 7th November, Mr Meudell handed into the roll voluntary support of the congregations among whom per quarter a "Preliminary Report," a copy of which was to poorer populations, and townships more recently settled."

This reply research.

Let us suppose the case of a white man, desirous during its preparation, I was urged for its completion, averaged from the Crown a farm in the Township ing been informed that upon it a decision would rest.

My reply, occupying more than twenty sheets of pper with comments on the statements made by some of theer-sons examined by Mr. Meudell, was sent in on Satulay, 24th November; and from that day to this, I have lard

This was compiled with: all balances in full, £747 2 emitted amount of £10,981 2s 7d received since the co mencement of the quarter, being on "the morrow," before close paid in and remitted by me, with the usual c

I. G. O. Customs Department, { Toronto, 4th Dec. 1849 Sir,-I have it in command to acquaint you, that His

> I have the honour to be Sir, Your most obedient servant,

J. W. DUNSCOMB. Robert Stanton, Esq., Toronto. And, on the same day, 4th December, without my being aware of it, Mr- Meudell left Toronto for Brockville, the above letter being delivered to me about an hour after he

Robert Stanton, in Account with the Government, (Qu ending 5th Jan, 1850.) DR. To amount of Customs Duties and other reve-

Auction duties..... 113 4 6 10981 2 gainst religion and morals. Never did they make a Balance due by the Government to R. Stanton 162 18 £10980 16

> vouchers rendered £11,144 1 R. STANTON. ly accounts were accompanied by the following letter: Toronto, 12th Dec., 1849.

SIR,-I beg leave to transmit herewith my accounts a Collector at Toronto, quarter ending 5th January, 1850; also my account against the Government for contingent exenses, year 1849.

Account due to me.....

And would request that you will do me the favour ake the necessary measures for procuring warrants in my I have the honour to be Sir,
Your most obedient humble serv't,

ROBERT STANTON. Joseph Cary, Esq., Deputy Inspector General, Toronto.

Of these accounts I have heard nothing further from that on the 22nd December, the official Gazette contains, pove the appointment of Mr. Meudell—the person who inducted this inquiry.

I shall not, Mr. Editor, at present, trouble you at greater gth. The matter, as I have already stated, remaining for future reference at a more proper time and place, imp es upon me the necessity of abstaining just now fre This brief summary, however, will, I have no oubt, be considered sufficient, in the meantime, to enable ourself and your readers to form a correct opinion of the

opriety of the course I have adopted During the period which may elapse, I must be content to applying myself to the now serious consideration of providing that support for myself and others, of which this result has deprived me.

I am, &c. &c: I am, &c. &c: Robert Stanton.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence. CANADA.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO. DIOCESAN THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE, COBOURG.

ourse of Lectures for the Term commencing Thursday January 10, 1850, and ending Friday, March 22. Tuesdays. - Greek Gospels (continued); Authenticity and Inspiration of the Old Testament, Undesigned Coincidences, &c. Wednesdays. - Epistles - Greek - t and 2 Peter; 1, 2, 3

John; Thirty-nine Articles — Articles I to V. inclusive Thursdays.—Eusebius—Eccles. His. Lib. III. (contin.) Jewish History, from the time of the Maccabees to the Destruction of Jerusalem. ridays .- Minucius Felix (continued); Liturgy - The

Litany.
Saturdays - Composition of Sermons, Pastoral The ology, &c.

CHURCH DECORATIONS. The Church at Drummondville is very prettily and ap acred Monagram I. H. S. with a Gloria is placed over th Communion Table, and in front of the Gallery at the Wesend, IMMANUEL.—At Stamford the short Angelic Hymn very tastefully executed on the front of the Gallery. Whave just returned from Buffalo by moonlight, where we at tended Divine Service at St. John's Church (Christmas eve Both it and St. Pau's are beautifully decorated, I never sa will be found both varied and complete; whilst the anything like it before, they are really magnificent community at large will meet in its pages much of the Christmas day we visited the Church in the rear of the The CHURCHMAN'S POCKET ALMANAC for next year since it was built. There has been quite a rivalry between In our humble opinion, the Executive have been (it is anticipated) will present several additional features, this Congregation and the one at Fort Erie which would delamed without just cause in this matter. Other of interest; and no pains shall be spared to render it it best—and both have succeeded in doing it well—From the contract of the

ENGLAND.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL At the first monthly meeting after the recess, the Secr tary, who was heartily welcomed on his return from America, gave a brief but encouraging statement of the condition of the Church in the British Provinces. He also intimated that a proposal had been made for classify ing the several Missions, according to their population and wealth, with the view of transferring a large portion of the burden of supporting the Clergy from the Societo the congregations among which they minister. This abviously a just and sound principle, and we trust that will be carried out as vacancies occur. The subjoine extracts from a letter of the Secretary, in answer to message, or address, which he was desired, by the Bisho nd Clergy of Nova Scotia, to convey to the Society, wi read with satisfaction, as evidence of the attenti thich the Society is giving to the economical appropri on of its funds. It was read at length and fully adopte the Board, as embodying the principles on which the ociety acts:-

operations of the Society, are evidence that its labours have not been in vain. Never were those labours more abundant or more fruitful than at the present day. The rapid growth of our Colonial empire demands a proporionate effort on the part of a Society which was incorpo-rated for the very purpose of planting and fostering the Church in the Dependencies of the British Crown. This constantly widening sphere of the Society's operations, and the claims which are daily made from younger and more destitute settlements, must lead, as you anticipate o a reduction in the grants which have hitherto been made to older Missions of this, as well as other Dioceses. "To assist the infant Churches during their first year of difficulty and struggle, and gradually to withdraw its short summary of the proceeding, which, not to impose use aid as they become more equal to the maintenance of their could again replace with the wire. This being discovered, the patience of yourself or your readers, it will be my own Clergy, is the principle on which this Society acts, a policeman was placed on watch. About midnight, Andeavour to make as brief as possible.

In the Electric Telegraph Company have filed a criminal deavour to make as brief as possible.

In the Electric Telegraph Company have filed a criminal deavour to make as brief as possible.

In the Electric Telegraph Company have filed a criminal deavour to make as brief as possible.

In the Electric Telegraph Company have filed a criminal deavour to make as brief as possible.

In the Electric Telegraph Company have filed a criminal deavour to make as her own and arrested as her own and in the free-will offer came down. He was, in default of bail of £1000, commond, commenced this inquiry.

In the Electric Telegraph Company have filed a criminal manner and Smith, of Liver and Electric Telegraph Company have filed a criminal manner and Smith, of Liver and Electric Telegraph Company have filed a criminal manner and Smith, of Liver and Electric Telegraph Company have filed a criminal manner and Smith, of Liver and Electric Telegraph Company have filed a criminal manner and Smith, of Liver and Electric Telegraph Company have filed a criminal manner and Smith, of Liver and Electric Telegraph Company have filed a criminal manner and Electric Telegraph Company have filed a criminal manner and Electric Telegraph Company have filed a criminal manner and Electric Telegraph Company have filed a criminal manner and Electric Telegraph Company have filed a criminal manner and Electric Telegraph Company have filed a criminal manner and Electric Telegraph Company information against Messers. Wilmer and Smith, of Liver and Electric Telegraph Company information as her control and company in the Electric Telegraph Company information as her control and company During the whole proceeding. I did not feel it necessar which have hitherto been made to the older and more oput any questions to the persons by One would almost be inclined to believe that our were all put and their answers minuted by himself.

One would almost be inclined to believe that our were all put and their answers minuted by himself. safely leave the future Clergy in those places to the

The following paper has been privately circulated :-Some passages in the writing of Dr. Hinds, the Bishop-Elect of Norwich, had excited a suspicion that on some points, deemed fundamental, his views were not in accordance with those defined by the Church. The views thus

and I am not aware what attention or consideration it hay have received.

On Monday, 26th November, however, forty-eight hirs after it was sent in. (the Sunday intervening.) I receed commands, that all balances—stated as "£700 old," ermed "deficiencies") in the broken period of a current quarter, should be paid in on "to morrow."

This was compiled with the receipt is unacknowledged, apparently implied in his writings were—

"1. That the Three Persons of the Holy Trinity were only three manifestations of God, and not three distinct Persons."

"2. That it was God's choosing an individual man to be caused our Lord to be called the Son of God, and not that He was such from everlasting with the Father, and became ter, should be paid in on "to morrow."

that all that He spoke and acted and suffered as Man.can be truly termed the speeches and acts and sufferings of God. A statement to this effect, together with certain passage office close paid in and remitted by me, with the usual conficual intimation to the proper officers to that effect.

Was laid before Dr. Hinds, in the proper officers to that effect.

Was laid before Dr. Hinds, in the usual conficual intimation to the proper officers to that effect.

Was laid before Dr. Hinds, in the usual conficual interpretation of the usual conficual i from his writings, which appeared to justify such inference was laid before Dr. Hinds, in the earnest hope that he woul

"Athenæum, London, Oct. 25. 1849. " My dear _____, If I were conscious of teaching, or of ommon-sense contemporary for placing him, even pleased to dismiss you from the office you now hold of Col-fon a decrine of such vital importance as that of the Trinity, ypotherically, in such a supremely ludicrous position. lector of Customs of the Port of Toronto. but remain in the Church's Communion. To officiate as one of its clergy (which I have been doing now, with ome brief intervals for nearly thirty years) would be under ch circumstances, to administer its rites, and to read its yers and its formularies of faith, with a lie unto God in cannot consent to discuss with you a paper which, if it has any meaning, means that you and those who have joined you in drawing it up, suspect that I may be acting thus. On no other ground can you doubt that I must repudiate the construction to which you think certain passages in my writings are liable, and the general inferences which,

ou allege, may by some be deduced from them. 'I have addressed you by name, your handwriting having recalled to me a time long past when that name was fami-liar to me * * * I shall be grieved, indeed, if after so ong a suspension of all intercourse between us, the occasion of renewing it should be one of controversy, and a disturbed that which your least controversy. Between the controversy are the controversy and a disturbed that which your least controversy are the controversy and a disturbed to the controversy are the controversy as the controversy are the controversy and the controversy are the controversy and the controversy are the controversy and the controversy are the controversy are the controversy and the controversy are the controversy are the controversy are the controversy and the controversy are the controversy a her that which your return controllers. Because the lips. The office to which I have been called makes me feel already, at every turn, how much I need counsels higher than my own to guide me, and strength other than that of

man to support and nerve me for it.

"Yours very sincerely,
"Rev. ——. "S. Norwich." (Elect) The answer is subjoined :-

"London, Oct. 31, 1849. My dear Lord,- * * * * * I can hardly thank you mough for your great kindness in replying as you have done of a communication which at best could not help seeming betrusive, and which, I am conscious, was through hurry less careful and respectful in its wording than it should have been. But we are deeply grieved that you should under been. But we are deeply grieved that you should under-stand it as imputing any conscious holding or teaching of doctrines contrary to the Creeds. I am sure if we have so expressed ourselves, it was hurried and unintentional, and I eeply regret it. The case present to my mind was that of rson earnest for a particular view, and not perceiving it, or his mode of stating it, contradicted, or would pularly seem to contradict, certain great truths, to which was bound. And it was laid before your lordship with the sincere hope that you would treat it as in substance you ave done—that you would energetically disayow any such aterpretation of your statements as would set them at vari-

ance with any part of the Church's confessions of faith.

"And now, considering the deep anxiety which is felt by many on this subject, as on everything which effects the dogmatical integrity of our Church, we trust that your lord-ship will not forbid us to make this your disavowal known. so relieve others, as you have kindly relieved us. Th might well answer this purpose, would you kindly allow it to be so used. I should fear that wi hout some open state ment of the kind, your charity in replying to me as you have done will hardly be complete and effectual.

"I beg leave to remain, &c., "The Lord Bishop of Norwich (Elect)"

This letter was accompanied by a draft of a stateme which it was proposed to circulate, with Dr. Hind's sandion. His lordship wrote in reply: "Deanery, Carlisle, Nov. 2. 1849.

"My Dear ____, Your intention, I am sure, is good, in sending me, together with an extract from my letter to you a statement in reference to it, for my sanction of the circulation of the two together; but I must decline saying any thing about any statement which includes exposition of doctrine, the wording of which is yours, and that of tho who are associated with you in the application. It would be recognising (under the circumstances in which you require it) a self-constituted authority for defining our faith and this, I think, on reflection, you will allow that I ough not to do, and you ought not to ask me to do. You have a right to understand me, in my former letter, as disclaiming any construction put on any passage of my writings which would make it at variance with the formularies of the Church and you have my permission to circulate that part of the letter which has conveyed this impression to you, or the whole of it; and also, if you think fit, what I am now writ ing. But I can have nothing to do with any statement expository of this or that doctrinal truth or error. I can only pository of this or that doctrinal truth or error. I can only deal in the question which you have raised, with the exposition of the Church's Creed, as it is anthoritatively set orth in the language of its formularies; and in reference to his, what I have said has been said without qualification or

There is one part of your statement which calls for som tice from me. It speaks of a contemplated opposition by being confirmed. I should be distressed at any distu e or discussion in the Church which such a procedu ght create; but, as I am conscious of nothing which coutify it, I am otherwise quite indifferent about it.—

"Yoursvery truly, It will be seen that his lordship not only repudiates th ferences above mentioned, but considers the erroneous do nes they involve as false and wrong—and also as so ob ously contrary to the Creeds of the Church, that no on maintain them in the Church by mistake or unconsciousl After such a denial as this, so candid and so complete, th ties to whom it has been sent are desirous of declaring

at however they might have wished that some of Dr

inions referred to: And they feel that their most respectd thanks are due to him for the assurance which in suc Christian charity, he has given them, as well as their hum-ble and earnest prayer for a full blessing on his Episcopate Consecration of New Bishops .- Dr. Hinds, Bishop elect of Norwich, and Dr. Ollivant, Bishop elect of Lldan-laff, were consecrated on the 29th ult., at St. Marylebone

n the Sunday following

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP AMERICA.

New York, Dec. 29. The America brings advices from Liverpool to the 15th.
The state of siege would be removed from Vienna on he 1st of January. The Emperor has returned to Scomerg from Prague.

Orders have been sent to the army of observation to approach as near to the Turkish frontiers as possible.

Affairs in Hungary continue unsettled. The papers state that Prince Metternich has written a letter to the Austrian Minister, in which he declares that the Austrian marchy cannot enjoy a lasting peace unless Hungary maintained in its proceedings-remaining as a separate ate from Austria.
Thirteen recent condemnations have been commuted

imprisonment, with hard labour, for twenty, eighteen Letters from Vienna, of the 5th, state that a ministerial

crisis is at hand in that capital.

NAPLES.—Letters from Naples announce that great ar-ERANCE.—Four hundred of the insurgents of June for an improved a large for an improved in Paris for the insurgents of June for an improved in Paris for the insurgents of June for an improved in Paris for the insurgents of June for an improved in Paris for the insurgents of June for an improved in Paris for the insurgents of June for an improved in Paris for the insurgents of June for an improved in Paris for the insurgents of June for an improved in Paris for the insurgents of June for the insurgent o rrived in Paris from Havre, and were liberated by the

The St. John's (N. B.) Courier of the 22nd states that a man named John Anderson, of that city, had been arrested for clandestinely severing the telegraph in a manner to interfere with the transmission of steamers' news. The wires passed through a tree, which he ascended, and affixed a cord in lieu of the wire, which he could again replace with the wire. This being discovered,

Another expedition has been fitted out to go to Behring Straits, and further to the eastward, in search of Sir first to Government, as he thought himself bound to do a John Franklin. Captain Sir H. Belcher, it is thought, loyal subject, and then sent it as directed to the newsp

In political circles, there is but little news. Numerous Cabinet councils have been held, and it is thought Parlespatch of business. The question of the reduction of the national expenditure had assumed a new aspect. A reduction in the rate of discount by the Bank from 3 to 21 per cent. is, it is said, the precursor of the rise of conso par; when the Chancellor of the Exchequer will lay before holders of stock a proposal to accept a reduced rate of interest, by which there will be a saving to the country of several millions.

INDIA AND CHINA.-The express, in advance of the overland mail, arrived at Liverpool on the 7th inst., with advices frm Bembay to the 3rd November, and from Calcutta to the 24th October. The whole of India, with the exception of the small Province of Goomsoor, is quite peaceable. All the chiefs who were implicated in the late insursection of Shere Singh have been captured.

FRANCE. -On the night of the 3rd December, M. Penn's oroposition for the abolition of exposing the names of po-itical offenders, condemned by default in the pillory, was rejected by a large majority of the Assembly. On the vening of the same day, the President attended the Theatre Des Varieties, and was lauded by the audience, and some verses sang in his favour. The anniversary of the bat-tle of Austerlitz was celebrated by a high mass at the Chapel of Invalids. A pamphlet by Ledru Rollin, i defence of his conduct on the 13th of June, has been seize and proceedings instituted against the printers and publishers, for exciting hatred to the Government. A Socialist named Leguin, has been sentenced to four months mprisonment for saying during the insurrection of the 13th of June, that he would eat the head of the President The ultra Socialist Journals continue to manifest their hatred of England. Orders have been sent to withdraw

a portion of the army from Rome. RUSSIA AND TURKEY .- Our advices from Constantile come down to the 25th of November. As yet the ex-radition question has not been settled, nor according to the best authorities, was it likely to be settled. The Emperor had, up to that time insisted in his demands for having the enemies of Russia, as he calls the Hunga-rians and Poles, banished from the Ottoman Empire.— This demand the Porte resists. During the early part of the week it was thought the whole affair had been arranged, but the report turns out to be untrue. In the opi nion of the Times correspondent, the Emperor is merely desirous of postponing a rupture till spring, when his operations would be more favourable for the season.— Meantime Turkey is making every preparation to mee him should he advance. The English fleet have left the been given to export bullion from the Russian Empire.
St. Petersburg, Dec 2nd.—The Minister of Finance

has been empowered to issue Exchequer bills to the millions of silver rubles. Spain.-The Government announces that the bills exchange drawn by General Cordova in Madrid, for the payment of the Spanish army, had been protested for non-payment, the Madrid treasury being completely ex

From our English Files.

THE NEW COLLEGE AT OXFORD. The Morning Chronicle having made some observation on the proposed new college at Oxford, suggesting as a difficulty in carrying it into effect, that, from the propose conomy of its establishment, the members would be looked down upon by undergraduates of other colleges, the Rev. C. Marriott has replied to our contemporary's remarks in the following letter:-

"Sir-Although I have usually but little time for the public journals, I have been led, by a friend, to take no-ice of an article in your Wednesday's paper, bearing upon scheme I have long had at heart. I do not expect to bring yon over exactly to my own views; but I still wish to say a few words on the discouraging considerations you have brought forward. I would not venture an intemperate, or even an unkind, attack; but I may parley with one who comes forward on rational principles, and in a candid spirit. I may venture to assure you that those who are concerned in the plan are far too practical. to be amusing themselves with medievalisms, and that a plain, straightforward, economical college is intended. And why such a college should not find place in Oxford, and why suen a conege should not find place in Oxford, stores of Mr. Cheney, and of Hays Bros., King-street, after twenty years' experience, I cannot understand. I recently broken into, the desks broken open and some that the priod, of sympathy with the poorer students, and I place; and it is believed they were all perpetrated by the believe it is time to take advantage of that growth by a positive step. You will excuse me if I should not regret such cases and be prepared for the reception with the hand of the sociler from institutions. its turning away the hand of the spoiler from institutions which I love, even in their decay, and believe to be still capable of restoration—that belief being grounded on

what I have known and experienced. "The truth is, Oxford is already open to the poor scholar, though less extensively than I could wish. Poverty and wealth are relative terms; and many that are not entirely destitute of means need assistance, in order to make them good scholars and efficient men, or to enter on life with tolerable comfort and success. The endowments of Oxford are already mainly in the bands of this latter class, and considering that the whole of them do not equal the income of some private individuals, they already accomplish a good deal of good. If you fear incidental evils in a plan evidently good in itself, I may be illowed to fear the loss of some good in sweeping reformation from without.
"I have no sympathy with those who would acquiesce

maintain that Oxford ought still to educate the rich; and I further think that she may allow them some little safetyvalves in the way of expenditure—less, indeed, than at present, but still more than would be desirable for those who can with difficulty muster £80 or £100 a year. I do not say it would do any harm to the sons of our mil lionaires to live for a time under such control; but I say that, while John Bull is John Bull, they will not, as a class, do so: and yet I hope quiet people may take their own way, and live by rule if they like it.

"Now, Oxford clearly wants more rooms, for there is a real want long before every corner is actually full. The last corner is not always the cheapest to occupy; and there is a large class to whom increased accommodation at small expense would be a great boon. Under such circumstances our forefathers came forward with founda ions; and why should not we? Theirs were for a fourth tions; and why should not were in the week of a country part of our population, and most of them for a country crowded with monasteries. They were not for the poor alone, but for all classes, so far as general education is concerned; and, I believe even very early, with a distinction of classes.

6 The d fficulties you mention have, of course, occurred

to us, and have been carefully weighed a thousand times, and the result is, that all who are at all acquainted with the present working of things here are well assured they can be surmounted. If the assertion of one who has lived in Oxford nearly the whole of the last twenty years, with his eye directed to the point in question from the very commencement of his residence, is worth listening to, I linds's writings were more clearly and guardedly expressed and are fully satisfied that he does not hold the erroneous may be allowed to say that contempt or jealousy toward poor scholars exists in Oxford to no extent that could in jure a vigorous and industrious college. Fashionable young men will have such failings while fashionable young men exist, and a few others will be fools enough to be led by them; but a plain, honest man can leave them hurch, Cheapside, London, with the usual formalities.— be led by them; but a plain, honest man can leave them to themselves, and go about his own business as if they

"As to a rivalry of classes, I cannot think it is much to be feared here. So long as 'order of merit' is kept out of our schools there is little scope for it. Besides we have no colleges that can take such a position in this University at Prinity and St. John's do in Cambridge. We have no bitter rivalry now, though our colleges have their characteristi nor should we have any the more for having two, of three more college. It remains to be proved that such circumstance would lead to anything more than a little that reasonable and laudable emulation which is alread produced whenever any college, like Balliol, or Lines of late, takes to working: and I am much mistaken practice will prove it so. It may be safely affirmed the an Oriel fellowship will be as open to deserving member of a poor scholars' college as it is now to our own Bil clerks, two of whom I have known to be admitted in or competition with the University. The facility with whi men pass from one college to another makes Oxford muc less liable to divisions than Cambridge. I know those wh retain their Balliol, Corpus, or Exeter attachments or Oriel, or their Oriel ones at Balliol, or Magdalen, and that if a new system were attended with success, o postponed to the 25th of January. It now appears that history of monastic reform of old; and though the case up difference has arisen between the President and the different, the analogy is almost perfect. However, I trust Ministry. M Bousett's amendment for reducing the it will not be long before we are able to give a far mor contingent force has been rejected by the Assembly. effectual answer to objections, by the less logical but ver effective method, 'solvitur ambulando,' and to that test appeal with simple and undoubting confidence. I know poor scholars, and I know the existing scholars of Oxford and what they are ready to do, and, knowing these we no man can doubt but that such an attempt would amply the such as a liberal excending. I remain Six your obedien repay a liberal expenditure.—I remain, Sir, your obedi

"Oriel College, Oxford, Nov. 24, 1849." purposes. Mr. Ricardo, the chairman, denies this on and states that, on the receipt of the news, he communic

Sir George Grey has ordered the liberation of Miss Let gat, who was sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment firstealing a violin by a Leeds jury, who, it will be recollected not being able to agree on a verdict, decided the case by lot the drawing of the largest of two pieces of quilt put into hat finding the accused guilty.

Colonial.

THE ST. LAWRENCE VS. THE ERIE CANAL ROUTE.—Our American friends "down East" have di covered that a very large saving may be effected in the s of Western grain which the transportation of the supplies of Western grain which the require, by employing the St. Lawrence route, and a sense of the impending danger to the interests of the Eric Canal ha roused the friends of that work to seek out the means reduction of the tolls, but 10½ cents upon a bushel of Whe is a difference rather large to be annihilated in this way. The American Eastern market requires annually from on million and a half to two millions of barrels of flour, and we shall henceforward have the carriage of the larger portion of the supply. Talk about "ruin and decay!" Why, trade is opening to us larger than any we have historical trade.

REDUCTION OF TOLLS OF THE CANALS O NEW YORK .- The necessity for a reduction of tolls on t canals of this State, for securing the revenue the State legitimately entitled to, admits of no doubt. Our Vermand Canadian friends have given evidence of their determation to compete for the carrying trade of the West, a labely that the table Cha the result of their experiments proves that the Lake Cham plain and St. Lawrence route is a rival of more importance than was anticipated. As the Canal Board meets in a few days, we commend to their notice the following statement which appeared in the Burlington Free Press, and which demonstrates the practicability of intersection between demonstrates the practicability of inter-communion be the great western lakes and Lake Champlain. In o illustrate the comparative expensiveness of the two route the Free Press gives the following tables, furnished by M

Catlin, the consignee of wheat consigned from Toront CANAL ROUTE. Totedo to Buffalo, . Buffalo to Albany, Albany to Burlington, LAKE ROUTE. 5 cents per bush Toledo to Kingston, Kingston to Burlington,

-Kingston News. JUDICATURE BILL - RATHER A QUEER TATE OF THINGS .- The new Judicature Bill came peration yesterday, but owing to some extri eived, nor were there any means for bringing the was that there were only three Judges -- Messrs. McCort actically into operation! Guy and Mondelet-competent to act in the whole dist under the new law, and that whereas, under the provision of the act, that day should have been the first of the ne Circuit Court, the absence of a clerk and officers render ne holding of a Court impossible. This is the more xcusable, as there has been plenty of time since the P clamation was first issued to have completed these det and the omissions can only be the result of that carely

ess, which, we regret to say, too often marks the he Executive in this country.—Transcript, Dec. 25th. ANARCHY COMPLETE AT LAST.—The Ac polishing all the Courts in Lower Canada, and appo ew ones, came into effect, by proclamation, on the 24th Lower Canada, therefore, is at this moment in a state complete anarchy; and will remain so for three day onger at least, if not more. We hope people will sho heir good sense by behaving themselves.—Gazette, Dec

ROBBERS .- On Sunday night the 231 t., about 7 o'clock, some thieves broke into Mr. Caldwell ailors shop on King Street, and stole clothing to the val The thieves effected an entrance by a window he rear in the absence of the family at church. stores of Mr. Cheney, and of Hays Bros., King-street, we

ALIEN LAW .-- An act was passed lass ses ion, by which all aliens who were settled in Canada prious to the 10th of February, 1841, and who are still res dent here, and who have taken, or may hereafter take to oath of allegiance before a Justice of the Peace, are nationally ralized. If, during part of the time, they have lived in soft other portion of Her Majesty's dominions (if they were Canada seven years ago) they will be entitled to the benefit of the set. of the act. All aliens now resident or who may after become residents of the Province, can be naturalized a residence of seven years, on their taking the oaths or affin mation of residence and allegiance (for a female reonly,) on which a certificate of naturalization shall be go by the Justice of the Peace, the Court of Quarter Session corders Court, before whom the oath may have be

ade. Examiner. MR. I. BUCHANAN ON ANNEXATION. -Th tlemen-whose prediction that Lord Elgin would b last of the British Governors, if a certain policy, whi pointed out, were pursued by his Excellency and the perial Government, seems likely to be realised—has we a letter in the Glasgow Reformer's Gazette, to show the Annexation movement in Canada is wholly the result the free trade policy of England, and that the Canadians

Gore District

THE LEAGUE IN NELSON.—At a meeting of the Nelson Branch of the British American League is day, the following resolutions were unanimo ted, viz:—Whereas, at the Convention of Delegates of British American League, held in Toronto, in Novemblast, "the concession of Elective Institutions to Canada, as appendage to the British Crown," was referred to the se Branches of the League, to pronounce their opinion the Be it therefore Resolved, That it is the opinion of this B of the British American League, that the concess Elective Institutions as are sought for by a portic League, would in the opinion of this Branch, be dist to the great majority of the people of Upper Canada, this Branch would, as they do now, entirely disappt the concession of the people of the concession of th such concession, if the Imperial Government should ereto. That this Branch unanimously applurse pursued at the late Convention, by their Wm. McCay, Esq., on the question referred to he is, by the unanimous voice of this Branch, co. ins office as such Delegate. Resolved, that should be included in the British Andreas League, to be held subsequently, favour, the extension the Elective principle, in the Institutions of Canada, it be the duty of the Delegates of this Branch, to withdraw the said Convention in company as this Branch can his office as such Delegate. Resolved, that she from the said Convention, inasmuch as this Branch consent to act, or be identified with a body whose pears to be to destroy, in the Institutions of the cevery principle which is British. Nelson, 22nd Dec

n which Mr. Clean and ot set forth, onl tions, and the ties desire! used, becaus present! O QUEEN lucenston dock is near e got a li

" ELEC

PROTEST.

ays :- In or

wo for the in

olitical man

pon Saturda

oters were

TESTIM The Conse olonel John very hands ilver Claret he manly a e passage bels of Lo Fellow Citis present

Sixty year

o foretell t mbered ost stable Such are ore us.) ther tend world, of amity w e Almig restore ards all be

ound b I was ap man Em York with under the This pa

were de iry, as

ed ther

Johnstown District. "ELECTIVE INSTITUTIONS" IN LEEDS-PROTEST.—A Correspondent of the Chronicle and New ays:—In order to disabuse the public mind with reference Conservatives of Leeds, allow me to state a fact of of for the information of persons unacquainted with the litical maneuvring in this section of the Province. The eting of the Brockville Branch of the League was held Saturday night-of 300 members, just twenty-of ers were present, and when the division was taken, minutes before 12, and after an animated discussion

which Mr. Sherwood member for the Town, Mr. Mc ean and oth rs warmly contended against the principl forth, only eleven voted in favour of Elective Institu ns, and the almost universal suffrage which certain pa sire! A postponement of the discussion was r sed, because the advocates of a pet measure feared a feat at a full meeting. At the meeting of the Elizabeth wo Branch, numbering 900, only forty persons wer sent! O this number several opposed the measur roduced, and s me have with lrawn their names from League, in consequence of their hearty disapproval of

publican innovations. Niagara District.

QUEENSTON SUSPENSION BRIDGE. - A uston correspondent writes us as follows. "The tock is nearly all taken up for our Suspension Bridge. We got a line across the River to-day (31st Dec.) to neasure the b-eadth. A young engineer is engaged in tawing a plan; I think there is little doubt but that trains Il cross before next Christmas. Western District.

TESTIMONIAL TO COLONEL JOHN PRINCE. he Conservatives of the old loyal County of Essex paid t tribute to their talanted and popular representative, nel John Prince, on the 3rd ult., by presenting him with ry handsome piece of Plate, in the shape of a massive er Claret Jug and Salver, in token of their approval of e manly and un flinching course pursued by him during a late session of the Provincial Parliament, in opposing ssage of that disgraceful bill for compensating th oels of Lower Canada, for losses sustained by themselve consequence of their own unatural rebellion in 1837 and of the joint revenue of the whole Province .- Am-

United States,

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE. fellow Citizens, Members of the Senate and House of Re-

Sixty years have elapsed since the establishment of our vernment, and the Congress of the United States have in assembled to legislate for an Empire of freemen. Predictions of evil prophets, who formerly pretended etell the downfall of the Constitution, are now re-bered only to be denied, and the United States of nerica at this moment presents itself to the world the st stable and permanent government on the earth. are the results of the labors of those who have gon re us.) Upon Congress will eminently depend the er tendency of our Government, and the transmissi t unimpaired to posterity. We are at peace with al world, and seek to maintain our cherished relation mity with the rest of mankind. During the past year have been blessed by a kind Providence with an dance of the fruits of the earth, and although the de ing angel for a time visited extensive portions of ou

His wrath, and implored His merciful protection. enjoying the benefits of amicable intercourse n foreign nations, we have not been insensible to the ctions in other quarters of the world. It is the protheme of thanksgiving to Him who rules the destin ations, that we have been able to maintain, amid all ntests an independent and neutral position tows all belligerent powers.

Our relations with Great Britain are of the most friendly racter. In consequence of the recent alteration of the ish navigation acts, British vessels from British and

o say has terminated, and our minister there has be eived kindly.

had entered upon the discharge of the executive unites. I was apprised that a war steamer, belonging to the German Empire, was being fitted out in the harbour of New foreign power. No such power should occupy the position of the late Secretary of the Navy. Jing an influence over the commerce of the world, or to sunder the permission of the late Secretary of the Navy. Jing an influence over the commerce of the world, or to sunder the permission was granted during an armstice between sobstruct a highway which ought to be dedicated to the This permission was granted during an armstice between sobstruct a highway which that empire and the kingdom of Denmark, which had common uses of markind. en engaged in the Schleswig Holstein war. Appreed by the treaties with Denmark and of the provisions f the act of Congress of the 20th April, 1818, I directed ar case arise with any other nation. Having avowed them to protect those who should construct the work. e opinion on taking the oath of office that in disputes the opinion on taking the oath of office that in disputes between conflicting foreign governments, it is our interest, not less than our duty, to remain strictly neutral, I shall not abandon it. You will perceive from the correspondence submitted to you, in connexion with the sublect, that the course adopted in this case has been proparate. Although a minister of the United States to the German Empire was appointed by my predecessor in German Empire was appointed by m

ng relations between Prussia and the states of Germany, by railroad or canal, which the energy and enterprize of that no such union can be permanently established with-our citizens may induce them to complete; and I consider out her co-operation. In the event of a formation of it obligatory upon me to adopt that policy. Such a union, and the organization of a central power in Germany of which she should form a part, it would be success of our persevering and benevolent citizens who come necessary to withdraw our Minister at Berlin, but have repaired to that remote quarter in christianizing the while Prussia exists as an independent kingdom, and mations and in inducing them to adopt a system of govern-

vernment in suppressing the expedition, and prevent pose obstacles to the continued independence of the islands. Invasion. To this end I issued a proclamation, ending it upon the officers of the United States, civil and in the receipts into the treasury for the fiscal year ending in the treasury notes funded, \$10,833,000, and the expedition has been suppressed. So long as the act of particles of the 20th April, 1818, which owes its existing to the law of nations, and to the policy of Washing is himself shall remain on the statute books, I hold it to the duty of the executive faithfully to obey its injunction. While this expedition was in progress, I was indeed that a foreigner that claimed our protection had sof \$5,828,121,66, and on the first day of July, 1851, of the clandestingly, and (as was supposed,) forcibly carried \$10,517,092,73, making in the whole a probable deficit to he invasion. To this end I issued a proclamation, en-oying it upon the officers of the United States, civil and ingress of the 20th April, 1818, which owes its exison himself shall remain on the statute books, I hold it to e the duty of the executive faithfully to obey its injuncformed that a foreigner that claimed our protection had been clandestinely, and (as was supposed,) forcibly carried off in a vessel from New Orleans to the Island of Cuba. I immediately caused such steps to be taken, as I thought essary, in case the information should prove correct vindicate the honour of the country. A person seek and alleged to have been abducted, was promptly restored; and the circumstances of the case are now about to unrgo an investigation before a judicial tribunal. I would spectfully suggest that, although the crime charged to we been committed in this case is held odious as being conflict with our opinions on the subject of nation, vereignty and personal freedom, there is no prohibition of personal freedom of it, or punishment for it, provided

I have scrupulously avoided any interference in the ars and contentions which have recently distracted Europe. During the late conflict between Austria and Hungary, there seemed to be a prospect that the latter night become an independent nation. How faint that rospect at the time appeared. I thought it my duty, is cordance with the general sentiment of the American cople, who deeply sympathized with the Magyar patriots to stand prepared upon a contingency of the establishment by her of a permanent government, to be the first to welcome independent Hungary into the family of nations. For this purpose I invested an Agent, then in Europe, For this purpose I invested an Agent, then in Europe. For further details and views of the above and the with power to declare our willingness promptly to recognize the independence, in the event of her ability to susmatters connected with commerce, the finances and the nize her independence, in the event of her ability to susmatters connected with commerce, the finances and the train it. The powerful intervention of Russia in the contract to the report of the Secretary of the Treat tain it. The powerful intervention of Russia in the contract to the improvement of agriculture, except by tain it. The powerful intervention of the struggling Magyars. sury. No direct aid has been given by the general great, extinguished the hopes of the struggling Magyars. The United States did not at any time interfere in the contest, but the feelings of the nation were strongly enlisting the expenditure of sums for the collection and publication to the improvement of sums for the collection and publication.

who had made a gallant, though unsuccessful effort to be free.

Our claims upon Portugal have been, during the past year, prosecuted with renewed vigor, and it has been my object to employ every effort of honourable diplomacy to procure their adjustment. Our late Charge d'Affairs at Lisbon—George W. Hopkins—made able and energetic, but unsuccessful efforts, to settle those unpleasant matters of controversy, and to obtain indemnity of the wrongs which were the subject of complaint. Our present Charge d'Affairs at the port, will also bring to the prosecution of those claims, ability and zeal. The revolutionary and distracted condition of Portugal in past times, has been represented as one of the leading causes of her delay in indemnifying our suffering citizens. But I must now say it is a matter of profound regret that those claims have not yet been settled. The omission of Portugal to do justice to the American claimants, has now assumed a state of the past thus far been paid for out of the patent fund.

This aid, in my opinion, is wholly inadequate to give to this branch of American industry that eucouragement which it merits. I respectfully recommend the establishment of an agricultural bureau to be connected with the Department of the Interior. To elevate the social condition of the agriculturist—to increase his prosperity—and dition of the agriculturist—to increase his prosperity—and to extend his means of usefulness, multiplying his sources of information, should be the study of every statesman, and the primary object of every legislator.

No civil government having been provided by Congress for California, the people of that territory, impelled by the necessity of their political condition, recently met in Convention, for the purpose of forming a Constitution and State Government, which the latest advices give me reason to suppose has been accomplished; and it is believed they will shortly apply for the admission of California into justice to the American claimants, has now assumed a character so grave and serious, that I shall shortly make tit a subject of a special message to Congress, with a view to such ultimate action as its wisdom and patriotism may

suggest. With Russia, Austria, Prussia, Sweden, Denmark, Belgium, the Netherlands and the Italian States, we still maintain our accustomed amicable relations. During the recent revolutions in the Papal States, our Charge d'Affairs at Rome has been unable to present his letters of credence which indeed, he was directed by my predecessor to withhold until he should receive further orders. Such was the unsettled condition of things in those States that form as shall seem it was not deemed expedient to give him any instructions safety and happine on the subject of presenting his credential letters different sof uneasiness may from those with which he had been furnished by the late a feeling preserved. administration, until the 20th of June last, when in con-sequence of the want of accurate information of the exact state of things at that distance from us, he was instructed exercise his own discretion in presenting himself to the then existing government, if in his judgment sufficiently stable, or if not to await further events. Since that period, Rome has undergone another revolution, and he abides the stability of the government to become sufficiently per-manent to justify him in opening diplomatic intercourse

Having ascertained that there is no prospect of the re-union of the five States of Central America, which formerly composed the republic of that name, we have separately negociated with some of them treaties of amity and commerce, which will be laid before the Senate. A and commerce, which will be laid before the Senate. A He was a shrewd but narrow-minded man, practical in contract having been concluded with the State of Nicara-affairs though of an ardent and fanatical temperament. gua, by a company of American citizens, for the purpose. He began to speak in public assemblies upon the subject of constructing a ship canal through the territory of that of the Millenium in 1833, and in the ten years which pre-State, to connect the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, I have ceded the time which he had set for the consummation.

the benefit to be derived by each from such an arrange-ment will be the protection of this great inter-oceanic ommunication against any power which may seek to obstruct it, or to monopolize its advantages. All states entering into such a treaty will enjoy the right of passing through the canal, on the payment of the same tolls. The work, if contracted under these guarantees, will be a bond of peace, instead of a subject of contention and strife, between the nations of the earth. Should the great maritime

appear to be reason, on examining the whole evidence, t tertain a serious doubt of the practicability of construct I need not express to you the sincere satisfaction with ring such a canal, that doubt could be speedily solved by thich we shall welcome the arrival of another Envoy an actual exploration of the route. Should such a work which we shall welcome the arrival of another Europy an actual exploration of the route. Should such a work straordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of a sister be constructed under the common protection of an nations, epublic, to which we have so long been, and still remain, for equal benefits to all, it would be neither just nor expedual by the strongest ties of amity. Shortly after 15 dient that any great maritime state should command the ad entered upon the discharge of the executive duties communication. The territory through which the canal communication. The territory through which the canal may be opened ought to be freed from the claims of any

The routes across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec and ensive that this act of intervention on our part might be Panama are also worthy of our serious consideration. steemed as a violation of our neutral obligations, incur. They did not fail to engage the consideration of my predecessor. The negotiator of the treaty of Guadahat no further aid should be rendered by any agent or sum of money for this right of transit across the Isthmus ficer of the Navy; and I instructed the Secretary of of Tehnantepec. The Mexican government did not ac-State to apprise the minister of the German empire, accede to the proposition for the purchase of right of way, credited to this government, of my determination to execute the law of the United States, and to maintain the individuals for the construction of a passage from the faith of treaties of all nations. The correspondence which Guasaculco river to Tehnantepec. I shall not renew any ensued between the department of State and the minister proposition to purchase for money a right which ought to of the German empire, is herewith laid before you. The be equally secured to all nations, on payment of a reason-execution of the law and the observance of the treaty able toll to the owners of the improvement, who would were deemed by me to be due to the honour of the country, as well as to the sacred obligations of the constitution. The guarantees of the maritime states of the world, in I shall not fail to pursue the same course should a sim-I shall not fail to pursue the same course should a sim-separate treaties negotiated with Mexico, binding her and Such guarantees would do more to secure the comple

German Empire was appointed by my predecessor in We have reason to hope that the proposed railroad August, 1848, and has for a long time been in attendance across the isthmus of Panama will be successfully con-Pointed to represent that empire was received and accep- Grenada, ratified and exchanged by my predecessor, on ted here, yet no such government as that of the German the 30th day of June. 1848, which guarantees the perfect empire had been definitely constituted. mpire had been definitely constituted.

Mr. Donelson, our representative at Frankfort, remain-property of New Grenada over that territory, with a view definitely months, in the expectation that a union at that the transit from ocean may not be interrupted there several months, in the expectation that a union at that the transit from ocean to ocean may not be interrupted. It is f the German States under one constitution or form of for embarrassed during the existence of the treaty. It is overnment might at length be organized.

Our policy to encourage every practicable route across the Lt is believed by those well acquainted with the exist-sisthmus, which connects North or South America, either

while Prussia exists as an independent kingdom, and enations and in inducing them to adopt a system of govern-diplomatic relations are maintained with her, there can ment and laws suitable to their capacity and wants, and the no necessity for the continuance of the mission to the use made by our numerous whale ships of the harbours rankfort. I have, therefore, recalled Mr. Donelson, of the island, as places of resort for obtaining refreshments and directed the archives of the Legation at Frankfort to and repairs, all combine to render their destiny peculiarly transferred to the American Legation at Processing the contraction of the the contraction Having been apprised that a considerable number of critics of those islands to increased efforts to improve and dventurers were engaged in fitting out a military expicelevate their moral and political condition; and we should lition in the United States against a foreign country; and make reasonable allowance for the difficulties inseparable believing from the best information I could obtain, that it from this task. We desire that those islanders may mainwas destined to invade the Island of Cuba, I deemed it tain their independence, and that other nations should due to the friendly relations existing between the United concur in this sentiment. We could in no event be indifstates and Spain, to the treaty between the two nations, ferent to the dominion of any other power. The princito the laws of the United States, and above all, to the pal commercial States have in this a common interest, and American honour, to exert the lawful authority of this it is to be hoped that no one of them will attempt to inter-Government in suppressing the expedition, and prevent pose obstacles to the continued independence of the island

> \$10,517,092,73, making in the whole a probable deficit to be provided for of \$16,375,214,39. The extraordinary expenses of the war with Mexico exceeded in amount this deficit, together with the loans heretofore made for those objects. I therefore suggest that authority be given to borrow whatever sum may be necessary to cover that deficit, and I recommend the observance of strict economy in the appropriation and expenditure of the public money.
>
> I recommend the revision of the existing tariff and its adjustment on a basis which may augment the revenue.—
> I do not doubt the right or duty of Congress to encourage domestic industry, which is the great source of national as well as individual wealth and prosperity. I look to the wisdom and patriotism of Congress, for the adoption of a

and promote the development of our common country. Believing that to the attainment of these ends, (as well a the necessary augmentation of the revenue and prevention of fraud,) a system of specific duties is been adapted, strongly recommend to Congress the adoption of that system, fixing the duties at rates high enough to afford subtractive the strongly recommend to congress the adoption of that system. stantial encouragement to our own industry, and at the

The question of the continuance of the sub-treasury sy-em is respectfully submitted to the wisdom of Congres If continued, important modifications of it appear to b

ed in the cause, and by the sufferings of a brave people, who had made a gallant, though unsuccessful effort to be which have thus far been paid for out of the patent fund.

the Union as a sovereign State. Should such be the case, and should their Constitution be conformable to the requirements of the Constitution of the United States, I remmend their application to the favourable consideration

The people of New Mexico will also, it is believed, at no distant period, present themselves for admission into the Union. Preparatory to the admission of California and Mexico, they will have instituted for themselves a republican form of government, "laying its foundations on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form as shall seem to themselves most likely to effect their safety and happiness." By awaiting their action all cause of uneasiness may be avoided, and confidence and kind. With a view of maintaining the harmony and tranquility so dear to all, we should abstain from the introduction of those exciting topics of a sectiona character, hitherto producing painful apprehensions in the public mind; and I repeat the solemn warning of the first and most illustrious of predecessors, against furnishing "any ground for characterizing parties by geographical discriminations.

Z. TAYLOR. FATHER MILLER DEAD .- Mr. William Miller, famili arly known as "Father Miller," and as "Miller the Pro-phet," died at his home in Hampton, Washington County, on the 20th inst., aged about 68. Mr. Miller was a native of Pittsfield, Mass, and during the last war with England served as a Captain of Volunteers on the northern frontier. Almighty has at length deigned to stay his hand, and directed the negotiation of a treaty with Nicaragua, pledge of all prophecy he labored assiduously in the Middle and lestore the inestimable blessings of general health, to sing both Governments to protect those who shall engage of Northern States, averaging it is said, nearly one sermon people who have acknowledged His Power, deprecating it, and perfect the work. All other nations are invited by the state of Nicaragua, and not largely read even in the common English comto enter into the same treaty stipulation with her, and menteries; his views were absurd, and supported but feebly; yet he succeeded in building up a sect of some 3 or 40,000 disciples, which disappeared rapidly after the close of the "day of probation" in 1843, after which time Mr. Miller himself did not often advocate or defend him

ALWAYS SAFE ! ALWAYS EFFECTUAL!! Are you a sufferer from Rheumatism, Gout, Tic, Doulother foreign ports will, unders our existing laws after the states of Europe consent to this arrangement, (and we have some the proposition of January next, be permitted to enter our ports with cargoes of the growth, manufacture or production of any part of the world on the same terms as on duties, imports and charges, as vessels of the United States with their cargoes, and our vessels will be admitted to the enterprize.

If you are, reader, delay not till you procure the remedy, and our swill co-operate in promoting the success of the provided their cargoes, and our vessels will be admitted to the enterprize, and our vessels will be admitted to the enterprize.

If you are, reader, delay not till you procure the remedy, on will be immediately restored to health—their cargoes, and our vessels will be admitted to the enterprize.

If you are, reader, delay not till you procure the remedy, on will be immediately restored to health—their cargoes, and our vessels will be admitted to the enterprize, if properly and our vessels will be immediately restored to health—their cargoes, and our vessels will be admitted to the enterprize.

If you are, reader, delay not till you procure the remedy, on will be immediately restored to health—their cargoes, and our vessels will be immediately restored to health—their cargoes, and our vessels will be immediately restored to health—their cargoes, and our vessels will be admitted to the enterprize, if properly you mighbour, who has used this remedy, you neighbour, who has used this remedy you neighbour, who has used this remedy you neighbour, who has used this remedy. You neighbour, who has used this remedy you neighbour, who has used this remedy you neighbour, who has used this remedy. You neighbour, who has used this remedy you neighbour, proeux, Pains in the Chest or Side, general debility

Toronto on London 12 @ 0 per cent.
" " New York... 2½ @ 0 " New York on London ... 109 @

Gore and Wellington District Branch of the Church Society Parochial Meetings will be held in behalf of the abov the several Parishes and Missions of the united District as follows:-

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

February 26th, 1850 at 7P.M. The Clergy and Churchwardens are requested to make necessary arrangements — and it is respectfully sug-sted, that Churches should not be used on these occans, unless where it is impossible to procure any other

J. GAMBLE GEDDES, Seccretary.

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

ill be held as follows, viz.:-Darlington, Tuesday, January Sth, 1850.... 6 P.M. Clarke, Wednesday, "9th, ".... 10 A.M. Cartwright, "" 4 P.M. Cartwright, " " 11 A.M. Manvers (Craig's), Thursday, 10th, " 11 A.M. Cavan, St. John's, " " 3½ P.M. " St. Paul's, Friday, 11th, " 10 A.M. Port Hope, Friday, " " 6½ P.M. Port Hope, Friday,

Seymour, Tuesday, February 19th, 1850 11 A.M. Percy, " " " 3 P.M.
Colborne, Wednesday, " 20th " 11 A.M.
Grafton, Wednesday, " " 6½ P.M. Colborne, Wednesday, "Grafton, Wednesday, "Cobourg (Annual District Meeting), ThursCobourg (Annual District Meeting), Thurs21st, " 7 P.M. J. WILSON, Secretary pro tem.

Midland Clerical Association The members of this Association are hereby respectfully 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

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

> JUST PUBLISHED, MEMORIAL OF THE REV. W. H. RIPLEY,

BEING with Notes and Additions, the Sermo Lanvact of Congress, the expediency of supplying this system which may place home labour on a sure and per- To be for Sale at the Depository of the Church Society, No. 5, lefectin our criminal code is therefore recommended to manent footing, and by due encouragement to manufactures, give a new and increased stimulus to agriculture, Toronto, December 26th, 1849. King's College, Toronto.

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

A T an EXAMINATION, held on October 17th 18th, 19th and 20th, 1849, the following Candidates

HUGGARD, (J. T.) University Classical, . MEUDELL, (Wm., University Mathe-

CROMBIE, (E.M.A.) Home District, SUBJECTS OF EXAMINATION FOR 1850. ner, Iliad Bb. I. and VI.
Odyssey, B. IX.,
ophon, Anabasis, B. I.

Vita, Charon and Timon. Algebra to Quadratic Equation Bb. II. and VI. Inclusive. ion into Latin Verse and Prose,

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 Christnon, on Monday, the 7th of January, 1850. ROSEDALE HOUSE.

THE MISSES MACNALLY beg to announce that their SEMINARY will RE-OPEN after the Christma coess, on January 7th, 1850; when the classes will be resumed. 26 Wellington Street Toronto, Jan. 2, 1850.

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

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

23-4in

CARADOC ACADEMY, LONDON DISTRICT. LATELY CONSTITUTED A District Grammar School.

VISITOR—The Rev. RICHARD FLOOD, A.M.
WILLIAM LAVINGS FON, Principal,
J. JOHNSTON, Classical and Mathematical Assistar
— 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 manadified to fill the above vacancy wanted. Apply (if by letter paid) to S. S, Colonist Office, or to the Subscriber, W. LIVINGSTON, Principal. C. A, L. D.

Caradoc Acadamy, vare, January 2nd, 1850. NOTICE.

THE Annual General Meeting of the Subscribers to the Toronto General Dispensary and Lying-in Hospital, be held at the Institution, corner of Richmond and Victoria sets, on Wednesday, the 9th of January, 1850, at two o'clock. JOHN POTE, M. D. Secretary.

TUITION. THE REV. J. G. D. MACKENZIE, B.A.

Incumbent of St. Paul's Church in this City, will re-open PRIVATE SCHOOL on Saturday, the 5th January next. His School is conducted on Church principles. Whilst every effort made to teach the usual branches of secular education on a sound d accurate system, the Pupils are diligently trained in "the turchman's faith and practice."

it is expected that the Dues will be paid in advance, or during the Indigo, Liquorice, Canary Seeds,

or of the School ee Suburb of Yorkville is situated at the distance of about on and a half from the ity Hall, and is considered to be a very d pleasant locality
December 26th, 1849.

ASKETCH

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

By Thomas Beamish Akins, Esq., Halifax, Nova Scotia. Printe W. Cannabell, No. 3, Connor's Wharf; and sold by Willia ossip, at his Book Store, Granville Street. This Pamphlet we bilished with a view to aid the Funds of the Diocesan Chura ociety of Nova Scotia, and any Funds from the Sale will be devoted. t purpose.

Sale at the Depository of the Church Society f he Dioce
routo. Price 2s. 6d.

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 neatly executed. Arms

yphers, Devices. Ladies' and Gentlemen's Visiting and Proards, and Book Plates, engraved to order, upon the shortes

Company and Lodge Seals executed in the best manne nd designs furnished for selection, if required. Notary Public Scals engraved, either with or withorests, and forwarded to Gentlemen living in distant parts of through the control of the con

Coats of Arms found and emblazoned. Reference, for ability and intgrity, ndly permitted to the LOND ISHOP of Toronto. Toronto, November 7tn, 1849.

CLOTHING AND DRY GOODS, ORNER OF KING AND CHURCH STREETS, ADJOININ THE COURT HOUSE.

BURGESS AND LEISHMAN WOULD intimate to the Inhabitants of Toronto and the surrounding country, that they have commenced and the surrounding country, that they have commence siness in the above Stand; and hope, by assidious attention atomers, keeping on hand the very best description of Goods, as posing of them at the lowest possible Cash Price, to merit a sha Public patronnee. Public patronage.

TAILORING,

The Pa

hall its branches, executed with taste. The Paris, London, and ew York Fashions, will be received regularly, from which the most opproved styles will be adopted. In all cases a good fit will be gua-CLOTHING:

arge tock of Ready Made Clothing will be kept constantly of the from the best goods, and got up in a superior style mprising:
COATS of Whitney, Beaver, Pilot, Etoff, and Broadcloth's.
TROWSERS of Cassimere, Buckskins, Doeskins, Tweed VESTS, of Plush, Velvet, Satin, Plaid Wool, Silk and Wool HATS AND CAPS.

DRY GOODS STOCK. WILL CONSIST OF EVERY rticle in the line, suitable for Personal, Family, and Domestic use; onsisting in part of COTONS, Factorys, Bleached, Striped Shirting, Prints, Ginghams. Dresses, Alpacas, Saxonys, Lamas, Cobourgs, Orleans, Gala Plaids, Ribbons, Laces, Gloves Hosiery, Fringes, Gimps, Artificial Flowers, rimmings, Flannels, Blankets, and Cotton yarn. No Second Price, 5

Corner of King and Church Streets, Adjoining the Court House. Toronto, Sept. 29, 1819:

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. H.,

Toronto, December 19, 1849,

A LADY is desirous of obtaining a situation Governess for young Children or to superintend a hose ferences to the flev. J. Genness, and the Rev. W. Leeuing be addressed Y. Z., post-paid to the Hamilton Post Office. December 26th 1849.

TO THE CLERGY. TUST RECEIVED, at "The CHURCH"

Office, a Supply of SERMON PAPER: Toronto, December 18, 1849. YOUNG MAN educated at U. C. College, wh

Terms moderate. Reference may be made to Thus. Champsq., Church Society's House, 5, King Street West.
Toronto, Dec. 12, 1849. Toronto Philharmonic Society.

(RE-ESTABLISHED, 1848.) OFFICERS FOR THE SEASON, 1849-50. PATRONS:
His Excellency the Governor General.
The Honorable the Chief Justice. PRESIDENT:
The Honorable Mr. Justice Draper.

VICE-PRESIDENTS; ord Mark Kerr-Mr. W. Antrobus Holwell-Mr. George D. Well COMMITTEE : Vocal Members.

Mr. Breut,
Mr. George W. Draper.
Mr. Perrin,
Mr. Larratt W. Smith.

Curators, Mr. Holwell, Mr. W. H. Pardey. Treasurer, Mr. Rowsell. Secretary, Mr. Alfred Todd.

It has been determined that in future none but Members and the milies, and Non-residents, shall be admitted to the Concerts; as at Single Tickets shall in no case be disposed of excepting to the ter, and then only upon the application of a Member of the Contree, whose signatures must be a considered to the contree.

he 3rd (of Sacred Music) .. Toronto, Dec. 10, 1849.

NOTICE. THE undersigned, having resolved on establishin

a Branch of their Book and STATIONARY Business in Toron carry on the same at the Store in King Street, adjoining Mess serr & Co., under the firm of ANDRW. H. ARMOUR & Co. ANDREW. H. ARMOUR, HEW RAMSAY, By his Attorney, Toronto, December 5th, 1849.

THE CHARGE Of the Ven. the Archdeacon of York, delivered at the recent Visition of that Archdeaconry.— PRICE 9d. For sale at the Depository of The Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, and at H. Rowsells, King Street

TORONTO. Toronto, Nov. 14, 1849. OYSTERS. THE SUBSCRIBER has just received, and wil

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 December 5th, 1849.

For Sale on Liberal Terms; SUGARS, Muscovado, Refined Louf and Crushed, and German Pulverized.

Teas-Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Gunpowder, Sou hong, Oblong, and English Breakfast, in the usua variety of packages, and all recently imported.
Coffee-Laguyra and Java. Glass-Crown and German, 7 by 9, assorted. Putty and Paints of all sorts. Patent Pails, Brooms, Candlewick. Black Lead, Alum, Epsom Salts, and Saleratus.
Mustard, Starch, and Wrapping Paper. Cloves, Cinnamon, Allspice, Ginger and Pepper.

Pickles, English Cheese. His Lordship the Busnop of Toronto has kindly consented to be "Tobaccos" Thomas" celebrated Grape Brands, "Anderson Visitor of the School.

The Suburb of Yorkville is situated at the distance of about one of the Coy," and other favourite brands.

500 kegs Canada Cut Nails. 100 boxes Tin, 150 barrels High Wines. 50 do. Whisky. THOS. BRUNSKILL.

Toronto, December 5th, 1849. THE SUBSCRIBER would call the attention of purchas

WINES AND LIQUORS, ing of the best qualities, and guaranteed as represented. It comprises—
Hennessey's, Pale and London Coloured Brandy, Vintages,

1848. 1847, and 1846. Otard, Dupuy & Co., Pale and Coloured Brandy, Vintage Pinet Castillon & Co., Pale and Coloured Brandy, Vintage, De Kupper's Gin.

andeman's Port Wines, in pipes, hhds. and qr-casks.

Hunt's do. do. in qr-casks. Graham & Co's., do. in pipes, bbds. qr-casks and octaves.

THOS. BRUNSKILL. Toronto, December 5th, 1849. Just Received and for Sale

RESH Zante Currants, in barrel and carrotcels, Rasins in boxes and kegs, Soft Shell Almonds, Figs and Fig Jelly. THOS. BRUNSKILL. Toronto, December 5th, 1849.

W. TOWNSEND, DROFESSOR OF MUSIC, respectfully intimates to the Ladies and Gentry of Toronto, and sity, that he will be happy to receive orders for Tuning as sidence—N. W. corner of Bay and Richmond-streets.

B. A fine-toned Six Octave Plano Forte for Sale.

Governess.

A YOUNG LADY wishes for an Engage ment, for children under 12 years, in a Private Family

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

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

To the Clergy. WIDOW LADY in reduced circumstances, will be glad to furnish Clergymen with SURPLICES, ade after a pattern secured from the celebrated Robe Maker, Ede, a Signey Fleet Street, London; eccessary particulars may be known by enquiring at the Church sto, July, 1849.

THOMAS BILTON, Merchant Tailor and Robe Maker.

No. 2, WELLINGTON BUILBINGS. BEGS to intimate that his usual choice assorts

EDUCATION.

THE REV. H. N. PHILLIPS informs his Friends

TERMS:

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 ar, Cooking and Dumb Stoves of every description, Pipes, Hollow Ware, &c., &c. Toronto, August 9th, 1849.

HALSEY'S FOREST WINE AND PILLS. THIRTY LIVES SAVED! No example on record furroishes a greater proof of the efficacy of any medicine in Cholera than the following from Dans, John Wilson, commander of the Steamboat Swifeture

chile on her passage up the Mississippi viver. Capt Wilson s well known by many in the Western Country as a highly espectable and humane man. Dear Sir,-The ravages of the Cholera in every part of

on to do all in my power to save the lives of my fello o each of those who had the disorder, I gave five of the Pill ng twenty-four hours. This, to the surprise and joy of al ses continued to occur daily, until the whole number reac ed to thirty-three. I followed up the same course, giving the Pills and Wine always in the first stages, of the disease, and it wn to be on board the boat. Thirty cases were treated with our Pills and Forest Wine, and was the only medicine give em, 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 not of a thousand would die with the Cholera, if they would but take your Pills and Forest Wine in its first stages

JOHN WILSON, Yours, &c., Commander of the Steamer Swiftsure TO THE LADIES.

Nothing in the world is more absurd than the ch things instead of beautifying the complexion, display affected gaudiness quite unbecoming and disgusting; besid skin, giving it a coarse, palid, unnatural cast. True beauty and loveliness accompany the highest perfection of health which again invariably follows the PUREST STATE OF THE BLOOD. What artificial appendages equal that vivid xpression of countenance which eminates from blooming tealth? What paints compare with the crimson colored blood of the skin? What charms are more captivating than thos of nature, in her highest perfection? Let Dr. Hasley's Fores Wine supply the place of all cosmeticks. The use of this excellent wine for a short time creates pure, rich blood which oursing through the veins, penetrates the minutest fibres the or to the skin, and brilliant expression of the eyes.

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

NEW YORK, JULY 7TH, 1849. 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 ity sister, Mary T. Maxwell, I cheerfully comply, believing it disparagement to give my signature in evidence of the excel-

My sister, from her youth, had been in very delicate health, complaining frequently of weakness of the chest, attended with cough. About the age of eighteen she began to get much rorse. For six months previous to commencing with your dicines she had not been able to go out of the house. He ountenance was greatly emmaciated, yellow, and sickly. Her are and neck was covered with disagreeable pustales, eyes ery much sunken, and her cough increasing. In fine she e every appearance of soon becoming an unhappy victim to At this time I procured for her some of your rest Wire and Pills, which she commenced using according or 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

outmonly good appetrse, her lace finally became smooth, and ler checks rosy. Her cough left her altogether. She is now trong and vigorous, and presents the finest example of health ever witnessed.

JOHN S. MAXWELL.

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, From the Montreal Transcript, July 22nd, 1848. We thing it but due to Dr. Wistar that we should add our testimony numerous others as to the extraordidary merits of his medicine in train cures, particularly where the patient has complained of pali in e side, or in cases of an asthmatical character.

We are personally acquainted with many persons who have experied immense relief from the use of this medicine, when labouring other the diseases above mentioned; and as in the changeable climate.

For Sale by ROBT. LOVE, and LYMAN & KNEESHAW, Drug-

Unprecedented Sale of Bogic's Myperion. From the Boston Daily Mail April 13, 1846.

The unprecedented sale of Bogle's Hyperion Fluid has met with, a rell as the satisfaction it gives, is just what we predicted for it, and are not the least doubt it will supercede every article for the hait hen its superior qualities are more generally known. The ladie and despaired of getting such an article and now they have got it is in raptures with it. To all whose hair is falling off, turning grey troubled with dandriff, we say try the Hyperion Fluid, invented with the property of the Hyperion Fluid, invented the property of the Hyperion Fluid, invented the Hyperion Hype

For Sale by ROBERT LOVE, Druggist, King Street, only Agent To Correspondents .- " Reflections on the Past Year"

one too late for insertion this week, and would be out of

ason by the next. CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

First Page.

Poetry—The Flight into Egypt.
Weekly Calendar,
January 6th—The Epiphany.
The Calendar.
Monthly Review.
Second Page.
Church Services in the city of
Toronto.
Editorial—To our Subscribers;
Death of the Queen Dowager;
The Eligh Association: Philharmonic Soc'y; The Churchman's Vocket Almanac.

Communication.
Ecclesiastical Intelligence — Dio
cees of Toronto—England.
Arrival of the America.
Selections from our English Files.
Colonial.

Third Page.
United States. Markets.
Ecourth Page.
Poetry—The Epiphany.
Intercommunion between the
English and Amer Churches.
Missionary Efforts in Missouri.
Winter.

Though by a star Thou dost not lead

Though now we know Thee but in part.
'Tis written in Thy word,
That "blessed are the pure in heart,
For they shall see the Lord." O Saviour, give, as then, Thy grace
To make us pure in heart;
That we may see Thee face to face,
Hereafter, as Thou art!

INTERCOMMUNION BETWEEN THE ENG-LISH AND AMERICAN CHURCHES.

(From the Colonial Church Chronicle.)

MY DEAR SIR,-During the past summer I took visit a portion of the United States, and of the Bri- sides the Bishop, only nine or ten Clergymen. tish Provinces of America. My own duties and stu- In St. Louis, the chief city, with a population of feelings of kindness and compassion to all who are in

tempting offer from a London publisher, I have no their devotions. intention of adding another journal to the many al
If these almost incredible labours shall not remove period is as yet so far distant, and is indeed a period ready in existence, by various authors and authoresses him from his Diocese, we shall have cause to thank which many of you may not live to reach. I will rather about men and manners in America. Still I must con- God, for it is His mercy alone that could sustain him. urge you to consider how you should conduct yourfess myself to be so far affected by the prevalent con-tagion of authorship as to be auxious for a small space opportunity to visit the distant portions of his imin your Magazine to express my feelings on one parmense Diocese, where his Visitations are needed and in the strength of their prime, it may appear to be a ticular point; I mean, the intercommunion between longed for by the people, hungering for his ministrathe English and American branches of the Reformed tions. And this again prevents the speedy establishing is not, I trust, a time of sorrow to all. It seldom, Catholic Church. Wherever I travelled in the States, ing and nourishing of the Church in those parts.— I hope, can be a time of sorrow to those who can whether with or without letters of introduction, I The country is filled, or filling with a substantial and look back upon a well spent life. The old enjoy was most kindly and hospitably received; and were and well-to-do population—it is fast becoming a rich also many comforts and satisfactions, which the this the fitting place and occasion, I could refer with country, and all that is wanting is the Church, to young know not how to appreciate. They enjoy the pride and gratification to gentlemen of European re- make it one of the finest countries in the world.— comforts of rest and tranquility, the feeling that they putation who took pleasure in showing civility to a But of the Church, the great body of the people are have finished their work, and are ready to go to their stranger and an Englishman. But my special object entirely ignorant; they have only those crude notions better country. And death, which seems so formidis to record the marked kindness and attention which of the Christian Religion which are propagated by able to the young, is commonly regarded by the old as I received, as a Clergyman, from the Clergy and Laity the various sects of religionists, whose opinions and the haven where they desite to be. But still the of our common Church in America. To them my doctrines are daily assuming new and grotesque forms. feebleness and infirmities of their advanced years make card alone seemed a sufficient introduction, and a To establish the Church among such a people, them dependent for many of their comforts on those claim for whatever kindness or hospitality they could (and it can be done,) requires a Clergy well-discip- who are yet in the youth and vigour of their days. show me. They seemed to feel that the bond of lined and energetic, who are able to endure hardness It is probable that most, if not every one of you, has Church membership constituted a natural connexion as good soldiers. Where shall they be obtained?— some aged relative, to whose happiness you can conbetween us. Thus, wherever I passed a Sunday, I Among the young Clergy who year by year were orwas invited to take part in the Church Services of the dained from among the graduates of the divinity schools services which it is your duty, and which it ought to day, and have only to regret that I heard but few of in the East, not five in a hundred will listen to a protheir preachers, in consequence of being so constantly position to go beyond the mountains—not five in a here of the obedience which you well know that it is sand miles away from England, to find myself so entirely at home in church—to join in the old familiar shop is compelled to begin their training in his own superiors in experience and wisdom. Prayers—to hear the Lessons read from the same Diocese. Authorized Version—and to sing the Lord's song in For this purpose he has founded "The Mission." even the youngest child amongst you may show pleas-

on some diocesan business. I had requested the Rec- ings we are yet unable to receive above twenty-five service to the "Dean's farm." Having accomplished from the families in the neighbourhood, both within act of piety to God. Do not by any forgetfulness of my pilgrimage, settled my account at the livery stable, and out of the Church, receive day by day the benefits this truth in these your early days, lay up a store of and taken leave of Bishop Henshaw and his Clergy, of the School. from the Rector of Newport, apologising for the nearly as circumstances permit, upon that of the best and friends, let their age and condition be what it may, oversight of "not paying the driver," enclosing a note Grammar Schools in England; it will include also the that your own hearts may never reproach you. In the for three dollars, which was the amount of the fare, College course, and the study of Divinity for those performance of this general duty, do not forget that

practical token of goodwill from an American brother, which the Holy Church brings up her children in the His pleasure that you live to reach it, and if you live whom I am never likely to see again, both on account of the primitive kindness of the act itself, and because course of instruction we are sure, by the blessing of it is a memorable instance of that feeling of brother- Almighty God, that our Christian boys will grow up hood which was exhibited in various ways by others. Christian men and gentlemen-fitted so far as a right He will, I am sure, forgive me this public acknowledgment, out of respect for the motive which has dictated it; and I purposely avoid the risk of offending the delicacy of others, by withholding any particular mention of the little presents and keepsakes which on several occasions I received at parting.

I very frequently heard a regret, if not a complaint, expressed that so very few English Clergymen thought it worth their while to visit America; and although it is not to be expected that excursions across the Atlantic can ever become common, yet assuredly, where leisure and the other requisites can be commanded, the trouble and expense of the voyage will be well repaid. To say nothing of the cities, lakes, and rivers of America, the people and their institutions will deserve an attentive study. But over and above all these objects of general interest, the English Churchman will have the opportunity of seeing how the Church in that land is enabled by God's providence and blessing to take root and flourish, without any of the external advantages which belong to it at home. The Mother and the Daughter Church may learn from each other lessons of wisdom, devotion, and self-denial, and these lessons will be best taught by a better understanding and a closer communion. I do not therefore consider it extravagant to say

that an interchange of visits between the members of the English and American Churches may be made conducive to most important ends. Personal acquaintance tends powerfully to remove prejudice and to strengthen the bands of good fellow- on by external nature at this dreary season. The ship; nor does it seem at all improbable, that on the hopes of the spring, the gaiety of the summer, the harmonious working of the two main divisions of the richness of the autumn, are over, and all seems dull

people speaking our common tongue. much in general observation, yet I wish to add one to put on a renewed beauty in the coming year; and more, and that of a political kind. It cannot be the earth, after the exhaustion of the summer and audoubted that the Church in each country is a main tumn, is renovated to fresh productiveness by the rains, security for peace and order; and it is not too much the snows; and the frosts.

that such a plea is altogether superfluous.

I am, my dear Sir, yours very truly, ERNEST HAWKINS.

London, Nov. 23, 1849.

MISSIONARY EFFORTS IN MISSOURI. (Frrm the Colonial Church Chronicle.)

REV. SIR,-I gladly avail myself of the present affairs in Missouri, one of the frontier Dioceses of to join with our thankfulness to God for His bounty the American Church.

dies, and a correspondence of some years' standing 60,000 souls, and where one faithful priest has lately any sort of necessity, and may show attention both to with our Colonial Bishops and Clergy, had made me gone to his rest, the Bishop has the care of five their feelings and their wants. You have heard of the naturally anxious to see something of the Western parishes, and only two Clergymen to assist him. - Roman emperor, who considered every day as lost in World; and the wonderful facilities for a voyage across Thus at best he has three parishes on his own unaided which he had not performed a good action. And so, the Atlantic, which are afforded by the Cunard Steam- hands. During the prevalence of the Cholera, his even you, my dear young friends, may perform some ers, determined me at length to gratify what I trust labours were of course greatly augmented. He has kind action almost every day. Scarcely a day can pass may be called a pardonable curiosity. I have no intention, however, of inflicting upon your readers a the only friend, of the sick and dying-risking his tention to people's feelings, to the feelings of the poor, detail of the ordinary occurrences, rather than events own life for the poor as well as the rich—ministering as well as to those of the rich. And this sort of atof an Atlantic voyage and an American tour—such to those whom the pestilence made friendless—in tention, you may be assured, is of even more consethings happen, more or less, to every traveller alike, season and out of season at the bed of death—bury- quence both to their happiness, and to your own, than and though hardly more than enough to supply mate- ing the dead. Day and night he forgot his own the conferring the greatest and most essential benefits rials for a few familiar letters, are not unfrequently needful rest when any of his flock needed his presence. proudly or negligently Above all, he was daily in the open church, calling On the particular duties required of the aged, or of Unless, therefore, I should receive some very the people to their prayers, and leading them in those who are themselves in the winter of life, I shall

called upon to occupy the pulpit myself. It certainly thousand will go beyond the Mississippi. It is impos- your bounden duty to show to your parents. I speak was a great privilege and comfort, while some thou- sible, therefore, to expect that Missouri should be now with particular reference to those who are not

a strange land. I had the honour, during my stay in This is designed to be strictly a religious house, whose ing attentions to the many persons around you, who the country, to become more or less acquainted with inmates, clerical and lay, devote their lives without have this claim to your regard. Your own observation a considerable number of the Clergy, and with several stipend to the service of the Church. This service and your own hearts, will show you a thousand ways of their Bishops. It is no part of my present purpose comprehends the ministrations of God's Word and by which you may add to their happiness; and particuto testify (as I could do most conscientiously) my be- Sacraments everywhere among the people, catechiz- larly to that of your nearer and more intimate friends lief that they are severally occupying the talents committed to them in the Lord's household well and faiththat are dispersed abroad, while day by day their most I wish rather to confine myself to the subject assiduous attention is given to the school whose pupils they shall be taken away from you. It is a bitter grief which I have above indicated, and in connexion with are to be the future Clergy of the Diocese. The to lose those whom we love, and from whom we have it to say, that each of the seven Bishops to whom I house has been established a little more than a year; received kindnesses or indulgencies. But you will had the honour of becoming known, made me feel, by it was begun in great weakness, apparently, its only find it a grief still bitterer if you shall have to accuse the cordiality of his reception and greeting, what Bi- endowment being Faith and Poverty. It has pleased yourselves, after you have lost them, of any omission shop McCoskry was kind enough to express in words the good Lord, however, already to give it many of duty, of any neglect of those kind attentions which when I first presented myself, that I was "not a tokens of His favour, and though at present it is were their due. Worst of all, if you shall have embit-'small, and of no reputation,' yet are we full of hope tered their latter days by any bad conduct of your own, One characteristic anecdote I may be pardoned for and courage respecting it. It has a domain of about and have so brought, or helped to bring, their grey relating, because it so aptly illustrates my present 400 acres of land, but the revenue arising from this heads in sorrow to the grave. How much will you then subject. On my way from Boston to New York I is, and must be for a long time, very small; it only wish, but how unavailingly, that you could but recal made a point of visiting Rhode Island, which has gives room to stand. We have also the beginning of them once more into life, that you might endeavour to been made classical ground by the residence and la- a Library, the books which belonged formerly to make amends for your past behaviour towards them? bours of Bishop Berkeley. There happend on the Kemper College, in great part the pious gifts of day I was there to be a Convocation of the Clergy Churchmen in England. Owing to the want of buildtor of Newport to order a carriage to take me after boys into the Mission family, though many others

I embarked on board the steamer for New York. We begin with boys of the age of eight or twelve The day after my arrival there I received a letter years. The course of instruction is modelled, as and attentive kindness, to every one of your relations and begging me "to believe that Rhode Island Church- whom it shall please God to call to the order and men will gladly show kindness to a Clergyman of the ministry of the priesthood. As you would suppose, way of godliness!" Consider this truth, both in your Church of England, especially to one who is Secrethe religious instruction of the pupils is made very behaviour to those whom you now see old, while you tary of a Society to which we are so much indebted." prominent, and most carefully watched over; it is in are young; and also, as a hope of consolation with I was really glad to accept this unusual, but most strict accordance with that system of discipline by which God furnishes you for your own old age, if it be nurture and admonition of the Lord. By such a also in the practice of His commands. system of discipline can fit them, for any station in life to which they may be called. Thus they learn EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BOOK AND JOB WORK early the holy ways of the Church, they join their voices every day in its solemn acts of divine worship, with a child-like simplicity they say the sweet Prayers, they chant the beautiful Psalms, they become early and frequent communicants, they learn early to practice self-mortification and self-discipline, and thus enfolded in the arms of the Church, they are preserved from many dangers and delusions to which in other

circumstances they would be exposed. At present we are only two priests and one laybrother as instructors, but we hope for a stronger force by-and-by, and far greater facilities for doing

For these we are content to wait till it shall please God to give them to us. In the meantime we are glad and thankful if we are remembered in the prayers and almsdeeds of our brethern in places more highly favoured. With all good wishes and prayers, I am, Rev. Sir, in the brotherhood of the Holy Church,

Very truly yours, WILLIAM B. CORBYN. Missionary, and Warden of Trinity School, Palmyra, Missouri.

WINTER. (From Sermons for Children by Mrs. Markham.)

There is something mournful in the appearance put Reformed Church will depend in a great measure the and spiritless; the trees are bare and leafless; the religious condition of that predominant race, English clouds are heavy and dark; the cold blast, the drenchand American, which seems destined in the order of ing rain, the biting frost, have each their turn. But Providence to cover more than half the globe with a in the midst of this dreary season, the earth and the vegetable kingdom are in a state of repose. The Perhaps I may be thought to have indulged too plants are strengthened by this repose of the winter

to hope, that the communion yearly becoming closer | Thus each season has its own appointed service to and more intimate between the members of the Church perform, and is fraught with its own benefits. Each on both sides of the Atlantic may tend to moderate season, I may add, is fraught with its own enjoyments March, 1849.

political passions, and infinitely to diminish the also. Even winter, cold, and dark, and stormy as it chances of war. But I will not pursue these spe- is, has its pleasures and advantages. Of its pleasures I need say little. The Christmas meetings, the family I was anxious to say what I have now said, both reunions, the cheerful fire-sides, are doubtless fresh in out of gratitude for the kindness which I experienced all your memories. One advantage of this season is in the United States, and for the other reasons of that it reminds the rich of the necessities of the poor, greater moment, to which I have adverted; and I whom in winter we often see suffering at once from inwould conclude with bespeaking the good offices of clemency of weather and want of employment. Anmy brethren at home to such visitors as may come to other advantage is that the kindness now shown to us from across the Atlantic, were I not well assured the poor tend commonly to produce a kind feeling in them in return. All real kindness tends to bind together in love the hearts both of those who bestow the benefit and of those who receive it; and also to raise the thoughts of mortal man towards the great and eternal benefactor of us all. While on the other hand, "he who loveth not his brother whom he hath seen, how shall he love God whom he hath not

These are the words of our Saviour himself: and no opportunity to give you some account of Church words can show more forcibly how much it is our duty to us, the desire of "peace on earth, and good-will to-This Diocese extends over a territory of about wards men." Even children, though they have not advantage of a somewhat extended long vacation to 64,000 square miles, and contains at present, begive them a little; and they may always cherish the

not attempt to say anything to you, from whom that

I need not enumerate all the many ways by which during their lives, painful will your reflections be when

O then, my dear children, while you have yet the blessing of retaining your friends, while they are yet spared to you, do not be forgetful of what you owe to them. Remember that respect towards the old is an sorrow and self reproach for your latter days. Conduct yourselves with such constant duty, obedience,

"a hoary head is a crown of glory, if it be found in the

Advertisements.

DONE IN A SUPERIOR MANNER AND WITH DESPATCH, AT THE OFFICE OF "THE CHURCH,"

No. 7, KING STREET WEST, TORONTO.

RATES OF ADVERTISING: Six lines and under, 2s. 6d. first insertion, and 7½d. each subs-quent insertion. Ten lines and under, 3s. 9d. first insertion, and 1 ach subsequent insertion. Above ten lines, 4d. per line first inse-lon, and 1d. per line each subsequent insertion.

From the extensive circulation of *The Church*, in the Province of Canada, (from Sandwich to Gaspe.) in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, in the Hudson's Bay Territories, and in Great Britain& Ireland, as well as in various parts of the United States, it will be found a profitable medium for all advertisements which are desired to be widely and generally diffused.

A discount will be allowed for advertisements of not less than twelve

COLUMBUS INSURANCE COMPANY, EDWARD G. O'BRIEN,

Office removed to Church Street, four doors above the Court House Toronto, August 11th, 1849. D. E. BOULTON. Barrister, &c.

DR. HALLOWELL, HOUSE AND SURGERY 38, QUEEN-STREET EAST, 2 DOORS FROM CHURCH-STREET

Toronto, 17th March, 1849. DR. DERRY Has Removed to 39, BAY STREET, South of King Street, opposite to Mr. Rhan, Dentist.

Toronto, May, 1848. J. P. CLARKE, Mus. Bac. K. C. PROFESSOR OF THE PIANO FORTE, SINGING AND GUITAR. Residence, Church Street.

H. BURT WILLIAMS. FURNISHING UNDERTAKER, No. 140, Yonge Street, Toronto.

Toronto, Jan. 13, 1847.

N.B .- No extra charge on Coffins delivered within 10 miles of the

T. BILTON, MERCHANT TAILOR, No. 2, Wellington Buildings, King Street, TORONTO,

JOHN SOMERVILLE, Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, Notary Public, &c., &c. November 14th, 1849.

Mrs. DACK, FRENCH STAY MAKER,

No. 58, King Street West. ORDERS PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

W. THOMAS. ARCHITECT, OAKHAM HOUSE, CHURCH STREET, TORONTO.

HUGH PAYNE SAVIGNY, Provincial Land Surveyor and Draughtsman, YONGE STREET. ADDRESS, TORONTO POST OFFICE.

FRANCIS H. HEWARD, COMMISSION MERCHANT.

CASH ADVANCES MADE ON PRODUCE. OFFICE NEW MARKET BUILDINGS, TORONTO.

DONALD BETHUNE, Jr. BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. Solicitor in Chancery and Bankruptey, CONVEYANCER, &c.

DIVISION STREET, COBOURG, CANADA WEST. Cobourg, Oct. 21, 1845.

Mr. ROBERT COOPER, BARRISTER AND SOLICITOR, Wellington Street, opposite the Commercial Bank, TORONTO.

Toronto, Jan. 24, 1849. WILLIAMS & HOLMES. CITY CA'RRIAGE REPOSITORY.

142 Youge Street. ROBERT MARTIN.

HAS REMOVED TO No. 60, Victoria Row, King Street, Next Door to Mr s. Dunlop's. Toronto, April 20, 1849.

OWEN AND MILLS, COACH BUILDERS KING STREET. TORONTO.

FARMS!!!

IN a part of Western Canada, which is not second N a part of Western Canada, which is not second to any; having a climate remarkably free from frost, a fertile soil which is easily tilled, with good Roads, and being of easy access by Water, there are a few good FARMIS for Sale, at different prices. The Clergyman of the Church of England, in the above described neighbourhood, very naturally wishes to see some of these desirable FARMS, fall into the hands of persons of his own communion, and 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 such persons, having respectable testimonials, to assist them in procuring suitable Farms to lease or purchase.

Address (if by letter, post-paid), to the Rev. P., at the Office of this Address (if by letter, post-paid), to the Rev. P., at the Office of this

Paper. Toronto, October 30th, 1849. ORGAN AND PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTORY.

THE Subscribers are prepared to build (Next door to Messrs. Beckett, & Co., Medical Laboratory,)

Church and Parlour ORGANS of any dimensions, from One stop of pipes to Sixty if required. Having workmen from the leading establishments of London, which enables them to Manufacture every part of the Instrument, they flatter thismselves they will be able to produce Instruments equally good, and much cheaper than can be

Immorted

The PIANO-FORTE business carried on in all its branches; all kinds of Stringed Instruments carefully repaired.

N. B.—All Instruments made to order, will be warranted to give satisfaction, so that their friends need not fear giving written orders, as in case the article be not approved of, it may be returned.

Toronto, September 26th, 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 Richnond-street.

JOHN ESMONDE, Iron and Tin-Plate Worker, Church Street, (One Door South of King Street).

E. having removed to the above premises, takes this opportunity of informing his friends and the public that he is now conducting the above business in all its various Branches: and as his prices will be found low, his work well executed, and of the very best materials, he begs to solicit a continuance of public patronage, and to return his sincere thanks for former favours extendek to him.

COOKING, BOX, AND DUMB STOVES

Jobbing work of every description promptly executed on the most reasonable terms. N.B .- Old Brass, Copper, Pewter, Lead, &c., taken in Toronto, August 22d, 1849.

Circular.

THE Subscribers would intimate to their Country and City Customers, and the trade generally, that they are now receiving their usual FULL SUPPLY of GROCERIES, HARDWAPE, AND DRY GOODS, for the Fall Trade; and which, having been selected with care in the New York and English markets, they are prepared to offer on very reasonable terms, "at Wholesale only."

WHITTEMORE. RUTHERFORD & Co. BOARD.

A WIDOW LADY, residing in Queen Street, within a short walk of the Upper Canada College, is desirous of taking a limited number of Pupils of that Institution, and under fifteen years of age, as BOARDERS. Reference may be made to the Rev. R. J. MACGEORGE, at the Office '" The Church," Toronto.

January 24, 1849.

UST RECEIVED from ENGLAND. SKETCHES OF CANADIAN LIFE. Lay and Ecclesiastical, illustrative of Canada and the Canadian Church. By a Fresbyter of the Diocese of Toronto. Published by DAVID BOUGE, 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 ren-dered 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 Coronto, and at HENRY ROWSELL'S, King-street

Reviews, Magazines, &c.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs to inform the Public, that he is Agent for the distribution of the AMERICAN REPRINTS of the following Reviews, and is prepared to deliver them at Subscriber's Residences, in Town or Country, by his Travelling Assistants, who visit (about every three months) all the Towns, Villages, and Settlements of any importance between Quebec and London, C. W.—

The London Quarterly Review,
"Westminster "Edinburgh"
"North British "Blackwood's Magazine.

TERMS:—Those of the Publishers, in advance; and when delivered out of Toronto, for One Review, per year, 17s. 6d.; Two, 28s. 9d.; Three, 40s.; Four, 46s. 3d.; Five, 57s. 6d.

Any other Book, Famphlet, or Magazine, published in the United THOMAS MACLEAR,

Bookselier and Stationer,

45, Yonge-street, first door north of King-street. N.B. Printed Forms of Deeds, Mortgages, and other Blanks, as well as every necessary article of Stationery, always on hand. 1-tf

THE PRINCIPAL

Upper Canada College, N answer to enquiries which have been made upon the subject, begs to announce that he will be ready (D.V.) after the Midsummer Vacation, to receive a limited number of Pupils, as Private Boarders, to whose comfort and improvement every

ion will be paid.

Aug. 8th, 1849. The Patriot and Colonist will please insert once in each week.

HAGAR & VOGT. ORGAN BUILDERS.

HAMILTON, C. W. ORGANS of every size and description made and Repaired, with neatness and skill. Charges N.B .- All work done by Messrs. H. & V. will be warranted.

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

COROURG. References kindly permitted to the Honourable and Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Toronto; the Venerable the Archdeacon of York, Cobourg; Rev. W. H. Ripley, Toronto; G. M. Boswell, Esq., Cobourg.

TERMS, for Boarders receiving an English Education £30 per an-French, Music, Drawing &c. on the usual terms. Nov. 30th, 1848.

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

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

No. 9, KING STREET WEST, TORONTO.

MORPHY & BROTHERS. WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS

98, YONGE STREET, TORONTO, MPORTERS of Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Silver and BURIALS Plated Ware, Fancy Goods, Accordeons, Musical Boxes, &c. &c. Clocks, Watches and Jewellery, Repaired & warranted.
Accordeons and Musical Boxes tuned. Jewellery and Silver Ware made to order. Gilding, Silvering and Engraving. Old Gold and Silver bought.

PEW IN St. GEORGE'S CHURCH FOR SALE.

A FIRST CLASS PEW in St. George's Church for Sale; or the Interest of one in the CATHEDRAI taken in Exchange.

Appl to THOS. D. HARRIS,

Toronto, June 21st, 1849. T. HAWORTH,

IMPORTER OF BRITISH AND AMERICAN HARDWARE, No. 44, KING STREET EAST, TORONTO.

CONSTANTLY on hand, English, Scotch, Banks and Swedes Iron; Cast, Spring, Blister, and German Steel; Anvils. Vices, Sledges, Chains, Spikes, Nails of all descriptions; Bar, Sheet, and Lead Pipe; Rasps, Files, Hammers; with a general assortment of Joiners' Tools. Carriage and Saddlery Trimmings in all their variety.

Cooking and Funcy Stoves, Hollow Ware, Britannia & Plate Ware, Table Cutlery Silver Spoons, &c. &c. &c.

WANTED. SITUATION, in a Wholesale or Retail Grocery Store, by the Advertiser, who can keep Books either by single ole entry, and can give good City references. Apply to the

JOHN S. BLOGG, BOOT AND SHOEMAKER, the Policy alone.

KING STREET WEST, TORONTO. HAS constantly on hand a heautiful Assortment of Ladies French Kid. Morrocco, and Patent Leather Shoes, together with a quantity of Satin Slippers of the very best quality. Elastic Sandals, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Elastic Boots made to

Toronto, August 24th, 1848. FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES.

PUBLIC ATTENTION is invited to the extensive and well-selected assortment of Fruit and Ornamental Trees grown at the Toronto Nursery,

For Sale in the ensuing Fall and Spring. Persons about to plant Trees are respectfully requested to visit the grounds, and examine the stock, which for extent and variety of large, well-grown, healthy trees of the most approved varieties, now equals any establishment of the kind between this and New York. FORTY THOUSAND APPLE TREES & UPWARDS,

four and five years from the Graft, are now ready for sale, together with a proportionate number of the most desirable sorts of Pears, Plums, Cherries. Peaches, Nectarines, and Apricots. Also, Grapevines, Gooseberries, Currants, Raspberries, and Strawberries. Many of the finest varieties of Pears may be had on Quince-stocks, now so much esteemed for Garden culture.

The collection of Ornamental Trees, Flowering Shrubs and Hardy Roses, is quite extensive, and contains all the hardy varieties desirable for Pleasure-grounds and Shrubberies. Also, a large stock of Double Dahlias, Herbaceous and Greenhouse plants.

Nurserymen commencing business, in want of Specimen Trees and Plants, and parties purchasing in large quantities to sell again, are supplied on liberal terms; and will find it to their advantage to give this Nursery a call. A New Descriptive Catalogue,

containing directions for successful transplanting, has lately been published, and is furnished gratis to all post-paid applicants.

Orders from a distance, accompanied by a remittance or satisfactory reference, punctually attended to. Trees sent out are correctly labelled, and securely packed, to ensure safe transmission to any part of the Upper and Lower Province. GEORGE LESSLIE.

Diocesan Press.

DERSONS indebted to this Establishment for dues to "The Church" Paper to the end of July, 1848, or otherwise, are hereby called upon to make payment, without delay, to the Clergy, or other authorised Agents, within their respective Districts. Accounts will be sent to all who are in arrears, if not personally called upon; and if not promptly settled, they will without further notice be put in suit.

Confirmation Cards, A S recommended by the LORD BISHOP of TORONTO.—Price, 3s. 9d. per 100; or for Post 4s. 6d.

Certificate of Confirmation, IN Red and Black-Price, 15s. per 100. For Sale by Ma. PLEES, Publisher of The Church paper; or at the Depository of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, 5, King Street West.

Marriage Certificate, A DAPTED to the form prescribed in the Registry Books, approved by the LORD BISHOP of TORONTO.

and Sold by the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto.—Price.

CHURCH REVIEW

ECCLESIASTICAL REGISTER.

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

PRICE, to Subscribers in Canada, Sixteen Shillings and

Threepence, which includes the United States Postage. Subscriptions received by A. MENZIES, Picton, as Agent

QUESTIONS FOR SELF EXAMINATION

OF THE SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHER, AND HIS RESOLUTION, For Sale at this Office, and by H. Rowsell, King Street,

PERIODICALS For Sale at the Depository of The Church Society of the

THE CHURCHMAN'S MONTHLY PENNY MAGAZIN

GUIDE TO CHRISTIAN TRUTH. Vols. 1 & 2, bound in cloth, I2mo, 2s. each Iu Nos. not bound, 1s. pcr

SHARPE'S LONDON MAGAZINF Vols. 1 to 6, Elegantly Bound in Scarlet Cloth, Price 6s. each

The Parish Choir;

CHURCH MUSIC BOOK. Published by The Society for Promoting Church Music. In Parts 4d. each. 32 Parts and 7 Supplements are already publish The First Volume, 21 Nos. and 3 Double Supplements, hand-somely bound in cloth, 12s.

Maps for Schools, &c.,

DUBLISHED by the Society for Pro-MOTING CHRISTIAN KOWLEDGE, well mount Rollers, Coloured and Varnished. The Map of the World, 6. ft 6 in. by 3 ft. 4 in... Do. Holy Land before Conquest
Do. do. on a sheet
Do. Countries mentioned in Old Testament
Do. Coupries of Israelites
Do. Journeys of Israelites do.
Journeys of Israelites ...

BAPTISMS
MARRIAGES
Three Quire Folio, Rough Calf, £1 158
each, Letterd.

Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials, all bound together in one vol 3 quires Folio, Rough Calf, £1 16s. 3d. each, Lettered. Marriages 3 quire Quarto, Forell, 15s. each, Lettered. Burials

Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials, all bound together in one vol. 3 quires Quarto, Forell, 16s. 3d. cach, Lettered. For Sale at the Depository of The Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto.

CAPITAL, FIFTY THOUSAND POUNDS. President, Hugh C. Baker; Vice-President, J. Young; Solitors, Burton & Sacleir; Physicians, G. O'Reilly and W. G.

pation in the profits of the Company; the premiums may be paid in balf-yearly or quarterly instalments; and the HALF CREDIT SYSTEM having been adopted by the Board, credit will be given for one half the be given for one half the first SEVEN premiums, secured upon

Age.	With Profits	Without Profits.	Half Credit.	
15	1 13 1	1 6 5		
20	1 17 4	1 0 11	A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH	
25	2 2 9	1 14 7	1 17 6	
30	2 9 3	2 0 2	2 2 6	
35	2 16 7	2 6 4	2 9 2	
40	3 6 2	2 14 8	2 17 6	
45	3 17 1	3 4 0	3 7 4	
50	4 13 1	3 17 11	4 1 4	
55	5 17 8	4 19 11	5 3 4	
60	7 10 10	6 9 11	6 13 2	

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

any further information respecting the system of the Company, or the practice of Life Assurance, can be obtained of the Secretary, or from any of the Local Agents. Agents and Medical Officers already appointed:

Brantford William Muirhead Robert M. Boucher .. Dr. Jas. Hamilton. . Dr. Alex. Anderson . George Scott....... Dr. Alex. Anderst. Frederick A. Willson... Dr. S. C. Sewell. David Buchan ... Quebec Welch and Davies. St. Catharines... Lachlan Bell Welch and Davies William Lapenotiere ... Dr. S. J. Stratford Agent for Toronto,

Home District Mutual Fire Company. OFFICE-KING STREET, TORONTO. NSURES Dwellings, Houses, Warehouses, Buildings in general, Merchandize, Household Furniture, Mills Manu-

DIRECTORS. W. A. Baldwin, J. B. Warren, B. W. Smith, John Eastwood, John Doel, A. McMaster, James Lesslie, Wm. Mathers,

July 5, 1843. "The Church" Memspaper

I S PUBLISHED by the Subscriber every THURSDAY, at his Office (No. 7, King Street West), City of Toronto, next door to The Church Society's House.

Brockville. Guelph Brantford & Mohawk. Woodstock. St. Thomas, Port Stanley. &c. Simcoe, Port Dover, Vittoria, &l Simcoe, Port Dover, Vittoria, &l London. 8t. Catharines, Thorold, &c. Quebec. Kingston. Napanee & Belleville. TERMS :- FIFTEEN SHILLINGS per annum, in all cases in o

1 4 0 0 18 0 0 18 0 0 18 0 0 18 0 0 12 0 0 12 0

0 12 0

For Sale at the Depository of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, No. 5, King-street West.

REGISTER BOOKS.

THE CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. ESTABLISHED 21st AUGUST, 1847.

THIS COMPANY is prepared to effect Assurance upon LIVES, and transact any business dependent upon the value or duration of Human Life; to grant or purchase Annuities or Reversions of all kinds, as also Survivorships and

FIRS

In addition to the various advantages offered by other Com panies, the Directors of this Company are enabled, from the investment of the Premiums in the Province at a rate of compound interest, much beyond that which can be obtained in Britain, to promise a most material reduction of cost; guaranteeing Assurances, Survivorships, or Endowments for a smaller present payment, or yearly premium, and granting increased Annuities, whether immediate or deferred, for any sum of money invested with them. They can also point to the local position of the Company or the company of the Company or the company of the Company or position of the Company as of peceliar importance to intending Assurers, as it enables such Assurers to exercise controll over the Company, and facilitates the acceptance of healthy risks,

as well as the prompt settlement of claims.

Assurances can be effected either WITH OF WITHOUT Particles.

Annual Premium to Assure £100 Whole Term of Life.

Tables of Rates, Prospectuses, Forms of Application, and

EDMUND BRADBURNE, Albany Chambers, King Street. Medica Referee-George Herrick, Esq., M.D. THOS. M. SIMONS, Secretary,



James Shaw,
Alex'r McGlashan.
John McMurrick, President J. RAINS, Secretary. All losses promptly adjusted. Letters by mail must be