

Poetry.

THE STRENGTH OF ENGLAND.

(From the Englishman's Magazine.)
Not to her armies, though her pride,
And crown'd with trophies glorious;

GENIUS AND CHARACTER OF SOUTHEY.

To thinking minds, time is seldom so impressively
marked, its clock seldom tolls so sadly and solemnly,
as by the successive removal of the great men of an

Desiderate in them that you will, Thalaba, the Curse
of Kehama, and Roderick, are wonderful poems; and
while we find it hard to imagine that posterity will,

Perhaps there is no one of Southey's poetical
works in which the purity and beauty of his English
style are more distinctly visible.

THE CLERGYMAN IN CHURCH.

(From the Rev. R. W. Evans's Bishopric of Soula.)
To the Clergyman who is attentive to his round
of weekly duty, the Lord's day returns with peculiar

And therefore on this morning, when you
arise to a work of most subtle spiritual tempta-
tion, drive out the devil of selfishness with a peculiar

should be a concentration of feeling and purpose, a
determined resolution, in God's strength, to make all
things bend to this one object—the worshipping of

gospel at your own doors to journey elsewhere. You
leave the minister whose hands you ought to strength-
en; you set, if at the head of a family, an ill example

THE CHURCH.

COBourg, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1843.

Table with 2 columns: First Page, Observance of the Sabbath. Includes 'Poetry—The Strength of England' and 'The Clergyman in Church.'

Now, just take this into consideration, and go
through some of the practices which I enumerated a
little while ago, and see how it adds to their guilt.

And it must be observed that the spirit of what I am
now saying reaches not merely to servants literally,
but to all in any way dependent upon you.

We are indebted to the Cobourg Star for the follow-
ing extract from a Speech of the Hon. R. B. Sullivan,
on occasion of the presentation of a Petition from Mrs.

* See the Bishop of New Jersey's sermon at the consecration of
Leeds parish-church.
* Roderick alone appeared
Unmoved and calm, for now the Royal Goth,
Had offered his accepted sacrifice;
And therefore in his soul he felt that peace,
Which follows painful duty well performed;
Perfect and heavenly peace, the Peace of God!

which, he sedulously protected from spoliation, and in Upper Canada, property granted by the British Crown, and held under...

Part of the service was sung and chanted by the excellent choir composed of men of the regiment, who have lent their voices to the right of the choir...

one of the accused parties. You will probably, if he is brought before you, cross-examine him upon the subject; and I have to tell you that, if this misrepresentation is proved to be correct...

CLOCKS, WATCHES, SPECTACLES, DOOR-PLATES, &c. THOMAS WHEELER. Clock and Watch Maker, Engraver and Optician, 191, KING STREET.

NEW PUBLICATION. KEEBLE'S PROVINCIAL JUSTICE, SECOND EDITION. Price, full bound, twenty-five shillings.

THOMAS J. PRESTON, WOOLLEN DRAPER AND TAILOR, No. 2, WELLINGTON BUILDINGS, KING-STREET, TORONTO.

But relinquishing the question of justice or right, and assuming the ground of practical utility, or political expediency, policy and reason appear to militate against the proposed University Bill.

Arrival of the Caledonia. We have to announce the arrival of the Royal Mail Steamer Caledonia at Boston on Monday last, after a passage of nearly sixteen days from Liverpool.

THE FREE CHURCH ASSEMBLY, which met at Glasgow, has dispersed. The following letter from Sir James Graham was read in answer to their address to Her Majesty the Queen.

IMRESSED with gratitude for the flattering support with which he has been honoured since his commencement in business, he begs to inform his Friends and the Public that he has just received, direct from the Manufacturers in England, (per Indian Chief) an assortment of...

BAZAAR will be held at the CARLING PLACE, in the beginning of February next, the proceeds of which will be applied to the erection of a Parsonage House.

MESSRS. T. & M. BURGESS, RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public in general, that they have taken the premises lately conducted by Mr. G. Bilton, Merchant Tailor, No. 128, King Street, Toronto.

mentioned yesterday the fact of Her Majesty having visited the chapel of Trinity College, after her return from King's College, on the 21st inst. In an instant some of the members of the University, who were present, were seized with indignation, and threw themselves upon the floor, shouting that they would not permit Her Majesty to visit the chapel.

THE PRINCESS ROYAL is becoming quite a favourite with the inhabitants of Windsor and its neighbourhood. When taking her airings she invariably acknowledges every mark of respect paid to her, by graciously bowing her head and kissing her little hand.

THE NEWS FROM INDIA is not of a remarkable kind. Tranquillity prevailed in the interior. An army of observation was sent to the frontier on the 21st inst. to the north of the neighbourhood of Gualior.

Walter's Corpus Poetorum Latinorum, handsomely bound in leather, 17 6 s. d. Lockhart's Spanish Ballad, 1 vol. 4to, splendidly illustrated, and every page highly embellished.

THE YONGE MILLS PROPERTY, TO BE RENTED. THOSE who know FLOURING MILLS situated nine miles above Brockville, called 'Yonge Mills,' belonging to the Estate of the late Hon. Charles Jones, containing four run of Stones, with alterations to discharge carcases of Wheat from Vessels, and every convenience complete, to be put into proper repair by the Landlord, together with a Saw Mill, Felling and Clothing Works, Merchant Shop, Pottery, Warehouse, Cooper's Shop, &c.

THE MISSISS CROMBIE, Daughters of MARCUS C. CROMBIE, Esquire, Principal of the Toronto Grammar School.

It appears to me, that some or one of the persons charged, is asserted at some of the public meetings there referred to, to have said that the legislative union is itself unlawful, and that it is a violation of the constitution of Great Britain, and that every thing done since the union for Ireland would be void, and of no lawful effect.

ARRIVAL OF THE TRANS-ATLANTIC STEAMERS.—Few of the former trippers of steam have surpassed the last homeward trip of the Great Eastern, and no one can say that such a large party of the 29th inst., having performed the passage from Halifax in ten days and nine hours.

REV. SYDNEY SHARP.—This facetious parson is again in the field, with a pen as sharp and as keen-pointed as a rapier, and a tongue as ready as a lightning-bolt, in denouncing American republicanism.

THE GOSPEL HISTORY OF OUR LORD AND SAVIOUR JESUS CHRIST, by Lucy Barton. 0 7 6. Questions upon Scripture History, by J. Deane, D.D. 0 3 9. Hammond, D.D., 0 3 9. A Commentary on the Book of Psalms, by George Horne, D.D., 3 vols. 0 15 0.

EDWARD GEORGE O'BRIEN, GENERAL AGENT, No. 4, VICTORIA ROW, KING STREET, TORONTO.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, AT COBURG, UNDER THE SUPERINTENDENCE AND TUITION OF THE MISSIS CROMBIE.

At a meeting of the Protestant Inhabitants of the Parish of St. Charles, convened for the purpose of presenting Mr. Chas. Forster to the office of high priest, the following resolutions were unanimously agreed to:—

THE CHURCHMAN'S ALMANACK, WHICH, besides the general intelligence, will contain much matter, compiled more especially for the benefit of the Members of the Church, &c. H. W. ROWSELL, 163, King Street, Toronto.

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RE-ESTABLISHMENT IN THE CARRIAGE, WAGGON & SLEIGH BUSINESS. THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks to the Inhabitants of Cobourg, and the Public in general, for their liberal support in his late misfortune, whereby he is enabled to re-commence his Business.

JOHN BROOKS, BOOT AND SHOE MAKER, FROM LONDON, No. 4, VICTORIA ROW.

FIRE INSURANCE. AETNA INSURANCE COMPANY, OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

At a meeting of the Protestant Inhabitants of the Parish of St. Charles, convened for the purpose of presenting Mr. Chas. Forster to the office of high priest, the following resolutions were unanimously agreed to:—

EDUCATION. AN ENGLISH LADY, the wife of a Clergyman, resident in Toronto, who has conducted the education of her own children, is desirous of taking charge of a few Young Ladies, or of an entire family who have lost their mother, to EDUCATE with them.

EDUCATION. AN ENGLISH LADY, accustomed to Tuition, will be happy to engage in a Family as GOVERNESS. Her branches are, English, French, Music, and Drawing. Apply at the Office of this Paper.

TO BE PUBLISHED, WHEN A SUFFICIENT NUMBER OF SUBSCRIBERS WILL GUARANTEE THE EXPENSE. A SERIES OF FOURTEEN DIALOGUES, ON THE SUBJECT OF UNIVERSALISM.

JOHN BROOKS, BOOT AND SHOE MAKER, FROM LONDON, No. 4, VICTORIA ROW.

MARRIED. On the 6th ult., at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Montreal, by the Rev. David B. Parsoner, the Rev. Henry Hayward to Francis, daughter of the late James Wilkinson, Esquire, of London, England.

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THE SHADOW OF THE CROSS.

(By the Rev. W. Adams, M.A.)

CHAPTER II. When with dear friends we talk I hold, And all the flowers of a field; Let not his heart within me burn, Except in all I these discern.

When Innocence had thus early been called away from the garden, I selected one of the little group of mourners, whom I next resolved to watch. He was a very beautiful boy, and had been one of the favourite friends of Innocence, and when I first observed him, was crying bitterly for his loss. But he soon dried his tears, and as I looked on his clear and open forehead, the name of "Mirth" was written there.

While he remained there, I knew that the boy was safe from danger; but afterwards, when he began to wander to other parts of the garden, I grew alarmed lest some evil might befall him; for, though he grasped his own cross firmly in his hand, so quick and lively was his step, that I feared he might soon be tempted to move beyond its shadow.

However, I was beginning to hope there was no good reason for my alarm; for, though he gathered more abundantly than Innocence had done of the flowers that were by the way, I observed that he never touched them until the shadow of his cross had rested upon them; and if there were any on which it did not fall, he passed them by.

But before long it seemed that his eye was attracted by a beautiful bed of roses and violets that grew on a little hill at the foot of which he was walking; I saw him hold his cross for a moment between them and the sun, and he quite laughed for joy as he caught a glimpse of its shadow there; he bounded lightly forward, and intending to gather a lovely nosegay, began in haste to scramble up the hill.

Now, this I perceived with sorrow, for I was afraid the little fellow had not observed that there were many roses there on which no part of the shadow fell; and I feared lest in his eagerness he should seize one of them, and, by doing so, I knew not what risk he might incur.

There was good cause for my fear. The child, breathless with his scramble up the hill, stretched out his hand and plucked the finest rose that he saw; it was one of those on which no shadow had fallen, and he had scarcely held it a moment, when he felt a sharp pain pierce him on the finger; the poor boy screamed with pain, for the sting of the wasp was unlike anything he had felt before.

He hastily dashed away, and was blown back by the wind, and rested on his clothes; Mirth saw it also, and brushed it away; but when it was gone, there was a stain on those garments which had been so white before. It was but a very little spot, and, as the tears trickled down upon it, grew so faint, that it could hardly be discerned at all; but still the spot was there.

The smart, however, that the sting caused was of no long continuance, and in a short time little Mirth was going merrily on his way, as though no accident had happened.

By and by, as he was walking by a bright path across a field, one of his former companions perceived him, and ran over the green to meet him; I could see that he shook Mirth warmly by the hand, and persuaded him that for a little while they should amuse themselves together. But I was grieved that the friend of Innocence should join company with the child, for there was many a soil on his white garments, and there was no cross in his hand, and the name of "Wayward" was written on his brow.

I thought, too, that Mirth looked shocked when first he met him, and I heard him ask after his cross; but Wayward laughed, and told him it was so troublesome to keep it always in his hand, that he now carried it in his clothes. He said, however, that he never forgot to take it out when there were any difficulties in the way; but in the green fields and smooth paths he needed not his shadow.

Now, methought, the stains on his clothes proved that, without the cross, neither the greenest fields nor the smoothest paths were safe; but it would seem that Mirth did not observe them, for his mind appeared at ease, when he found Wayward had not thrown away the cross, and the two boys walked on together.

Little Mirth still, however, kept his own cross in his hand, and its shadow ever fell clear and distinct on the bright path he had trod; while Wayward walked heedlessly along the soft turf by his side, and laughed at the caution of his companion. But I soon observed that Mirth was growing weary of the narrow way, and tired of placing his footsteps exactly in the print of the cross, and that by little and little he deviated from it; he ventured first close by the side of the grass, and then just to tread on its edge, and so he walked nearer to his companion. Now they had not gone far, when at the point where the turf looked most soft and inviting, they fell into swampy ground, and in an instant the green miry water rose above their ankles. Poor Mirth, directly he felt it, leaped back upon the road, for it was at no great distance; but before he could reach it his garments were already splashed, and there was a sad shade of green all round his border.

Wayward fell deeper into the marsh than Mirth, because he had been walking farther from the path; but, when he had forced his way out, he treated his misfortune lightly, and scarce stopped a moment to wipe the dirt from his clothes; nor did I wonder at this, for they were so stained before, that the splashes of the green mud could hardly be seen on them at all; but it made me feel the more pity for Mirth, as he looked sadly at his own stains; and I thought how foolish a thing it was, for a child, still clad in raiment of white, to walk with one whose garments were so defiled.

It seemed, however, that Mirth thought not of that, for he still allowed Wayward to accompany him; nay, in a little while I almost fancied he began to look discontented at the whiteness of his clothes, for the fear of spoiling them often forced him to pick his way over stones with care, while his companion could walk heedlessly through the mud. Alas! if it were so, the silly child had not much longer such cause for discontent; for a beautiful butterfly in a neighbouring field caught the attention of Wayward, and in a moment away he ran, calling to his companion to follow; and I saw that, for the first time, Mirth joined in the pursuit without consulting his cross. Now, I have no doubt the boys thought they would have to go but a very little way before they gained possession of their prize, for I too fancied so at first; but, as they came near, the butterfly opened its bright wings to the sun, and fluttered away, settling first on one flower, then on another, and ever, as the children stretched out their hands to take it, just eluded their grasp.

A long and wearisome chase it led them in the end. At first they went merrily through the green fields; and the bright butterfly tempted them on, they climbed steep hills, and scrambled down into the valleys beneath; they ran through brooks, leaped over ditches, and broke through hedges in their way, and yet the provoking insect was no nearer than before. And I said, "Oh that Mirth had tried whether the shadow of his cross would rest on its glittering wings, before he began thus hastily to follow it!" for many a splash of mud had fallen upon him in the eagerness of the pursuit, and his little hands were so scratched with thorns, that in some parts they had sprinkled his clothes with blood.

At length they came to a smooth grassy plain, at the border of which was a lovely grove of myrtles. The butterfly flew high in the air towards the distant trees, for there was neither plant nor flower in the plain itself. Now, I observed that Mirth had outstripped Wayward in the chase; and as he ran heedlessly on, gazing upwards towards the butterfly, his

foot struck against a stone concealed in the long grass, and he was thrown violently to the ground. The careless child was well nigh stunned by the fall; and when he recovered his feet, he trembled exceedingly, and the mark of the green grass was deeply imprinted on his clothes; yet I was glad that the accident made him grasp his little cross, which before he had well nigh forgotten, the more firmly in his hand. Just as his companion joined him, he held it thoughtfully towards the sun; and when he saw that its image was not reflected on the wood, but on a hard dull path, leading in an opposite direction, he at once turned aside from the beautiful butterfly which he had so long been following.

Wayward too seemed a little frightened by his companion's fall, for he also took up his cross; and when its dim shadow fell on the same hard dull path, he too relinquished the pursuit of the butterfly, and accompanied Mirth. So the two boys walked on, sadly and silently, together; but Mirth limped a little as he went, from the pain of his fall. Very glad I was that they had not ventured to enter the wood; for, though they saw them not, I could see the bright eyes of a serpent gleaming from beneath the myrtle on which the butterfly was resting. He seemed to be waiting anxiously for the approach of the children, and I doubt not there was poison in his fang.

Now, I have said that the road by which Mirth and Wayward led the grove of myrtles was dull and hard; for I had by this time discovered that, soft and beautiful as every thing looked in the distance, there were not only some paths in the garden deceitful and dangerous, but others hard and dull. It led them by many a withered leaf and faded flower; and each leaf and flower was watered by the tears of Mirth, for his eyes were ever fixed downward upon the ground; he was as one who was unconscious whether he was walking, and whose only care was so to measure each step that it might fall exactly in the shadow before him. Wayward too, for a little while, looked downward also, and step by step trod in the same path with his companion; but, when they had gone on for some time in safety, from the force of habit he left off carrying his cross in his hand, and concealed it as he had done before; and then he soon grew weary of the dullness of the road, and longed to turn aside to some of the pleasant paths on the right hand or on the left. He appeared to me, however, to be half afraid of wandering alone; for I heard him coaxing Mirth to leave off watching those gloomy images, and to come and join with him in some merry game, saying that, by doing so, he would the sooner forget the effects of his fall. But Mirth still walked on in the same disconsolate way, with his eyes fixed upon the ground. His heart was then indeed too full of heaviness to suffer him to think of play at all; yet, perhaps, he might not have been able to resist very long had the boys did not much further continue their walk together.

A sudden turn in the dull road brought them to one of those fields over which in happier times Mirth had often loved to ramble with Innocence; and the shadow of his cross rested full on the hands of his former friend. Here the poor little fellow paused, and sobbed as though his very heart would break. I too felt very sorrowful; for my mind went back to the lovely scene when the two children had been playing together in the garden, and Mirth had been taught by Innocence to find pleasure in the cross. I remembered how happy they had both looked in their shining raiment of white, and how beautiful were their first holy images which fell on the objects around them; and, above all, I recollected the hour when the dove had settled so peacefully on the cross of her view; and when, while she was fading from my sight, and then, as I gazed upon the one who had been left, and saw how his garments since then had been stained by many a dark and filthy spot, the bitter thought came upon me whether, if his friend still looked upon the garden, she would recognise him now, and whether, if Mirth were called away, he would be received in that better country to which Innocence was gone.

Such thoughts, also, seemed to force themselves on the mind of Mirth; for he knelt down by the lily to which the shadow had led him, and, as the tears chased each other down his cheeks, and fell on the stains, I could hear him murmur, "Oh, purge me with hyssop, and I shall be clean; wash me, and I shall be whiter than snow!" Then I knew he was speaking to the kind Father, who was ever present among his children in the garden; and I remembered how the Voice had told me that there were means by which the sight and strength of the children might be renewed. Presently I saw him bend low and gaze earnestly on the faded flower; and while the big tear fell upon it, methought that his eye became less dim, and there was a gleam of hope and gladness on his face, as though he could again trace upon the leaves the light and lovely outline of the cross of Innocence. Then I also, in the midst of my sorrow, was glad; and I felt that Mirth was really happier as he wept over the lily of his friend, than he had been while, in the thoughtlessness of his heart, he was chasing the painted butterfly on the green. Moreover, as I watched him, I saw him kiss his little cross and press it to his heart; and I wondered not that he did so, for I knew it was that little cross, and that alone, which had freed him from all his perils; for, without it, he must have been bitten by the serpent in the myrtle grove; and had he not trod in its shadow along the hard dull road, he would not have been guided to the flower of Innocence at last.

CONVERSATION ON CHAPTER II. Q. Why was it that Mirth was safe while he remained where he had been playing with Innocence? A. Because, as you have already said, when we think of companions and friends that are gone, our own hearts are drawn more closely to our Saviour.

Q. As soon as he left that field, what was the particular danger of Mirth? A. He was too fond of pleasure.

Q. Yes; however anxious we may be to follow the cross, if we care too much for that which is pleasant, we shall be likely to err; for good and evil grow so close together in this world, that, unless we look quietly and carefully, we shall not always be able to distinguish between them. How is this shown in the allegory? A. By the beautiful bed of flowers, from which Mirth, in his haste, gathered a rose, on which the shadow did not fall.

Q. What is the sting of the wasp? A. The pain caused by sin.

Q. What the mark of the rose leaf? A. The stain left by sin.

Q. When Mirth met Wayward, we are told that the cross of the latter was not in his hand: what is meant by this? A. He was not trying to hold fast his christian profession.

Q. Had he, then, altogether renounced the service of Christ? A. No, for he still said he kept the cross, though he did not use it.

Q. Well, then, he thought that in trifling matters he might please himself, provided he abstained from great and notorious offences. He merely designed to use his cross now and then, and forgot that it was intended to guide him every moment that he continued in the garden. What had already been the sad consequence of this negligence? A. He had really committed many sins, though he might consider them to be trivial, or not sins at all; for there were spots and stains on all parts of his clothes.

Q. What was the effect of Mirth's whiteness, for his little hands were so scratched with thorns, that in some parts they had sprinkled his clothes with blood. The butterfly flew high in the air towards the distant trees, for there was neither plant nor flower in the plain itself. Now, I observed that Mirth had outstripped Wayward in the chase; and as he ran heedlessly on, gazing upwards towards the butterfly, his

Q. What is afterwards signified by the discontent of Mirth, when he was not able to do as Wayward did? A. Envy at the pleasures that the wicked seem to enjoy.

Q. Yes. And such envy is not only very sinful in itself, but also, if we indulge it, is sure to lead us to share in their unlawful pursuits. How is this shown in the allegory? A. By the chase after the beautiful butterfly, in which Mirth united with Wayward without consulting his cross.

Q. How was it that this chase led the boys so much farther than they expected? A. Because, when we begin to follow an unlawful pleasure, we cannot be aware of all the sin and sorrow through which it will lead us.

Q. Did the children get possession of the butterfly at last? A. No, they gave it up in consequence of the stumble of Mirth.

Q. Why did that cause them to give it up? A. It led Mirth to consult his cross, and then he saw that its shadow fell in an opposite direction.

Q. Yes. And often thus, by an unexpected stumble, it pleases God to check the sinner in his heedless course, and to awaken him to a sense of his danger. What is signified by the serpent concealed under the myrtle? A. Satan was lying in wait to take advantage of their sin.

Q. What was the hard dull path by which the children began to return? A. The path of repentance.

Q. And the withered leaves and faded flowers are the recollection of opportunities neglected and blessings forfeited, which are always strewn along it. What is signified by the return to the field of Innocence? A. Mirth was led to think of the happy days that in their childhood they had passed together, and of that quiet life, and above all, of the tranquil and holy death of his former friend.

Q. How did these thoughts at first affect him? A. He wept more bitterly than before.

Q. He did so, for there is nothing that causes the tears of repentance to flow more freely, than to go back in thought to days of peace and purity, and to reflect on the change that sin may have produced in our conduct since those which we once loved have been taken away. But did Mirth rest satisfied with tears alone? A. No; for his sorrow led him to pray very earnestly to his Father.

Q. And the consequence of this was, that he soon felt happy, while he traced the mark of the cross on the faded flower of Innocence. And so it is written, "Blessed are they that mourn, for they shall be comforted." To what did Mirth ascribe his present comfort, and his escape from danger? A. He ascribed every thing to the little cross he had been enabled to hold in his hand.

Q. And that is intended to remind us that we can do nothing of ourselves to help ourselves. It is the special grace of God that points out to the sinner the error of his way, and guides him along the path of repentance, and at length vouchsafes to him pardon and peace.

with the neighbours in the erection of a church at Waterloo Village, in the Township of Shefford. They have procured a remarkably good site, and are proceeding in earnest, but there is some among them that, although one gentleman, who is the principal man of the village, has subscribed 100l., they do not calculate upon 200l. in all to be raised upon the spot. They can hardly complete their church in any manner at all suitable to their wants and to the prospects of the village, for less than double that sum. May I hope the portion of the difference may be made up by the bounty of the Society.

"There are two other places also in the Eastern Townships, in which the frames of wooden churches are up, with very little promise, whatever may be the completion of their being soon brought to their completion. One is Granby Village, and Lower Durham. In both places there is a very considerable body of Church people, with very small means. I have applied to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel for a renewal of their bounty in this behalf, and although they should be enabled to give a fresh grant for the Diocese, the share which I could allot to the churches here mentioned would leave them still (as well as too many others) with a very distant prospect of being properly finished. The lot for the church site, church-yard, and parsonage, at Granby Village, was given to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and it cannot be said to have given 'out of his abundance,' and it is worth 100l."

His Lordship also recommended the applications of the Rev. C. P. Reid and Mr. R. G. Ward, catechist, in behalf of the churches of Inverness and Compton respectively, both being in the Diocese of Montreal, in districts in which it is extremely difficult to obtain adequate means for the attainment of Church objects. The following is an extract from the Bishop's letter:—

"It may not be improper to mention that the Church Society of this Diocese has been beginning, in granting some aid towards the erection of churches and parsonages. That institution is, however, in its infancy; and from the cause stated in the commencement of this letter, cannot do more, particularly as its funds have been made chargeable with the maintenance of two kindergartens, and is so engaged as soon as I can myself find men for the work, with whose qualifications I shall be satisfied."

"The sum of 200l. sterling, given to each of the two churches which I have mentioned, would be received as a great boon, and would greatly assist in the work now proceeding in the Diocese, sadly obstructed for want of means, towards the completion of which a grant that is more, or even less, would be thankfully appreciated. I have eked out, as far as I can, the grant for the Diocese generally, received from the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and I have been so far from being able to have been so many that the bounty these claims cannot be large. I refrain from bringing any of these other cases before the Committee, till I see what encouragement they can give me in answer to my present application."

"The Rev. W. Abbott, for a Lending Library at St. Andrew's, Ottawa River; and books and tracts to an equal amount were voted for the use of the labourers on the Beauharnois Canal.

The Bishop, in a letter dated August 12, 1843, expressed his thanks to the Society for its grant of 1,000l. towards the projected College at Lennoxville.

In another communication he enclosed a resolution of thanks from the President and Members of the Church Lending Library, Montreal, for a grant of books made by the Society to that institution in 1842.

RESERVATION OF THE REJAL CHAPEL OF THE SAVOY.—It may not be generally known, that the beautiful chapel belonging to the ancient palace of the Savoy—a name suggestive of a long train of historical reminiscences—has been for some time past in a course of complete restoration and repair, by express command and assistance of Her Majesty Queen Victoria.

Although the Savoy is a private chapel belonging to the crown, and maintained on the Duchy of Lancaster, yet the present improvements and proposed decorations cannot be considered as designed for the personal use of the Sovereign, and they now manifest a most praiseworthy zeal for the honour of God's house, as well as a beneficent anxiety for the comfort of the parishioners, most of whom are tenants of the Crown. In these days of theological inquiry the Savoy has a peculiar interest, as having been the scene of the last public service by the State, and the authorities of the Church to recognize the Church and the dissenters. It cannot be forgotten that the Savoy Conference finally settled the Book of Common Prayer, and that there the admirable preface to the Liturgy was written—indeed, there is the original copy of the Book of Common Prayer, and the original of the first public reading. Here also, in the days of yore, many of the Bishops were from time to time consecrated, and amongst them Wilson, Bishop of Sodor and Man, and Archbishop Sharpe, in 1698. The chapel, according to the original design of the late Bishop of St. Asaph, Henry VIII., under his will dated 1508. This endowment is still kept up, the Incumbent receiving an annual fee by royal warrant. In the present work of restoration the architectural department has been entrusted to Mr. Sydney Smirke, who has already restored a very beautiful altar screen, originally designed by Sir Reginald Bray, tempore Henry VII. The old carved roof, which consists partly of emblems of the Plantagenets in succession down to the last of the Tudors, and partly of devices emblematic of the Savoy's position, has been renovated and newly painted under the superintendance of Mr. Willement. In addition to these and other costly improvements, Her Majesty has determined to add a new organ, and Mr. Bishop has been selected by Lord Granville Somerset, the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, to build the organ. The works are all completed, and the interior of a new stained glass window over the altar, which Mr. Willement has designed to harmonize with the architecture of the venerable fabric. The chapel will be opened on the 29th instant, before which it is expected Her Majesty will make an inspection of the alterations and improvements.

SEES OF ST. ASAPH AND BANGOR.—On the debate which arose on the motion of the Earl of Powis, respecting the union of these sees, the Duke of Wellington and the Bishop of London were reported to have expressed themselves to the effect, that as far as they had heard, they were in favour of the union, and that the union was a measure in accordance with the feelings of the Church. We are now authorized to say, that a circular, signed by a majority of the resident clergy of these united bishoprics, has been forwarded to the noble Peers in question, informing them that the union is a measure disapproved of by the clergy, which communication has been acknowledged by those distinguished persons.—Times.

MONUMENT TO BISHOP FARRAR.—A highly finished tablet, from the chisel of Mr. Thomas, a native of the principality, has lately been placed in St. Peter's Church, Carmarthen, in memory of Dr. Farrar, Bishop of St. David's, who died in the month of March, 1843, in the 73rd year of his age, and in the 21st of his episcopate. It has, we understand been erected at the expense of a descendant, Thomas Farrar, Esq., of Cheltenham, and several noblemen and gentlemen connected with the principality. It bears the following inscription:—"Sacred to the memory of Robert Farrar, D. D., Bishop of St. David's, born in the Market Place of Carmarthen, 30th March, 1555, for adhering to the Protestant religion. 'The righteous shall be everlastingly remembered.'—This monument was erected A. D. 1843, as a tribute of respect in memory of the martyred Bishop of the Diocese."

POPULAR PREACHING.—Luther's wife said to him one day, "Sir, I heard your cousin John Palmer (who attended on Luther) preach this afternoon in the parish church, whom I better understood than Doctor Pommer, who preached on Sunday last. I thought, therefore, that I would make her this answer: 'John Palmer preaches as ye women used to talk; for what cometh in your mind, the same ye also speak. A preacher ought to remain by the propounded text, and should deliver that which he hath before him, to the end people may well understand the same. But such a preacher will speak everything that cometh to his mind, I liken to a maid that goeth to market, when another maid meeteth her; then they make a stand, and hold together a goose market.'"—Luther's Table Talk.

Advertisements. Six lines and under, 2s. 4d. first insertion, and 7d. each subsequent insertion. Ten lines and under, 3s. 9d. first insertion, and 1s. each subsequent insertion. Above ten lines, 4d. per line, first insertion, and 1d. per line each subsequent insertion. The usual discount may be made where parties advertise by the year, or for a considerable time. Advertisements which will be inserted on the contrary (post-paid) inserted till further notice, and charged accordingly.

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

Advertisements from the City of Toronto, may be left in the hands of the Agent of this Journal, THOMAS CHAPMAN, Esq., 144 King Street, and will be forwarded by him free from the charge of postage to the parties advertising.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF JOB WORK DONE IN A SUPERIOR MANNER AT THE OFFICE OF "THE CHURCH."

BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS, KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND, WITH AND WITHOUT BAR OF DOWER, Handily printed on superior Paper, and on Parchment.

FOR SALE, IN the village of Grafon, a Village Lot, containing One-fourth of an Acre, with a Cottage erected thereon, nearly opposite the Store of John Taylor Esq. Apply to Wm. BOSWELL, Solicitor, Colborne, Colborne, 12th July, 1843. 313

TO BE SOLD OR RENTED, THAT delightfully situated Cottage residence, on Division Street, one mile from the Church and Post Office, now occupied by Mr. Neville. The house contains Dining and Drawing Rooms, two good Bed Rooms, China Closet, large Kitchen, Wash House, a Pump Water Cistern under, which holds a six months' supply, with a Capital Well of Water, Cellar under a greater part of the house. Also a large Barn and Three Stall Stable, Cow House, &c. all of which are new. Attached to the House is a good Garden, well stocked with all kinds of Fruit Trees, &c. &c. The Garden, Lawn, and Stable Yard contain Two Acres. The House commands a beautiful view of the Lake and Harbour. A Farm of 50 Acres of Land adjoining to the lot or rented. For further particulars apply to D'Arcy E. Boulton, Esq., or J. C. Boswell, Esq., Colborne; or M. F. Whitehead, Esq., Port Hope; John Verrier, Esq., Post Office, Montreal; Messrs. Rowell, Toronto; or the occupant on the premises. Colborne, April 26, 1843. 303-4f

BUILDING LOTS, ELEVEN beautiful Building Lots for sale, containing about half an acre each, splendidly situated on the East Bank of the River Don, about a quarter of a mile from the bridge, and well adapted for the erection of Rustic Cottages with urbanity, several of the lots run down to the river, the soil is excellent, and the price extremely low. Attached to the House is a good Garden, well stocked with all kinds of Fruit Trees, &c. &c. The Garden, Lawn, and Stable Yard contain Two Acres. The House commands a beautiful view of the Lake and Harbour. A Farm of 50 Acres of Land adjoining to the lot or rented. For further particulars apply to D'Arcy E. Boulton, Esq., or J. C. Boswell, Esq., Colborne; or M. F. Whitehead, Esq., Port Hope; John Verrier, Esq., Post Office, Montreal; Messrs. Rowell, Toronto; or the occupant on the premises. Colborne, April 26, 1843. 303-4f

WANTED TO LEASE, One or Two Hundred Pounds, for a year or two, on improved Freehold Property in the town of Colborne. Enquire (if by letter, post paid) of Messrs. H. & W. ROWSELL, Toronto, October 27, 1843. 304f

DR. HAMILTON, (LATE OF QUEENSTON), Bay Street, between Newgate & King Streets. TORONTO. 326-6m

DR. HODDER, (LATE OF NIAGARA), York Street, Two Doors North of King Street, Dr. Hodder may be consulted at his residence from Eight until Eleven, A.M. 326-6m

DR. FERRISS, (LATE OF NIAGARA), OPOSITE LADY CAMPBELL'S, DUKE STREET. TORONTO. 7-1f

DR. GEORGE R. GRASSETT, (LATE OF AMHERSTBURGH), Newgate Street, near the Rectory, Toronto. June 1, 1843. 308-4f

A. V. BROWN, M.D., SURGEON DENTIST, No. 6, BAY STREET. TORONTO, December 31, 1841. 26-4

MR. S. WOOD, SURGEON DENTIST, CHEWETT'S BUILDINGS, KING STREET. TORONTO, February 5, 1843. 31-4f

J. W. BRENT, CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, KING STREET, KINGSTON. FERRISS'S AND FAMILY PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED. July 14, 1842. 262-4f

MR. HOPNER MEYER, ATEST, HAS REMOVED TO 140, KING STREET, FIRST DOOR WEST OF YONGE STREET. TORONTO, June 24, 1843. 31-1

MESSRS. BETHUNE & BLACKSTONE, BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS, &c. OFFICE OVER THE WATERLOO HOUSE, No. 134, King Street, Toronto. ONE DOOR EAST OF RIDOUT, BROTHERS & Co. December 1, 1842. 282-1f

SMITH & MACDONELL, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN FINE WINES, LIQUORS AND GROCERIES, West End of Victoria Row, Toronto. May 25, 1843. 307-4f

RIDOUT & PHILLIPS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS, DEALERS IN WINES AND LIQUORS, Opposite the City Hall. TORONTO, February 2, 1843. 291-4f

RIDOUT BROTHERS & Co., IMPORTERS OF BRITISH HARDWARE, ARE RECEIVING AT THEIR BIRMINGHAM, SHEFFIELD, & WOLVERHAMPTON WAREHOUSE, CORNER OF KING & YONGE STREETS, TORONTO, NEW SUPPLIES OF Iron, Steel, and Shelf Hardware Goods, DIRECT from the Manufacturers in England, which, with their Stock previously on hand, will comprise a most extensive and every article usually forming a part of the Ironmongery business, and which they offer to Country Dealers at their old credit terms of six months, for approved paper, or in Retail at their customary low prices. TORONTO, September 1842. 270-4f

JOHN HART, PAINTER, GLAZIER, GRAINER AND PAPER-HANGER, (LATE OF THE FIRM OF HART & MARCH), RESPECTFULLY returns thanks for the kind support he has received while in partnership, and desires to acquaint his friends and the public, that he has now opened a shop, and is carrying on the business, with the same attention and liberal terms, to still merit a continuance of public patronage. TORONTO, 25th May, 1842. 47-4f

MARBLE GRAVE STONE FACTORY, No. 2, Richmond Place, Yonge Street, NEXT DOOR TO MR. J. C. BETHUNE'S, DEALERS IN Marble, Granite, and Portland Cement, Pedestals, and Grave Stones; and Marble Work of every description, promptly executed to order. TORONTO, January 5, 1843. 288-4f

NOTICE. BRITISH AMERICA FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Authorized by Act of Parliament to grant INLAND MARINE ASSURANCE. THIS Company will be prepared, on the 29th instant, to take risks in the MARINE DEPARTMENT, as empowered by Act of the Provincial Legislature, G. B. Victoria, cap. 25. The Rates of Premium, and other information, may be obtained at this office, or of the underwriters, who have been appointed Agents of the Company, and are authorized to grant Assurance, either in FIRE OR MARINE DEPARTMENTS, in the name and on behalf of the Company. JOHN MACGILLIVRAY, Kingston. JOHN WESMAN, Montreal. WILLIAM STEVENSON, Hamilton. By order of the Board, T. W. BIRCHALL, Managing Director. British America Assurance Office, Toronto, 13th April, 1843. 302-4f

BRITISH AMERICA FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated under the Act of the Third Session of the Eleventh Parliament of Upper Canada. OFFICE, DUKE STREET, CITY OF TORONTO. ASSURANCE against Loss or Damage by Fire is granted by this Company at the usual rates of premium. T. W. BIRCHALL, Managing Director. 27-4f

27-4f A few Shares of the Stock of this Institution may still be had on application to the Secretary, at the Office of the Institution, Toronto, March 11, 1843. 287-4f

THE PHENIX FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON. APPLICATIONS for Insurance by this Company are requested to be made to the undersigned, who is also authorized to receive premiums for the renewal of policies. MOFFATTS, MURRAY & Co. Toronto, July 1, 1841. 3

Home District Mutual Fire Company, OFFICE—NEW STREET, OPPOSITE NEWGATE STREET, TORONTO. INSURES Dwellings, Houses, Warehouses, Buildings in general, Merchandise, Household Furniture, Mills, Manufactories, &c. DIRECTORS, James Beatty, Thomas Clarkson, Benjamin Thorne, Charles Thompson, P. Petersen, Junr., James Leslie, J. B. Warren, J. B. Smith, T. J. Farrer, John Eastwood. J. R. Alls, Secretary. T. D. Harris, Pres't. 37-4f

BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING. (Empowered by Act of Parliament.) DIRECTORS, FRANCIS LESLIE, General Agent, No. 8, Chewett's Buildings, Toronto. 48-4f

SIR JAMES MURRAY'S FLUID MAGNESIA. THIS elegant preparation is now in general use in all cases of Bile, Acidity, and Indigestion, Gout, and Gravel. Dr. J. Johnston states in his Review of Dr. MURRAY'S INVENTION:—"PALAEON SOLUTOR OF MAGNESIA.—This very useful and elegant preparation, we have been trying for some months, as an agent, anti-acid in dyspeptic complaints, attended with acidity and constipation, and with very great benefit." Sir Philip Crampton, Bart., says, "Sir J. Murray's Fluid Magnesia is a very valuable addition to our Materia Medica." Mr. Mayo, "It is by far the best form in which that medicine has been hitherto prepared." Dr. Keedy, Master of the Lytton Hospital, Dublin, considers "the Fluid of Magnesia of Sir James Murray to be a very valuable and convenient remedy in cases of irritation or acidity of the stomach, but more particularly during pregnancy, fibrous complaints, infantile diseases, sea sickness, &c." Dr. S. B. Labatt, Richard Carmichael, and J. Kirby, Esqrs., Surgeons of Dublin, "consider the exhibition of Magnesia in Solution to be an important improvement on the old method of mechanical mixture, and particularly well adapted to correct those acids which generally prevail in cases of gout, gravel, and heartburn." Sir James Clark, Bart., says, "I have used Sir J. Murray's Fluid Magnesia, and I strongly recommend Murray's Fluid Magnesia, as being infinitely more safe and convenient, than the solid, and free from the danger attending the use of solid or potash." Drs. Evers, & Russell, Burke, of the Rifle Brigade, Comdr. Deputy Inspector of Hospitals, and Surgeon Hadden, of Dublin, have given letters to the same effect. Sir J. Murray has been solicited by the heads of the profession to superintend the New Process of this preparation, and has appointed Mr. Barry, of North-street, Wolverhampton, to conduct the commercial department of the business with all agents. Sold in bottles of 1s. 2s. 3s. 4s. 5s. 6s. 7s. 8s. 9s. 10s. 12s. 15s. 20s. 25s. 30s. 40s. 50s. 60s. 75s. 100s. The Acclimated Syrup, in bottles, 1s. 10d. each, being initiated by a retail druggist, formerly an agent in London, the public is cautioned that none is genuine that does not bear the name of Sir J. Murray on the label. N.B.—With the Acclimated Syrup the Fluid Magnesia forms the most delightful of saline drinks. Physicians will please specify MURRAY'S FLUID MAGNESIA in their prescriptions, to avoid the danger of adulterations and substitution.

AGENTS: Messrs. LYMAN & Co., Toronto. Messrs. W. LYMAN & Co., Montreal. Messrs. J. BIRK & Co., Montreal. Messrs. GRAVELY & JACKSON, Colborne. CHAR