

Poetry.

SAMUEL'S PRAYER.

(From "L'Esprit de la Loi.")

With joy the guardian angel sees A duteous child upon his knees...

CHURCH AND STATE.

(From the Guardian.)

The nomination of Dr. Hampden to the See of Hereford does unavoidably suggest one most grave and important subject in connection with the position of the Church in this country.

We must own ourselves to be no enthusiasts on the matter of the absolute separation of Church and State.

But, it is to be supposed, that because the State holds certain great powers attached to the Church and State connection, that, therefore, those powers are absolutely unlimited, and without check?

It is quite evident, that whatever powers the State has with respect to the Church, they must be of this constitutional kind. They cannot be boundless.

Now, we mean to assert that there is sufficient strength in the Church in this country, if she will fairly embrace this idea, to establish ultimately, however unpopular it may be, some check of this sort.

These are days in which, on the whole, common-sense claims have weight, and gradually advance. This is a common-sense claim, if ever claim was one.

We beg, therefore, earnestly and sincerely, to recommend this idea as one to be entertained, thought of, talked of, discussed in proper ways, spread, by all means by which ideas are capable of being spread, and infused steadily into the general mind of the Church.

Only let not people expect to gain it too easily; and, we are persuaded, that there is strength in the Church to gain more of a check on the appointments of the State than she now has.

others. Thus, new principles of trade and finance, new rules of art, new law, new manners, costume, words, and tastes and forms of daily life come in.

The belief in the absolute omnipotence of the State, which presses so upon the Church, is an idea of this class. It is capable of being thrown off like other ideas.

THE MARRIAGE IN CANA OF GALILEE.

(From "Short Meditations," by Dr. Hook.)

There was a marriage in Cana of Galilee.—St. John iii.

How happy was this marriage which our blessed Lord was pleased to honour with His presence and His first miracle!

Let me remember that He, our blessed Saviour, came to marry, as it were, by His incarnation, our human nature with His divine person; He came to marry Himself to His Church, and has raised Christian matrimony to a high dignity, as being a sacred and mysterious sign of that His perpetual union with His Church.

Let me remember that in the midst of the marriage feast the wine was wanting; how deceitful are the pleasures of the world, how often they fail us when we expect most from them.

The first miracle of our Lord was a forerunner and prelude to that last and greatest miracle which He wrought at His last supper, and which He is now continually working for those who are elect and precious in His sight.

I picture to myself the room in which the marriage is held; there sits the meek and blessed Virgin; there also is Jesus. The feast proceeds; but, owing to the poverty of the entertainers, there is not enough wine for the guests.

The empty vessels of human nature were filled to the brim, but with the observance of the law; it was not possible that the blood of bulls and of goats could wash away sins, neither could water wash away the impurities of the soul, until Christ came, and forthwith the water is made wine; and truly may we say, when we have been washed in the waters of baptism, and are made partakers of the wine of the chalice, when we feel the strengthening and refreshing of our souls.

The good wine, that which maketh glad the heart of man, and which is to be kept in new bottles, is hearts prepared and seasoned for its reception; it is sovereign efficacy for the diseases of the soul; but we repair to the feast with Jesus; He alone can make it wine to us; and only those whom He commands can serve us with it.

My soul, go on thy way obeying the commands which the Church lays upon thee; she tells thee to do as Jesus commands thee; follow Him, and do as He desires in all things. Thus mayest thou walk on thy way without seeing any of the fruits of thy obedience; but the time will come, when thou hast filled thy vessel unto the brim, that when it is drawn out it will be found wine; thou wilt have gone on in faith, but thou wilt have thy reward, for thy best will be saved until the last.

THE UNCHRISTIAN LEGISLATURE.

(From the Guardian.)

It seems to be generally expected that little or no resistance will be made to the wishes of those who are unchristianizing our Legislature. The University of Cambridge has, it is true, bestirred itself; and the feelings which have been expressed in our columns have been echoed by no inconsiderable number of readers.

It is argued, that in times when exclusion was most rigorously enforced, and the House of Commons consisted only of the Church of England, ecclesiastical affairs were in a far less prosperous state than in these days of liberal or latitudinarian policy.

that the fact (if its truth be admitted) is beside the question. The object we have in view is not the safety of the Church and her political influences, nor even in the first place her spiritual life and energy.

We are firmly persuaded that a conviction of this truth, and an acknowledgment of the fact in question have influenced many of our friends to concede the removal of the few remaining barriers that surrounded our Parliament.

We say, that, so soon as the principle is fairly recognised that our Government and Legislature are not bound by any profession of belief in Christianity, it is absolutely necessary that political persons should cease to exercise functions strictly ecclesiastical, and to engage the management of our spiritual concerns.

These who study the services of the Church, as well as use them, will have occasion to admire in them many beauties and excellencies which escape the notice of the careless and unreflecting; and, beside this, and what is more important, they will derive from them much greater benefit than such as give heed for a time only, and when they leave God's House, dismiss all reflections on its services.

These remarks may be most fully applied to the services of this Season of the Epiphany, which are all especially directed to the object of the season itself, the Manifestation or exhibition of Christ's glory; and the first lessons for the Epiphany and for the six Sundays after, are all taken from the Prophet Isaiah.

Let the statesman who has been induced to concede political equality to infidels, look to it that they secure religious freedom for ourselves. We do not contend them for their concession, we only claim of them that the justice which they deal out to our antagonists be not the occasion of new and bitter oppression to the Church, which they have sworn to defend.

CHURCH BUILDING.

(From "Tracts on Christian Doctrine and Practice.")

In later times, alas! men have thought less of this duty, or rather this privilege, than their more pious fathers had done before them. They suffered towns and villages to grow populous without building churches or chapels to meet the wants of the increasing population.

Take, then, your part in this good and holy work. There are those who will talk against such an application of the means with which God has blessed you as a waste; who will speak against all unnecessary ornaments, as they call it, in churches; who will say, we might pray as well in a barn as in the most splendid building, and that therefore what we have to spare might be better employed than in the needless adorning of the sanctuary.

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God-well. No one's hand will more readily open to the poor, than his who has most liberally offered of his means to his Maker. And, if his offerings of piety should be thought likely to dry up the sources of his charity, we should remember the many cases in which God has blessed their store, who gave all they could of their little means to his immediate service.

This story shews, too, that there is none, not even the poorest or most humble among us, who may not make an acceptable offering of his substance to God. In all undertakings, the building of a Church or any other, it is not man's exertions, but God's blessing upon them, that really brings them to a good and desirable end.

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CHURCH SERVICES FOR THE EPIPHANY.

(By the Rev. H. Thompson, M. A.)

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and the sea obey Him," indeed; and this is proof of His Omnipotence—but now we see the infernal spirits, too, obedient to His Word, and acknowledge the supremacy of His Power.

Then to the Jews publicly; then to a Gentile proselyte; then to the Gentiles publicly: we see Him, even as a Child, the Son and Prophet of the Most High—then working miracles—then wielding the whole system of Nature at His pleasure—then supreme in the realm beyond Nature. And now the Gospel for the fifth Sunday prepares us for that greatest of all manifestations of Christ, which is yet to come, when He shall bring to light the hidden thoughts of darkness, and make manifest the counsels of the hearts (1 Cor. iv. 5); when He shall be revealed from heaven with His mighty angels (2 Thess. i. 7); and this forms the subject of the Gospel for the last of these Sundays, and thus exhibits to us, under every form, what the Scripture itself has shown Him, "God manifest in the flesh" (1 Tim. iii. 16).

THE LATE "PILGRIM FATHERS" CELEBRATION.

OR POPEY AMONGST PURITANS.

(From the N. Y. Churchman.)

The Protestants of Great Britain and their descendants in the United States form two grand divisions; the one consisting of those who belong to the Church of England and the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, and the other comprising the large body of dissenters from the Church of their fathers, commonly known as Presbyterians, Baptists, Methodists, Unitarians, &c., who again are sub-divided into countless sub-divisions, representing every variety of opinion from stark Deism up to the most rigid supralapsarian Calvinism.

This latter division of Protestants, this vast congeries of sects, have, notwithstanding their variety, certain exponents of unity; such, for instance, as the World's Convention, Evangelical Alliances, American Societies for the diffusion of the Bible with no man's note or comment, or (for extremes meet) with every man's note and comment, for the circulation of tracts, &c., &c. But their most definite form and representation of unity is the New England Society, which meets annually on the 22d of December to commemorate the virtues and the arrival to this Western Hemisphere of the Puritans, from whom all American Protestants of the second division are descended.

The Puritan Protestants have a custom, it seems, of testifying their spiritual joy by a good dinner; and on the last 22nd, having had "the introductory prayer," and Mrs. Heman's "Pilgrim Fathers," a suitable oration in the Tabernacle, the New England Society adjourned to the Astor House in the evening to partake, according to custom, of the Dinner. Among the distinguished gentlemen present, as we read in one of the daily papers, "there sat, on the right hand of the President, the Rt. Rev. Bishop HUGHES, John A. King, Esq., President of the St. Nicholas Society; James Reayburn, Esq., President of the St. Patrick's Society; the President of St. David's Society; Col. W. Burnett, and several other gentlemen; on his left the Orator of the Day, Mr. Maxwell of the St. Andrew's Society, Mr. Bierwith of the German Society, the Rev. Mr. ... of the ... Society, Commodore Sloan, and others."

It seems also that the Puritan Protestants, (or, if the reader please, the Protestants par excellence, we wish only to distinguish them from Church Protestants,) have a custom of drinking toasts, &c. of expressing a joyous sentiment in union by quaffing a glass of wine. Among the toasts announced on this occasion by the President of the Society was, as we learn from the aforesaid voucher, "The present Sovereign Pontiff of Rome, Pius IX.!" And we further read:—

"The toast to Pius was drunk with the greatest enthusiasm. Bishop Hughes replied to it, expressing his embarrassment at his truly novel position. If he were to give way to his feelings, he should almost question the reality of what he saw around him, or doubt his own identity. He would return his own thanks, and as far as he was worthy to do so, those of Pius IX., for the honor just received at the hands of the Chairman, an honor of which he was deeply sensible. It was a gratification for him to say that the promise of the elevation of Pope Pius IX. to the Pontificate was full of hope. He believed God had prepared him for his great task with a clear head and a strong heart. (Applause.) For himself he felt much in the situation of the man in the old English legend, whose horse had been taken away while he was asleep, and who reasoned according to the Aristotelian logic, that if he were himself he had lost a horse, but if he were not he had gained a cart. (Applause.) To think that he who used to be called Bishop Hughes, found himself in the midst of the New England Society, and heard the health of Pius IX. drunk with so much enthusiasm made him almost doubt the reality of things."—N. Y. Tribune Dec. 23.

Whether Bishop Hughes truly represented his own condition or not, is a point of which he is doubtless himself the best judge. But one thing is certain, viz. that if the Bishop were a meet representative of Giles Scroggins, (for in the more congenial report of the Courier, the Bishop is said to have given Giles Scroggins as the name of his worthy type,) he had many brethren to share with him the honour. The Puritans who used to show their contempt of Holy Days, by feasting on Good Friday and fasting on Christmas, who discarded every symbol of communion with Papists, not excepting even the Apostle's Creed and the Lord's Prayer, and also made it a prime article of their faith—which faith was none—that the Pope is the incarnation of Antichrist, might well, we think, doubt their identity when they found themselves celebrating the anniversary of "the day of the Pilgrims Landing," in communion with a Roman Bishop, and expressing their joy in the Pontificate of Pius IX., not indeed by eating a mince pie, but by drinking a glass of wine. Indeed we cannot but suspect Bishop Hughes of indulging in the satirical: for he as a Roman Bishop, ex virtute officii, is entitled to every novelty of position, and can hardly be surprised to find himself in any; and we must, therefore, suppose that his dignified comparison was meant as a covert satire upon the New England Society.

The whole affair is significant and deserves a graver comment; and this we shall give in the words of a sensible man who wrote some hundreds of years ago; *nulius in verba*, that is, substituting for Deism, that religion which is common to Dissenting Protestants, it suits the occasion as well as anything we could write; or rather we may say, it is a prediction, of which the last New England dinner denotes the fulfillment.

"We know the transition is very easy from superstition to infidelity; and I should be very glad to know why it should not be as easy from infidelity to superstition; since we are very apt to run from one extreme to another. The present declared scheme of Deism is that: that people must be left to collect every one a religion for himself independently, according as their ignorance, short-sightedness, or passions, which to be sure they will call their reason, shall mislead. Now

as the best King that ever sat upon the throne could not wish a nation more happy than that the precepts of the Gospel should be universally obeyed, and the doctrines of it, those strong incentives to virtue, universally believed throughout his kingdom; so the most ill-natured being, the most accursed spirit, could not wish a nation greater confusion than their scheme, so big with evils, would occasion if it should take place. The consequence of which would be, that as soon as the people opened their eyes, and saw the numerous train of miseries that it had plunged them into, how an unrestrained freedom of thought had everywhere produced a correspondent freedom in action, they would conceive an utter abhorrence of what had been the source of so many evils; and resolved to fly precipitately through an inveterate, undistinguishing hatred, as far as ever they could get from infidelity, (the farther they would think, the better) they would run into the very jaws of Popery. They might indeed rove about for a while pleased in the mazes of error; but weary of so many crude notions, weary of wandering, ever seeking rest, and finding none, tended in a round of error. Thus this nation would tread in the time of the grand rebellion begat in the next generation an abandoned profaneness and immorality, which was productive of infidelity, which has been growing ever since; and may at last if it goes on, produce enthusiasm or something worse. We dance in a circle, and may end in the same point where we set out."—Seed's Sermon, Vol. 3, p. 200.

PERSEVERANCE.

(From the Gospel Messenger.)

We have seldom read a stronger evidence of the struggle of the mind against adverse circumstances, in the prosecution of a favourite and useful object, than that related below, of the talented author of the History of Ferdinand and Isabella, and the Conquest of Peru.—Win. H. Prescott.

It must be most indomitable resolution, unwaried patience and fervent love of knowledge that could lead a man under such discouragement to prosecute works of literary labour requiring great research and an immense expense of physical strength.

Mr. Prescott, as will be seen below, is nearly if not quite blind, and yet he has produced volumes that have attracted the attention of Europe and America. The following account of his affliction and his exertion is from the preface to his work on the Conquest of Peru. What a lesson is taught by such efforts to dreamers, loungers, and laggards in all the appliances of mind!

"While at the University, I received an injury to one of my eyes, which deprived me of the sight of it. The other, soon after, was attacked by inflammation so severely that for some time I lost the sight of that also; and though it was subsequently restored, the organ was so much disordered as to remain permanently debilitated; while twice in my life since, I have been deprived of the use of it for all purposes of reading and writing for several years together. It was during one of these periods that I received from Madrid the materials for the 'History of Ferdinand and Isabella,' and in my disabled condition, with my Transatlantic treasures lying around me, I was like one pining from hunger in the midst of abundance. In this state I resolved to make the ear, if possible, do the work of the eye. I procured the services of a secretary, who read to me the various authorities; and in the different foreign languages (to some of which, indeed, I had been previously accustomed by a residence abroad) that I could comprehend his reading without much difficulty. As the reader proceeded, I dictated copious notes; and when these had swelled to a considerable amount, they were read to me repeatedly, till I had mastered their contents sufficiently for the purposes of composition. The same notes furnished an easy means of reference to sustain the text.

"Still another difficulty occurred in the mechanical labour of writing, which I found a severe trial to the eye. This was remedied by means of a writing-case, such as is used by the blind, which enabled me to commit my thoughts to paper without the aid of sight serving me equally well in the dark as in the light.—The characters thus formed made a near approach to hieroglyphics; but my secretary became expert in the art of deciphering, and a fair copy—with a liberal allowance for unavoidable blunders—was transferred for the use of the printer. I have described the process with some minuteness, as some curiosity has been repeatedly expressed in reference to my *modus operandi* under my privations, and the knowledge of it may be of some assistance to others in similar circumstances.

"Though I was encouraged by the sensible progress of my work, it was necessarily slow. But in time the tendency to inflammation diminished, and the strength of the eye was confirmed more and more. It was at length so far restored that I could read for several hours of the day, though my labours in this way necessarily terminated with the daylight. Nor could I ever dispense with the services of a secretary or with the writing case; for, contrary to the usual experience, I have found writing a severer trial to the eye than reading—a remark, however, which does not apply to the reading of manuscript; and to enable myself, therefore, to revise my composition the more carefully, I caused a copy of the 'History of Ferdinand and Isabella' to be printed for my own inspection before it was sent to the press for publication. Such as I have described was the state of my health during the preparation of the 'Conquest of Mexico,' and, satisfied with being raised so nearly to a level with the rest of my species, I scarcely evinced the superior good fortune of those who could prolong their studies into the evening and the later hours of the night.

"But a change has again taken place during the last two years. The sight of my eye has become gradually dimmed, while the sensibility of the nerve has been so far increased, that for several weeks of the last year I have not opened a volume, and through the whole time I have not had the use of it on an average for more than an hour a day. Nor can I cheer myself with the delusive expectation that, impaired as the organ has become from having been tasked probably beyond its strength, it can ever renew its youth, or be of much service to me hereafter in my literary researches. Whether I shall have the heart to enter, as I had proposed, on a new and more extensive field of historical labour with these impediments, I cannot say. Perhaps long habit, and a natural desire to follow up the career which I have so long pursued, may make this in a manner necessary, as my past experience has already proved that it is practicable.

"From this statement—too long, I fear, for his patience—the reader who feels any curiosity about the matter will understand the real extent of my embarrassments in my historical pursuits. That they have not been very light will be readily admitted, when it is considered that I have had but a limited use of my eye in its best state, and that much of the time I have been debarred from the use of it altogether. Yet the difficulties I have had to contend with, are very inferior to those which fall to the lot of a blind man. I know of no historian now alive who can claim the glory of having overcome such obstacles but the author of 'La Conquete de l'Angleterre par les Normands,' who, to use his own touching and beautiful language, 'has made himself the friend of darkness;' and who, to a profound philosophy that requires no light but that from within, unites a capacity for extensive and various research that might well demand the severest application of the student."

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him for a vacant Bishopric some divine who had set forth certain ungodly doctrines, which, however, he afterwards recanted...

My Lord, I have just been reading the account of the late Bishop of Exeter, and I am glad to find that he was a man of great piety and charity...

Your Lordship is pleased to send me a copy of the "Churchman's Almanac" for 1848, which I have just received with much pleasure...

I have the honor to be, my Lord, your Lordship's most obedient servant, H. EXETER.

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I am aware that there exists a strong feeling on the part of some laymen and clergymen against Dr. Hampden; and I hope that the appointment about to be made will be a relief to the Church...

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH. Arrival of the Cambrian. Buffalo, Jan. 10, 1848. The steamer Cambria arrived at New York from Liverpool last night...

From our English Files. THE ASSEMBLING OF THE FIRST ROMAN PARLIAMENT. (From the London Daily News.)

ROMA, Nov. 15.—There are men living (for instance, that octogenarian correspondent of the Gentleman's Magazine, Jas. Roche, J. P. of Cork) who saw Benjamin Franklin in Paris, and witnessed the first meeting of the National Assembly of France...

RESOLUTIONS. Resolved, 1.—That the Report just read be adopted, and ordered to be printed for circulation among the Subscribers...

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE. (From the Transcript) The election for the city of Montreal is over, and Messrs. Holden and Lafontaine are returned by a large majority...

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT. BROCKVILLE.—George Sherwood, Esq., M.P. for the County of North York.

MEMBERS RETURNED. C. R. Brockville.—George Sherwood, Esq., M.P. for the County of North York.

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of typhus fever in Toronto, and can never cease to deplore the loss which we have sustained in two of our most valuable and highly accomplished Medical Officers...

Eastern Branch of the Church Society. It is earnestly requested of the Parochial Associations that they will send in to the subscriber their Yearly Reports as soon as possible...

Home District Clerical Association. The next meeting of this Association will be held on Wednesday and Thursday, the 9th and 10th February...

NOTICE. Annual Parochial Meetings of the Newcastle District Branch of the Incorporated Church Society have been appointed to take place as follows:—Cavan, (St. John's) Monday, Feb'y, 14...

THE NIAGARA DISTRICT BRANCH OF THE DIOCESAN CHURCH SOCIETY. The Members of this Association are hereby informed that the next Annual Meeting will be held (D. V.) in St. George's Church, St. Catharines, on Wednesday, the 19th Jan., 1848...

IRISH RELIEF FUND. A MEETING OF THE SUBSCRIBERS AND CONTRIBUTORS to the IRISH RELIEF FUND will be held in the OLD CITY HALL, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 26th inst., to receive the Report of the Committee...

PROSPECTUS OF A MONTHLY MAGAZINE, TO BE PUBLISHED IN EDINBURGH, CONDUCTED ON THE PRINCIPLES, AND BY MEMBERS, OF THE CHURCH IN SCOTLAND.

VALUABLE FRESHOLD PROPERTY FOR SALE. The Proprietor intending to return to Europe, offers for sale the following Property, viz:—THE GRIST AND OATMEAL MILLS, together with large Farm Land, situated in and about the Village of Newmarket, near the Yonge Street Macdonald Road, 28 miles from Toronto.

DOCTOR O'BRIEN Has Removed to 27, Bay Street, SECOND DOOR ABOVE WELLSINGTON STREET, Toronto, Sept. 23, 1847.

MR. WOOD, SURGEON DENTIST. HAS REMOVED a few doors West, to Mr. BERRY'S, King Street, Toronto, January 6, 1848.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, CHURCH STREET, OPPOSITE THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL, December, 1847.

THE CHURCHMAN'S ALMANAC, FOR 1848. CONTAINING Fifty two Pages of its usual variety of Ecclesiastical, Commercial, and General Information.

WIDOWS AND ORPHANS' ASYLUM. THE Committee hereby give notice, that there are a large number of CAPTAIN CHADWICK'S ready to be Appointed to Mechanics, Farmers, and others, either in Town or Country...

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

BRONTE MILLS FOR SALE. THE PROPERTY consists of Sixteen Feet privilege on the Twelve Mile Creek, on the Lake Shore, in the Township of Trafalgar, and about Seventy five Acres of good cleared Farm Land.

King's College, Toronto. UNIVERSITY, UPPER CANADA COLLEGE AND DISTRICT SCHOLARSHIPS. ESTABLISHED BY THE COLLEGE COUNCIL, OCTOBER, 1846.

AT AN EXAMINATION, held on October 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th, the following Candidates were elected Scholars:—Nines. Scholarships. Where educated.

HARDWARE. No. 44, KING STREET, Corner Post Office Lane. THE Subscriber, having received his full supply for the Winter Trade, begs to call the attention of his customers to his new and splendid stock of HARDWARE...

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

TO COOPERS. JUST RECEIVED, by the Subscriber, from Rochester, a quantity of Tree Hoops; Heading, Hollowing, Stave, and Chamer Knives; Levels; Howels; Jointers and Shave Ugs; of the most approved description.

TO SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS. THE SADDLER, having completed his assortment of SADDLERY MOUNTINGS, solicits a call from the Trade, to inspect his great variety of Stock, which consists of Common Japanese, English, and French, including Silver and Silver Plated Mounting, of most recent styles, and complete thoroughbred English Brides, American Shitting and Hog Skins; Patent Leather, all colours; American Wig Trees; Brockville Harness and Saddle Trees; Whip, Gun Aides; Shellie Varnish, &c. &c., all of which will be sold at the lowest possible price.

FOR SALE. BY THE SUBSCRIBER—English, Banks, Serdes, and Three Rivet Iron; Sheet Iron; Short Link Coll Chain; Cable Chains; Anchors; Spikes; Nails; Cooper, in bar and sheet; Zinc; Grain Tin; Lead Pipe; Sheet Lead; Avails and Vises; Sledges and Hammers; Blister, German, and Cast Steel; Ropes; Glass; Paints; Oil; Spirits; Turpentine, &c. &c.

LIFE ASSURANCE. THE CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY is prepared to effect Assurance upon Lives, and to pay the business dependent upon the value or duration of Human Life—to grant or purchase Annuities or Reversions of all kinds; as also Survivors' and Endowments.

EDUCATION. STUDIES resumed Tuesday, Fourth of January. Six Masters, One French, and Two English Resident Governesses steadily employed. For particulars, apply to MRS. COATES, York and Adelaide Streets, Toronto, Dec., 1847.

THE REV. J. D. MCKENZIE, INCUMBENT OF St. PAUL'S CHURCH, in this City, is desirous of increasing into his family a few PUPILS, preparing for Matriculation at the University of King's College, and others attending, or purposing to attend, Upper Canada College.

AN IMPROVED FORM FOR SALE. West of Huronville, Ontario, Chingacous, No. 25, First CENSUS, Within Nine Miles of the Village of Brampton. CONTAINING 100 Acres, 65 of which are Cleared and under first rate Cultivation; a Creek of good water runs through the Farm; there are also two good Wells. There is on the Farm a Log Dwelling, House, and Log Barn, 76 feet long, with other out houses attached. Also, a Young Orchard with choice Trees. For further particulars, apply to Mr. S. B. CAMPBELL, Brampton Post Office. If by letter, post-paid, Nov. 12, 1847.

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THE APOSTOLIC VISIT.

(From "Scenes on the Lake of Tiberias," in the Maple Leaf.)

It was the year 96, after sentence of banishment had been superseded by the just and humane Nero...

Eleven of the Apostolic throng, surrounding the Son of God in heaven, had been filled: the twelfth was waiting the departure of him who was now bending his eyes in thoughtful contemplation upon the water...

"There it was, Polyarp, that our Divine Master spake unto Peter that prediction concerning me, which thou hast heard from my own lips...

"If these places," said Polyarp, who wished to turn his aged friend's attention to those sacred recollections, the recital of which afforded him peculiar delight...

"Over against us," replied the Apostle, pointing out a particular spot on the other side; "Yonder, on the height which still seems green..."

"One word more, honoured master, and I go with you. Thou hast been favoured with a near view of heaven, and with wondrous revelations of the future...

"The Apostle's aged form shook with strong emotion, as he thought of the unearthly sights which his eye had miraculously strengthened to behold...

"When the bottomless pit was opened to my sight, and from the smoke thereof proceeded God's avenging armies, I saw them pass over these places, and torment those men which had not the seal of God in their foreheads..."

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THE FRUITS OF EQUIVOCATION.

(From the West Jerseyman.)

"Oh! what a tangled web we weave, When first we practice to deceive."

I was married while young, to a man of my choice, and how happily my married life was, I can hardly bear to think...

We lived in London. My husband's profession made a city residence almost necessary, and confined him very close to his office...

For ten years after our marriage we had never left London, except for an occasional days recreation...

At length distressed beyond measure by the joint effects of disappointed anxiety, business engagements, and bodily fatigue and sickness, my husband once more reached his office, and finding that I did not make my appearance, determined to take a coach, and returned to the cottage with the vague hope that he had misunderstood me...

I must pass over, continued Mrs. Percy, the remainder of my history as briefly as I can...

That night, instead of enjoying the rest he so much needed, my husband complained of pain and weariness. The following day his sufferings increased; we sent for a physician. It was putrid fever. The infection might have been taken from the coach in which Mr. Percy travelled...

THE ORPHAN BOY. (From the National Intelligencer.)

"He faded, yet so calm and meek, So gently wan, so sweetly weak."

The bustle of the fight was over; the prisoners had been secured, and the decks washed down, the hands piped below, and the schooner had once more relapsed into midnight quiet and repose...

"One day—oh! I never shall forget that day—I received a note from a friend who lived three or four miles from our cottage, inviting me to spend the day with her. That friend was the mother of our dear Lucy..."

"Mother, where are you going?" "I determined to go; and after the launch with my boys I prepared for the walk. I preferred walking there, and my friend had engaged to see me home at night in her carriage..."

But Willy clung to my hand, and in his winning way said, "You must not go, mother, without telling me where you are going..."

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wardly resolved to use all my little influence to procure him a midshipman's warrant in requital for his services...

"My God!" I exclaimed, "you don't mean it? He is not dying?"

"I fear sir," said the messenger, shaking his head sadly, "that he cannot live till morning."

"And I have been lying idle here!" I exclaimed with remorse. "Lead me to him!"

"He is delicious, but in the intervals of lucidity he asks for you, sir," and as the man spoke, we stood beside the bedside of the dying boy.

The sufferer did not lie in his usual hammock, for it was hung in the very midst of the crew, and the close air around was so stifling; but had been carried under the open hatchway, and laid there in the open space of about four feet square...

"How calm it smiled down on the face of the dying boy. Occasionally a light current of wind—oh! how deliciously cool and refreshing in that pent up hold—eddied down the hatchway, and lifted the dark chestnut locks of the sufferer, as, with his head reposing in the lap of an old veteran, he lay in an unquiet slumber...

A battle-trained and gray-haired seaman stood beside him, holding a dull lantern in his hand, gazing sorrowfully down upon the sufferer. The surgeon felt with his finger upon the boy's pulse. As I approached they all looked up. The veteran who held him shook his head, and would have spoken, but the tears gushed too chokingly in his eyes.

"He is going fast—poor little fellow—do you see this?" as he spoke he lifted up a rich gold locket, which had lain upon the boy's breast. "He has seen better days."

I could not answer for my heart was full—here was the being to whom, but a few hours before I had owed my life—a poor, slight, unprotected child—lying before me, with death already written on his brow—and yet I had never sought him out after the conflict. How bitterly my heart reproached me in that hour. They noticed my agitation, and his old friend—the seaman that held up his head—said sadly,

"Poor little Dick—you'll never see the shore you have wished for so long. But there'll be more than one, when your log's out"—he spoke with emotion—"to mourn over you."

Suddenly the little fellow opened his eyes, and looked vacantly around.

"Has he come yet?" he asked, in a low voice. "Why don't he come?"

"I am here," said I, taking the little fellow's hand, "don't you know me, Dick?"

He smiled faintly in my face. "He then said, 'You have been kind to me, sir—kinder than most people to a poor orphan boy. I have no way to show my gratitude—unless you will take the Bible you will find in my trunk. It's a small offering, I know, but it's all I have.'"

I burst into tears; he resumed, "Doctor, I am dying, ain't I?" said the little fellow, "for my sight grows dim. God bless you, Mr. Darnforth."

"Can I do nothing for you, Dick?" said I; "you saved my life. I would coin my blood to buy yours."

"I have nothing to ask—I don't want to live—only, if it is possible, let me be buried by my mother—you will find the name of the place, and all of it in my trunk."

"Anything—everything my lad," I answered, chokingly.

The little fellow smiled faintly—it was like an angel's smile—but he did not answer. His eyes were fixed on the stars flickering in that patch of blue sky overhead. His mind wandered.

"It's a long—long way up there—but there are bright angels among them. Mother used to say that I would meet her there. How near they come, and I can see sweet faces smiling on me from among them. Hark! is that music?" and lifting his finger, he seemed listening for a moment. He fell back, and the old veteran burst into tears. The child was dead. Did he indeed hear angel's voices? God grant it.

Advertisements.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF JOB WORK DONE IN A SUPERIOR MANNER At the Office of "The Church," No. 5, KING STREET WEST, TORONTO.

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

ROBERT HAWKE, in tendering his sincere thanks to his Friends particularly and the Public generally, begs leave to inform them, that he keeps constantly on hand a well-selected stock of West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Beaver and Pilot Cloths, &c. &c.

VESTINGS IN GREAT VARIETY, Which he is prepared to put up to order in the most fashionable manner, and on moderate terms.

N.B.—Cassocks, Clergymen and Queen's Counsel's Gowns, Barristers' Robes, University work, &c., made on the shortest notice in superior style; also, Fine Linen Surplises. Toronto, Nov. 12, 1846. 4-546

THOMAS J. PRESTON, WOOLLEN DRAPER AND TAILOR, First House North of the Court House, CHURCH STREET, TORONTO.

J. P. respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that he keeps constantly on hand a well selected stock of West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, &c. &c. ALSO, A SELECTION OF SUPERIOR VESTINGS, All of which he is prepared to make up to order in the most fashionable manner, and on moderate terms.

Cassocks, Clergymen's and Queen's Counsel's Gowns, Barristers' Robes, &c. made on the shortest notice and in superior style. Toronto, Dec. 4, 1846. 2-546

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

R. S. takes this opportunity of returning thanks to his Friends, for the very liberal patronage extended to him since he commenced business, and respectfully acquaints them with the superior Stock of WEST OF ENGLAND BROAD CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, DOESKINS, and Rich Vestings; all of which he is prepared to make up in the best style, and on terms that cannot fail to give satisfaction.

N.B.—University work done in all the different orders; also Judges' Gowns, Counsel, and Barristers' Robes, in the most correct style, and at his customary unprecedented low prices. Toronto, June 9th, 1847. 3-546

W. MORRISON, WATCH MAKER AND MANUFACTURING JEWELLER, SILVER SMITH, &c. No. 9, KING STREET WEST, TORONTO.

A neat and good assortment of Jewellery, Watches, Clocks, &c. Spectacles, Jewellery and Watches of all kinds made and repaired to order.

MORPHY & BROTHERS, WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS CITY BUILDINGS, (Opposite Saint James's Cathedral), AND AT 98, YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

IMPORTERS of Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Silver and Plated Ware, Fancy Goods, Accordeons, Musical Boxes, &c. &c. Clocks, Watches and Jewellery, repaired and warranted. Accordeons and Musical Boxes tuned. Jewellery and Silver Ware made to order. Gilding, Silvering and Engraving. Old Gold and Silver bought.

THE business heretofore carried on at Cobourg by D. E. Boulton, Esq., Barrister, Solicitor in Chancery, Bankruptcy, &c., will for the future be conducted in the names of the undersigned who have entered into co-partnership.

NATIONAL LOAN FUND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, OF LONDON, ENGLAND. A Savings Bank for the Benefit of the Widow & Orphan Empowered by Act of Parliament, 2d Victoria Royal Assent 27th July, 1838.

CAPITAL, £500,000 STERLING. Besides a Reserve Fund (from surplus profits) of about £37,000 Sterling.

T. LAMIE MURRAY, ESQUIRE, George Street, Hanover Square, London, CHAIRMAN OF THE COURT OF DIRECTORS, LONDON

TORONTO LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS. HON. S. B. HARRISON, Chairman, HON. W. M. BOUTTON, Mayor, M.P.P. CHARLES BERCZY, ESQUIRE, Dr. W. C. GWYNNE.

WILLIAM H. JARVIS, Sheriff. LEWIS MOFFATT, ESQUIRE. CHARLES SMALL, ESQUIRE. HON. JAMES E. SMALL, Standing Counsel. DR. H. SULLIVAN, M.R.C.S.L., Medical Examiner. EDWARD GOLDSMITH, ESQUIRE, Agent.

Pamphlets, Blank Forms, Table of Rates, &c., can be obtained at the Office, corner of Church and King Streets, Toronto, or from either of the Sub-Agents throughout the Province.

W. C. ROSS, Managing Agent, 25 540 Toronto, 30th October, 1847.

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, (Registered and Empowered under Act of Parliament, 7 and 8 Vict., Cap. 110.)

Established for the purpose of effecting Assurance on the Lives of Persons resident in or about to proceed to the Colonies of Great Britain, India, or other places abroad.

EDINBURGH - - - - 1, George Street. LONDON - - - - - 4, A. Lombard. GLASGOW - - - - - 35, St. Vincent Place.

THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF ELGIN AND KINCARDINE, GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF CANADA.

THE CAPITAL of the Company is £500,000. All the Directors are Shareholders of the Company.

THE RATES. have been formed on the most correct observations which exist as to the value of life.

THE PROFITS of the Company will be accumulated and divided at certain intervals, when each Policy, having a right to participate in the Profits, will share in the Fund to be allocated for Division among the Assured.

ADVANTAGES: Among other advantages held out by this Company, to which the attention of the public is especially requested, the following may be particularized:—

I.—The Security of a large guaranteed Capital. II.—The moderate rate of Premium, which may be paid yearly or half-yearly, at the option of the party assuring. III.—The increased facilities to be assumed as regards Residence and Travelling—the limits being generally very extensive, and in particular the assured being at liberty to pass by Steam-packet between any North American port and any European port, at any time of the year, without extra charge.

The assured need thus be under no apprehensions of losing the benefits of their policies, by the omission—perhaps inadvertent—on their part, to give the notice required by other Companies, on their intention to cross the Atlantic.

IV.—The prompt dispatch in the disposal of business—the Board of Directors at Montreal, being invested with full powers to examine into, and accept of, proposals, putting the Company on the risk at once, without communicating with the Parent Board.

V.—The Exemption from Stamp Duty, Entrance Fee, or any other Expense in effecting Assurances.

VI.—The fact of the Company being wholly a Life Assurance Office, unconnected with either Fire or Marine Insurance.

Copies of the Company's Prospectus—Tables of Rates of Assurance—with profits—without Profits, on Single Lives, Joint Lives and Survivorships, for the whole term of Life, or for a limited period, together with every other information, may be obtained on application at the Offices of the Company.

By Order of the Directors, A. DAVIDSON PARKER, Manager for Canada.

BRANCH IN CANADA. HEAD OFFICE MONTREAL, No. 19, Great St. James Street.

DIRECTORS: HON. PETER MCGILL, Chairman. DAVID DAVIDSON, Esq. ALEX. SIMPSON, Esq. HEW RAMSAY, Esq. CHRISTIE DUNKIN, Esq. JOHN M. M'CORD, Esq. HON. W. B. ROBINSON.

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