## Our Monthly Review.

SKETCH OF THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH IN INDIA, Its recent growth, its present state and prospects: By EDWARD WHITEHEAD, M.A., Assistant Chaplain H. E. J. C., formerly Domestic and Examining Chaplain to the Lord Bishop of Madras .-London: F. & J. Rivington. 1848. Pp. vi. and 157. Price 5s. 4d. currency.

of all who are desirous to learn the actual position of the Anglican Church in India. From the position which he occupied as Chaplain to the Lord Bishop of Madras, the author, as might be expected, had access to the most authentic materials for the compilation of such a work, and he appears to have used them with judgment and fidelity. At all events, his at with judgment and indexity.

"sketch" is exceedingly graphic, being something am busy, he writes, in framing a plan for a grammar sheetch is exceedingly graphic, being something am busy, he writes, in framing a plan for a grammar sheetch is she asks in return for the wealth, the honour, and the more than a mere group of dry statistics, and is written more than a mere group of dry statistics, and is written in the unit of the wealth, the honour, and the most reverent towards given her, and avoid the intolerable selfishness which she asks in return for the wealth, the honour, and the most reverent towards given her, and avoid the intolerable selfishness which she asks in return for the wealth, the honour, and the most reverent towards plant for the wealth, the honour, and the most advantageous to the Church, and of the most advantageous to the Church, and the most advantageous to the church and the most advantageous to th in a style which at once arrests the attention, and induces a thoughtful and devotional frame of mind.

has taken place in the moral aspect of British India, during the last fifty years, will be perused by the Christian with combined thankfulness and pleasure : "The last quarter of a century has witnessed a vast

moral change amongst the English in India.

The tone of society, the habits of living, the prevailing cast of thought and sentiment, have all undergone a revo-lution equally complete and beneficial. A resident of thirty the country stands no less astonished than derears in the country stands no less assoninged than de-lighted, at the contrast between what he sees, and what he recollects in his early days. Indeed a much shorter retrospect furnishes abundant cause for thankfulness and comfort. India is no longer the land of practical infi-Irreligion has ceased to set up in broad daylight, and with triumphant arm, its desolating standard. The old reproach, which was once urged with too much truth reproach, which was once urged with too finder that against the conquerors and rulers of the East, "that they left their religion behind them at the Cape," has passed away. Thanks be to God, Christian men in this land are no longer ashamed of their Christianity!

no longer assamed of their Caristianty:

The burning rays of the eastern sun still, indeed, do
often wither the energies and dry up prematurely the fountains of life; but they seem no longer to act as a scorching blast on early principles, and youthful train-ing in holy ways; yea, ludia's heat may now the rather be said to bring oftentimes into early maturity those fruits of holiness, whose germ was laid in childhood's lessons and parental prayers; and thus in a land where health must always remain precarious, and life more than usually

cords of our former personal degradation. There are many living whose memory will need no such aid. Suffice it to say, that the breach of the fourth and seventh of God's Commandments was at no very distant time the rule, -their observance the exception, -in Indian life. Christianity was treated as 'a cunningly-devised fable.' The sporting-field and the gaming table claimed God's Sabbath as their own. 'Time was, testifies an able and impartial living witness, 'when the English imported into their Eastern settlements at the vices, and more of the day to a body of southers assembled for control of the day to a body of southers assembled for printed in a riding-school, or a mess-house.

The natives of India can no longer east in our teeth, irreligion and immorality; when to be a Christian was, in that we are a nation of atheists, without visible sign or that we are a nation of atheists, without visible sign or the day to a body of southers assembled for the day to a body of southers as a souther as a their estimation, to be lustful, rapacious, and cruel, a loud and angry sot, a contemper of God, and a scourge to And such was in part the natural result of segregation, when the body of Europeans in the East was so comparatively small, and so widely scattered. Hence arose an absence of those numerous checks of self-respect, and of public opinion, which are found so powerful towards the maintenance of outward decorum. The low state of morals at the close of the last century is further testified by Burke and Adam Smith, and the author of Lord Clive's Life. And even thirty years only have passed since the disproportionate absence of any outward and visible sign of our religion is painfully deplored in the memoirs of India's first and greatest bishop. The journals and letters of Henry Martyn bear no less sadden-ing witness to the little sympathy—rather to the ungentle treatment,-which the solitary earnest-minded Christian must have girded himself up to encounter in those days. Yet could the meek spirit of that early-called evangelist again visit the land where he fought so manfully, and again visit to tain where it is light so maintify, and suffered so patiently, in his Master's cause, he would own that the bread which he had 'cast on the waters' had indeed been found 'after many days.' Or could the great and honoured Middleton stand again on the bank of the broad Hooghly, and contemplate the more than onoured Middleton stand again on the bank fulfilment of those designs, which even his sanguine spirit rather prayed for, than anticipated within so brief a time, truly would be exclaim, that not in vain have four bishops truly would be exclaim, that not in vain nave rous observed within one score of years watered the Indian Church with their prayers, and laid down their lives for her sake. It is undeniable, then, that now Indian society, as regards general morals and religious character, will bear favora-

e comparison with that of any country in Christendom.

Whether the army, or the civil service is considered, the

advance is equally great. To use again the striking words

of the author already cited, it may be asked, 'Are the English in India less domestic than their brothren at

home? Enter their houses at any hour of the day. Are

they less temperate? See them at their dinner table.

More dissipated? Count the numbers who are asleep an hour or two before midnight. Less charitable? Read

the long subscription-lists to be found in any public jour-

rted by pri-

nal; count the number of institutions supported by private benevolence. Less religious? Enter their churches meet, morning and evening, for domestic worship; satisfy yourself on all these points, and then let the answer be There are several secondary causes to which this improvement may be partially attributed. The far greater thinks our author. He says—prevalence of the marriage tie, and the consequent general introduction of female influence and its social safe-inet that these converts are mere guards, the extensive improvement of all education in England, and, consequently, the superior scale of attain ments now commonly imported into all grades of Indian society,—the additional value set upon appointments to the Indian services, resulting (despite their lower scale of emoluments) from the increased difficulty of gaining a respectable maintenance in any of the crowded professions in England, and thus causing India to be adopted by a widely-different class of Englishmen from those who, in the last century, migrated hither as exiled adventurers, or (not unusually) as broken-down outcastsmen who sought these golden sands of the East to repair their broken fortunes, or to bury in oblivion a sullied name, -these, and other like social causes, have all contributed to produce this result. More than either, pe haps, steam has wrought the change. It has brought ia and her residents nearer to home; has infused English habits, English thoughts, and English books, into the daily routine of indian life; has doubled, or even trebled. not only written communication, but personal intercourse between England and her vast dependency in the East; ind has thus, as it were, kept up a continuous influx of fresh and healthy blood into the enervating and (it may be said not untruly) demoralizing system of Oriental existence. The press, too, has done its part. The periodical literature of England has found free circulation, and has reacted with much benefit on the local press of India. The English public has thus become a tribunal recognized

said and thought by the British public, or by Now, all these are powerful causes in unceasing operation. All, too, are the growth of comparatively modern times. Yet he would take an inadequate view of the English in India, and their present condition, secontrasted with what they and it were half a century ago, who should consider them as other than secondary, though powerful dings of fresh victories over heathenism. During the auxiliaries, to the one great principle which has been at present year a body of eight hundred has been added work. It is to the growth of true religion, to the extension the Church in the single district of Eszareth. And with and systematic influences of Christianity, that the thought this in despite of much persecution. The beathen have ful Christian (be he statesman, or soldier, or merchant) at length become thoroughly alarmed. Brahminism arms would direct his first glance, when attempting to account itself to war before the advancing Cross. Riots have been itself to war before the advancing track heathen vio would affect his first giance, when attempting to account for the acknowledged fact. Even a slender general ac-quaintance with the vast influence which has, in all times, been exercised over social and domestic well-being by the establishment of Christianity, as a hallowing and softeating handmaid of civilization, would lead an enquirer to ered on investigation, that the authors of these outrages expect a priori similar results amongst us here. inental Europe, in Saxon England, in independent Ame-Gospel by a knot of influential and wealthy Brahmins, rica, the silver thread of religion will be seen to have taking counsel against the Lord in the distant streets of been closely and brightly entwined throughout the Foven cord of social advancement. It might, therefore, hostile heathers of Tinnevelley, amounting at present to be reasonably expected, that the same cause should have 6000 rupers, for the avowed purpose of publishing and And any acquaintance with the present position and late advance of the Charel in this rest age of the Charel in this rest age. and more than confirmed by existing facts.

and feared at this distance of 8000 miles. Public

measures and even private conduct are regulated by what

· Calcutta Review, No. 2.

† Calcutta Review, No. 2.

This little volume we have perused with much in-terest, and can confidently commend it to the notice up throughout the length and breadth of the land. To the European, to the East Indian, or the native, these schools are equally open. And it is highly encouraging to be able to add, that by children of each class they are gratefally and largely attended. At Calcutta and Madras a sound classical and religious education may now be obength all the benefits his sagacious mind foresaw.

present) without any thing deserving the name of educa-tion, or any fixed principles of religion.\*

And not only at each Presidency, but at every up-country station, there is the Christian school of a lower of course exclusive of the regimental schools for Euro-pean soldiers and their children. And they are for the virtue of all He has wrought and suffered for us men, of most part wholly provided by munificent private contri-butions, and the liberality of our great Church Societies. Freely we have receiv Hospitals also, infirmaries, asylums for the aged, the sick, or the destitute, have followed in the train of Christissake, accept every offering made tianity with no creeping pace. They have been supported also with no niggard hand. And wheresoever education and charity have thus waited on the wants, good time, cause it to bring forth fruit abundantly, bless. In that country ploughing has been witnessed, perhodily and spiritual of India, it is round the Church established that they have, for the most part, gathered themselves. His friend-in-need society, or his cautonimmediate and holier calls of his Church. But he is signs to use as his instruments in making it his !" not left to labour in these spheres of active benevolence alone. A yearly increasing number of earnest-minded layrnen are ready to lend valuable and well-timed aid. To their influence, to their personal co-operation, to their Summer in the Antarric Regions, pp. 203. freely-given wealth, the Chaplain of every Indian district, or station, feels himself largely indebted for support. The whole machinery of a parish is for the most part in active beneficial operation; and well do the Christian laity in India discharge their duty to charity, to education, and

insecure, religion hath at length taken her rightful place, as life's safest guide, and death's only stay.

It were a painful and unholy task to rake out the religion has been to a great extent, wiped off from our country, even in the East. It is not in the power of any English resident in India now (as at no distant time it was) to say, that he had lived twenty-five years in India, and had never, during that period, seen a clergyman, or entered a Church. None can now be said to be left wholly without religious instruction, and consequently he sporting-field and the gaming table claimed God's path as their own. 'Time was, testifies an able and rettal living witness,' when the English imported into Eastern settlements all the vices, and none of the testern settlements all the vices, and none of the day't a body of soldiers assembled for 'Churchies of Christians; when Christianity was looked upon

outward token of possessing any religion at all. Inde-pendently of our recent extended and successful misionary operations (to be noticed hereafter), our wellfilled Churches, our active Clergy, our munificent insti-tutions for spiritual and temporal relief of the afflicted and distressed, our increasing habits of domestic and personal picty, of family worship, and private devotion, stand as proofs before their eyes, that the religion of Christians is indeed a principle which urges them to 'follow that which is good among themselves, and to all men.' (I Thess. v. Englishman dies, does he think he shall go to his

It appears that the Government of India, like our own Administration, have fallen into the fatal error describes the system of instruction, sanctioned and endowed by authority, as one "where every thing bearing on Christianity, its doctrines, and even its matters in connection with agriculture; but also, that | seemed to suit it best. But the more modern form stant habit to deny yourself as much as possible in evidences, is zealously excluded." The results of others of other such as a believer in the Word of God would naturally expect. Our author remarks:—"The natural tendency, and general result of this ill-judged scheme is to idolators, but as surely utter scoffers at all religion whatsoever, deriders of Christianity as but one of many existing forms of superstition; and classing it (in that respect with) Bruhminism, or Buddhism." This evidence of the positively evil effects of an exclusively secular education, we anxiously trust will be seriously weighed by Dr. Ryerson, and his official employers. A "voice from the far East" may, by God's blessing, break in upon their ill-omened slumber, so pregnant with guilt and misery to our adopted land.

Objections have frequently been made that the on Sabbath-days; set down the number of families that exertions of Christ's Heralds in Ind'a, do not result in corresponding fruit; and that, generally speaking, the faith of the converts which they make is little better of every individual, and by fluding what results have improvement, followed by a detailed description of ments,—and a widely different one to identify one than a sapless outward profession. Not so, however,

"And if any again shall be found hardy enough to object, that these converts are mere professors, and their Christianity but a name,—we would bid him go with us to their schools to their churches to their villages. Are Christians of India less in carnest about salvation than their brethren in Europe? Let the number of attendants on the daily service of their churches speak. Are they less stedfast? Count the persecutions, the loss is, the engravings, and though not professing exactly to teach Next follows "The Fold," an interesting article on the hatred, the contempt, the alienation of friends and relations of friends and rel they less self-denying? Reckon the sums contributed of their penury to promote the knowledge of Christ. Are they less industrious? Visit their fields and their looms during the hours of labour. Are they more vicious? Go to their villages or cottages after nightfall; or compare the records of crime in the two lands. No; we say boldly, and from observation, that, in all these tests of personal religion, converted India fears no comparison with Christian England. Her Christianity, wheres ever she has adopted it, is a substantive, practical, sanctifying influence. May God grant, for Christ's sake, that his Holy Spirit may still bring into the way of truth all of her children who have erred, and are deceived! May He break up the hard hearts of her heathen, and with-draw the veil from their minds! May He take from them all ignorance and contempt of his word;—and in his own good time fetch them home to his fleck, that so they may e saved among the remnant of the true Israelites, and If he made one fold under one Shepherd, Jesus Christ, our Lord and theirs!

As the Church spreads, Satan puts forth his antagonistic power to yex her, and retard her progress. In tion of this long established truth :-

" During the late visitation of the Bishop of Madras, in frequent, and it has been necessary to repress heathen vio lence by the strong arm of military force. The houses and villages of the native Christians have been burntdown, and their churches demolished. And it has been discov-In con- were instigated and sent down as emissaries against the Madras. A fund has been raised, moreover, among the operated also in India to produce the like effects, circulating books in the native language, to counteract the acquaintance with the present position and late to of the Church in this vast eastern peninsula will these wilful and alarmed heathens have at length adsatisfy such an inquirer that his expectation is a just one, and innove than confirmed by existing facts.

and more than confirmed by existing facts.

> . Life, by Le Bas, vol. i. p. 379. 0 at Life of Bishop Middleton, vol. i. p. 63.

the Church whose cause he advocates. Much of merely a crooked piece of wood sharpened at one end, i "We are bound to pray for such a consummation, their own over-stocked country denied :---

"But, meanwhile, India makes appeal to those who a style which at once arrests the attention, and inwill be attainable in this country; and that an important levery Englishman who has earned riches on her shores,—
uces a thoughtful and devotional frame of mind.

The following vivid description of the change which

of the Church of England, instead of being left (as at independence which his own over-stocked country denied, she claims, as but a tribute of justice, a portion of their substance, to promote the eternal welfare of her children. And the voice of India is drowned in the loader appeal of

> spiritual privileges and our temporal substance. And sing both him that giveth and them that receive. For his glory, and with a single eye to the advancement of his kingdom, let Christian England do all she can, trusting ment hospital, or his tree school, claims a share in the to him for success and for increase. India is a great con-sharpened to serve as a share, while the o Chaplain's time and thoughts, second only to the more quest:—highly honoured they are whom the Lamb describe ploughtman as a handle." 10th page.

Price, 2s. 6d., currency, These tastfully got up books are published under the direction of "The Committee of general Literature and Education, appointed by the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge," which furnishes an ample guarantee for their soundness and general merit. Both works are profusely illustrated with wood engravings in the highest style of the art -may be read, and with pleasure and improvement by the man as well as the boy; and last, though not least, in the present states of affairs, are remakably cheap. They would make relishing gifts, or premiums.

for Promoting Christian Knowledge. London; 1848. 12mo. For sale at the Church Depository Toronto, price 4s. 2d. currency.

The fact that every organised being must have food to sustain the functions of life; and that from the om of the earth in some shape or other, not only man, but nearly every other terrestrial creature must look for the main part of such sustenance, has rendered the profession of agriculture, in all ages of the world one of the primary pursuits of the human race. And illegal, and punished with fine and imprisonment." if at some periods in history, but a scanty produce has

country or neighbourhood, each reader will find some ham plough. From this time the progress of improve new and improved implement mentioned, with which step in that career of invention and improvement he will be able to adopt the same means, in hopes of ) in relation to ploughing and the ploughman's duties. obtaining similar results.

The work before us, contains a pleasing and intertive style, is illustrated by nearly 200 wood-cuts and practical farmer, as well as highly interesting to the general reader. In the first chapter on "The Plough," jected another branch shortened and pointed," and harnessed,"-till the present time. A sofficiently towards improvement, that -" afterwards a handle to

guide the plough was added." 5th page, " Most likely the plough mentioned in various parts of the Bible, was not unlike the plough still in use at tice of an entinent drainer, named Elkington, and which Nazareth, which consists simply of a small share with thas resulted in an unprecedented advancement of agrionly one handle or stilt, having a piece of wood placed crosswise at the top that it may be more conveniently follow successful draining, in the improvement of the the following extract we are fornished with an illustra- handled by the ploughman. A traveller in the Holy land, and in the greatly increased amount of produce, Land, who saw this plough in operation, tells us that shows also that according to medical observations, it your door, but at that of the recipient of your see passed upon some of our own more successful appearance that shows also that according to medical observations, it your door, but at that of the recipient of your see passed upon some of our own more successful appearance that the shows also that according to medical observations, it your door, but at that of the recipient of your see passed upon some of our own more successful appearance that the shows also that according to medical observations, it your door, but at that of the recipient of your see passed upon some of our own more successful appearance that the shows also that according to medical observations, it your door, but at that of the recipient of your see passed upon some of our own more successful appearance that the shows also that according to medical observations. the share scarcely grazes the earth, and the whole has been of the greatest benefit to the health of the plough is so light that a person might easily carry it country, especially in the disappearance of fever and from place to place in his arms. It is without wheels, ague, which previously formed nearly one-half of the and is drawn by oxen: the ploughman guides it with diseases of the people. We conclude this notice with his right hand, and holds in his left a long stick with one more brief extract, in connection with the lastwhich he goads the cattle. The share is covered with mentioned topic, recommending the book in the mean a piece of broad iron, pointed at the end. In Scrip- time to farmers and others, as being useful, and formture times the ploughshare was sometimes converted ing an attractive addition to a small family library: into a weapon of warfare: thus, in the prophecy of Joel, the command is given-" Beat your ploughshares into swords, and your pruning-hooks into spears!"-(Joel iii. 10.) In the reverse passage, in Isaiah, it is formerly, we greatly owe, through God's mercy, to the foretold that, in that happy period, when the national improved drainage of the soil, and the consequent imof the earth shall not learn war any more, "They shall beat their swords into ploughshares, and their spears into pruning-hooks." (Isaiah ii. 4.) 6th page.

The description of the ploughs of Ancient and Modern Egypt, of Greece and Rome, and of other national of antiquity, and of their customs in the use of them, are also interesting. And all exceedingly rude and The grain of mustard seed, sown indeed by trembling ism. and praying that all teachers of Christianity may be simple as they were, it would appear that in some hands despite much opposition, and as a tardy act of thrust forthfrom the land! The petition has been signed parts of the world, there has been as yet but little improvement made:

driving them forward with a stick."

drawn by a single horse, by two asses, or by oxen, or agitated your mind." buffaloes, according to the quality of the soil." "In Freely we have received, freely let us give, both of our conducted in the tudest and most awkward manner. The peasant is his own plough-maker and wheelwright, formed by a cow, tied by the horns to the trunk of a f

> But, if ploughing has remained for ages, in many improvement, either in the implements or the mode of the question how far one is justified in continuing Britain, from whence we in Canada have brought the one's rank in life, and the conventional habits of somost of our customs. Our plough was originally, in- ciety prescribe." deed, as rude as theirs, every ploughman being compelled by law to make his own plough, -neither does! there seem to have been much superiority to boast of our conscience will become; and in proportion as we in the way of using them.

"Our Saxon forefathers seem, on some occasions, to have adopted the barbarous practice of fastening the oxen to the plough by their tails. This cruel eastom was also so common at one time in Ireland, that the legislature was obliged to interfere to put a stop to it. An act was passed in the year 1634, SKETCHES OF RURAL AFFAIRS. Printed for the Society against 'Ploughing by the tayle and pulling the wool of this kingdome there buth been a long time used a barbarous custome of ploughing, harrowing, drawing, to the beasts,) the breed of horses is much impaired in this kingdome.' This practice, and also that of pulling off the wool yearly from the living sheep, instead of clipping or shearing of them, were condemned as

The practice of farming was much improved after gradually come into existence, and it is one of the in different parts of England. The author gives some wise than on His poor." most pleasing and interesting features of the present extracts from "that sensible old writer," showing the "All this, papa, I can understand, and assent to; of divorcing education from religion. Mr. Whitehead day, not only that men of the highest scientific attains extent of improvement in his day, and that they had but I am in none of the circumstances to which you ments, are rivalling each other in endeavouring to become aware of the necessity of studying the nature | have alluded; and I want a plain rule for myself." enlighten the world in the more abstruce theories of tof the land, and of adopting the form of plough which . "The best I can give you is to make it your conmatters in connection with agriculture; but also, that | seemed to suit it best. But the more modern form stant habit to deny yourself as much as possible in Any well written work on agricultural subjects, even heen modelled from an improved Dutch plough, which make its elèces infilels, shallow disputers, certainly not if not containing a great smount of original information, to those who are already well acquainted with of England. "A patent was obtained in the year however small, should follow the course which has such matters, will still always be valuable and inter- 1730, for a plough made at Rotherham, in Yorkshire, esting to the great mass of those, for whom it has been which was the most perfect implement that had yet intended. In the accounts of the practice of a distant appeared, and is well known to this day as the Rothermode of cultivation described or suggested, or some ment was rapid." The honour of "taking the first he was not before acquainted, and which may be which, from the time of the Rotherham plough to the equally applicable to his own locality. Thus by the present hour, has successfully contributed to the pergeneral diffusion of information in regard to the prac- feeting of this most valuable of all tools"-is ascribed tices of each different country, through the published to a man in humble life, James Small, a native of descriptions of resident practical men, the practice of | Berwick, in Scotland. The author gives an interesting the world, as it were, will be brought within the reach bistory of his persevering and successful attempts at been obtained in other situations similar to his own, the improved plough, and much valuable instruction

> It would occupy too much space to give even a very brief view of the contents of each chapter of the work esting description of most things in connection with In "The Seed Lip and The Harrow" we have much agricultural pursuits in different parts of the world, valuable information in relation to sowing the different and at different times. It is got up in a highly attrac- kinds of seeds, and of improved implements used in cultivating the crops during the period of their growth contain much matter, of a valuable nature to the Hay Field," and "The Sickle,"-the last giving a description of grain of different kinds, its management in every department, especially in relation to harvest, an interesting history of that important implement is the enemies of every kind to which it is exposed, and given from the time at which it consisted of "little the customs in socient times in harvesting, threshing, more than a stout branch of a tree from which pro- &c. Next we have "The Poultry Yard," "The Or chard," "The Fence," and "The Water Course."which "being turned into the ground made the fur- In the latter division is found some interesting in rows, while at the further end of the larger branch formation in relation to the irrigation of land, a subwas fastened a transverse yoke to which the oxen were ject in this country but very little understood, and m account of the improvements in draining. The imsimple implement certainly, but we learn as a step portance of this subject cannot be overrated; it appears to have been in the latter part of the last century that the whole art of draining underwent a complete revolution, in consequence of the discoveries and pracculture. The author in summing up the results which

"That we now have comparatively little of this painful complaint, and that both ague and fever are proved climate of large districts of this country. And may we not hope that consumption, that saddest of all! messengers of death, may deal less destructively with us, when we have used all the means placed within our reach for leasening the amount of moisture, which, in the shape of mists and fogs, hangs almost continually over many beautiful valleys of our land. At least let us pray that God will be so pleased to bless the attempts which are being made to amcliorate the climate and the soil."

what he so elequently urges is applicable to not a few and covered with a place of iron which forms the and signs of the times are not wanting which may en-"who, in Canada, have found the independence which plough-share, and finished at the other end by a courage us to hope for it. Wherever good and selves are being the victims of it." handle fixed to it crosswise. In the midst is a long judicious men have restored the weekly Offertory, it straight piece of wood, or bamboo, which goes be- has been found, from small beginnings, to be a yearly tained, of as high a character as any afforded by the best love the Lord's Christ, and desire the extension of his tween the bullocks, and is fastened to the middle of increasing sum, and the more thought have under better to give to all who ask? I am sure I would grammar schools in favoured England. What Middle-kingdom. Her wants have been set forth. She prays her the yoke is laid over the neck of two stood its object, the more readily they have contributed bands and imploring eyes, to hollooks and he went to make the produced conquerors, with uplifted bands and imploring eyes, to hollooks and he went to make the produced conquerors, with uplifted bands and imploring eyes, to hollooks and he went to make the produced conquerors were it only to easily the more readily they have contributed to the middle of the more readily they have contributed to the more readily they have contributed to easily the more readily they have contributed to the middle of the more readily they have contributed to the middle of the more readily they have contributed to the middle of the more readily they have contributed to the middle of the more readily they have contributed to the middle of the more readily they have contributed to the middle of the more readily they have contributed to the middle of the more readily they have contributed to the middle of the more readily they have contributed to the middle of the more readily they have contributed to the more readily they have contributed to the middle of the more readily they have contributed to the more readily they have contributed to the more than a sum of the more than a sum of the more readily they have contributed to the middle of the more readily they have contributed to the middle of the more readily they have contributed to the middle of conquerors, with uplifted hands and imploring eyes, to grant unto her swarthy sons the knowledge of salvation.

The bread of life, and the water that causeth no thirst, animals, by pulling them this or that way by the tail, to the minds of her individual members.—But now to go a great way back in our discussion. I presume "The ploughs of European Turkey are also very

> "Why, one thing was, that a question was raised and according to what rule are we to give?"

"Taking it as a conceded point that we are to give scarcely more than scratch up the surface of the land. guage by which you can satisfy yourself how much it

"Exactly so, paps, for my conscience is not guide young fir-tree, one of the roots of which had been enough. It reproaches me when I have not done sharpened to serve as a share, while the other served sufficiently, but it seems unable to tell me beforehand how far I ought to go. At least the more I deny myself, the more loudly does conscience tell me countries, nearly in the same state, without any visible | that I could deny myself yet more: and then arises using them, the case has been very different in Great those personal expenses of dress and so forth, which

"It must always be the case, Mary, that the higher we advance in Christian practice, the tenderer endeavour to carry out the one safe rule of Christian practice,-that, namely, of striving to be perfect, even as our Father which is in Heaven is perfect, the wider we shall find the field of self-detial to be. Of course, there can be no question that the highest principle of action, would be a simple and literal obedience to our Blessed Lord's recommendation to the young ruler, to sell all that we have, and give to hat thirty-eight years." the poor and follow Him, and lay up our treasure in off living sheep. It is stated that 'In many places Heaven. But such a course is rather a privilege than a prescribed duty. We are permitted to count the cost of the sacrifice, and to make it or not as we coltes by the tayle, whereby, (besides the cruelty used judge best. Happy for us if we can, -not sinful if ciple, the two Institutions will be found to correspond we cannot. If a man can receive the anying, let him receive it; he will, in my judgment, be the wiser, and has given for the use of man. Impplier, and safer. But it is not given to all to do

been, I may say, universally adopted by the Saints of to be disposed of annually in charitable purposes. think, can avoid giving to the poor of Christ, if he have any love of his brother, any love of Christ his Lord: less than a fourth of their incomes some have found sufficient for themselves."

"Thank you, my dear father," said Mary, "for these suggestions. I will endeavour to be more selfdenying than I have been; but it is one thing to admire a religious system, and enter into its exciteself with it in one's actions."

"I am glad to hear, Mary, that you feel this ac atrongly; my chief fear about you, is, as I have often told you, lest you should become unreal, and lest that which captivates your imagination, should begin, continue, and end a matter of imagination only."

"Well, papa, you must make me more practical." "I will help you, so far as I can, to make yourself ro. But there was something else, was there not,

which you wish ed to ask me?" "Yes, it was about giving to beggers. I ought to see, and I hope I do see Christ in the poor, do reverence and love them as tokens of His presence. And this is easy, comparatively speaking, as regards our more destitute neighbours, the cottagers whom we have known for years, and whose joys and sorrows we have shared in, and whom we feel to be a part of ourselves, and our daily interests; but I find myself at war with every principle of the style of architecture quite hardened against regular mendicants; their to which that name is familiarly given. Great flaring looks, and language, and ways are so vicious and repugnant. I do not shrink from them, I hope, as losthsome and disgosting objects,-that would be wicked: but I don't feel that they are proper objects | wooden blind. In other instances where there is a

of charity," "Two things seem quite evident," replied the Warden, "one is, that we ought to listen to the tale of woe whatever it he; and secondly, that even if we Diocese, we have not one specimen to which this last doubt its truth, it is better to judge on the side of mercy. If your alms are carried to the public-house and expended in drink or gambling, the sin is not at | gy or the Lairy among us, and the comments which

"Still there are cases, like that of the man whom we saw throwing away the bread they lind just given him at Beaulieu, or where the applicants are persons in good health and able to work, but who will not do so, or where whole families are engaged in mendicancy as a profession, in which it seems almost a duty to re fuse assistance."

"Such cases do continually arise; but even in these discretion is requisite. Unhappily the change in the Poor Laws has produced one state of things which never was contemplated. There are places in which the weekly wages are so low, that a labourer CANNOT support his family upon them. How is a man to feed and clothe himself, a wife, and four or five children, (to say nothing about rent, and fuel,) upon nine or ten shillings a week! The thing is impossible; his wages would be consumed almost in bread alone. Then under the existing system, the Union-houses being so regulated as to be just prefer- have been answered. able to actual starvation, and no more; nothing but i the direct necessity will force a poor man into them."

poor men who for some years past has suffered so severely from proportion to the length,

justice to India, has in good truth taken root downward, and borne fruit upward. A large and increasing body of and borne fruit upward. A large and increasing body of clergy are scattered, each in his own cure, throughout the British possessions. Churches have been built with much come by the Indian tiovernments by our admirable hurch Societies, and by some honoured indian unmerical importance is duly provided with its resident Clergy (in numbers proportioned to its sire and wants), with its church and constraints, it is arents in proportioned to its sire and wants), with its church and constraints and by 2000 leading natives. But we well know, that though of Spain are supposed to be as old as the time of the Romans. That used near Malage in Southern India the heaten may rage, and the people old as the time of the Romans. That used near Malage is nothing more than a cross with the end of the will be come can tell; but admirable hurch Societies, and by some honoured indian time the who is every bringing good out of evil, will be come can tell; but admirable for the forms. This plough does not induce men, when they see the failure of the Romans. That used near Malage is nothing more than a cross with the end of the who is every bringing good out of evil, will be, none can tell; but wo oxen, attached to it by the clumsy contrivance of principal good out of evil, will be discovery two oxen, attached to it by the clumsy contrivance of principal good out of evil, will be discovery to over the follows.

\*\*Southern India the heaten may rage, and the people old as the time of the Romans. That used near Malage in profession, and bare soon made the discovery that the much the who is every that the end of the manufacture of the Romans.

\*\*Our the "Warden of Berkingholt."\*\*)

\*\*But may we not hope, Papa, that he who is every bringing good out of evil, will be discovery the clumsy contrivance of the proposition of sufficient numerical importance in promotion of the Romans.

\*\*Our the "Warden of Berkingholt."\*\*)

\*\*But may we proportioned to its size and wants), with its church, and its weekly round of holy services. Christian education has walked hand in hand with religion. Schools of all degrees of attainment, and suited to all ranks and classes, directed especially to Christian instruction has a summed. only because imposition is going on all around us, and we think it possible, or probable, that we out-

" But since the question of withholding alms is surrounded with so many difficulties, papa, is it not

"You are judging hastily, perhaps," said Dr. Cliuton, "and at any rate from extreme cases. In the that it was the difference of opinion between Mr. present state of society, those who desire to do good, simple, though in some places they are provided with Livingstone and his aunt, that set you reflecting on are bound to take care, that, so far as in them lies, no two wheels. They consist of a share, a beam, and a the subjects we have been talking about; but you encouragement should be given to the idle, the disso-And not only at each Frestenery, but at every upcountry station, there is the Christian school of a lower
standard of qualification, inviting, for gratuitons training
in more elementary branches of learning, the increasing
Christian population of the provinces. Such schools are

Christian population of the provinces. Such schools are

And not only at each Frestenery, but at every upchoice of thind is drowned in the tonder appeal of
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have not told me the province, take upon me to read your thoughts, perceive
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the cross or defects of legislation have called into
existence; and therefore, as I said before, it behoves na not to be indiscriminate in relieving mendicancy. some parts of Poland, ploughing operations are still again which often troubles me; in what proportion, At the same time, we should lay it down as a rule nevel to be departed from that whatever we withhold upon principle should not be returned to our own all we can, you mean that you require some test or pockets, but given to God some other way. Else there is the temptation to refuse our alms in order to save our pockets. It seems to me, therefore, an advisable plan that for every charitable application we decline to relieve, we should add so much to the amount of one almont the next Community. We shall thus effectually guard against self-deception in our mo-

> CHARGE OF THE LORD BISHOP OF MONTREAL. (Selections from the Notes.)

"The good eventures and gifts of God, of which wine having the power of intoxication, is manifestly represented in the Bible, as one." The following announcement appeared in a Quebec

paper, apparently transferred from the columns of ome English Journal, on the 3rd of January last :-"A l'egeturiun Society line been established at Rainsgate, headed by John Brotherton, Esq., M. P., who has been an abstainer from animal food for the

This Association is not likely to spread like the Temperance Societies, nor could the same plea be urged for it, founded upon the amout of evil produced by the abuse of the divine grant. But in spirit and prin-

I have not thought it necessary to notice the attempt an: some have families who must be provided for; to prove that the wine of which the use is made lawsome must exercise hospitality; some hold offices in ful in the Bible, was not wine of an intextenting quatwhich pomp and state are not only excusable but ity. There is probably no unprejudiced and well-inneedful. And persons who are called to these several formed person who does not see, at once, that this is 15.) The natives no longer 'marvel, whether the British been obtained by the most rude and imperfect state of the arrival of the Romans, but the improvement of the conditions need not fear (provided they avoid pame acknowledge any God.' The question could not be adouted by the light of education, and plough went on very slowly, remaining for ages in a pering themselves, and steer clear of self-indulgence) they have a favourite hypothesis to maintain, and find dressed, as in earlier days to Mr. Forbes, 'Master, when without a thought of introcement a higher rule of the Romans, but the improvement of the conditions need not fear (provided they avoid pame one of those expedients to which men are driven when the pering themselves, and steer clear of self-indulgence) without a thought of improvement; a higher order of rude state. Yet in the time of Fitzherbert (1532) that they offend God, by spending a large portion of an authority in their way, from which they acknowthings, rendered imperative by increasing necessity, has we learn that several varieties of ploughs were in use the fortune which He has bestowed on them, other- ledge that there is no appeal. I am tempted, however, to record here the sentiments and reasoning upon this point, of one who being dead yet speaketh-one of our martyr-clergymen who contracted the fover last year at Gronce Isle, a truly amiable and devout Christian. and a person of a very extended range of attainments. In a familiar letter addressed some few years ago to mysulf, he speaks thus:--

apposite side. Not having an original text of the lliblia Sacra in my possession, I connot now refer to the precise places where the two words pathon and the Church, that, namely, of setting aside a fixed sum ainah are used, upon which the force of the argument is made to rest; but if the fact be an they say, that Less than a tenth of his income, no man, one would mithal means the expressed juice and oinals, in Greek orror and in English wine, the fermented liquor, their argument is lost to them, unless our translation can be shown to be erroneous, and to have transposed the terms."

"Proper ecclesiastical effect in the arrangements of the

The general question respecting the wisdom and the daty of providing, where the means exist of doing so. stately and seemly and amountains buildingsfor the worship of God, and giving even with a hand which some would call lavish, all proper ecclesiastical effect to their interior arrangements, is one long ago disposed of by Hooker, and other great writers of our Communion The remarkable extract from Chillingworth's Preface to his Religion of Protestants a safe way to Saleution, furnishing a quotation from the writings of Sir Edwin Sandys, which was appended to my last charge, deserves, wherever this question is sgituted, to be kept in remembrance and to be made the subject of renewed

reference, where it may be at command. In this Diocese, as in many other parts of North America, a sort of false gothic was at one time in fayour, of which many specimens temain, exhibiting the pointed arch in conjunction with characteristics utterly windows have been seen, flush with the wall, with no mullions, and with white-painted wood-work, surmounted by a gothic arch which is filled up by a green nearer approach to the gothic, it is still a ricious gothic; and when one step more is gained, we are apt to be left will with a foulty gothic. I am afraid that in this epithet will not in some points apply." The subject has received very little attention either from the Clertempts, with the praises given to some showy but exceedingly incorrect and inconsistent productions of the his as to be quite weable to work. He has a large family of

children, five or six of whom are very young. A small allow-ance is made him by the parish: the wife carms a little by soling, and the neighbours are kind to them; so they contriwashing, and the neighbours are kind to them; so they contrive to live, but miscrably enough. The case scened to the writer to be precisely of that description which would be best done by in the Union Workhouse, and so be told the father of the family. The puor man (who, it should be added, is a very inoffensive and well dispused person) burst into tears, and said, "It's a terrible place to go to, where a man must be parted from his wife and children, but I'm ready to submit to that, and to go to-morrow. Sit, if you will accove me enequestion. I have two girls out at service, and good girls they are, and I hope they will continue so, but you know they are only hird for the will continue so, but you know they are only bird for the year. If I go into the Union, what is to become of them, with

their low usgre, when they are out of place and have no home to go to?" The writer could not answer the question, and beartily wishes that any one who b-lieves that the perent system does soft far to punish juverty and God's vi-liuth-ne as erimes, was

. It is sometimes impossible to avaid considerable faults, as, for exemple, where we are confined to a site which does not ad-"In a place with which the writer is acquainted, lives a faults are greater in a Church, than that of too much width in

\* Psalm ii. 14.

Gothic school, afford evidence of our unformed tastes and our backward state of information in this department of research. There are also many of those pre--judices to be overcome which prompt men to confound the recovery of the true principles of an art, after false principles have become almost inveterate, with a spirit of innovation or perhaps with a violation of common

The tide is, however, turning, and it may not be useless to suggest the titles of one or two modern works which are calculated to afford, in a familiar manner, and some of them in a small compans and at very moderate cost, a just acquaintance with Ecclesiastical Architecture, as well as to excite a feeling of interest upon the subject, such as A Glossary of terms used in Grecism, Boman, Italian, and Gothic Architecture, with beautiful illustrations in wood, 3 vols. 8vo., Parket, Oxford; Brandon's Parish Churches; Timber Roofs and Analysis of Gothic Architecture, Bell, Fleet Street London; Blowni's Manual of Gothic Architec-This last is published by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.

The Chapel erected at Fredericton, by the Bishop of that newly created See, is exquisite and may be called a perfect specimen of the early English style of Gothic Architecture. The Cathedral which is in progress upon the same spot and under the same ampices ; ses to be a noble structure. These two objects will, of themselves, well repay a visit to New Brunswick.

NOTE G. "I may be permitted to state that I have examined fifteen Confessions of Faith of that date, drawn up in Latin, being a collection of the Confessions of Faith of the Reformed countries, including the British Isles, -and that with one very obscure exception, I find them all employing the language of the Church of England, or language closely accordant with here, with reference to regeneration and adoption in bentism.

The Collection of Pormularies of Faith to which reference is here made, as exhibiting the sense of the Reformation upon the point in question, is the Corpus et Suntagma Confessionum Fidel, qua, in diversis et nationibus, Ecclosiurum Occhlentalium nomine, fuerunt authentice edita, Se., Se.; published at Geneva in 1612. The following extracts will be seen sufficiently to

sustain what I have said :---1. From the Helvetic Confession of 1666, subscrib-

ed by the Ministers throughout Switzerland :-" Baptizari in nomine Christi est inscribi, initiari et recipi in fadus alque familiam, adempe in hareditatem filiorum Dei, id est appellari filium Dei, purgari item à sordibus peccatorum et donari parai Dei gratia, ad vitam novam et innocentem. \* \* \* \* Obsignantur hee omnia baptismo. Nam intus regeneramur, purificamur et renovamur à Deo per Spiritum Sanctum : forer autem accipimus obsignationem maximorum bonorum in aq. A, quá etiam maxima illa beneficia repræsentantur et veluti oculis nostris conspicienda propo-ນນກເນາ.''

In the preceding chapter which treats of the tw Sacraments, conjointly, their efficacy is thus de-

Et vt Deus sacramentorum auctor est, ita perpetuò operatur in Ecclesia, in qua ritè peraguntur sacramenta: aded et fidelos cum à ministria sacramenta percipiunt, agnoscant operari. Deum in suo instituto, ideoque sacramenta perinde ac ex ipsius Dei manu percipere, et ipsis ministri vitium (si quad insigna ipsis insit) non obesse, quando agnoscant asciamentorom integritatem dependere ab institutione Domini."

This last passage will be seen to correspond exactly to the 26th of our Articles of Religion, and to have a direct bearing upon what is said in the Charge respecting the fai.h of other parties as supposed to affect the efficacy of the sacrament of baptism for the benefit of the secipient, and respecting the doctrine of intention. 2. From the summary Helvetic Confession, drawn

up at Basic, 1536 :---Signa, que in Ecclesia Christi, Sucramenta vocantur, duo sunt. 1. Baptismus. 2. Fucharistica .-Hee areanarum rerum symbols, non nudis signis sed signie simul et rebus constant. In limptiumo cuim aqua signum est, at res ipsu Regeneratio, Adoptioque in

3. From the Confession of a branch of the Helvetic Church, taking its name from Basic or Mulhausen,

"Et sieut Baptismo (in quo nobis ablutio à pecenti que tamen à solo Patre, Filio, et Spiritu sancto perfleitur, per Ministrum Ecclesise offertur) vern squa manet : ita etiam in Cœna Domini," &c., &c.

4. From the Gullican Confession, 1549: "Raptismus, nobis testificande nostre adoptioni datus, quonism in eo inscrimus Christi corpori, vt ejus sanguine abluti, simul etium ipuius Spiritu ad vitte cursum pertinere."

The Augliean Confession is next given in two form the first taken from Bishop Jewell's Apology, the other

in the form of the thirty-nine Articles :-5. From the Scottish Confession, 1568 :-

'Itaque vanitatem corum, qui affirmant aacramente nil aliud quam mera et nuda signa esse, omnino damunmun. Quin potius, certo credimus per baptismam nos in Christo Iesu inseri, justitiaque ejus per qua oumis nostra peccata teguntur et remitluntur, participes

6. From the Belgian Confession, 1561 :---"Sunt cuim sacramenta signa ao symbola visibilia

rerum internarum, et invisibilium, per que, ceu per media, Deus ime virtute Spiritiis Sancti in nobis agit." 7. From the Confession of Strasburg and the four Imperial cities, 1530:--

" De Baptisumte itaquo confitemur, id quod rassim Scriptura de illo prædicat, co sepeliri nos in mortem Christi, coagmentari in unum corpus, Christum induere; -- esse luvurum regenerationis, prevalu abluere. nor sulcare." And then follow some necessary explauntions to guard this statement of doctrine against abuse or misapprehension.

8. From the Confession of Augsburg, 1530 :-"De Baptismo docent \* \* \* \* \* quod infantes

per baptismam Deo commendati, recipiantur in gratiam Dei et fant filii Dei." 9. From the Confession of the Churches of Saxony,

• • • • • Et dari Spiritum Sanctum in baptismo adfirmat ad Titum cum ait, Per luracram regenerationis et renovationis per Spiritum Sanctum; et in Joanne dicitur, Nisi quis renales fuerit ex aqua et Spirite, non potest intrare in regnum curlorum."

10. From the Duke of Wirtemberg's Confession, laid before the Council of Trent, in 1532 :--

"Credimus etiam et profitemur quod Bantismus sit mare illud, in ejus profundum, sicut l'ropheta nit, Deus proficial omnia peccula matra el condonet en propter Christum filium suum, per fidem \* \* \* \* Docemus Sancti \* \* \* \* \* feri membrum C'Aristi per fldem et donari Spiritu Sancto."

11. From the Confession of Frederic III., Count Palatine, &c., printed in 1577 :---

"De virtute et efficacia sacri llaptismi credo ci • • cruentæ mortis confiteor, liberos nostros Domini nostri Jesu Christi, omninmque ejus bomerunt que ille morte suá acquisient, participes seri, idque hoc modo, quod quemadmodum externum sigillum sacrosanctum Sacramentum, nemné elementarem squam a ministro verbi divini, extrinsecus in corpore recipiunt, ita quoque simul à Christo ipso, effuso illius sanguine, in animabus mis, hie est interné baptizantur et per Spiritum Sancium de integro, seu in novas creaturas re-

12. From the Bohemian Confession, about 1535: This Confession of Faith speaking (like the rest) of the loss of all benefit from baptism, if not followed up by a consistent christian life, describes baptixed subjects as persons qui regenerationis lacaero, Christo inseruntur."

. In this instance the date of the original composition, in the vernacular tougue of the people and that of the translation into Latin, were the same; in the foregoing instances, the translation and, in some of them, the public confirmation of the Formulary, followed after the interval of a good many years.

By Horne, of Norwich, 331 " 20 - 34st. 15.
died 1792. E. " 30 Rom 15 John Howard the Philan- (M. " 35 Mat, 14, thropast died 1780. (E., " 37 1 Cor. 2 21. San hoan, apr Eriphany. M. Isainh 50. Mat 15.

WEEKLY CALESDAR.

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, JANUARY 11, 1849. CONTENTS OF THE OUTSIDE.

Notes to the Charge of the Lard Bishop of Montreal - Conclud. Almogiving, Soles to the Charge of the Lurd Bishop of Montreal,

The Lord Bishop of Toronto, -with the desire of applying one of the Four Annual Collections not specially appropriated by the constitution of the Church Society, to what he considers a most Amportant object,-recommends that the next Collection shall be made in behalf of the Fund for assisting STUDENTS IN day after the Epiphany.

Since the establishment of this Fund at the comtencement of the year 1846, assistance has been rendered therefrom to fourteen Candidates for Holy Orders, five of whom have been ordained, and four the order of merit or from priority of standing, to the more valuable Scholarships instituted by the Venerable Society for the propagation of the Gospel in

with stipends chargeable upon this Fund. In order to fix the annual charge upon this Fund o a stated sum, the Bishop of the Diocese has decided upon an arrangement by which Four Scholarships shall be permanently southined from its proceeds, viz., Two at £40 Currency per annum each, and Two at £30 Currency per annum each, in addition to the Scholar-hips so generously maintained by the Society for the Propagation of the Cospel. This after the discharge of the present claims, would bereafter limit the charge upon the Student's Fund to £140 Currency per annum; so that probably a general Collection every alternate year would suffice to meet the mount of that demand.

To exclude all chance of the charge of partiality is the application of this aid, and to ensure the encouragement of a better educated class of Students, all the Scholarships founded, as well by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, as by the local Church Society, are henceforward as they become vacant, to be thrown open to a public competition. An examination for this purpose is appointed to be held annually, and will be conducted by the Chaplains of the

Lord Blubop.
In aid of the present appeal, the Bishop of the Diocese relies upon the usual zeal of his Clergy, and the often experienced liberality of the Lairy; believing that, with him, they will regard its object as one in which are involved high and important interests of

THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO The adjourned Meeting of the Society was held or Wednesday, of December, 1848, at the Society's House His Lordship the Hishop of Toronto in the Chair. The minutes of the last Meeting were read, after which the By-law relative to the Widows and Orphans' Fund was brought up. Its several clauses were respectively read,

and were finally passed as follows:--BY.LAW.

To make provision for the due administering and improving the Widows and Orphans' Fund, of The

Church Society of the Diocess of Toronto. WHEREAS, one of the objects contemplated by The Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, and provided for by the Act of the Parliament of the Province of Canada, passed in the seventh year of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, intituled "An Act to incorporate the Church Societics of the United Church of England and Ireland in the Dioceses of Quebec and Toronto," is the creation of a fund towards making provision for the Widows and Orphans of the Clergy of the said Church, in the said Dioceses; and, whereas, certain lands have been conveyed to The Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto aforesaid, for the purpose of making provision for the Widows and Orphans of the Clergy of the United Church of England and Ireland in the Diocese of Toronto; and, as other lands may be given for the same benevolent purpose; and, whereas, sundry sums of money have, from time to time, been given and granted for the same purpose; and, whereas, under a by-law, sametioned and approved by the Lord Bishop of Toronto, Sermons have been annually preached, and a collection made throughout the Diocese, the proceeds of which have been annually invested for the benefit of the Widows and Orphans of Clergymen deceased, and it is expedient to provide for the due administration of the said fund, and to make further provision for the

Be it therefore exacted, under the authority of the aforesaid Act, passed in the seventh year of the reign of her Majesty Queen Victoria, and by, and with, the sanction of the Lord Bishop of the Diocese of Toronto: That so much of the by-law of this Society above referred to, passed on the twenty-third day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-four, as provides that one Sermon be preached annually in the several Churches, Chapels and Stations in this Diocese, and a collection neade, the proceeds of which shall be annually invested for the benefit of infirm Clergymen, and the Widows and Orphans of Clergymen deceased, as refers to the investment of the said proceeds, and for the making provision for the benefit of infirm Clergymen be abrogated and repealed, and so much of the same is hereby abrogated and repealed; and further, that all moneys cum qui baptizatur in nomine Patris et Filii et Spiritus received by the Treasurer of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, as the proceeds of the collections made, or to be made, in conformity with the aforesaid by-law, do form a fund to be denominated The Widows and Orphans' Fund."

> Then all rents, issues, or profits of lands or tenements, held by the Society for the relief of the Wifor the distribution thereof otherwise, shall be put to the credit of the Widows and Orphans' Fund.

credit of the Widows and Orphans' Fund yearly, and reduced for that year to such an amount as the farward be sufficient to pay interest on all the stock at ther transposition was made. The Pope took off the And, that the Society shall, and will put to the every year, a sum of Money equal to One Pound Five Shillings for each duly recognized Clergyman in the Diocese, from the fund for general purposes, providing that fund will bear such a charge upon it; and that after the current and customery expenses of the Society are paid, the charge for the Widows and Orphans' Fund shall be the first paid from the General

the Diocese forwarding to the Treasurer a list of the Clergy duly recognized, signed with his hand.

That each Clergyman, either Incumbent or Travelling Missionary, having cure of souls in this Diocese, in order to entitle his Widow and Children to claim this by-law, or from the time of his appointment in Shillings per annum-shall observe the directions, from time to time, given by the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, in respect to the collections to be made on behalf of the Widows and Orphans' Fund, unless such Clergymen shall have been excused by the Lord Bishop of the Diocese in writing under his hand, from making such collection or collections in any Church, Chapel or Station, served by him; and such excuse or dispensation, when given, shall have been forwarded to the Secretary of the Church Society of the Liocese of Toronto, whose duty it shall be to make a regular entry of such exemption, which shall be considered, so far as any claim upon such fund is concerned as though such collection or collections had been made, herein contained may be so construed to present a Clergyman duly licensed, or recognized by the Lord Bishop as a Curate, or Assistant Minister, from participating in the benefits of the Widows and Orphans' Fund, although no annual collection may be made by

The Widow and Children of every Clergyman who, Divinity,; and that it be made in the several at the time of his decease, shall have been duly licen-Churches, and at the several Stations of the Diocese | ced to a cure of Souls in this Diocese, or as a Curate on Sunday, the 21st Junuary next, being the third Sun- or assistant Minister therein, or recognized by the Lord Bishop as such, or have been placed on any super-amounted list, with the consent of the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, who from the passing of this by-law or from the time of his appointment in the Diocese shall and that my income for the past twelve months, have been an Incorporated Member of the Society, or whether from property invested, profits of business, advanced, or about to be immediately advanced, in a subscriber thereto of One Pound Five Shillings per aumum, and who shall have made the collections as aforesaid, from and after the 13th day of July, 1848, and education of my children has not exceeded £150. or from the time of his appointment in the Diocese Foreign Parts. This leaves five Candidates for Orders | shall be entitled to claim the annuity hereinafter provided. Provided that any Clergyman who may have neglected to make such collections, or obtain the aforesaid excuse or dispensation from making such collections may, on petitioning The Church Society, be allowed to participate in the benefit of this fund, should such petition be recommended by the Lord Bishop, and the Society be satisfied with the reasons assigned for such neglect; and provided, also, that the Society may grant an annuity to the Widow and Children of any Clergyman deceased, who shall have been duly acknowledged as a Clergyman of the Diocese, although such Clergyman may not have made such collections, or obtained the excuse or dispensation

> It shall be the duty of the Standing Committee, or f any other Committee that may bereafter be appointed for that purpose, to prepare for the consideration of the Society at its Monthly Meetings, all business relative to the management, investment, and improvement of the Widows and Orphans' Fund, and no matter connected with the management or investment of the said fund shall be decided upon, until it has first been submitted to such Committee for them to report thereupon.

The Treasurer shall lay before the Society at its Meeting in May, in each year, a statement of all moneys invested, or in his hands, on the 31st of March preceding, belonging to the Widows and Orphane' Fund; and of all moneys received and paid on account of the said fund since the last annual statement. And the Secretary of the Land Committee shall, at the same time, lay before the Society, a statewise, on behalf of the said fund.

Five Shillings per annum; and who shall have com- circumstances will permit, to appropriate annually about nents, or such portion thereof as may have accrued on the day above mentioned next following the death her natural life, so long as she shall remain a widow And in case such widow shall, at her death or marriage, have four or more children by her late husband under the age of twenty-one years, such annuity shall be paid to the guardians of such children; and should there be less than four children, then such a sum, not exceeding Fifteen Pounds, as the income of the fund will admit, shall be paid as aforesaid for each, provided that all annuities shall cease from the half-year next preceding the marriage of any person, whether male or female, intitled by this by-law to any such annuity And, that all annuities paid for children shall cease on the day at which they attain the age of twenty-one years. And in case of a clergyman deceased, leaving no widow but leaving children, then such children to enjoy the annuity as above provided, on the death or matriage of a widow. Provided always, that the Widow and children of a Clergyman shall not be in the receipt of an income from other sources exceeding £150 per annum; or in case of children, that the Guardians of such children shall not be in the receipt of an income from other sources exceeding £150 per annum for

their benefit. That the amount of the annuity to Posid to the Nidows or Orphaus of the Clercy for each year shall be fixed at the meeting of the Society in May, in each year, in manner following: that is to say: if the neome of the Widows and Orphans' Fund for the year ending the 31st of March preceding from all sources, that is, the interest, dividends, issues, or profits of any moneys or land held, or invested for the benefit of the the Churches, Chapels, or Stations, for the benefit of particular Trust, without affording any addition to the the said fund: all special donations to the said fund. and the annual grant from the General Purposes Fund. dows and Orphans of Clergymen; and all moneys, gencies equal to £50 for each one hundred elergymen, the intended appropriation in behalf the Widows and Orsuch annuity, then the annuity to be paid shall be purposes, and there is no doubt that the profits will bence- on arrival at the residence of the Bararian Minister and income for the year preceding will meet and satisfy. present invested. providing, as before, for contingencies in the proporclergymen on the hishop's list.

day of January in each year, on the Lord Bishop of sufficient security.

Every Widow or the Guardians of any of the Orphans of a Clergyman, desiring annuities from the Widows and Orphans' fund, shall apply by memorial to The Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto for such annuity, setting forth the time of decease of the annuity hereafter provided from the passing of such Clergyman, the name of his widow, and the names and ages of each of the children as the case the Diocese, shall be an Incorporated Member of the may be, and that the income from other sources of Society, or a Subscriber thereto of One Pound Five such widow or children does not exceed £150 per annum. And such memorial being supported by the recommendation of two or more Incumbents in the Diocese, and recommended by the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, shall entitle the widow or children of

Every Annuitant on the Widows and Orphans' Fund shall, whenever he or she may be paid, his or her half-yearly annuity, make one of the following assisted in distributing the good things, as they were implicus extravagance of Cromwell's "mail-clad mission. declarations, in the presence of a Clergyman or Magistrate, which declaration shall be attested by the Clergyman or Magistrate before whom it is made:-

Declaration to be made by a Widow-

1-, do hereby declare that I am the Widow of the late Reverend ..... that I am inticled to an annuity from of the Diocese of Toronto; that I am still a Widow, or any other source including any sum or sums of money which may be available for the maintenance

Signed before me.

Description.

Residence.

I .... do hereby declare that I am the duly appointed Guardian of the Children of the late Rev. -, whose names and ages are respectively written below; that they are entitled to an annuity from the Widows and Orphans' Fund of The Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto; and that the income received for their benefit for the past twelve months, whether from property invested or any other source, (not including wages carned by any of them) has not exceeded £150. Names of Children. Age next birth-day.

Signed before me.

Name. Description. Residence.

Should any doubt hereafter arise as to the interpretation of this by-law, or the construction which hould be put upon it, or upon any of its clauses, such doubt shall be referred to the Standing Committee, or to any other Committee that shall be appointed for that purpose, who shall make a report decision of such doubt, when sanctioned and confirmed by the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, shall be final.

Whilst publishing the official account of the adjourned

ceting, which was held in December last, at the Society's ment of all lands held by the Society by grant or other- House, for the final consideration of the By-law, relative to the future management and expenditure of the Widows and Orphans' Fund, the Secretary of the Diocesan Church That from and after the passing of this by-law, the | Society trusts, that it will not be thought out of place, if he Society will pay to the Widow of every Clergyman embraces the opportunity thus afforded of urging upon all who at the time of his decrase shall have been duly the members of the Society the necessity of renewed licenced to the cure of Souls in this Diocese, or as exertion in its behalf. Such an appeal cannot appear im-Curate or assistant Minister therein, or recognized by proper at a time like the present, when, by the adoption the Lord Bishop as such, or have been placed on any of this By-law, the Society's sphere of action, and, it is bowed himself before the King, with his face to the ground. spirit of our contemporary's remarks. honed, of usefulness, is being materially enlarged, when Hishop of the Diocese, who, from the passing of this consequently its resources require a corresponding inby-law, or from the time of his appointment in the crease, so as to enable it to sustain the new engagements, Eccles. x. 20. Diocese, shall have been an incorporated member of which have been entered into. It will be seen by a perusal the Society, or a subscriber thereto of One Pound of the By-law printed above, that it is intended, whenever plied with the requirements of this by-law, such £150 for the Widows and Orphans Fund from such remunity, not exceeding Fifty Pounds currency, as the sources, as are available for general purposes; nor will it acome of the fund will admit, payable in two equal be possible to make such an annual appropriation as this, half-yearly payments on the first day of January and unless increased exertions are immediately made with re-July in each year, the first of such half-yearly pay- ference to that portion of the Society's income, which is subscribed for general purposes, and which is mainly defrom the day of the death of her husband to be made rived from the proportion received by the parent Society , barefooted, with his Empress and child, to the gate of the of the collections made in the district branches, and in the of her husband, such payments to be continued during several parochial associations. Therefore, unless the in- day fasting-he most humbly desired absolution. Thus come for general purposes be much greater than last year, he continued three days together: at length an answer no such appropriation for the Widows and Orphans' Fund came, that the Pope's majesty had no leisure to speak can be made for this year from the general income, as with him. The Emperor patiently and humbly waits will be seen from the following brief financial statement, without the walls, with no little grievance and pain,-for The expenses incurred in the management of this Society, it was a sharp winter, and all freezing with cold. At including rent of house, salary of Superintendent of De- length it was granted, through the intreaty of Matilda, pository, taxes, fuel and light, stationary and postage, to- the Pope's favourite, &c., that he should be admitted into gether with a small allowance recently made to the Pope's presence. On the fourth day, being admitted assistant Secretary, may be taken for the current year at he yields to the Pope his crown, with all other Imperial about £375. To this must be added the cost of the ornaments, and confessed himself unworthy of the Emannual report, of which 2500 copies are annually distri- pire, if ever he should do against the Pope hereafter as buted in the Diocese, and which cannot be provided for he had done before,-desiring for that time to be abmuch less than £90. These two items make a total sum solved and forgiven."-Fore's Acts and Monuments. of £465, permanently chargeable year by year, on the fund for general purposes. Now, by referring to page 38 of the last annual report it will be found, that the receipts for general purposes amounted in that year to about £480; and therefore if we take the income of the present year, under the same head, at the same sum, when the current expenses have been deducted, there will remain only a small balance of £15 available for other objects.

The amount of the fund available for general objects will undoubtedly appear small to many, but all who refer to the constitution of the Society, will immediately pergiven for special purposes; of a like nature are most of the donations, which therefore merely pass through the fund for general purposes.

It is to be hoped, that, by the formation of new Paro-

credit of the Widows and Orphans' Fund on the first time to time permanently invested in some good and will be a considerable surplus of funds for permanent apprised his Majesty that steamers had been placed at his and ability, and is illustrated with well executed expression of funds for permanent apprised his Majesty that steamers had been placed at his and ability, and is illustrated with well executed expression of funds for permanent apprised his Majesty that steamers had been placed at his and ability, and is illustrated with well executed expression of funds for permanent apprised his Majesty that steamers had been placed at his and ability, and is illustrated with well executed expression of funds for permanent apprised his Majesty that steamers had been placed at his and ability, and is illustrated with well executed expression of funds for permanent apprised his Majesty that steamers had been placed at his and ability, and is illustrated with well executed expression of funds for permanent apprised his Majesty that steamers had been placed at his and ability and is illustrated with well executed expression of the first funds investment, and it is hoped this will be the case for some disposal by the Governments of England and France, so vings on wood. Issuing, as it does, from the press of

this state of things will last long. Annual demands will the least disquietude. The answer was given by the Engaron multiply upon us, and therefore, under God, we must in person, who, with his family and court, proceeded to must mainly depend on the annual contributions of our people. It is believed that no more legitimate object for Christian charity will be found, than the bearing our due part in providing a fund for the Widows and Orphans of those who have spent their time, ministering in the service of the Most High.

W. H. RIPLEY.

TRINITY CREACH SCHOOL-HOUSE.

Last Thursday was quite a fete day among the younger by the Clergyman so exempted. Provided that nothing be due and payable on the 1st day of January, in the derly manner from the church to the school-house. Mr. E. Turner (looking as happy as we trust he always may be,) presided at one of the tables; Mr. A. Dixon, Mr. J. Beard, Mr. Gooderham, and Mr. E. Goldsmith, and Mr. singular coincidence." O'Brien, at the others. Several of the teachers kindly . This deplorable exhibition, which may vie with the carved, and there were also present a large number of aries," took place, it will be remarked, at a " Conference ladies and gentlemen as spectators.

Everything went off most delightfully, and the crowded party separated about two o'clock, having first been addressed briefly by the Reverend Incumbent. It was a most gratifying sight to behold so many chil-

dren, neatly dressed and with happy smiling countenances, then, that such artists as Maffit, who not long ago carned the Widows and Orphans Fund of The Church Society and to reflect that they are being brought up in the prin- an unenviable notoriety in Toronto, should be so popular ciples of the Church-trained to be

" Faithful to Godward, loyal to the throne."

While on the subject of Trinity Church, we would mention that, according to notice, our Venerable Prelate preached the annual sermon there on the fourth Sunday n Advent, in aid of the building fund, and that although the weather was most unpropitious, the sum of £102 was received in the Offertory collections.

The zeal of their worthy minister has induced many of the parishioners to emulate him in deeds of charity and Declarations to be made by the Guardians of Chil- love-the fruits of faith. In the course of an eloquent and most appropriate discourse, the Bishop was pleased to say. that the exertions of this little parish have, from the very first, been most praiseworthy, and, as such, deserved his warmest commendation

While on this subject it may be added, that this is the first living in the Diocese, the patronage of which has (by the congregation) been placed in the hands of the Bishop, (under the Church Temporalities Act,) and it is hoped that this example, thus set, will be acted upon for the is paid to the Romish Priest, the Rev. W. P. McDonigh. future in all such cases, as Church patronage can be surely His appointment, in the first instance, on the Welland vested in no safer or more proper hands than those of the Canal, as " Moral Agent," was ostensibly for the purpose

The Parochial School House thus erected by Mr Tur- shewed their doubtfulness of his power by retaining a ner, for Trinity Church, will contain 240 children, one- military force at St. Catharines. third being provided with sittings for writing, or 260 children may be accommodated in the Sunday School.

On Thursday, the 28th ultimo, a Parochial Association of the Diocesan Church Society was organized in connec- looking up to them for bread, are turned out of their tion with the Church of the Holy Trinity, Toronto, at a situations upon various contemptible pleas, often to make Meeting held for the purpose in the said Church ; and, room for political partizans, who are utterly incompetent, on Sunday, the 7th instant, the first Sunday of the New while this well-known Priest is left undisturbed in the Year, the subscriptions of the Members of the Association were, pursuant to notice, received in the Church, at thereupon to the General Monthly Meeting of The the usual Offertory, amounting to £23 6s. 4d. The names | the Dissenting Journals, from Sandwich to Gaspe; because Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, and the of the Members of the Association, who appended their a few Clergymen of the Established Church (who escaped signatures to their offerings, will be entered in the printed with their lives from Grosse Isle-that scene of death; so list of Members of the Church Society, in the Society snext prudently avoided by the Denominational teachers,) ap-Annual Report. The remaining portion of the offerings | plied to Parliament for the sums expended by them in will be entered in the same report as " Anonymous."

RETRIBUTION.

How Christians are to regard Kings. "Thou shalt not revile the Gods (or Judges), nor curse the ruler of thy people."- Exodus xxii. 28.

"And they told the King saying: Behold Nathan the Prophet. And when he was come in before the King, he And Nathan said: My Lord and King."—1 Kings i. 23 24. "Curse not the King: no, not in thy thoughts."-

"Render therefore to all their dues: fear to whom fear, honour to whom honour."- Romans xii. 7. "Honour the King." -1 Peter ii. 17.

How the Pope obeyed God's Command; " All his Peers and nobles had left him, (the Empero Henry VI.,) for fear of the Pope's curse, neither did any accompany him. Wherefore the Emperor, being not a little troubled, laying apart his regal ornaments, came city of Carusium,-where from morning to night-all the

How in 1848 the Emperor was avenged.

"The following account of the Pope's flight from Rome into the Neapolitan territory, is furnished by the Naples correspondent of the Times:

the French Representative, was compelled to reside in the palace, for the purpose of affording the protection of his person and flag to the sovereign Pontiff. The business inflicted by the trampling of nail-studded brogues, and of the Government went on in the Pope's name, but without ceive, that only a very moderate portion of the funds is his sanction, and so far did he carry his resolution not to really available for general purposes, the larger portion be dictated to, that he refused even to see the reports, acbeing subscribed for some definite object; as for instance, cording to invariable custom, of the officer of the guard. the proceeds of the four annual sermons, from which the Such a state of things could not long continue, and the greater portion of the means are derived, are always members of the diplomatic corps, as it is said, arranged a plan for the liberation of His Holiness, of which the immediate execution was entrusted to the Count de Spaur, Widows and Orphans' Fund; the annual collection in Treasurer's hands, and are placed to the credit of some the Minister of Bayaria. At an early hour, previously agreed to, the Pope retired into a private room for the purpose of apparently conferring with the gentleman I have just named, and there he disguised himself in the shall be sufficient to pay to all the claimants at that chial associations, the income for general purposes of the livery of the Bavarian legation. In a few minutes the time on the fund; and a sum to provide for contin- Society will be so far increased, as to enable it to make carriage of the Minister was called, and the Count de Spaur, followed by the Pope, disguised as his servant, given or granted for the same purpose, unless special returned by the Lord Bishop as licensed, or duly phans' Fund. Besides which the said income for general descended the grand staircase, entered the carriage, the provision be made by the granter or donor of the same recognized by him; then, and in that case, the annuity purposes may in future perhaps be legislately increased. Pope mounting on the box, alongside the coachman. to be paid shall be £50 to each widow, or a proportion by charging interest on all monics, which are at present. The artifice succeeded no suspicion arose either in the thereof to the orphaus as herein provided; but, in invested in the Depository from this fund. The stock in Quirinal or the outward guards, and the good old man case the income shall not have been sufficient to pay the Depository is now sufficiently large for ordinary was enabled to breathe the air of liberty. Immediately livery suit, and dressed himself in the usual costume of The Society has thus, by the passing of this By law, the Minister's chaplain, or ammonier, and M. de Spaur tion of one widow's annuity for each one hundred been enabled to mature a plan for the relief of the Wi- having previously given notice of his intention of going dows and Orphans of the Clergy; it is believed, that the to Naples, and received passports from the Government, clauses are completely practicable and well adapted to post horses were soon procured, the count and his sup-That all moneys in the hands of the Treasurer that the necessities of the Dicerce. It comes into operation posed chaplain took their places in the carriage, and then may not be required to meet the annuities payable to with two Widows claimants upon it for relief and two happily cleared the gates of fone. On his arrival at ducted by Messrs. George Buckland and William W Purposes Fund, and that such sum shall be put to the the Widows and Orphans of the clergy shall be, from orphan children. With regard to the present year, there Gaeta, he informed the King of Naples of his flight, and Dougall, is now before us. It is edited with judgment of the Wildows and Orphans of the clergy shall be, from orphan children.

years at least. But we cannot reasonably expect, that that he was ready to depart if his presence caused the English welcome the fugitive."

AN ILLUSTRATION OF POPULAR RELIGIORISM.

Familiar as we are with the serio-comic profanities to frequently enacted by the excentric children of poor Jan Wesley, we confess that we were hardly prepared for such an audacious burlesquing of Divine Worship as is described in the following extract from an America Journal :-

"At the late Conference of the Methodist Frien Church, South, held in the town of Elisabeth City, North Carolina, the Rev. Mr. Rosser, towards the close of a the Diocese, shall entitle the widow or children of auch clergy man to the annuity hereinbefore mentioned.

XII.

That the Widows and Children of all the Clergy in this diocese, who have deceased during the past five it was determined to celebrate this important event by a years, and who during their lives, did make the annual collections on behalf of the Widows and Crphans' veral of the parishioners furnished a great abundance of Fund, shall be entitled to the annuities provided for by this by-law; and that such annuities do take place from the 1st day of July, in the year of our Lord, teaching the derivative of the literature of the At this point the Journal of the democratic party struck as the old familiar hymn. Come on my partners in dittrem.
The friends of the old General lost their gravity at this

of the Methodist Episcopal sect. As it does not appear that the reverend Synod expressed any disapprobation of the proceedings, we may fairly infer that they were "de cent" and "in order," according to the definition of these words by the " Bishopless Episcopalians." Small wonder with a body whose ideas of reverence, propriety, and good taste, are so exceedingly original and peculiar.

We can hardly decide to which of the actors in the above exciting drama the chief premium for impiety should be awarded. Both have claims of a high order. The one desecrated the pulpit by panegyrizing the more than questionable doings in Mexico, and capped his climar by praying that the leader of the foray might be "elected to eternal salvation by faith and good works." The other travestied the words of a hymn, by applying it to the sinking prospects of a political faction. In our humble opinion the bad pre-eminence must be assigned to Mr. Rosser. His punning pause, after pronouncing the word "elected" was a masterpiece of blasphemous wit, and stamps him as a ribald of the very first water.

We request our ministerial contemporary of the Globe to inform us on what pretext the sum of £200 per annum of keeping the peace, though the ministry of the day

For some years past, however, this poor excuse, meagn as it is, has been wanting: the canallers have dispersed to the winds, as it may appear. Mr. McDonagh still continues to receive his £200 a year, - men with families enjoyment of his sinecure.

A few months since there was a cry raised amongst travelling expenses. Why are those Journals silent concerning the above-mentioned instance of squandering the public money?

JUDGE CHAMBERS.

The following is an extract from our valued contem porary the Church Times of Baltimore. The distinguished individual mentioned is indeed one whom the Church delights to honour. We cordially concur in the

" We learn that the Hon. E. has started for Cuba, to recruit his health by residence in the mild climate of that island. We offer our earnest prayers that this distinguished citizen, and firm champion of sound church principles may soon return to us, restored to perfect health. We cannot spare such men at this

DREADFUL CATASTROPHE.

Our Irish papers give us the details of a frightful occurrence which took place on board the steamer Londonderry, on her passage from Sligo to Liverpool. The weather having become stormy, it was deemed expedient to put the steerage passengers, in number about one and ninety, below. The cabin it appears was very ill ventilated, and altogether insufficient for the accommodation of such a body as were crowded into it; so that the catastrophe which ensued was not surprising. After a considerable interval one of the confined persons managed to convey an intimation to the officers on deck, that his companions were dying for want of air. On the tarpen-In being removed, and lights introduced, a terrific scene was disclosed. There lay in beaps the living, the dying. and the dead, one ghastly mass of agony and death. Seventy two human beings, men, women, and children thus perished, in the most miserable manner. The vessel put into Lough Foyle on Saturday night, and arrived at Derry the following morning, when the bodies were taken on shore, and the Captain, crew, and surviving parsengers were put under arrest. A Coroner's Jury was empanneled, but we have not yet learned what verdict had been returned. " The scene on entering the steerage of the steamer was perhaps as awful a spectacle as could be witnessed. Seventy-two dead bodies of men, women, and children, lay piled indiscriminately over each other, Since the assassination of M. Rossi, the Pope remained four deep, all presenting the ghastly appearance of pera close prisoner in the Quirinal; and the Duke d'Harcourt, sons who had died in the agonies of suffication; very many of them covered with the blood which had gushed from the mouth and nose, or had flowed from the wounds by the frantic violence of those who struggled for escape. For it was but too evident that, in that struggle, the pose creatures had torn the clothes from off each other's backs, and even the flesh from each other's limbs."

CITY ELECTIONS.

On Tuesday the Toronto municipal elections took place, and resulted in the re-election of all the retiring Aldermen. The proceedings did not appear to excite the slightest interest in the city, and in most of the wards the candidates were returned without opposition. We subjoin a list of the parties elected.

ST. LAWRENCE WARD. Mr. Beard, Alderman | Mr. Platt, Councilment ST. DAVID'S. Mr. Davis. Dr. Workman. ST. GEORGE'S. Mr. Craig. Mr. Gurnett. ST. ANDREW'S. Mr. Thos. Armstrong Mr. Geo. Duggan. ST. JAMES'. Mr. Rubt. James, Jr. Mr. John Bell. ST. PATRICE'S. Mr. Carr. Mr. Dennison

THE CANADIAN AGRICULTURIST.

The first number of a new series of this periodical, our

Rowsell & Thompson, we need hardly add, that full justice has been done to the paper, so far as typography is concerned. We can confidently recommend the Agriculturist to the attention of our farmers, and of all who take an interest in rural affairs. The price is five shillings

In behalf of the Medical gentleman in Yorkville we acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of two anonymous contributions of £1 and 5a.

#### DR. MEWBURN.

We perceive from the last Niagara Chronicle that our worthy friend and correspondent, Dr. Mewburn, has declined the government appointment to a medical commission which was announced a short time ago in our

#### DIOCESAN PRESS.

A General Meeting of the Stockholders of the Dio-CESAN PRESS will be held at The Church Society's House, at Toronto, on Wednesday, the 24th January next, at 3 o'clock, P.M. A general attendance is requested.

By Order of the Board of Managers,

Tuos. Champion, Manager. Toronto, January 9th, 1849.

## Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CANADA.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO ..

MISSIONARY FUND.

Collections in the several Churches, Chapels, and Missionary Stations throughout the Diocese of Toronto. to be applied to the Fund for the support of Mission-

		ъ.	D.
Previously announced in No. 177, am'ting to 3	24	16	2
Moore, Sernia, and Plympton,			
-per Rev. G. J. R. Salter			
Whithy-per Rev. John Pentland	Ł	0	Ü
St. George's Church, Georgina,			
-per Rev. Sohn Gibson	0	19	0
Hillier £0 12 2			
Wellington 0 5 0			
-per Rev. R. G. Cox	0	17	0
Frankford - per Rev. W. Bleasdell	0	10	0

185 Collections, amounting to £331 13 24 T. W. BIRCHALL,

Toronto, Jan. 10th, 1849.

The Treasurer has also received from the Rev. John Wilson, the sum of £1 1s. 9d., a collection made at Georgina on behalf of the Widows and Orphans' Fund'; also, From the Rev. T. H. M. Bartlett, the sum of £18 18 5d. being one fourth of all subscriptions and donations for general purposes collected in the Kingston Parochial

## DIOCESE OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

The Church at Petty Harbour was consecrated by the Lord Bishop of the Discess on Thursday last, the feast of St. Andrew the Apostle. His Lordship was assisted on the occasion by his Chaplains, the Rev. Measrs. Bridge and Blackman. The Rev. Mr. Jones, the Missionary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel at Petry Harbour and Torbay, said Prayers; the Rev. Mr. Tuckwell read the Lessons; the Rev. Mesers. Tremlett, Pluet, Rozier and Johnson, were also in attendance in their proper clerical babit. The Clergy eight in number, occupied the Chancel, which is a new feature in the Churches of this Diocese, and one which we trust, will be copied and adopted in every possible case. The convenience and beauty of such an addition were fully exemplified on this interesting occasion. The Bishop preached, and, assisted by his Chaplains and the Rev. the Missionary of the settlement, administered the Holy Sacrament of the Lord's Supper to a large mumber of communicants.

There were many visiters from St. John's, and it was pleasing to see the humble cart of the poorer classes, with the car-riages of the more wealthy and genteel. A collection was made towards the exp-nee of fresh painting the Church; the amount of which was £10 19s. Several handsome and valuable offer ings were presented, which with the names of the donors, were recited by the Bishop's desire, at the usual time of publishing notices in the Church. Among them we heard mention of a eilver Communion Service,—a Font of stone,—a rich Cloth or Covering, for the Holy Table.—and a carred Seat for the Mi-Mention was also made, in terms of just commendation of the exertions of the inhabitants themselves to complete and furnish their Church in some way suitable to its high and hely

On the Bishop's departure repeated salvos were fired by we who were drawn up for the purpose, on their flakes in a long fline :- " and the noise was heard afar off." (See Egra iii, 13.) The children were regaled with tea and cakes at the School room. The day was, by God's mercy, most fine and propitious; the weather being such as we should be thankful for in the

The Bishop with his friends and visiters returned to St. John's in safety, and we might venture to say, in joy and thankfulness of heart, before the abort but eventful day had closed.

There was Divine Service in the evening, at half-past aix o'clock, in the Central school, when the Bishop again preached; and after the Service a supper was given to the tradesmen, labourers and others employed at the Cathedral, to the number of sixty or upwards. The Bishop said Grace, and addressed the workmen at some length, expressing his approval of the manner in which the work had proceeded, and particularly congratulating them on the unanimity and good fellow-hip which had existed among them during the whole year—Concluding with the motto which the men them selves had inscribed on their flag, "GOD SPEED THE WORK!"

The New and Beautiful Church at Pouch Cove. for which, we understand, the settlement is indebted to the charity of the Rev. Charles Palairet, formerly missionary to this and the other out-harbourn of St. John's was consecrated on Monday last, the 4th inst. Some attempt has been made in the details of this 4th inst. Some attempt has been made in the details of this Church to return to the original character of wooden buildings by introducing narrow windows with pointed angular heads instead of the arches, (barbarously called Gothic,) more commonly used in these Colonies. The pitch of the roofs he is very sharp the effect of which inside, (the ceiling being fastened to the rafters,) is strikingly grand; though the height of the building externally, through an unfortunate departure from the original plan, is unreasonably, we might almost say painfully, exagerated. However, the strength of the streture was fully proved on the day, and at the time of the consecration, by violent gasts of wind from the North West, the side which is most exposed.—
This Church is also provided with a commodious Chancel, of much better proportion, and in hetter keeping with the Nave, than at Petty Harboor. This circumstance, we suppose, may be accounted for by the Church and Chancel having been deigned and so built together; whereas at Petty Harbour the Chancel was a subsequent addition. On the whole, we would venture to recommend the Church of St. Thomas, at Pouch Cove, as the lest pattern, (except always its towering height.) for wonden churches, which has yet been exhibited in this Die The internal arrangements are very simple, and satisfactory because simple. The seats, as at Petry Harbour, are all of the same size and character, all open and free; and the inhabitants can meet and unite as one family, without any distinction of rank and fortune; all as children of the same Father, and brethren of the same Lord. The Pulpit, Prayer-deak stand for the Bible, Holy Table and communion rails, are all of black walnut, highly finished from drawings by Mr. Hay.— A very tich Chalice and Paten of Silver, and a Font of Stone were presented by the same liberal hands, and out of the same charity and piety, to which the Church itself is due; -- and none to whom that Rev gentleman is known, will be surprised to find, that his chief and most coully gifts have been bestowed upon the most remote and least observed of his Churches.

The distance from St. John's (eighteen miles over an unfinished road.) precluded the attendance of visitors. The Bishop was assisted by the Rev. Messrs. Bridge, Tuckwell, Fleet and Rozier. The Clergy were in the Chancel, and the body of the Church was filled by the inhabitants themselves, who have manifested great interest in the work. They brought over the new Pulpit from Plat Bock, a distance of six or seven miles, on the morning of Connectation, starting with it as early as 2 o'clock, that it might be fixed in time for the service. They draged it through the woods and over several deep bogs, and @deposited it at at the Church door, surmounted by a flag, with a hearty cheer, by day-break. It was duly fixed before II o'clock, and occupied by the Bishop in the usual service.

The same loud, characteristic demonstrations of joy and respect were exhibited so at Petry Harbour, by the repeated discharge of senling-gons; a lorge body of the inhabitants following the Bishop and his friends, through the whole length of the settlement, for that purpose.

Winter seemed disposed to make an attempt to sesert his rights of time and place; but the little snow which fell, did not nain on the ground, and nothing occurred to hinder, or mar, the body pleasures of the day of Dedication; a circumstance which deserves to be regarded, at so late a sesson of the year, as a subject of wonder and thankfuiness.

We understand this is the seventh Church consecrated by the Lord Bishop of the Diocese during the present year.

### Colonial.

LUNATIC ASTLUM. - Doctor Park has been dismissed and Dr. Primrose of this city, has been appointed Physician to this Institution "and interim." We have been told that as the former was appointed on political considerations, so the dismis-sal will now probably lend to the establishment of another "Advante" on new principles. Dr. Primrote has been dis-tinctly informed that this appointment pratem, is not to give him any additional claim to the permanent situation, which will be in the gift of the commiss ers when the new asylum Lall be ready for occupation. - Patriot.

Some months ago we observed in this paper, that notice had been given in the Genetie, that application would be made at the approaching session, for two acts—one to establish a Previocial Mutual Insurance Company, the other to establish a Proprietary one for general purposes of Fire, Life and Marine Assurance. We now find that these two proposed Companies are to be united, thereby saving the expense of one nd Marine Andrews. We now not that these two proposed Companies are to be united, thereby saving the expense of one office, and giving great facilities for business. The gentlemen who, we understand, have brought this messure forward, are who, we understand, nave brought this measure forward, ner, our worthy Postmaster, Mr. Berzey; Mr. Burns, late Judge of the District Court; J. C. Mortison, Esq., M. P. P.; F. Jacques, Esq., Warden; Messra Gapper, Neale, Goodetham, J. Browne, and others—gentlemen whose names are a goarung the mediate him. e for the good management and success of the undertaking.

The fullowing Petition for an Art to incorporate the Cumpany is in course of signature, and for that purpose is now with Mr. Morrison, Member for the Second Riding of York, at the office of Mesors. Blake and Morrison, curner of King and Bay

THE PETITION of the undersiqued Freeholders, Furners, Merchants, and others interested in or holding Property in the Province of Canada.

HUMBLY SHEWETH:—That persons presenting property situated in the country and comparatively safe from five, have not the means of insating such property, unless by paying a rate of premium commensurate with a far greater risk than they are exposed to, as in the District Mutual Insurance Companies; or to the ordinary general Insurance Companies; or by seeking in a foreign neighbouring country the advan-tages of a system of mutual insurance lately exhibited there tages of a system of mutual insurance lately exhibited there, based on the true and safe principles of similar risks and limited amount: in consequence whereof farmers have bitherto but seldom insured their properties; and only do so now generally rith foreign Companies offering great and reasonable induce ments thereto.

That for the nurnoses of general insurance, there does no exist within this Province, anything like the means of insurance required by its community-and the fact that further Provincial means of insurance are wanted, cannot be shown in a stronger point of view than by stating, that there are now established in the City of Toomto for purposes of general fire and marine assurance, besides three highly respectable English Companies, no less than seven American ones, mostly doing,

That to make any system of insurance safe, it is necessary to be widely spread; and therefore particularly where the insurance is limited to certain descriptions of property, as is proposed for the mutual branch of the Company which your Petitioners now pray may be incorporated, the Company should be enabled to extendincelf as widely as possible, experience having proved that in all cases of assurance, mutual or otherwise, the more extensive the operations of the association can be made, the nore profitable and therefore safer the institution becomes.

Your Petitioners therefore pray that they may be incorporated as a Company for the purpose of mutually assuring one mother on property of like hazard against loss or damage from another on property of the magazing against may demande room fire under such limitations as to amount of risk or description of property as your bonourable house may deem advisable; and also for the purpose of fire, life, and marine assurance, generally, with power to extend their operations as widely as the character of the Company may enable them to do.-

PORT HOPE, 3rd January, 1849 .- A fire broke out last night between eight and nine o'clock, P. M., in the premises of H. H. Meredith and & Co., and consumed the entire range of buildings from Mr. William Burnbam's brick store to the corner opposite Mr. H Gidett's, burning eight stores and one botel, estimated loss £15,000, mostly insured. The following are the names of the sufferers, viz., T. Pollard, Tin-smith, insured; William Graham, Inn keeper, not insured; H. II. Meredith & Co., £500 on his building and £1000 on latock; John Bates & Co., insured partially, J. Lister, Tayor, not known; Hagerman & Powers, insured; G. C. Williams, Druggist, no insurance ; G. Gladman, not insured ; R. Armer

A coloured man, named Lewis Henderson, was found frozen to death about 2 miles from the city, a short dislance from the road leading to Ancaster, last night. We have not heard the particulars of the inquest.

The inhabitants of Montreal have petitioned the egislative of this Province for aid, to complete the St. Lawence and Atlantic Railroad.

The Orangemen of this Province have drawn up a long, temperate, and well-written petition to the Govenor General, complaining of the tyrannical operation of the "Party Procession Act," as applying exclusively to Orangemen, and praying that it may be repealed.

NAVIGATION LAWS .- A Petition has been forwarded from the Board of Trade of Hamilton, through the Governor General, to the Queen, and the Imperial Legislature, seeking for a repeal of the Navigation Laws.

A Parition from the Marchants and ted with the Timber Trade on the Ottawa River, is in the course of preparation, to be forwarded to the Governor General complaining of the exorbitant charges which parties taking Timber to the Port of Quebee, are compelled to pay for temporary admission into any of the coves held by private individuals; and praying that a Public Depot may be built where they may deposit their lumber for safe keeping, from which, they say, a Revenue of Ten per cent per annum would accrue to the Go-

A desperate affray occurred on Christmas day at a Tavern near the Norway Mills. Two of the Ashfields, with a companion, had been out abooting and stopped to have some refreshment. One began to sing a ridiculous song taken from Charles O'Malley, when a man named Reilly got up and went out. Shortly after he returned with some companious, they set upon the Ashfields with axes, crowbars, and other murderous weapons. The Ashfields were seriously burt, and their rifles smaabed to pieces. O'Reilly was severely wounded by a rifle going off accidentally. How they escaped with their lives is almost miraculous. Two of the assailants named Sullivan were formerly the terror of the vicinity, and have lately re-turned from the penitentiary. They and O'Reilly are held to bail. The Ashfields are well known for respectability.—

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT .- We regret to have to inform our readers of the melancholy death of Mr. Robert Hyllier, of Walsingham, on Tuesday the 20th instant. The His lier, of Welsingham, on Tuesday the 20th instant. The unfortunate gentleman, on the morning of the day had gone out accompanied by his son, to look out for some trees for saw logs in the woods, and began to butt one which had fallen previously. The tree about forty feet long, and two and a half feet through, began to roll down a slight declivity, the deceased stepping back caught his toot and fell down. The log rolled on him and he died instantaneously: assistance was promptly rendered by all the neighbours and the body extricated from beneath the log. Mr. Hyllier, had built an extensive Saw Mill, and was effecting great improvements in the backwood; his loss will be greatly regretted by all his fellow actilers, as that of an energetic men and a kind neighbour. An inquest was held on Thur-day the 21st., before Richard Gundry, Eq., and a respectable jury, and a verdict of accidental death, from of a log on the deceased was recorded. - Simose Standard.

## TORONTO MARKETS.

Tososto, Jai			191	3.
		ď		4
Fall Wheat, per 60 lbs		0 4	4	3
Spring do. do		0 4		6
Onts, per 34lbs		o a	i	2
Barley, per 4414		6 4		9
Peas		6 a		9
Rye		6 4		0
Flour, superfine (ne Batrels)		0 4		0
Do fine (In Bags)		3 8		0
Market Plour, (in Barrels)		9 a	19	6
Do. (in Bags)		6 4	13	9
Oatmeal, per barrel		9 4	0	0
Beet per ib		ij a	. 0	34
130 per 100 lbs		9 4	16	9
Pork per lb.		2 4		3
Do. per 100 lbs		6 a	16	3
Mutton per lb		2 4	0	3
Bacon per lh	•		0	0
Do. per 100 lbs		0 а	0	9
Hame, per ib		4	0	0
Do. per 100 lbs		6 a	30	٥
Lamb, per quarter		0 🕳	0	0
Potatoes, per busbel		•	2	5
Butter, tresh, per lb		ij a	0	,
Do. salt. do		4	0	7
Cheese, per lb	0		0	0
Lard. per 1b		4 0	0	•
Apples, per barrel		•	6	1
Eggs, per dos.,			0	0
Turkeys, each			3	0
Geese. do			1	5
Ducks, per pair	1.16		?	Q
Fowls, Do	3 6		1	3
Straw, per ton	25 (		30	0
Hay, do	50 (		60	0
Fire Wood	9 (	, ,	12	•
Bread, per foul	0 4	4 .	0	4
·				_

To the Members of the Eastern Clerical Association. DEAR BRETHRES.—You are hereby respectfully informed that the next Meeting of the Association is appointed to be held (D.V.) at Prescott, on Wednesday and Thursday, February 7th and 8th.

Your faithfully attached Brother. HENRY PATTON, Secretary. Cornwall Rectory, Jan., 4th 1842. To the Members of the Sastern Branch of the Church Society.

The Annual Meeting of the above Branch Society will be held at Prescott, on Thursday, 5th February. The Secre-turies of the Parochial Societies are requested to furward their Beparts to the undersigned as soon as possible.

EDWD. J. BOSVELL, Secretary.

January 6th. 1849. The Niugara District Branch of the Discesan Church

Society. The Members of the above Branch are hereby notified that their next Annual Meeting will be held at Niagara, on Wednesday evening. February 7th, and that the Managing Committee will Meet in St. Marks Church, at one o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of transacting such business as may be brought

It is cornectly requested that the several Parochial Reports par be transmitted to the Secretary, on or before the let of February, in order that the Report of the District Branch may e founded on them.

1. S. FULLER, Secretary, N. D. B. D. C. S. Thorold, Pebruary Sth, 1849. T. R. FULLER,

NOTICE.

The Clerry and Lay Members of the Church, in the Gore and Wellington Districts, are hereby notified that the Paro-chial Meetings of the Church Society will be held agreeably

Elora	Monday,	Sth Jan.,	11 a. m.
Guelph	4	*	7 p. m.
Galt			ll a. m.
Perie			7 p. m.
Mount Picemat	Wed'day,	10th Jan.,	Il a. m.
Brantford	" ·	••	7 p. m.
Aucuster	Thursday,	llth Jan.,	ll a.m.
Dundes	"	**	7 p. m.
Stoney Creek	Fridey,	19th Jan.,	ll a. m.
Wellington Square			
Oakville	Thursday,	, 8th Feb.	, 6 p. m.
Hamilton - Annu	al Meeting	8th Marc	b, 7 p. m
	J. (	GAMBLE G	EDDES.

#### Widows and Orphans' Asylum.

THE Committee of the Ridors and Orphans' Asylom, hereby notify the Public, that having laid in a supply of Firewood, they have Issued tickets of the value of is 3d. cach, for the convenience of such benevolent individuals as may be desirous of relieving the wants of the innigent. They would also announce, that they are

The Ministers of the different denominations; Superintendent of he Poor House and the Members of the Committee will receive a The Ministers of the different denominations; Superintendent of the Poor House and the Members of the Committee will receive a supply of Blank Certificates. Tickets can be purchased at the Stores of Mesers, Scobie & Balfour; Rowsell & Thempson; J. Lesslie; Brewer & McPhall; Church Depository; Methodist Book Room; T. & G. O'Nettl; T. D. Blarts; Mrs. Dunkop; W. Atkinson, satclier; and at the office of A. T. McCord, Esq., the City Chamber-ton.

J. S. HOWARD,

A N Englishman, the son of a highly respectable Medical Man in England, is in urgent want of employment. He served a portion of his time in an Attorney's Office, in England and also understands Bookkeeping. He would therefore be glad of employment, either to write for an Attorney or Barrister, or to keep Books in a respectable Store, or to teach a Common School. He is of steady habits and a regular worshipper in the Church of England. Address, F. S., to the case of the Rev. Dr. Beaven, King's College,

### BOARDING.

A FEW GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with comfortable Board and Lodging upon moderate terms, at the House in Alfred Street, (formerly Temperance Street,) first door from the corner of Yonge Street. Toronto, January 10th 1819.

THE Undersigned would intimate that he has at his disposal few HUNDRED POUNDS which he is willing to invest for sbort periods in the purchase of Bonda, Mortgages, Prunissory Note. &c. He will treat with parties wishing such accommunication, or

Apply to

Alfred, late Temperance Street, corner of Yunge Street Toronto, January 10th, 1849. DARENTS wishing to educate their children in a Private Famil may meet with a good opportunity of doing so on moderate terms by applying to T. Champion, Esq., Office of this Paper. Toronto, January 10th, 1849.

A GRADUATE of Trinity College, Dublin, desires to utakin A some employment, it is his intention to prepare for the Church, therefore any eccupation which would coincide with studies requisite for it, would be acceptable. Good references can be given on application at the Office of the Church.

Address,

J. D. L.,

Church Office.

Toronto, January 10th, 1419 Organ For Sale.

A VERY NICE CHURCH or CHAMBER ORGAN, warranted, with four Rows of Pipes to be said shown for the contract of t

For particulars apply to The Church Office.
Toronto, January 3d, 1849.

# To be Sold or Let,

N reasonable Terms, a PEW, No. 37, in the West Gallery of es's Cathedral Church, handsomely lined, cush nd carpeted For terms apply to Mr. Turner, Brewer, Toronto, Palace Street Toronto, January 3d, 1849.

The Home District Grammar School.

THE business of this School will be resumed, after the Christa Recess, on Monday, the 8th Instant, at 9 o'clork, A.M.

M. C. CROMBIE, Head Matter. The Classes of Mas. Cromma's Young I, adden? Scaninary will also resume their Studies on the same day. Toronto, January 3d, 1849.

## THE MISSES MACNALLY

DEG to announce that the Classes will be resummed, after the Christmas Recess, on the 8th of January, 1849.

MISS MACNALLY has had many years' experience as a finishing Teacher, and begs to state, in reference to her qualifications that she has obtained introductory letters from the Rev. Dr. Singer, Senkor Fellow of Trinky College, Dublin; the Iter. Robert James McGibee, Rector of Holywell and Nudlugworth, Buntingdonsthire; Sir Philip Crampton, Bart., and several eminent persons of learning and distinction, whose daughters she has educated, hearing textimony to her capability as an instructress, and to her realous attention to the advancement of her pupils.

The plan of education which Miss McN. pursues to breed ware.

vancement of her pupils.

The plan of education which Miss McN, pursues, is hased upon the most approved modern European system, and the Young Ladies entrusted to her care enjoy the advantage of being at all times under her immediate superintendence, or that of her Shatera, who having been early accustomed to the tuition of Young Fersons, feel happy in devoting their time exclusively to their improvement.

urroung their time exclusively to their improvement.

Pupils studying Italian, German, and French, have the advantage of frequent conversation in those languages; and to facilitate an attainment now felt to be indispensable, a class for the exclusive purpose of practice in French speaking is held on Tuesdays and Fridays. They also have access to a well-assorted library, comprising the most approved modern publications in English, and the continental languages, with which, as also Globes, &c. &c., Miss McN. has taken care to provide herself

care to provide herself

Separate hours and Apartments are allotted to the various branches
of study, by which method the rapid progress of the pupil in each

		Qua	rte	,
French Language	£1	41	0	
German			0	
Italian		. 0	o	
Plano Porte and Thorough Bass	1	10	6	
Drawing		10	0	
Geography, History, Astronomy, and Use of Globes	1		ŧ	
Pancy Works	4	15	0	
Dancing		15	0	
English Language, Writing, Arithmetic, & Plain Wor			0	
Beard, Suckeding the last-mentioned acquirements		10	6	
Use of Plano		10	0	
Washing	1	0	0	

th Young Lady to provide her own bedding and blankets, two erpanes, two tallets, six towels, two pair of sheets, and a sliver counterpanes, two tollets, six towels, two pair of sheets, and a slive fork and spoon.

Number of Boarders limited to twelve.

Payments to be made quarterly, and in advance.

A quarter's notice to be given previous to the removal of a pupil.

Mass MacNally gives private turtion at her own residence in the Preach, Italian, and German languages, to which last branch of study she has devoted peculiar attention, and is authoress of an improved German Grammar, now extensively used.

Her Slater will be happy to give Private Lessons in Drawing, including I'encil and Water Colours, Landscape and figure.

References:—The Hon. & B't Rev. the Lond Bismor or Tomorto; the ker'd Dr. McCaul, President. K. C.; W. At Haldwin, Peq.; the Rev'd D. E. Blake, Rector of Thornkill; William Hume Hlake, Solicitor General; the Rev. Benjamin Cronyn, Rector of London. 26, Wellington Street West, next door to the residence of the late Hon Mr. Justice Hagerman.

N. B.—Hours of attendance for Day Pupils (Saturdays excepted) from ten to three o'clock; on Saturdays, from ten to half-past twelve. Toronto, January 3rd, 1849.

# MRS. COSENS,

IN consequence of the new arrangement made respecting the management of Upper Canada College Boarding House, has taken a bouse in St. George's Square, where she proposes to receive, after the Christmas vacation, a limited number of College Boys to Manada with her

to Beared with her.

The Council having conveyed to Mas. Coasse their assurance that the duties of her situation had been uniformly discharged to their satisfiction, and that her removal was caused only by the necessity of making essential changes in the institution, she hopes the confidence she has experienced for ten years, will be continued to her.

Mas. Coasse's Son, who has been for some time in England, will immediately return, and undertake the supervision of the boys during the crening, and every affectionate and kind means will be used to instit religious and moral principles into the minds of the boys, and to unite the comforts of home with necessary discipline and order.

The house Mas. Coasse has taken is in a most healthy part of the town, exceedingly roomy and coenfortable, and within a short walk of the College. the Cullege.
References are kindly permitted to the Lonn Bussor; the Hon. the
Chief Jostice, the Hon. Mr. Justice Draper; the fielicitor Goneral;
Dr. HcCasil; Dr. Beaven, and the Rev. H. J. Grasett.
Dec. 26, 1848.

## Wanted.

DY A YOUNG LADY, a situation as Daily Teacher in Terento, or as Resident Governess in town or country. She will give instruction in the English branches of Education, with Music. Address (past-past), T. C. W., at the office of this Paper.

Toronto, ad January, 1818.

## Aing's College, Coronto.

UNIVERSITY, U. C. COLLEGE, AND DISTRICT SCHOLARSHIPS; STABLISHED BY THE COLLEGE COUNCIL, OCTOBER, 1816.

Tan EXAMINATION, held on October 18th, 19th A 20th and 21st, the following candidates were elected

1. GREER (J. G.) -- University Classical U. C. College 2. FITEURRALD (E.) -- University Mathemat. | London Dist Gram, School 3. Freer (Cortlandt) - U. G. Cullege C. College. Typer (R.)-Home District. U. C. College 5. Chrk (A. M.) U. C. College 6. Elliot (C. F.) Western District

U. C. College. SUBJECTS OF EXAMINATION FOR 1849. Homer, Had, B. L. Arlthmetic. Suelid, R. I. II, III, IV. - Ohney, B. 1X. Xenophan, Anabasis, B. I. Def. V. and B. VI.

Lucian, Vita, Charon and Algebra, to Quadratic Equations Timou, Virgil, Bacid, B. II. Horses, (Mes. B. I.

ADDITIONAL FOR 1850. Homer, Hind, B. VI., and Virgil, Encid, B. VI.

franslation into Latin Verse and Proce.

The number of vacancies will be Twenty-four—one for each District, two for U. C. College, and two for the University.

The U. C. College and District Scholars are entitled to exemption, from all Dues and Fees during three years from the date of their election; the University Scholars cojoy, in addition to the above, the privilege of rooms and commons without charge during the same period. The only qualifications for election are stated in the subject of their charge during the same period.

The only qualifications are stated in the subject of the state of the same period. for election are stated in the subjoined extract for

"I The Candidates for the District Scholarships to be required to produce certificates of the residence of their parents e guardians in their respective districts during the year prerious to the Examination—of their having themselves received instruction within the District whose Scholarship they desire to obtain, during the same period; and of good conduct, signed by the Principal, Hand Master, or Tutor, under whose charge they have been. The Caudidates for the Upper Canada Collège
Scholarships, to be required to produce certificates of attendance
at that institution during the year previous to the Examination,
and of good conduct, signed by the Principal. The above certificates to be lodged with the Registrar at least one fortnight

CONSTANTLY on hand, English, Scotch, Banks an
Swedes Iron; Cast, Spring, Blister, and German Steel

other (either Mathematics or Classics \"

H. BOYS, M. D., Registrar, King's College. SCHOOL.

## MISS SCOBIE,

(LATE ASSIGNATION OF THE ASSIGNATION OF THE PROBLEM OF THE STRUCTFULLY intinates (o her Friends and the Public, that abe has opened a Preparatory School in Adelatde Street, second door west of York Street, where she hopes by continued strict attention to the Morals and general improvement of the Puplic committed to her charge, still to merit and retain the very kind patronaga she has so liberally received; and for which she desires to offer her most grateful thanks. Studies will be resumed on the 5th of January. Terms for Boarders.

Including all the branches of a sound English Education, Writing, trithmetic, and all kinds of Neodlework, and Washing. &c., £30 per annum.

1) ay Pupils £1 per quarter; Music, French, and Drawing, on th

Adelaide Street, West, Toronto, 27th Hecember, 1848. MRS. JAMIESON

RESPECTFULLY notifies her return to Toronto, and will relieve instruction in WRITING.

THE FRENCH ACCORDION. In Writing,

Whether in Classes or in Private, the attention would be direct alone, in the Lessons given, to the speedy acquirement of a nest and graceful style of Writing—an accomplishment which all know how to appreciate, and which, by strict attention on the part of the Pupil, under the system pursued by Mrs. J., may be imparted in TWALTE LESSONS (as will be astifactority shown by a number of her former Pupils, in the British American Provinces and United States.

The French Accordeon. An instrument now in general use, is also taught by Mrs. Jameson Simple in construction, and sweet in melody, its use is readily ac-quired.—I'watva Litasons being deemed sufficient in impart a compotent knowledge of it to those who are lovers of the art.

In the arrangements for Tuttion, the convenience of the Pupils wil
in every case the consulted, both as to time and place; Ladles being
waited on at their own residences, or received at that of Mrs. 3. An Eveniug Cinas for the instruction of Young Lades and contiened in Writing. Will be open at Mrs. J's, from seven to eight

onteemen in writing the orlock every evening.

MRS JAMISSON will also attend Ladies at their own residences.

MRS JAMISSON respectfully submite that she laprepared to afford the out satisfactory references, and is kindly permitted to mention the ames of the Rev. B. J. Grasett, M.A., and the lawr lly. Scalding, I.A., and can furnish testimonish from many of her Pupilia, who, nder her guidance, have attained a proficiency in Writing and Busic many that the bridge of the proficiency in Writing and Busic many controls the bridge or or of the profice of the profit of the pro inside per guidance, have attanded a protectivity in the comparatively brief period.

Communications from Parties who may desire to enter on one or both of these Studies, will be addressed to Max. Januasan, at her tooms, 47, King Street, West.

### Toronto, Nov. 1648. Mrs. DACK. (LATE MISS NIXON.) FRENCH STAY MAKER, Has Removed to No. 58, King Street West, nearly opposit the Baths.

MRS DACK takes this opportunity to return her sincere thanks to the Ladies of Tolunto, for the liberal patronage she has recrived since her commencement to business, and begs to inform them that she continues to import Prench Coutilié Elastic, &c.

N.B.—Mrs. D. makes to order ELASTIC LACED STOCKINGS and CHEST EXPANDERS.

THE REV. H. N. PHILLIPPS'S SCHOOL will BE.-OPEN
on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd January. He can receive four or ve Boarders.

For terms, both for Boarders and Day-pupils, See Advertisement.

## JUST PUBLISHED. ROWSELL'S SHEET ALMANAC For 1849.

CONTAINING the usual variety of useful information for the Office, Library, or Counting-house, and embellished with a large and handsome Steel Engraving of the WEST FRONT OF THE HORNE GUARDS.

Fur asic at the Book-sellers in Canada East and West.
HENRY HOWSELL,
Publisher, King Street, Toronio. JUST PUBLISHED.

#### ROWSELL'S DIARY, OR, Law and Commercial Remembrancer for 1849.

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DRINTED on good Letter Paper, and containing a blank space for Memoranda, &c., for every day of the year, with the day of the week and month printed at the head of each space. There is also a Calendar predaced, and a variety of information valuable to the Lawyer Merchant, and man of business.

For Hale by the Boulaellers in Montreal, Kingston, Cobourg, Hamilton, Bingsta, London, &c., and at the Publisher's, INC. RIV ROWSELL,

Eing Street, Toronto.

Toronto, Dec. 13, 1848.

THE TORONTO DRY DOCK COMPANY

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

WM. VYNNE BACON,

Turonto, 25th January, 1848.

TO SHAREHOLDERS IN BUILDING SOCIETIES. Owners of Morigaged Property, &c.

THE Directors of the CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY invite the attention of Shareholders in Building Societies (whether borrowers or not), and all who may have juyments to make by Instalments, to their system of DECREASING TEMPORARY ASSURANCES. by which, for a small sum in Cash, or a trifling Annual Preby which, for a small sum in Cash, or a trining Annual fre-mium, they will take upon themselves the payment of all fur-ther finealments, &c., should the party die before be has be has completed his payments, or before the Society may have run out; thus freeing his family and property from all further liability. Tables may be obtained of EDMUND BRADBURNE.

Albany Chambers. Toronto, June 13.b, 1849.

## Upper Canada College.

TNHR authorized Reagers of House of this Institution having been a placed under the super slaken and care of the Rev. Wa. Stansart M. A. Brut Classical Master, will be ready for the reception of BOARDERS at the close of the present Christman Vacation, on the F. W. BARRON, M. A., Principal, 21

### PRIVATE BOARDING-HOUSE, IS, WILLIAM STREET.

TRS. FIELD can accommodate a limited number of BOARD-L. KRS, on mederate terms.

Reference kindly permitted to the Rev. Dr. McCaul.
Toronto, Nov. 33, 1848.

## THOS, BILTON,

MERCHANT TAILOR, No. 2 WELLINGTON BUILDINGS,

N returning thanks to the gentry of Canada West for the abstu-gathbod patronage his establishment has so I og received, begs to immir that his usual assortment of Fall and Winter Goods

re to hamb, comprising Superior West of England Clothe even. Mil'd Kerseya, Paveding, Sc., in those quiet, gentle-jten usually to be met with in the test West Risk houses. The Tailoring department will continue to be constructed on those principles which be doubts not will secure an extension of the favour aircody received.

N. B... University Work, it its various orders, as well as Barria-ter's Queen's Commed, and other Official Robos, will continue to be produced in that superior Style which revently met with so favourable Turouto, lat November, 1848.

#### 011.8.

BARNARD, CURTISS & Co., 111, WATER STREET.

Are receiving large supplies of NAVAL STORES of Consignment, which they uffer on as farourable terms as can be had in this market. New York, Oct. 19, 1847.

#### T. HAWORTH. IMPORTER OF

BRITISH AND AMERICAN HARDWARE.

Swedes Iron; Cast, Spring, Blister, and German Steel; Anvila. Vices, Sledges, Chains, Spikes, Nails of all descriptions; before the day of Examination."

"2. No Candidate to be elected Sobolar, unless he shall have been placed in the first class in one department (either Classics of Mathematics), and not lower than the fourth class in the "Trimmings in all their variety. Trimmings in all their variety.

-ALBO-Cooking and Funcy Stores, Hollow Ware, Britannia & Phote Ware, Tuble Cutlery, Silver Spoons, Sv. Sv. Sv.

## PARM FOR SALE.

TOT 3, 8th. Con. Township of ROWARD, WERTERN DIS-TRICT, 140 Acres, a very valuable Lat of Laud, well watered, having a stream cumuling the whole length of the Lot. There is a clearing of near Twanty Acass, and a Log House; is about 13 miles from CHATHAM, a from the above of LAKE RRIP, and near to be RONDRAU. Apply to Mr. Chameron, Church Office, Toronto.

## EDUCATION.

THE REV. II. N. PHILLIPS, themorly Mathematical Master

men.

The Plan of Instruction intended to be pursued by him in every Branch of Education.—Commercial, as well as Mathematical and Classical.—It of the most outstantial kind, the good effects of which are etined in the number of his Pupils in the West indies who have been admitted to Holy Orders.

In cases of Pupils intending to become Candidates for Collegiate Enhibitions, and University Degrees, or for admissions to the Legal or Medical Profusions, suitable residince of Study with be adopted, with a view to insure aucress.

Terms per Quarter. For Tultion in the Ordinary Branches of an English Edu-Catter. 1 to 0

Par liourding, parable in advance

The Charges for Private instruction, will vary according to the time and attention required by the Pupil.

The School will be opened on the 18th Barraman nest, at No. 2, Sr. (Bounds's Rotham. nt. LIBUNGE'S RQUARE.
TESTIMORIALS of Qualifications from the Rev. Hy. Melville, Chapitals to the Tower of London, and Principal of the Rast India Company's College, Aylchury; from the Rev. J. B. Bruckhurat, Hoad Master of the Camberwell Collegiate School; and from the Hishop of Antigua, may be seen at the Church Depository, King Mrcest, Toronte

## August 16th, 1818.

EDUCATION. A CRITIFICATE from Mr. Ingerson, of Lancaster, New Hampof mar School at Brockville, and late of St. Pater's Collins.

Court of Court of Cont. cambridge, is desirous of receiving into ble Pamily three or four additional BOARDFRES, whom, if required, he will prepare, by a particular course of studies, either for the Exhibitions of the Upper Canada College—the Scholarships of the University -the Previous Examination before the Benchers-ur the

Theological Institution at Cobourg. Terms and other particulars made known upon application. Brockville, Jan. 24, 1848. .22-11

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

References kindly permitted to the Homographe and Right Re-erend the Lord Hishop of Toronto ; the Venerable the Archdeacon of York, Cobourg; Rev. W. H. Ripley, Teronto ; G. M. Boswell, Esq., Cobourg. Tunns, for Boarders receiving an English Education £30 per an

Nov. 20th, 1848. FRENCH AND ENGLISH ESTABLISHMENT. For Young Ladies.

BY MONSIEUR & MADAME DESLANDES.

French, Music. Drawing &c. on the must terms

ROSEDALE HOUSE, YONGE STREET. MADAME DESILANDES liegs to inform her friends and the buffering of January next, from York Street, to Rosedale, a residence which she has selected as offering from its healthy situation, and the brauty and extent of the grounds attached to it, one of the susst desirable residences in the Frovince. Much Desiandes being desirous that her Establishment should embrace all the advantages of an Eccoperatification, has engaged, through the modium of Misseleur Jastandes (Friends in Paris, a highly educated FIENGLIGO VEM MESS; whose assistance with that of the Hest Masters now amployed, will, she hopes added to her, own and Monsleur Hestandes' unreadiling exertions, advance in every way the Improvement and solid instruction of her Fupits. Monsleur Desiandes is a Fructation, and a Cadauts of the French University. Madama Desiandes, an English lady. They have adopted this plan its order to blend the English principles of Education with the French system, so long and so deservedly opproved of.

Terms for Boardets, 

Doy Pupils, - 26 per Quarter.

German, Italian, Minging and Dancing, on the usual terms. o extras, and a deduction will be made for Pupils not wishing t learn Music or Drawing, and also for those under 12 years of age. Quarterly Payments required. Each Young Lady must be provided with with Six Towels, a Silve spoon, and Knife and Fork.

References are most kindly permitted to-The Hon, and Right Rev. the Loun Bisner or Tononto; the Her. Dr. McCaul, President of the University of King's College; the Her. ii. J. Grassti, Rector; the Hon, the Chief Justice; the Hon. Mr. Justice McLaular; the H 149. Toronto N er 23d, 1844.

MRS. HERRMAN POETTER, HAS REMOVED her School from Kingston to this CITY and has taken a house, No. 20, William Street, where she will be ready to receive Pupils on the 15th instant, and instruct them in the usual Branches of a sound and finished

She will be happy to forward her Terms to any person quiring them.

REFERENCES kindly permitted to the LORD BISHOP OF TOROFTO, and the Rev. WILLIAM HERCHER, Kingston; also to the following Grottemen, whose Daughters' Education Mrs. Porties has hed the bonour of finishing.

THOMAS KIRRPATRICE, Esq., Lingston. HON. GEORGE S. BOULTON Coloury.
G. S. DAINTHY, ESQ.,
SHELDON HAWLEY, ESQ.,
Trent. Trest. Balleville. John Tunphull, Esq., J. D. Gosler, Esq.,

MR. HERRMAN POETTER, who is antire of Hanove

wishes to devote a few hours during the day in giving lessons in the Greman Labourds. He has been in the babit of teaching for some years, and will be happy to forward his Terms when required 20. William Street. Toronto, May, 1846.

## BRITISH AMERICA

Pire and Life Assurance Company. OTICE is hereby given, that a Diridend at the rate of eight per crut per annum up the Capital Stock paid in for the half year toding on the Jan tontant, was this day declared, and that the same till be paulable on or after Monday the fifteenth day of January ment. The Transf r Book will accordingly be closed from the list to the Michael January to behave.

By Unive of the Board, ish America Assurance Office, T. W. BIRCHALL, munto, 26th Documber, 1848.

## CHRISTMAS BOOKS.

Busicaed...
CHRISTMAS RVE
LAYS OF CHRISTMAS, by Res. T. B. Murrey.....

A Very Large Assortment of Books, Many of them be multilly illustrated, suitable for Remark Souts, and Presents for CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR.

Turus a, December 13th, 1848. For Sale at the Depository of the Church Society, Discree of Toronto No. 5, King Street West, Toronto.

## XEW BOOKS.

A LARGE ADDITION to the Broks in the Depository of The Chitich Success of the Discount Toronto, have just been received from The Society for Promoting Cardeline Asso-lating, including the following NEW BUSELEUATIONES Permanent Catalogue.

Supplemental Catalogue.

(Part II) BOOKS is very large, including some in very beautiful bindings.

Right Lectures delivered before the University of Outers, in the year 1846, at the Lecture, founded by John Hampton, M.A. Casson of Sallabery, by Authory Grant, D.C.L. Vicar of Hombed, Rosen, and late fellow of New College.

21) Lindana And Mark College. Rivingtons, I vol., avo. 14.

between the Resurrection and Ascension, regarded as the entities of the Kingdom of God, in Fire Discourses, with an examina ton of Mr. Neuman's Theory of Developments by George Moberty, D.G.L. Hund Master of Cotochester College, Third Edition. Rivingtone, 1 vol., 8vo. 14s.

QUESTIONS FOR SELF EXAMINATION

# CHURCH REVIEW

ECCLESIASTICAL REGISTER Till 8 Quarterly Magazine to published at New Haven.

Connection, on the first of April, July, October, and Junuary. It is devoted to the exposition and defence of the Doutrine, Discipline, and Wership of the Protestrat Episcopal Church in the United States; to the promotion of an elevated Chirisian Literature; and to a faithful record of important Ecclesiantical, University and Missionary Intelligence from all parts of the world. The effort to establish the Church Review has been warmly commended by a bernamendad of the Richard

has been warmly commended by a large number of the Blabops, and of distinguished Presbyters of the Church. The first number has just been lauved.
PRICE, to Subscribers in Conada, Sixteen Skillings and Thropence, which includes the United States Postage,

May, 1848. shire, a highly respectable citizen of that place, and sasses or unclear of toos:

I, George W. Ingerson, of Lancaster, hereby carlify, that I have been transited with the Astimus for about twenty years. Last November, when I began taking West's Baleson of Wild Cherry. I had been unable to do anything for one. at mouths, and had not, except a very for nightly, here able to rest in my bed. Almost as soon as I began to take it. I felt relieved. I have taken about two buttles, By I have had in that time, were abased to returns of the Asthma which I have had in that time, were abased to returns of the athma which I have had in that time, were abased to return a fine previous for many years. I cheerfully the listeam. I rest well, and my health to, and has been for meaths, butter, then at any time previous for many years. I cheerfully recommend this medicine to all who are similarly afficted.

GEO. W. INGERSON.

GEO. W. INGS.
f.anonster, N. II., April 28, 1418.
Frice \$1 per bottles—oix bottles for five dollars.
None genules, unless signed I. BUTTS, on the wrapper

Conquering and to Conquer.

Giarra—A Scientific Treation on Homes Hair—Of the momerous compositions constantly associated, for presenting the growth or re-productive of the ber, few arrive even in came, heyend a very limited period, while Begen's Hyperion Fluid, with a reputation unparalled, is edily on the increase in public outmation. The Angular virtues of this succreaful invention for restoring, pre-erving, and beautifying the human hair, are too well known and appreciated to each comment, The very fact of the high and distinguished patienage is enjoys the greened use in all countries, together with outcomes temporal constantly received in its favour, are authorities which stamp its superior excellence and title over all attempts of a similar nature, leting universally preferred, its consequent success shares a host of ing universally preferred, its consequent success enuses a boat of itations to start up—but try this once, and you will find its supe-

For Sale by ROBERT LOVE, Toronto, and also by Druggists

On Tue-day, 26th Inst., Mrs. C. Hyde, of a daughter. In West square, Southwork, on Turaday, the 21st ult., the lady of the Rev. Harvey Vachell, of a daughter. MARRIED.

At Part Albert on St. Andrew's Day, by the Rev. R. F. Comphell, Rector of Goderich, John third son of Mr. John Donough, of Goderich, to Anne, eldest daughter of Mr. John Hawkins, Ovocs Mills, Port Albert.

At Streetsville, by the Rev. B. J. Macgeorge, on the 21st ult., Mr. Timothy Street, of Streetsville, to Margaret, daughter of Mr. John Waterson, of Trafalger,
On the 29th Mt. by the Ber. T. H. M. Bartlett, Nell Me-

Eq., Merchant, to Miss Sorch Dupont, both of this city. [1]
On the 29th altimo, at St. George's Church, Gurlph, by the
Rer. Arthur Palmer, J. T. Treey, Eq., to Miss Maria, sixth
daughter of Philip Stenger, Require.
In Henliton, on the 26th Instant, at Christ's Church, by
the Iter. J. G. Gedden, Mr. William T. Taylor, to Elizabeth,

youngest daughter of Mr. Henry Dumas, of Militona, Co., Rerry, Ireland. DIED.

At Savanah, on the 21st insteat, Robert Alder, one of the

LETTERS received to Wednesday, January 10th :-Greham Marr, rom.; Rev. G. J. R. Salter, [the amount received pays to No. 18, Vol. 13 : say to 1 Dres. 1849;] Rev. M. Boomer, add. sub. sad rem.; Isane Pinti; rem.; Mrs. J. S.

TO CORRESPONDENTA. The Communication from Barris came too late for insertion

The Communication this week "A Churchovan" will be attended to in our next.

"A Churchovan" will be attended to in our next.

"If C. C." we regret in again unwoldably postpound. An unusual press of matter must plend our excuse.

We are greatly obliged for the extrest from the "Parish."

Choir," and intend publishing it next week.

SKRTCHES OF RURAL AFFAIRS, In one rolume, with A WREK AT THE LIZABD, dedicated by her Majory's permission to H. H. H. Albert, Prince of Wales, by Rev. U. A. Johns, B.A. F.L. S.

THE THUNDER STORM, or an Account of the Nature, Properties, Bangers, and Use of Lightning to various parts of the World.

3 SUMBER IN THE ANTARCTIC REGIONS, a Narrative of Voyages of Dispurery towards the South Foleronics.

3 6
THE TEMPEST, an Account of the Nature, Properties Bangers and Uses of Wind in various parts of the World.

3 4

SHORT STORIES FROM ENGLISH HISTORY:

The l'ast and l'enspective extension of the Gospai by Missione to the

For Sule at the Depository of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto.

SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHER, AND HIS RESOLUTION. For Sule at this Office, and by II. Rousell, King Street, Toronto.

Subscriptions received by A. MKNZIKS, Picton, as Agent in Canada.

None genules, unless signed I. BUTTE, we use wrapper.
For sale, Wholersir and Retail, by LYMAN, KNEESKAW& GO,
unl ROBBET LOVE, Toronto, also by Drugglets generally.

BIRTHS.

Innes Mackay, S.q., Captele Royal Artillery, to Miss Harrist Wood, daughter of the late Robert Wood, Sequire, Morphant, On Tuesday last by the Rev. R. G. Pices, William Brown

At Elora, oh Salurday last, Phillip, youngast son of Mr., George Dolman, aged nearly eight mouths.

On Thursday last, in Ningara, Thomas Batler, Baquire, J., P., Internetly Judge of the District Court of the Ningara District, in the 65th year of his age. The deceased was a grand-sum of Colonel Betler, of the rangers, and was himself exticely many data that the Market States.

At Savadate, on the 21st insteat, Recorp Asser, som us John Torreince, Eug., aged 22 years.
On Wednesday, the 20th insteat Agusta Hall Ross, 56th daughter of Licat. C. H. Ross, Royal Navy, aged 7½ years.
At Montreal, on the 18th Insteat, in the 49th year of his age, Mr. Louis Haldimand, Hardware Merchant, of that city;

Wallace, rem.

The Sayings of the Great Borty Days,

(Cancluded.)

doctrinal definitions of this Synod are rather obscore in the following words:this seems to be the nearest approach to the doctrine life."

point of doctrine respecting the Lord's Supper, agreed; of the Compilers. upon at Sendomir, in 1570. This document contains The same docrrine is stated in Quest. : C5, of the upon their own present natural faith and repentance,

It will be observed that an expression used in the own Homilies, in which justification is spoken of, as 23. an effect of baptism.

It has been seen how strongly the Belgian Confession affirms the agency of the divine Spirit in the sacraments; but at the same time, (as an exemplification of what is said in p. 33 of the Charge,) the term Regeneration is, in that Confession, applied to the effect of Fuith. "Credimus verum hane fidem, per anditum verbi Dei et Spiritus Sancti operationem unicuique nostrům inditam, nos regenerare atque veluti novos homines efficere, ut quos ad novam vitam vivendum excitet, &c. This is the following up of the Grace of Baptism.

The Collection of Confessions from which these extracts are taken, was edited by Gasper Laurentius, and is bound up in the same volume with his Catholic consent of the Primitive Fathers, in their own words, and without comment, with the Doctrines of the Reforms-

Calvin, in the fourth book of his Institutes, mainquando in Adam, nihil quam mori possumus. Contrà : vita est. Eus ergo ul vivificet, sui participes facit.

Again,-" At quomodo, inquiant, regenceantur inpescet, documentum przebuit in Iohanne Baptista, have deviated, have exhibited and upheld the most posset."

fidem: que etil nondum in illis formate sunt, arcana power of Satan unto God. tamen Spiritus operatione utriusque semen in illis latet. | While, therefore, I repeat that where the dispute regenerationis et senovationis."

sacramentum,) proves that this supposition would not the forms which they subscribe and use with wha opinion, which will be seen to differ from that of Cal- sentiment exhibited in the writings of our great Revin: (i. c. with respect to this particular text:) Sed formers and other luminaties of acknowledged brightgales ablutiones allusione, omnino existimo.

ted Brethren, the following expressions occur in the tons, London.) Forms for the baptism of children, of which there are

PORM NO. 1. " By the Holy Sacraments, Bless us gracious Lord

> An infant we present to thee As thy redressed property; And thee most berrently intreat This child thyself to consecrate By baptism, and its soul to bless Out of the fulness of thy Grace.

Baptism is the answer of a good conscience towards God, the washing of regeneration and renewing of the Holy Ghost, Sr.

Children may also be made partakers of this grace:

Be present, Lord, though water fails To cleaner a soul from sta, Yet while we pour it, let the thoul Now make this infinit close,

Christ."

The Liturgie de Baptone of the French Walloon Protestants, after setting forth the corruption of man and the necessity and nature of spiritual regeneration, declares this blessing to be placed within our reach and, in the first instance, conveyed to us by means of baptism. " Toutes ces gruces nons sont données quand il lui plait de nous incorpor er a son iglise, par le implème Ainsi dans le baptéme, nous recevons une double grace de notre Dieu, pourvu que nous n' anéantissions, pas la vertu de ce Sacrament par notre ingratitude. Fremièrement nous y avons un témoignage certain, que

Dieu veut nous être un Pere propier, et nous pardonner toutes nos fautes et nos offenses. Secondement qu'il nous assisters par son Saint Esprit, afin que nous puissions combattre le Diable, le réché, et les convoitises de notre chair, et en remporter la victoire, pour vivre dans la liberté de son Regne, qui est la Regne de la justice. Puis donc que c'est la grace de Jésus Christ que accomplit ces deux choses en nous, il s'ensuit, que la substance et la vertu du Bapteme sont aussi comprises en lui. En effet, nons n'avons point de purification qu'en son sang, ni de renouvellement qu'en la mort, et en sa résurrection. Mais comme Dieu nous communique ses richesses et ses bénédie tions par sa l'arole, aussi il nons les distribue pur ses Sacremens."†

" This argument is also maintained by Calvin, but he says nos a salute, stque, Anc sensu, necessarium esse fateur.

by two of my brethren of the Clergy, are as follows :- be taken to exclude regeneration by water. If the text 13. The Confession of the Synod of Czenger, printed have only just received, I would observe that the the Spirit, as describing baptism, with the very purpose in 1570, is that which I have mentioned as affording [doctrine of Baptismal regeneration is stated in Chap. in view, of disapproxing any share of instrumentality in a solitary exception. Upon the effect of haptism, the XXVIII. \$. I, of the Westminster Confession of Faith, the water, as a divinely appointed vehicle, in effecting lastness.

word baptim are given, in one of which it is stated to ordained by Jesus Christ, not only for the solemn be taken "pro regeneratione et causa regenerationis," admission of the party baptized into the visible it appears from the context, to be in a figurative sense ! Church, but also to be unto him a sign and seal of the lavacri interioris, quod a Christo institutum est," and unto God through Jesus Christ, to walk in newness of

exhibited in all the other Protestant Confessions of ... It may be remarked that the references are an ining to its then existing divisions, with Lithuania and a sign and seal of regeneration in the above extract, is Samogitia, there was a Conciliation of opinion upon a to Tit. iii. 5, which fixes beyond doubt the meaning touched in page 35 of my Charge :-

only incidental notice of baptism, in these words :- larger Catechism, and in Quest. 94 of the shorter (which the Catechism says expressly they cannot "Et baptismus et cerna Domini sunt pignora et testi- | Catechism, which are both constituent parts of the . et ostendunt beneficia . Confession of Faith. The only drawback in the whole Ecangelii ad singulos pertinere, qui his ritibus utuntur. Book on the doctrine of Baptismal regeneration is in Per baptismus singuli inservatur Leclena. S. v. of Chap. xxviii. where, no doubt, influenced by their opinion of absolute reprobation, they seem to Scottish Confession of 1568, justitier Christi partici- think it possible that some who are baptized may not out by the opinion of Augustine," (which he then pis fieri, corresponds with a language used in our be regenerated. The reference is to Acts vitt. 13, proceeds to cite.)

"Hymn 740, page 668, Methodists' Collection:-

1. God of eternal truth and love. Vouclosafe the promised ald we claim, Thine own great ordinance approve, The child haprized into thy name Partaker of thy nature make, And give him all thine image back.

2. Pather, if such thy sovereign will, Amer thy hallowing Spirit's seal And let the grace attend the sign; The seed of endless life impart Take for thine own this infant heart.

3. Answer on him thy wisdom's end In present and eternal good, Whate'er thou didnt for man intend, Whate'er thou hast on man bestow'd, Note to this favoured child be given Furdon, and holiness, and heaven.

The Hymn is not one of the Collection published during Wesley's life, but of a supplement published taining the baptism of infants, speaks thus : Nam at by the Conference in 1830, compiled chiefly but not inter fillos Adie sinendi sunt, in morte relinquantur : entirely from both published and unpublished Hymns by the Rev. Charles Wesley. Whether he be the vero, Christin sibi adduct jubet. Quid ita? Quis suther of the one within or not I cannot say. They have borrowed freely from Watts, but this is not his."

The foregoing adduction of testimonies may serve, fantes, nec bonl, nec mali cognitione præditi? Nos in any quarter not fixedly prepossessed, to shew that, autem respondemus, opus Dei, etiam si captui nostro, with some shades of difference, respecting the force non subjacent, non tamen esse nullum. Porto infantes or the comprehensiveness of the term, the doctrine of qui servandi sint (ut cette ex en seinte omnino niqui baptismal regeneration has been held, either in express servantur) ante à Domino regenerari minime obscu- terms or in perfectly equivalent language descriptive rum est. Nam si ingenitam sibi corrup tionem è of the effects of the ordinance, (and often in times matric uttero secum afferunt, ca repurgator case when the fire is appointed to try every man's work of oportet, antequam in regnum Dei admittantur: quo what sort it is,) by men and hodies of men who were nihilingreditur pollutum aut inquinatom. Si pecentores removed quam longissime from all leanings to fornascuntur, quomodo et David et Paulus affirmant : aut | malism and superstition ; from all low and unscriptu-Dec ingrati invisique maneant, ant justificentur necesse ral tendencies in dealing with Gospel truth, or from est. Et quid ultrà querimus quum palàm ipse judex all drowsy spirit of accommodation to worldly and affirmet, nullis patere in regnam collecte ingressum carnal views; men and bodies of men who, in what nisi renatis? Alque ut obloquotores hoe genus com- ever other direction they may, in some examples, quem in matris utero sauctificavit, quid in reliquis atrongly developed views of the doctrines of Grace, and manifested the most ardent zeal to turn their Fatther on,-" Baptizari in futuram psenitentiam et fellow creatures from darkness to light and from the

Hac responsione semelevertiturquicquid adversum nos is a mere dispute about words, it is to be regretted torquent à Baptismi significatione petitum. Quale that there should be any controversy upon the subject, est elogium quo à l'aulo insignitur, ubi vocat larmerom and while I would, according to what appears to my judgment to be the sense of the inspired word of God, It is very singular that Calvin, thus decidedly main- concede that such texts as John t. 12, 13, 1 John iv. taining regeneration in baptism, should yet, in the course 7 and v. 1, (taken as examples,) are not spoken with of the same argument, disconnect from baptism the any special and immediate reference to baptism, word." mention of water, in the text John 111, 5. In his -I do conceive it to be a manifest and utter mistake Commentary in loc., taking the same view, he admits to suppose that vital religion is endangered by the the prevailing opinion to be against him and speaks in doction of the Church of England upon the point in peet, exhibited the sentiments of Luther. It would rather a less positive tone. Chrysostomus, cui major para question, and a lamentable consequence of the alarm appear, however, that he has become sensible of having subscribit, uque nomen ad haptismum refert. Beza, taised in this behalf, that any of her conscientious been carried too far in another direction, since, in the Colleague of Calvin, in his annotations upon the Clergy should be led to avail themselves of those later publications, he has given offence, upon this same passage, reasons, at first, upon the application of evasive constructions, those coboared statements and the passage to baptism, as a supposition (inasmuch as those arguments strained actually to distortion, which baptism is confessedly preuliariter mostra regenerationis have been provided for the case, in order to reconcile establish the invariable necessity of haptism, to salva- they regard as the doctrine of Scripture. It has not tion; then takes the supposition of a reference to the been my object, upon the present occasion, to cite the ablations of the Law, and an illustration drawn from language of these forms; they are, indeed, in all our thence of the greater necessity of spiritual purification; hands and speak for themselves -- but whoever may be speaks of the water of baptism as a sign and seal of desirous of seeing the perfect and close accordance of grace; and winds up by this statement of his own their language with the more private expressions of de baptisma hie agi, sive simpliciter, sive aliqua ad les ness in our Church, will do well to consult a pamphlet by the Rev. John Osmond Dakeyne, published in 1848, In the Litanies at Baptism of the Moravians or Uni- under the title of Baptismal Regeneration; (Riving-

> If we look fairly and honestly at the view held by our own and by the great foreign Reformers upon this subject, and compare it with the reprobation-not unirequently the scornful and, considering the institution of Christ to be concerned, the irreverent reprobation of the same views, which we now hear from zealous men in religion, we can only suppose that, in their estimation of things, the doctrine of development which has lately been maintained by certain advocates of the Romish system, is in very truth, to be applied in the history of Protestantism. In consistency with this iden, we actually do find that a Clergyman who has attacked certain positions assumed by the Bishop of London, takes the ground, himself, of "an improved theology" existing in our own day, compared with that which prevailed when our public formularies were

A pamphlet has found its way into the Colony, on that side of the question, from which one specimen of reasoning may be selected. The author, commenting upon John 111. 5, speaks thus: " What connection, By haptism we are made partakers of the forgive- I ask, is here seen to exist between haptism and reness of and cleansing from sin, by the blood of Jusus' generation? The utmost it expresses is that two things are requisite, baptism and regeneration-or to

> as are seen in our own, treating of the Creed, the commandments, the Lord's Prayer and the Sacrements, as the ground work of instruction, but which is divided into fity-fire portions, to be used on so many successive Sundays, one for rach, contains the following passages, in speaking of Baptism: "Le . Vinistre .- Volous vous dire que, l'eau en soit seule-

ment one figure? "L'Anfant.-- C'est une figure, mais à lisquelle est jointe en même teins, la terite. Car Dien ne nous promet tien en vain. C'est mourquoi il est certain que la remission des péchés nous est ufforte dans le Baptéine et que neus l'y recessus en effet \* " M .- Comment cette grace nous est elle applique dans le

" N.- Bu ce que nous sommes recetus de Jesus Christ et nous y maraka am espril.'

. I think it must be granted that whenever a change take place in a man, at any period of life, to which the description can properly be applied, that he becomes a new creature in Christ, or that he is quickened to newsest of life, (and surely this may be said of any man who having been ungody and vicious, becomes a gody Christian)—it can hardly be an absolutely improper description to say that he is foun again. I am well aware, at the same time, that what many realous parties insist upon the chance of heart and its evidences is apt to be mixed with much error, much fallacy and much harm to souls. And I think that, so far from heaving men in a decrived condition of may be expressed in the familiar words of good Bishop false security, by upholding the views of the Church respecting. Ken-baptism, we gain great additional advantage if we know how to inprove it, in pressing upon thoughtless and worldly-minded seings, the necessity of repeutance and newness of life, by recurring to the stamp set upon them and the privileges conveyed m, in their early dedication to God.

I do not, of course, mean to intimate by the concession made respecting the trats cited from the Guspel and first Epistle of † The Catechism of the same religious body, which is dis- | St. John, that men are warranted to look for the saving influtributed, exactly in the same order and succession of subjects | ence of Grace, without the use of the appointed means.

The communications upon this subject with which be born of water and of the Spirit." It does not I have mentioned, in the Charge, that I was favoured seem very easy to understand how a birth by water can "In reply to your letter of the 13th inst., which I had been, Except a man receive water and be born of the new birth, can hardly be considered an evidence of

The manner in which this author deals with the formularies of the Church appears to me to justify all which I have said respecting the perilous sophistry by that the word is understood to be thus applied. It is Covenant of Grace, of his ingrafting into Christ, of which men truly in earnest for what they believe to be then said to be taken " pro signo regenerationis et regeneration, of rembaiou of sins, and of his giving up the truth of God, can be brought to impose upon their own minds, in making these formularies speak what they with them to speak.

I find it noticed in Mr. Dakeyne's pamphlet that tegral part of the Confession of Faith; and the the Church, in as far as she was represented by her Among the Ministers generally, of Poland, accords reference from the clause stating that Baptism is a prelates, in conference with the Puritan objectors, pronounced, specifically, upon a point which I have

"The effect of children's baptism depends neither perform,) nor upon the faith and repentance of their natural parents or pro-parents, or of their god-fathers or god-mothers; but upon the ordinance and institu- SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY AND BANKRUPTCY. tion of Christ.

" It may be remarked that this answer is quite borne

It will be seen by a letter from one of my Clergy which I have quoted in this note, that I have committed a slight oversight in ascribing the Hynn for Baptism in the Methodist Collection, without any qualifying doubt, to the pen of Charles Wesley.

SOTE II.

"It is indeed a sad although a very common error, in "It is indeed a sad authough a very common error, in running away from formalism and superstition and the ascription of merit to ceremonial works, to run into the opposite extreme and to hold it for an evidence of spiritu-ality to depreciate the ordinances of the Faith, as well as the stated observances of the Church."

The disposition here mentioned is one often found in persons neither deficient in good disposition nor in general intelligence, proceeding from the mere weakless of nature which is unskilled to preserve the safe and middle way of the truth. And to this account or to that of the contact of some accidental influence, SOLICITOR AND ATTORNEY, whenever we have no evidence of the contrary, we ought willingly to put it down. But it is a point in which men should watch and examine themselves well; for a source may be here spread for their souls which they do not suspect; and there are many other cases in which the same disposition is, in reality, so for from being characteristic of that spiritual frame of heart, to which it is apt to lay pre-eminent claim, as to manifest a close and very discernible alliance with he native propensities of the carnal mind with which t is well known that the word of God teaches us to class all variance and strife and vain glory in religion; the ambitious exhibition of religious gifts and attainments; the spirit of division and factious repugnance tests, in things which men are neither the better if they do, nor the worse if they do them not; the fond glorying in men, on the one hand, and the species of ostracism, on the other, by which a ban is set upon those who adhere to the ald paths of the Church.\*

The error described in the passage of the Charge to which this note refers, is one which many of the greatest champions of Protestantism, and Luther himself among the number, have had occasion to

"With homely enruestness," says the Bishop of Oxford in the introduction to his excellent compilation from old English divines," for the use of Communicants, "With homely carnestness he, (Luther) charges on the devilt the delusion which, continually crying Spirit! Spirit! destroys the while all roads, bridges, sealing-Indders and paths by which the Spirit can enter: namely, the visible order established by God in holy baptism, in outward forms and in his own

Daubigné, the recent historian of scenes in which Luther is, in a manner, his hero, has not, in this resground, to certain parties, who having before been his anqualifying admirers, have professed that they hardly recognize the same man.

"I wish it to be understood that our Clergy are not at liberty in this Diocese either to administer baptism to children in health or to celebrate marriage, in any other place than the Church, except where the parties reside at uch a distance from any Church as to be precluded from habitually attending it for public worship."

The injunction to solemnize marriage only in the ouse of God, (when it is within reasonable reach,) according to the excellent and known rule of the 'hurch, had been issued before in the cities of Quebee and Montreal; and such an injunction was in necordance with the wishes of Clergymen of the Diocese who, desirous of observing the rule, naturally felt that they ought to be sustained in insisting upon it, by ; the episcopal authority. Some of the Clergy had, lowever, for many years before enforced its uniform observance in their parishes. I believe it can be hardly necessary to combat a notion so entirely groundless, as that the Licence can make it compulsory to celebrate marriage, if desired in a private house. There is no law of force in this Province, which compels the Clergy to violate the rules of their Church. Rooms over Mr. Phillips's Store, corner of Church and And the Church, both with reference to Banns and Licence, as may be seen in the Rubries of the Martinge Service and in the 62d. Canon, directs that the ceremony shall be performed in the house of God. The dispensation from this rule which is procured by n special Licence from the Archbishop of Canterbury, (and from him alone,) serves only to confirm the rule in a more pointed manner, in the case of burns or that of any other than such special Licence, - since nothing but such special Licence can give exemption from its operation. That exemption is the precise object of a special Lieruce; and no Licence not specially issued

for that object, can possibly have the same effect.

The observance, therefor of the rule of the Church in this behalf, is certainly laufiel, and it is certainly honest, i.e., seemly and decent, and not control longs mares; and being lauful and honest, it falls, of course, when enjoined, within the matter of the oarn of canonical obedience to the Bishop, which the Clergy who officiate in the Diocese, have taken. But this is a point which I am confident that I have no need to urge.

In delivering and in publishing with the notes which have been appended to it, the foregoing Charge to my Clerzy. I have made a great effort, "in weakness beed." and in fear, and in much trembling," to face a variety of questions more or less difficult, and to dispose, as I am best able, of some points of a thorny and contentions aspect. Let me hope in God that I havein this department of my duty at least-exhausted the task; and that if I am permitted to meet my brethren again in the same way, I may have the comfort of confining myself to topics of simple edification in the plain and unquestioned duties of our holy calling. My earnest prayer to God, with reference to the last, as well as to the dully close of my labours,

> That with the world, myself and thee, I, ere I sleep, at peace may be !"

communion, which crept in among the retorned Churches.

\* See particularly Numbers avi. 3. 1 Cor. i. 10, 11, 12;
11; xiv. 26. Gal. v. 20. Eph. iv. 14. Phil. i. 15, ii. 3; 2
im. iv. 3. Jas. iii. 1.

\*Calvin refers to the same source the marrise of infroment

\*Calvin refers to the same source the marrise of infroment

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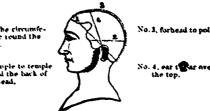
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