Poetry.

THE BELL OF THE ATLANTIC. BY MISS P. M. CAULKINS. (From the New York Churchman.)

[When the steamer struck the shore, the dashing of the waves stainst her frame caused the bell to toll. The tone of this bell is uncommonly shrill and clear, and heard at such a time, must have seemed like a peal from another world. It has been frequently heard since the consummation of the catastrophe, and is still sending forth at intervals, its solemn and piercing sound.]

Storm-spirits ye did well, To swing the funeral bell, That sad night; Noting down with iron pen, When the struggling souls of men, Took their flight.

Mid the raging tumult round, How the shrill entrancing sound, Fills the air! Over mastering the gale, Childhood's shriek, woman's wail, Man's despair.

From eternity's dark land, On whose cold brink they stand, Hark! it rolls;
Pealing forth the notes of woe, Ringing loud, ringing slow, For the souls.

Ah! 'tis not the broken deck, Man, man's the only wreck, Worth a tear! Oh ye seas! what a prize, What a costly sacrifice Ye took here!

Yet they perished not in vain; From their peril, from their pain, Let us turn To the lessons they unrolled, Worth an argosy of gold, But to learn.

For the sons of God were there, Men of faith, men of prayer Unsurpassed, And the love of Christ had power; Twas an anchor in that hour, Holding fast.

There was one* whose face was seen Like a shining and serene Crystal sea: Sublimed, as if the soul, Had already passed the goal, And was free.

There was onet of manly brow, "We are nearer Jesus now," Was his cry; Then the rushing surge swept o'er
And the loosened scraph bore
To the sky.

One‡ calmly said, "Of old My Saviour's voice controlled All my woe;
And if through the raging sea,
Now he says, Follow me, I will go."

No thought amid the strife, Of his own death or life, Had the chief;§ The burden on his breast, Was the lives of all the rest, And their grief.

Some an ark. Down, down into the deep, As they fall, as they leap. Hark! oh hark!

Now the loud and silvery bell Like an anthem seemed to swell, Shrill and sweet: And a group of angels came, With their bosoms all on flame,

Friends to meet. They caught the jewels bright, As they burst forth in light, From the clay; And the souls and seraphim In a sweet thanksgiving hymn Passed away.

Yet upon the deck, Mid the breakers and the wreck Swings the bell: Now an anthem floats around,

Above the thundering breeze, And the heavy booming seas, Like a requiem in the air

Swinging slow. rong. The serene and heavenly expression of his couring the whole of that trying Thursday, has been mention of the survivors. leman, (whose name was not known to the passenger

n from Ohio, name not known.
self-forgetfulness of Capt. Dustau cannot be too high-

MEMOIR OF BISHOP BEVERIDGE. (By the Rev. John Dakins.)

William Beveridge was born at Barrow, in the also distinguished himself by his early piety and himself the less it is adorned."

hill, on which account he resigned Ealing. Upon nearest to the Apostles' times." his being thus placed in the Metropolis of this kingdom, he applied himself, with the utmost labour and ety for Propagating the Gospel," and to that "For zeal, to the discharge of his ministry, in its several in his private exhortations, so regular and uniform in best model and pattern for the rest of its neighbourhood to copy after. His merit having recommended vice, what repairs were necessary, and, what was of the last importance, how the duty was discharged.— He was likewise very minute in his inquiries with regard to the houses of the clergy.

From his will, in the Prerog. Court. Coll. and Univ. Register. Wood's Ath. and Newcourt. Preface to Private Thoughts.

TORONTO, CANADA, FRIDAY, MARCH 19, 1847.

poses, for which it was instituted. On the 5th of November, 1684, he was installed Prebendary of Canterbury, in the room of Dr. Du Moulin, deceased. He was likewise appointed Chaplain in Ordinary to King William and Queen Mary." In 1691, on the refusal of Bishop Ken, from a conscientious principle, to take the oaths of allegiance to their Majesties, Dr. Beveridge was offered the Bishopric of Bath and Wells, but he could not bring himself to accept it, because, in the language of those times, "He would not eat Dr. Ken's bread." Dr. Kidder, Dean of Peterborough, succeeded; but, on the translation of Bishop Hooper to the See of Bath and Wells, which happened in 1704, Dr. Beveridge was consecrated, on the 16th July, of the same year, Bishop of St. Asaph. From the time he became a parish priest, he earnestly desired, and fervently endeavoured, to render his flock a pattern to others for true piety and holiness. He revived amongst them the primitive practice of administering the Sacrament every Lord's day, and his diligent and faithful discharge of every part of his sacred office was crowned with remarkable success. One particular instance of the success of his labours ought not to be omitted. One of his flock,

were to believe and do, in order to salvation." And seats of unutterable repose. he told them "He thought it necessary to begin with

truly primitive Prelate. As he was remarkable for his great piety and zeal

cred oracles, whereby "he was furnished unto all good suitable passages from them, and with great facility and happiness he explained them to others.

Thus did this worthy man improve his time and active benevolence, till he attained a good old age; when it pleased his Great Master to give him rest from his labours, and to assign him a place in those mansions of bliss, where he had always laid up his treasure, and to which his heart, throughout the whole course of his life and actions, had seriously and devoutly aspired. He died at his lodgings, in the cloisters of Westminster Abbey, on the 5th of March, 1707-8, in the 71st year of his age, and he was buried in St. Paul's Cathedral.†

As his whole life was spent in acts of piety and charity, so his death exhibited remarkable instances of His character is represented in a most amiable and interesting light. When he was dying, one of the chief of his order deservedly said of him England ever had." The pious and excellent Mr. Nelson says, "that he cannot forbear acknowledging the favourable disposition of providence to the present age, in blessing it with so many of the pious discourses which our truly primitive Prelate delivered from the pulpit: because the Bishop gave no orders himself that they should be printed." I

Dr. Felton, in his dissertation on reading the classics, \$ and forming a just style, observes that "our learned Bishop hath delivered himself with those or-1653, he was entered at St. John's College, Cam- hath written in that plainness and simplicity of style, bridge, and admitted in 1656, to the degree of A. B. which gives authority to the sacred truths he teacheth, A.M. in 1660, and D.D. in 1679.† He was so well and unanswerable evidence to the doctrines he defendversed in all the learned languages, that, at eighteen eth. There is something so great, so primitive, and Jears of age, he wrote a treatise on the excellency and apostolical in his writings, that it creates an awe and use of the Oriental Tongues, especially of the Herew, Chaldee, Syriac, Arabic, and Samaritan. This subjects is above the decoration of words, and that published in octavo, when he was about twenty.— what is great and majestic in itself, looketh most like

The author of No. 74, vol. i. of The Guardian In 1660, Dr. Sheldon, Bishop of London, collated having made an extract from one of the Bishop's serhim to the Vicarage of Ealing, in Middlesex. In mons, tells us that "it may, for acuteness of judgment, 1672, he was chosen by the Lord Mayor and Alder- ornament of speech, and true subline, compare with men of the city of London, rector of St. Peter, Corn-

Parts and offices. And so instructive was he in his Vicarage of Barrow, in his native county of Leice ster-Promoting Christian Knowledge." He augmented the discourses from the pulpit, so warm and affectionate shire, £53 a-year, and bestowed the Patronage of it upon his own College. To the Curacy of Mount the public worship of the Church, and in every part of Sorrel and Vicarage of Barrow, in thankful rememhis pastoral function, that, as he himself was justly brance of God's mercies vouchsafed to him therein, he atyled "The great reviver and restorer of primitive bequeathed £20 a-year for ever; on condition, that Plety, so his parish was deservedly proposed as the prayers be read in the morning every day, according to the Liturgy of the Church of England, in the Chahim to the favour of his Diocesan, Bishop Henchman, shillings yearly, to be divided equally, upon Christmas he was collated by his lordship, on the 22d of Sept., Eve, amongst six poor housekeepers of Barrow, as the 1674, to the Prebend of Chiswick, in the Cathedral Minister and churchwardens shall agree; special regard of St. Paul, London; and by Bishop Compton, in being had to those who had been most constant in 1681, to the Archdeaconry of Colchester. This their attendance at prayers, and at the Sacrament of dignity he sustained with great benefit to the Church, the Lord's Supper, during the foregoing year. "And in a most regular and exemplary manner. For, not if shall so happen, which God forbid! that the Comhatisfied with the reports of the Churchwardens at mon Prayer cannot be read in the church or chapel visitations, he visited, in person, every parish within aforesaid, my will is," saith this good father of our his Archdeacoury; and took an exact account of every | Church, || "that what should have been given, in ei-Church he visited, the condition it was in, what requisites it had for the due solemnization of Divine Ser-

Thus lived this good prelate, and thus he died; and as he was a bright and shining ornament to our Church whilst living, so his memory will ever continue

* Wood. † Biog. Britann. ‡ Life of Bishop Bull, p. 75. § P. 190. ¶ Vide his will.

The office of Archdeacon is one of great import- to be revered now he is dead. The works he has left the Cross; look to thy Saviour on that Cross: look the same means of grace, and comfort, and guidance, ance; and, unless it is sustained with the zeal, atten- behind him will consecrate the name of their pious to the precious blood which, pouring from thence, and spiritual relief to the many thousands of our bretion, and ability of our worthy Dr. Beveridge, it can- Author; who, though departed from amongst men, brought redemption and peace to the world; depriv- thren, who, in this Christian country, are living as not be said to embrace the duties, or answer the pur- still loudly calls upon them "to repent and believe the ing sorrow of its bitterness, death of its sting, the heathens who know not God. Let us help to raise

> THE WATERS OF MARAH. (From Sermons on the Seen and Unseen, by the Rev. E. Caswall, M.A.)

some day. Who will say that there may not be many shall remain. such in store for all of us? Some afflictions there are wilderness to the Israelites?

It is true that in early youth, looking forward into light, and immortality! life, we are at first very unwilling to allow this. We Henceforth, then, remember the water of Marah. going to enjoy in another world; as well as an un- stage to stage we will proceed from one pleasant ed through suffering." ommon and enlarged understanding of the mysteries spring to another yet more pleasant. "To-morof Religion. In the midst of these holy raptures, he row," we cry, "shall be as this day, and much what God gives, while our hearts are merry, and our owned his great obligation to Dr. Beveridge, for those more abundant," (Is. Ivi. 12). We will not tongues oyful, and our spirits high, let us keep in spiritual blessings. Vigilant and faithful in the care suffer, even in thought, that any one of these springs mind the truth, that our merry hearts, and our joyful of a single parish, when he was advanced to higher shall turn out bitter. Nor are we content with this. tongues, and our high spirits, cannot alter the irreverstations in the Church, his anxiety and diligence in- We convert each of this imaginary fountains into a sible sentence, "In the world ye shall have tribulacreased in proportion. He was very faithful in watch- very oasis: we cover its margin with soft grass; we tion;" (John xvi. 33.) and let the remembrance of this ing over both clergy and laity; imparting to them all, crowd it round with pleasant scenes and companions, keep us numbled and subdued. Welcome afflictions, necessary instructions for the regular discharge of and think how soothing it will be to hang our harps welcome disappointments, if only they bring us nearer their respective duties. On his being consecrated to upon the trees that grow thereby, and to lie down by to Him in whom is our true rest. "They that sow the episcopal dignity, he in a most pathetic and oblig- those sweet waters, forgetful all the time that this life in tears shall reap in joy." The sadder the present ing manner, addressed a circular to the clergy of his is a pilgrimage to the true follower of the Cross, and sorrow, he more joyful the after happiness; the more diocese, recommending to them the duty of catechis- that it is not our business to be lying idly down, but bitter the outward earthly spring, the sweeter that ing the children, and instructing the people commit- to be earnestly and painfully marching forward to that inward spring which flows from heaven. ted to their charge in the principles of the christian heavenly Zion which glimmers in the distance, and religion; "to the end they might know what they calls us on, over arid sands and after much toil, to

Such is the feeling with which the pilgrim of this that, without which, whatever else he or they should world starts into the wilderness in early life; a feeling do would turn to little or no account, as to the main rich in anticipation of pleasant springs. And who will end of the ministry." And to enable them to effect | deny but that, by the bounty and goodness of God, this in the best manner, he sent them a plain and easy he does meet with sweet wells of water here and there exposition upon the Church Catechism. In short, he which for a time may solace him? Who will deny so conducted himself in the discharge of his high that there are many connexions of human life, innofunction, that he was, with great justice, esteemed a cent in themselves, -sweet springs, of which even the Christian pilgrim may drink without shame?

But there is in the soul an instinctive thirst, for for religion, so was he highly respected for his ability the most perfect, the most excellent; and this thirst, however corrupted, will strengthen as a person detects They have forsaken Me the fountain of living waters, works." On all occasions he was able to produce and have hewed them out cisterns, broken cisterns, which can hold no water." (Jer. ii. 13).

the world's hollowness, notwithstanding occasional talents in the service of God, and in the exercise of exclamations to that effect, there are few persons who, sions which they have experienced in themselves and others, do not still retain in view some particular earthly object, which they think must make them haptheir lives, to some one especial event, to the gratification of some one ardent hope, which, notwithstand-

Well, years pass on; and at last they approach this the gaining of some long-expected fortune, the consummation of some long-cherished ambition. This event they approach at last. Already they see it in the distance, as the Israelites saw the distant waters world's wilderness, which by one sip is to satisfy all thirsty Israelites in the desert, they begin picturing to themselves how sweet that spring will be. They solace themselves in the thought of resting there, as though it were the end of their toil; they anticipate events in their eagerness; they hasten forward, even county of Leicester, in 1638.* On the 24th of May, naments alone which his subject suggested to him, and and wearied out at last with complaints, cast them-

> it is possible, because their very presence throws a childhoodcheck upon the gaiety of others' hearts.

But is it true that there is any way for changing these bitter waters of disappointment into sweetness? What angel will come down from heaven and restore this spring? What miracle will unlock for us the sweet waters? The Marah of the Israelites was beginning? Who shall shew us a tree as God did to

signation, upon the tender mercies of Him that hung to the increased population of this great country.and less bitter, shall become instilled by degrees with wanted for perishing souls. For every Christian, as he journeys onward, there sweeter and sweeter drops, till at last the whole bitterness s prepared some bitter spring, of which he must taste | shall have passed away, and nothing but sweetness | OF THE OBLIGATIONS WE HAVE TO FAST.

The bitter water is become sweet. Oh, happy pilwhich nature itself inevitably prepares for every child grim of Christ! Happier far than the Israelites of of Adam; but are there not also many other bitter old! To them it was but an earthly spring that besprings which rise up to meet us when we least ex- came sweet. Their lives were prolonged a little while; pect? And granting that there is much of sickly yet, after all, they died in the wilderness, far away sentimentalism in that melancholy tone into which our from the land of their fathers. To thee in a spiritual minds are sometimes unhappily betrayed, still, in hu- desert, is sprung up a fountain of living water. To man life as it is, is there not enough of actual disap- thee thy "light affliction," humbly borne in the faith pointment, enough of evident afflictions, vexations, of the Cross, worketh a far more exceeding and eterand trials, rising up out of its never-ending vicissitudes | nal weight of glory." (2 Cor. iv. 17). What was but taste before, is become to thee now a fountain of life,

when he was near his end, expressed a wonderful re- make up our minds that, if the world, as a whole, And as to those who have as yet tasted only the sweet signation to the will of God, and very little fear of must be granted, in one point of view, to be a wilder- waters of life, let them bear in mind that they also death; great comfort in reflecting upon the better ness, still at least it shall be a pleasant wilderness to us. must meet with one or other of its bitter springs in part of his life, especially his charity to the poor, and So gazing onward, like the Israelites before they came their turn. All must be afflicted, all must be disaphis zeal in recommending that duty to those about to Marah, we in our imagination plant this wilderness, pointed, sooner or later. These things are, in God's him; and, above all, in a very delightful anticipation this desert with joyous springs, agreeable to the eye, providence, the instruments of trying our faith. It is of those ecstacies of joy and happiness, which he was and sweet to the taste. We determine that from the eternal law of the Most High, that we "be perfect-

While we use life as not abusing it, while we enjoy

SUBJECTS FOR PRAISE. From 'Sermons showing the Practical Working of Faith," by the Rev. F. W. Fowle.)

we assemble, and for every other built for the same his life, to acquaint himself thoroughly with these saought to praise him that he has given us the promise or no Haly Spirit to help our infirmities and the sa- in the gospel fasted oft, he baptised them (as St. Paul off of nearly half of his income, after the example hich can hold no water," (Jer. ii. 13).

cred ordinances of religion through which we are permitted to approach to Christ, and through him to have might prepare them to receive our Lord. Who was so amoured of its imposing but deceptive novelties, saw access to God. We ought to praise him that he has far from reproving this practice either of their's or of plainly that Dr. Hook had, from the first, taken up an even in the middle of their years, after all the deluadmitted us by baptism into his Church, and has given the Pharisees, as a superfluous thing; that He saith port of our spiritual life. If we would inquire further present indeed He did not press it upon them; but treme Romanizing school built a church called St. Saearthly object, which they think must make them happy at last. They look forward to some one point in

of all mercies, we are told them in the general thankswas with them it was a time of joy altogether, the

strated. He was coolly reminded he had surrendered his for all the fond endearments of life, and all the affect the Pharisees fasted often. And He seems to me to the church whose bread he ate, and to extol and glorify so-desired event,—the settlement of a child in life, so-desired event,—the settlement of a child in life, and all the affect the Pharisees fasted often. And He seems to me to the Church! At length, he unmasks himself, tons and charities which bind us to one another.— mean no more, in those words which follow, "no man and charities which bind us to one another.— mean no more, in those words which follow, "no man and charities which bind us to one another.— mean no more, in those words which follow, "no man and charities which bind us to one another.— mean no more, in those words which follow, "no man and charities which bind us to one another.— mean no more, in those words which follow, "no man and charities which bind us to one another.— mean no more, in those words which follow, "no man and charities which bind us to one another.— mean no more, in those words which follow, "no man and charities which bind us to one another.— mean no more, in those words which follow, "no man and charities which bind us to one another.— mean no more, in those words which follow, "no man and charities which bind us to one another.— mean no more, in those words which follow, "no man and charities which bind us to one another.— mean no more, in those words which follows and charities which bind us to one another.— mean no more, in those words which follows are the charities which because the charities which was a character which is the characte of the chief of his order deservedly said of him the distance, as the israelites saw the distance is a saw the d partners in our joys and our sorrows, when others have ing comparisons. secret mourner, and struck cold on many a broken jous unto His. cause pain when they appear, and are shunned where with the feelings expressed in the little hymn of our fast without any bidding.

Yet God hath given me more, For I have food while others starve, Or beg from door to door."

Look around you upon the many blessings which you enjoy in either spiritual or temporal things, and I changed into sweetness; but who shall sweeten the pray God to impress upon you that sense of his great Marah of human life, which has been bitter from the goodness and many loving kindnesses towards you, which ought continually to lead, and I hope have this Moses: "and when he had put the tree into the wa- day brought you, to "praise God in his sanctuary."ters, they became sweet?" Is there in fact any such And let us show forth our praise not only with our lips, but in our lives. Let us henceforth live unto him Yes, there is one such tree, the tree of life, which who hath done such great things for us. Let us strive own Marah, makest bitterness doubly bitter, remember the Cross of thy Saviour. Cry unto the Lord, as under mental sorrow, support and guidance under tember the Cross of thy Saviour. Cry unto the Lord, as under mental sorrow, support and guidance under tember the cross of thy Saviour. Cry unto the Lord, as under mental sorrow, support and guidance under tember the cross of thy Saviour. Cry unto the Lord, as will form a striking object, and greatly improve the sown. Moses did; and He will shew thee a tree. Look to poral difficulties and trials, let us endeavour to supply they then promised to believe and observe.

grave of its victory. Throw thyself, in faith and re- them sanctuaries throughout the land, in proportion Mingle thine afflictions with His. Plant Let us not raise costly edifices to ourselves, nor endure His Cross in thine own embittered heart; and, by His | to be surrounded with the elegancies, or even the sugrace, this spring of disappointment shall become less | perfluous comforts of life, whilst houses of God are

(By Bishop Patrick.)

There being no precept left by our Blessed Saviour fore hath this his Christian name given him. about fasting, some have thence concluded it is a matter of liberty, and not of necessity; that is, we may it. But before they had made this conclusion, they

should have considered, that their is no such precept neither, for prayer to God; but only directions how to this name was given to them; and therefore, this is we fast. And therefore the proper inference from be first propounded to them. -enough, I repeat, to make us acknowledge that the an earthly bitterness is changed into the everlasting that observation (of their being no positive precept world affords its Marah to us, no less than did the sweetness of heaven; that water, so painful to thy for fasting) should have been this; that there was no Christian name, as it is the proper name of his person, need of any precept to enjoin this duty; it being no it distinguisheth him from other Christians; and, as less known and practised by all good men than prayer it is a Christian name, it distinguisheth him from all to God, and giving of alms; with which it is joined other sorts of people, and so puts you in mind that in our Saviour's famous sermon on the mount. In you are, not Jews, or Purks, or Heathens, but Chriswhich sermon our Lord, instructing His disciples tians; that you are of that religion which Jesus about the principal duties of a Christian life, it is not | Christ hath revealed and settled in the world; which, to be thought that He would have mentioned this, being not only the best, but the only good and true unless He intended it should be one part of our religion professed upon the earth, you who profess it Christian duty. Which being not in downright terms should be the best of men: so far exceeding all other,

commanded, as some others are, but only supposed; in virtue and goodness, that no other people may so it is so much the more to be regarded, as a duty unto which there is an antecedent obligation; so plain and of you. You "name the name of Christ," and therebut only teach them, to what they should have respect | ii. 19); you are "called by him out of darkness into in the performance of it. Adding moreover, that so his marvellous light" (I Pet. ii. 9), and therefore you performed as He directed, it would be acceptable with should "shine as lights in the world" (Phil. ii. 15) God, and openly rewarded by Him. Which is a fur- This your Christian name, whensoever you write, or ther confirmation that it is a Christian duty; because read, or speak, or hear it mentioned, should put you there is the very same promise made to the regular in mind of. practice of it that there is to giving alms, and to prayer. Which as they are natural duties, which men learnt

without any institution; so I take fasting to be also; all mankind being inclined to abstain from meat and drink, when they are in great grief and sorrow; and when they have any serious business to which they would apply their minds; such as meditation, especially, and solemn prayer. And therefore all nations, clear-headed and Catholic-minded Vicar of Leeds who from ancient times, have used Fasting, as a part of launched that memorable maxim—"Whatever is traly Repentance; and as a means to turn away God's evangelical must never be relinquished, neither name nor anger; as we may gather from the Ninevites, who We ought to praise God for the sanctuary in which a seemble, and for every other built for the same greatest even to the least; hoping God would turn the other—of those who would fain monopolize the appellation of "Evangalized" and to whom that title is, in purpose throughout the land-no longer places of from His fierce anger denounced against them, if they lation of "Evangelical," and to whom that title is, in turned every man from his evil way; for which, gious supposition would be as gross as the popular deluevery one who is desirous to enter into the courts of the Lord's house; either built on a hill, that they beartily sorry. Which was not a notion peculiar to truest catabolics. How erroneous is this latter conceit, is every other building, and proclaiming from open doors, every other building, and proclaiming from open doors, bour show; if this little book were not designed for —a Tract so admirably full, yet so concise, and so concannot be hid, or raising their consecrated heads above them, but to all the world, I could without much laat leas on every Sabbath-day, God's gracious invita- other purposes. The words of our Saviour may suf- vincing, that it has been lauded alike by high-churchmen and learning, which he wholly applied towards promoting the interest of his Great Master. His reading was extensive; almost universal. His skill in the deccitfulness of many springs which he had reckoned upon when he began his pilgrimage. The pleasures which pleased him once, now, as he advances in life, please him no more. Many of those springs, appears from many of his sermons. Indeed he was furnished, to a very eminent degree, with all useful appears to a very eminent degree, with all useful and learning, which he wholly applied towards promoting the inclinations of other countries, as well as of the Jews. Where He saith, if Tyre and some yet to the waters, and he that hath no money; come ye to the waters, and he that hath no money; and a Tract which, in these days of apostacy and oned upon when he began his pilgrimage. The pleasures which pleased him once, now, as he advances in life, please him no more. Many of those springs, which he had reck-one yet to the waters, and he that hath no money; come ye to the waters, and he that hath no money; come ye to the waters, and he that hath no money; come ye to the waters, and he that hath no money; come ye, buy, and eat; yea, come, buy . . . without price." (Isaiah lv. 1). We ought to praise God that His holy Word is freely circularly in the deccitfulness of many springs which he had reck-one well as of the Jews. Where He saith, if Tyre and some disconnected will as of the Jews. Where He saith, if Tyre and structure, well as of the Jews. Where He saith, it is entitled. Sidon had enjoyed such means of being good, as Chorone yet, buy, and eat; yea, come, buy . . . without the deccitfulness, as the deccitfulness, as the deccitfulnes, as the deccitfulnes of the Jews. Where He sait tion to every soul he has created, and whom the blood fice to show us the inclinations of other countries, as and low-churchmen, by church papers and dissenting now dried up and exhausted. Already, when there culated among us, opening to us the way to the "pure Ninevites: for on such solemn occasions they put on subject. His readiness in the Scriptures excited much adare still some pleasant springs left, he begins to cry river of the water of life," sackcloth and threw ashes on their heads; which magnanimity that ought to silence all mean inuendos miration; for he made it the business and study of out that all is barren; and remembers the words of with its fruits for every mouth, whose "leaves are for usually accompanied Fasting, as Fasting did prayer to concerning his change of views as to the most practicable

And for this cause John Baptist's disciples we read what are the chief subjects for which our humble and the only reason was, that it was not then in season. Dr. Pusey, through whom he advanced the funds. Ex-We are to bless him for our preservation; for having putteth a piece of new cloth unto an old garment, peculiarly incident upon childhood; for having watched this only: that congruity is to be observed in all things. the latter of whom had promised £10,000 to build a over us in after life, mercifully raised us from the bed For this is the thing He hath said before; mourning, friends, kind parents, dutiful children, affectionate such indecencies, as are expressed by those two follow-

been left almost alone in this wide world, or have had St. Chrysostom indeed understands these comparito mourn over-far worse than any other separation sons (and most now follow him herein) as if our Lord tem, we really cannot comprehend, by what inverted events in their eagerness; they hasten forward, event at some sacrifice; they reach the spring; they stoop to taste. Why do they start back? Alas, it is bitter: This event, so long desired, has come to pass; but the circumstances of thirgs are changed. Other events have turned up, upon which they did not count, or it may be their own feelings have altered. This water, which was to have been so at some sacrifice; they reach the spring; they stoop to mourn over—far worse than any other separation —the sins and unkindnesses of those whom they have had said that His disciples being yet raw and infirm, the sins and unkindnesses of those whom they have had said that His disciples being yet raw and infirm, we really cannot comprehend, by what inverted had said that His disciples being yet raw and infirm, we really cannot comprehend, by what inverted had said that His disciples being yet raw and infirm, we really cannot comprehend, by what inverted had said that His disciples being yet raw and infirm, the sins and unkindnesses of those whom they have had said that His disciples being yet raw and infirm, the sins and unkindnesses of those whom they have had said that His disciples being yet raw and infirm, the sins and unkindnesses of those whom they have had said that His disciples being yet raw and infirm, the sins and unkindnesses of those who have been reared in a Reformed at the sum of the sins and unkindnesses of those whom they have had said that His disciples being yet raw and infirm, the sins and unkindnesses of those who have been reared in a Reformed at the sum of the sins and unkindnesses of those who have been reared in a Reformed at the structure of clutch that His disciples being yet raw and infirm, the sins and unkindnesses of those who have been reared in a Reformed at the structure of clutch that His disciples being yet raw and infirm, the sins and unkindnesses of those who have been reared in a Reformed at the structure of clutch that His disciples that His disciples at the structure of clutch that Hi altered. This water, which was to have been so sweet, is bitter to their taste: more bitter than the bitter waters of Marah to the Israelites of old. Like bitter waters of Marah to the Israelites of old. Like the been so can remember when even the rejoicings for the brave, and the been should not be as strong as John's: and very hard, to appreciate who can remember when even the rejoicings for victory were mingled with wailings for the brave, and the borrowed in the relief waters of their fellow-sinners, which those at least among us know how to appreciate who can remember the miseries of war, which those at least among us know how to appreciate who can remember the miseries of war, which those at least among us know how to appreciate who can remember the miseries of war, which those at least among us know how to appreciate who can remember the miseries of war, which those at least among us know how to appreciate who can remember the miseries of war, which those at least among us know how to appreciate who can remember the miseries of war, which to appreciate who can remember the miseries of war, which those at least among us know how to appreciate who can remember the miseries of war, which those at least among us know how to appreciate who can remember the miseries of war, which those at least among us know how to appreciate who can remember the miseries of war, which those at least among us know how to appreciate who can remember the miseries of war, which those at least among us know how to appreciate who can remember the miseries of war, which those at least among us know how to appreciate who can remember the miseries of war, which those at least among us know how to appreciate who can remember the miseries of war, which those at least among us know how to appreciate who can remember the miseries of war, which the remember the miseries of war, which the precipitation appreciate who can remember the miseries of war, which the precipitation appreciate who can remember the miseries of war, where the remember them they now begin to murmur, with yet less reason; note of public triumph sounded the knell to many a ciples, as Christ judged would be prejudicial and noxmeo's mouldering bones at Milan; the hely coat at meo's mouldering bones at Milan; the hely coat at

side of that bitter spring, which, in the robust of the world, commerce whitens their earlier anticipations, they had margined with perpetual flowers, and imbued with a sweetness unsperpetual flowers, and imbued with a sweetness unspectation. The flowers is that any excuse for churchment out to reject fasting, or to say his disciples were not men, to-morrow,—is that any excuse for churchment out to reject fasting, or to say his disciples were not men, to-morrow,—is that any excuse for churchment out to reject fasting, or to say his disciples were not were not to reject fasting, or to say his disciples were not were not to reject fasting, or to say his disciples were not were not to reject fasting, or to say his disciples were not to reject fasting, or to say his disciples were not were not to reject fasting, or to say his disciples were not to reject fasting, or to say his disciples were not to reject fasting, or to say his disciples were not to reject fasting, or to say his disciples were not to reject fasting, or to say his disc And thus perhaps they will lie, day after day, by the side of this bitter spring, brooding over their distance of this bitter spring, brooding over their distance of the side of this bitter spring, brooding over their distance of the side of this bitter spring, brooding over their distance of the side of this bitter spring, brooding over their distance of the side of this bitter spring, brooding over their distance of the side of this bitter spring, brooding over their distance of the side of this bitter spring, brooding over their distance of the side of this bitter spring, brooding over their distance of the side of this bitter spring, brooding over their distance of the side of this bitter spring. The LATE REV. F. V. J. Arundell, who made every thing beautiful, (as Solomon speaks) now died suddenly at Landulph, after having been for upwards appointment. Thus many have lain in their affliction, individual success in our affairs; some among us have was the time of gladness (while He was present in of 42 years rector of that parish, was the only son of Mr. not considering how far it is possible for this Marah to be made sweet; but rather, in their desperation, its comforts and conveniences; none of you, I would to be made sweet; but rather, in their desperation, its comforts and conveniences; none of you, I would its comforts and conveniences; none of you, I would marriage-feast mentioned,) in which fasting was unmother's maiden name was Catherine Bolt; she was the drinking of its bitterness till their very heart has bedependent of the same place. The
some bitter to the same place its control of the same place. The
some bitter to the same place its control of the same place. The come bitter to its core. This is often the secret of cessities; and therefore, not one is there among us (when He was taken away from them, and they fell family of Jago originally resided at Wendron, by Helthose embittered characters we meet in society, who whom the spirit of thankfulness ought not to inspire into great distresses) and in those days they would ston, and more than one of them numbered among its

(as St. Paul speaks of himself,) and herein, as well as dell, of Talverne, from the elder sister of Edward Courall things else, approved themselves as Ministers of tenay, the ninth Earl of Devon, obtained in 1815 a grant God, and taught others also the frequent use hereof: to assume the name and arms of Arundell. He graduawhich was observed so carefully in all following ages, that St. Basil boldly pronouces, Repentance without Fasting to be an idle business.

"WHAT IS YOUR NAME?" (From Bishop Beveridge's Explanation of the Church

The Catechism being designed for such as are baponce grew in the garden of Eden; the tree from which the Cross was wrought, the tree on which Christ was to walk more steadily in his commandments; more tized in their infancy, as well as for others, that they also appreciated by frequent acknowledgments the valuable assistance they received from him in regard to the may be taught so soon as they are able to learn, what his own of his native control of the regularly attend his sanctuary and his altar; there crucified. We read, "Cursed is every one that hangeth on a tree;" (Deut. xxi. 23.) and again, "Jesus, whom they slew, and hanged on a tree;" (Acts x. 39.) his dispensations, and for faith to commit ourselves, by their surities, it was very proper to begin it with this question, "What is your name?" Not only beinstruct the youth in the principles of the Christian religion, according to the doctrines of the Church of England."

whom they slew, and hanged on a tree; (Acts x. 39.) our lamines, our friends, our affairs, in humble continues, our friends, our frie There is, then, such a tree as we need; and this tree or spiritually destitute, partakers in the bounty with put to them, and therefore the fittest to be put first; sorrowing parishioners, the body of their beloved recwhich God has blessed us. And if we have ever re- but chiefly because it is a very proper introduction to tor was committed to its kindred earth. - Plymouth Times. Whoever, then, thou art who, brooding over thine ally loved the sanctuary of the Lord, and have sought the foresaid vow, which they made when they were NEW CRURCH FOR ST. JOHN'S DISTRICT, DARLINGTON. own Marah, makest bitterness doubly bitter, remem- and found there grace under spiritual conflict, comfort baptized, and leads them directly to the articles of the

For whereas they have every one two names,-a Christian and a sirname: the latter they have from their natural parents of whom they were at first born, which is therefore properly the name of their family; but the other was given them by their spiritual parents, their godfathers and godmothers, when they were born again of water and of the Holy Spirit, and so were made Christians, -which therefore is called their Christian name, and is proper to every Christian, person as such, as he is a Christian, that is to say a disciple or scholar of Jesus Christ, (Acts xi. 26,) one who professeth to learn of Him, and to believe and live as He hath taught in His holy word. This every one undertaketh and promiseth when he is baptized or christened,-that is, made a Christian; and there-

Wherefore, as this is the only name we mean when we ask this question, "What is your name?"-meanuse it if we please, but are not fied to the practice of ing your Christian name -- so their answer to this question, by declaring their Christian name, naturally brings in all they promised in their baptism, when pray; as there are also how to order ourselves when the most proper question that could be thought of to

much as seem to be good and virtuous in comparison monly owned, that he needed to do no more fore you "should depart from all iniquity" (2 Tim.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

Dr. HOOK AGAINST THE ROMANIZERS,-It was the

ENGLAND.

plan for educating the masses, - Dr. Hook had surrender-Leeds into several independent parishes,-to the cutting giving of our admirable Liturgy. We are to bless him for our creation; for placing us in this wonderful world, forbear to cat and drink at a wedding. This is the ing past disappointments, they feel certain must bring them felicity at last.

This is the sense of His answer to those that questioned, why His them felicity at last. our perception of natural beauties and spiritual truths; disciples fasted not at all, when those of John and of "vows," doing his tiny utmost to denounce and defame and walks out, deeming that more prudent than to be turned out; he takes with him, in his apostacy to Rome, carried us safely through the illnesses and diseases neither do men put new wine into old bottles," but two laymen, T. W. Wilkinson and D. H. Haigh, Esqus., church in Leeds, and of which the first stone was laid so recently as 1st November last. It is to be hoped that Mr. Haigh will "repudiate"—if there is any risk of the world's wilderness, which by one sip is to satisfy all the thirsts and longings of a life. Already, like the thirsts and longings of a life. Already, like the for all the blessings of this life; for health, when others another is always to be attended; for if we mind not the charitably hope, with Dr. Hook, that "weakness of this life; for health, when others another is always to be attended; for if we mind not the charitably hope, with Dr. Hook, that "weakness of this life; for health, when others are to bless him another is always to be attended; for if we mind not the charitably hope, with Dr. Hook, that "weakness of this life; for health, when others are to bless him another is always to be attended; for if we mind not the charitably hope, with Dr. Hook, that "weakness of the blessings of this life; for health, when others are to bless him another is always to be attended; for if we mind not the blessings of this life; for health, when others are the blessings of this life; for health, when others are the blessings of this life; for health, when others are the blessings of this life; for health, when others are the blessings of this life; for health, when others are the blessings of this life; for health, when others are the blessings of this life; for health, when others are the blessings of this life; for health, when others are the blessings of this life; for health, when others are the blessings of this life; for health, when others are the blessings of this life; for health, when others are the blessings of this life; for health, when others are the blessings of this life; for health, when others are the blessings of this life; for health, when others are the blessings of the blessings are wasted by pining sickness or torturing disease; for how they agree and sort together, we shall commit tates, at the Great Day. We would not circumscribe free discussion, nor impose restrictions on liberty of conscience. But, while we can understand the hindrances Treves; and a host of relies, in every quarter that would selves down, wretched and exhausted, by the barren selves down, wretched and exhausted, by the barren side of that bitter spring, which, in the fondness of side of that bitter spring, which, in the fondness of side of that bitter spring, which, in the fondness of side of that bitter spring, which, in the fondness of side of that bitter spring, which is actionally spring with the scope of our Saviour: who intended agrees with the scope of our Saviour: who intended transported by the barren selves and a struck cold on many a broken in the forenamed exposition, which is a struck cold on many a broken in the forenamed exposition, which is a selves and a struck cold on many a broken in the forenamed exposition, which is a selves and a struck cold on many a broken in the forenamed exposition, which is a selves and a struck cold on many a broken in the forenamed exposition, which is a selves and a struck cold on many a broken in the forenamed exposition, which is a selves and a struck cold on many a broken in the forenamed exposition, which is a selves and a struck cold on many a broken in the forenamed exposition, which is a selves and a struck cold on many a broken in the forenamed exposition, which is a selves and a struck cold on many a broken in the forenamed exposition, which is a selves and a selv

And accordingly we find they were in fastings often Boconnoc, as descended through the sole heiress of representative of the noble branch of the Courtenays, of ted at Exeter College, Oxford, was for some short period curate of East Anthony, Cornwall, and in 1804 obtained the Duchy living, of which he died possessed. In 1816 he married Miss Maria Morier, sister of the author of "Hadji Baba;" and in 1819 was appointed chaplain to the British factory at Smyrna, where he resided until 1833, when he returned to England, and finally located himself at his rectory. During his stay abroad he visited Jerusalem and many places in the Holy Land. In the literary world he was principally known by his work, the Visit to the Seven Churches;" but the pages of the "Magna Brittannia" prove, passim, that the Messrs. Ly-

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, MARCH 19, 1847.

CONTENTS OF THE OUTSIDE.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.
Fourth Page.
Poetry.—The Three Voices.
The Rector's Visits: or Storon the Lord's Prayer.
Good Feeling
The Mountain in the Plain.
Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

We have been instructed to announce the following appointments for Confirmation by the Lord Bishop of Toronto, in the different Churches of this CITY during the month of May next.

May 2nd, Trinity Church 11 A.M. 3 Р.М. " St. Paul's " 9th, Rogation Sunday, St George's " 16th the Cathedral 3 P.M.

Highlands of Scotland, owing to the failure of the potato crop for two consecutive years, which had unalthough charity, public and private, has already done much in Great Britain to relieve the growing distress, and great sympathy has been widely exerted, yet the Church, when the judgments of the Lord are abroad, calls upon her children in all lands to hasten with their alms and prayers to alleviate, in as much as it may be In their power, the misery caused by such heavy dispensations. And more especially does she call upon us their fellow-subjects whom God has blessed with abundance, to extend the hand of Christian benevodisposal of our Heavenly Father, by whom nations and empires rise and fall, flourish and decay, and who ean in a moment let loose upon us His sore judgments the Church. No line of action is traced out for her; and it is His face how soon might we be troubled with the like calamity-for the locust, the canker worm, the caterpillar and the palmer worm, His great army, are ever ready to execute His high behests, and He alone can the Gaols. stay their progress and restore the years which they

To give some conception of this dreadful visitation, it may be truly stated, that even the pestilence which raged among us some years ago was much less appalling in its frightful results than the famine now afflicting Ireland and the Highlands of Scotland, for it was confined to certain localities, but this judgment preys

sciences will supply motives far stronger than any I can be safety and triumph at the close of the sixteenth century, the chief was the profound policy with which she used the fanaticism of such persons as St. Ignatius and St. Theresa." suggest, to improve the glorious privilege of relieving the distress of your fellow-Christians, and testify to that love which responds to the cry of anguish from the most distant quarters of the globe, -a love which the commendation bestowed by this writer upon the the Gospel only could reveal.

Under these circumstances I have to request that a Scotland for the benefit of our suffering brethren.

grievous calamity, against which their only security is included and the control of the truth or to the glory of God control of the truth or to the glory of merits of our only Mediator and Advocate, Jesus

JOHN TORONTO. Toronto, 18th March, 1847.

We have felt some scruple in giving the following extract from the Edinburgh Review, -the production we believe, some years since, of Mr. Babington Macaulay, -a place amongst our selected matter; not because it is not marked by very considerable ability, stamped with many truths, and calculated to convey no unimportant lessons, but because it accords not with the tone and tendency of the articles which, in that department of our journal, we usually place before our readers. At the risk, therefore, of trespassing perhaps unreasonably upon this portion of our space, we insert it here:-

"THE POLICY OF ROME .- It is impossible to deny that the polity of the Church of Rome is the very masterpiece of human the Mother Church, they should be hindered from wisdom. In truth, nothing but such a polity could, against forming sects without, they would be engendering of twelve hundred eventful years, the ingenuity and patient ears of forty generations of statesmen, have improved it to such perfection, that, among the contrivances of political ability, it occupies the highest place. The stronger our conviction that reason and Scripture were decidedly on the side of Protestantem, the greater is the reluctant admiration with which we regard that system of tactics against which reason and Scripture

We will, therefore, at present advert to only one important part of the policy of the Church of Rome. She thoroughly understands, what no other Church has ever anderstood, how to deal with enthusiasts. In some sectsparticularly in infant sects-enthusiasm is suffered to be ram-In other sects-particularly in sects long established and richly endowed-it is regarded with aversion. The Catholie Church neither submits to enthusiasm nor prescribes it, but uses it. She considers it as a great moving force which, in itself, like the muscular powers of a fine horse, is neither good nor evil, but which may be so directed as to produce great good ald be absurd to run down a horse like a wolf. It would be still more absurd to let him run wild, breaking fences and tramroin, and then to urge him to full speed. When once he knows his master, he is valuable in proportion to his strength and spirit. Just such has been the system of the Church of Rome with regard to enthusiasts. She knows that when religious feelings have obtained the complete empire of the mind, they impart a strange energy, that they raise men above the domiaion of pain and pleasure, that obloquy becomes glory, that don't itself is contemplated only as the beginning of a higher and happier life. She knows that a person in this state is no object of contempt. He may be vulgar, ignorant, visionary, extravagant: but he will do and suffer things which it is for her interest that somebody should do and suffer, yet from which salm and sober-minded men would shrink. She accordingly colists him in her service, assigns to him some forlorn hope, in which intropidity and impetuosity are more wanted than judgment and self command, and sends him forth with her benedic

"In England it not unfrequently happens that a tinker or citable nerves and strong imagination, he thinks himself given over to the Evil Power. He doubts whether he has not committed the anpardonable sin. He imputes every wild fancy that springs up in his mind to the whisper of a fiend. oken by dreams of the great judgment-seat, the open the unqueuchable fire. If, in order to escape from

That, however, is a question which we should books, and the unqueuchable fire. If, in order to escape from these vexing thoughts, he flies to amusement or licentious indulgence, the delusive relief only makes his misery darker and more hopeless. At length a turn takes place. He is reconelled to his offended Maker. To borrow the fine imagery of one who had himself been thus tried, he emerges from the Valley of the Shadow of Death, from the dark land of gins and suares, of quagmires and precipices, of evil spirits and ravenous table Mountains, and catches from their summit a distant view of the shining city which is the end of his pilgrimage. arises in his mind a natural, and surely not a censurable desire, to impart to others the thoughts of which his own heart is full -to warn the careless, to comfort those who are troubled in The impulse which urges him to devote his whole he were pleading for his life, with tears, and pathetic gestures,

composedly while the rector preaches on the apostolical succession. Zeal for God, love for his fellow-creatures, pleasure in the exercise of his newly discovered powers, impel him to become a preacher. He has no quarrel with the establishment, no objection to its formularies, its government, or its vest-ments. He would gladly be admitted among its humblest ministers. But, admitted or rejected, his vocation is deter-mined. His orders have come down to him, not through a long and doubtful series of Arian and Papist bishops, but direct from on high. His commission is the same that on the mountain of Ascension was given to the Eleven. Nor will he, for lack of human credentials, spare to deliver the glorious message with which he is charged by the true Head of the Church.— For a man thus minded, there is within the pale of the estab-For a man thus minded, there is within the pale of the establishment no place. He has been at no college; he cannot construe a Greek author, nor write a Latin theme; and he is told that, if he remains in the communion of the Church, he must do so as a hearer, and that, if he is resolved to be a teacher, he must begin by being a schismatic. His choice is soon made. He harangues on Tower Hill or in Smithfield. A congregation is formed. A license is obtained. A plain brick building with a desk and benches is run up, and named Ebenezer or Bethel. In a few weeks the Church has lost over a hundred Bethel. In a few weeks the Church has lost over a hundred families, not one of which entertained the least scruple about her articles, her liturgy, her government, or her ceremonies.

"Far different is the policy of Rome. The ignorant enthu-

TO THE CLERGY AND LAITY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

My dear Brethren,—The accounts from the Mother Country have for some time shewn that famine was approaching our fellow-subjects in Ireland, and the Wichlands of Santhard Santha the alms of those who respect his spiritual character, and are grateful for his instructions. He preaches, not exactly in the potato crop for two consecutive years, which had un-fortunately become the principal article of food in these unfortunate districts; and the last intelligence informs us that the calamity has actually begun. Now Church he becomes as strongly attached as any of the cardinals, whose scarlet carriages and liveries crowd the entrance of the palace on the Quirinal. In this way the Church of Rome unites in herself all the strength of establishment, and all the strength of dissent. With the utmost pomp of a dominant hierarchy above, she has all the energy of the voluntary system below. It would be easy to mention very recent instances in which the hearts of hundreds of thousands, estranged from her by the selfishness, sloth, and cowardice of the beneficed clergy, e been brought back by the zeal of the begging friars.

Even for female agency there is a place in her system. To devout women she assigns spiritual functions, dignities, and abundance, to extend the hand of Christian benevo-lence in this hour of their actual want. Every think-ing person must feel how completely we all are at the disposal of our Heavenly Father, by whom nations enters the cells of a prison, to pray with the most unhappy and degraded of her own sex, she does so without any authority from of war and famine and pestilence. Were He to hide

Well if the Ordinary does not complain of her intrusion, and if
the Bishop does not shake his head at such irregular benevolenec. At Rome, the Countess of Huntingdon would have a place in the calendar as St. Sclina, and Mrs. Fry would be Foundress and first Superior of the blessed Order of Sisters of

"Place Ignatius Loyola at Oxford. He is certain to become the head of a formidable secession. Place John Wesley at Rome. He is certain to be the first General of a new Society devoted to the interests and honour of the Church. Place St. Theresa in London. Her restless enthusiasm ferments into madness, not untinctured with craft. She becomes the pro-phetess, the mother of the faithful, holds disputations with the devil, issues sealed pardons to her adorers, and lies in of the Shiloh. Place Joanna Southcote at Rome. She founds an order of barefooted Carmelites, every one of whom is ready to upon its millions, and is perhaps the heaviest affliction that has befallen our Mother Country for many generations.

But, on such an occasion, your own hearts and consults with the country of the country for many generated to her memory:—and her statue, placed over the holy water, strikes the eye of every stranger who enters St. Peter's.

"We have dwelt long on this subject, because we believe that of the many causes to which the Church of Rome owed

We are not unwilling to unite, in some degree, in policy of the Church of Rome; but it is with the feeling begotten by these words of the parable: "And the Special Collection be made in all our Churches, on Lord commended the unjust steward, because he had Good Friday, the 2nd of April, and that the funds be done wisely." No praise is given to his justice-not forwarded to T. W. Birchall, Esq., Treasurer of the a word is spoken in favour of his integrity: on the Church Society, to be transmitted to Ireland and contrary, there is every implied reprehension of his dishonesty. And in the case more immediately before and he cannot but pour forth his thanksgivings often, And may God in His clemency open our hearts on us, in the lauded policy of Rome, the "wisdom of the that day of prayer and deep humiliation, and sanctify serpent" stands isolated and abstracted; there is none our offerings and supplications for good, and let it be of the required conjunction of the "harmlessness of our earnest entreaty that He may be pleased to with- the dove." It is mere craft and cunning that is draw His heavy hand from those who are suffering un- praised, -artifice and skill undirected by high moral voice of this Diocese will testify, we are indebted for der His judgments, and turn away from them that principle, and irrespective of all but selfish views and our recent wonderful advancement to the energy, and

> consummate worldly policy is no doubt made, as a hint by which our own National Church may be profited. But we should consider the Church to be descending from her high spiritual elevation, -to stoop from the purity, not less than from the dignity of her position. ould she give the formality of her sanction and the weight of her credentials either to a vulgar fanaticism or to a high-bred extravagance. The workings of passions like these, no matter in what class of life they are discerned, are intrinsically wrong and injurious: their general effect upon doctrine and practice, upon the genuineness of religious feeling and the habits of every day duty, is just as baneful in, as out of, the pale of the recognized Church of the realm .-They annex their depravation, of necessity as it were, to the several classes and characters susceptible of their influence; and if, by a shew of indulgence from the Mother Church, they should be hindered from factions within. We should only, in such a case, be left to the choice of war without us, or commotions within,-to the alternative of foreign aggression, or

Of this, indeed, the Romish Church itself affords a remarkable proof. We have there orders of monks contending for ages one against another,-the jealousy "If we went largely into this most interesting subject, we of religious parties within her bosom disturbing the peace of the world. We question much indeed whether this guileful fostering of fanatical spirits, this sanction and protection of erratic doctrine, has not been a leading cause of many of the corruptions by which that communion is deformed,-whether it has not proved the foster-parent of that host of abominations which Rome now presents as a warning to the world. Nor is it, perhaps, less certain that the distractions and the jealousy which this vicious system has introduced, paved the way for that giant blow to its influence and power,—the Reformation. This, to pling down passengers. The rational course is to subjugate his will without impairing his vigour—to teach him to obey the upon principles from their effects—we must pronounce upon principles from their effects—we must deal with upon principles from their effects,-we must deal with facts as they are.

Surely, then, we are more than justified in doubting whether the Anglican Church would be a gainer by the adoption of such a policy. With an admirable symmetry of structure, - because it is Apostolic and Scriptural,—it presents, perhaps in an unparalleled degree, the aspect of harmony and union; but even with all its comparative advantages of internal peace, it cannot be denied that sometimes an injudicious latitude of indulgence, even now, is productive of injury to the perfectness of its proportions and even to the stability of its foundation. We hear regret often ex- work more complete than when first issued from the pressed, and perhaps not without cause, that the plain and unquestionable teaching of the Church is not ecal-heaver hears a sermon, or falls in with a tract, which pressed more closely to the letter on such of its acalerms him about the state of his soul. If he be a man of excredited ministers as are inclined to the excess of pricredited ministers as are inclined to the excess of private interpretation; and the effect of this indulgence, where it is contended there ought to be monition and His restraint, is often adduced as telling hurtfully upon

That, however, is a question which we should be reluctant to discuss,-from a knowledge of the diversity of men's minds and tenderness for our common failings; but we need have no such reserve with the case which the subject before us offers for reflection. If we could reckon upon the zeal of the enthusiast without any accompanying extravagancies,-if we Then out his wildness of opinion or his doctrinal vagaries, it of one or two numbers of your paper ere I ventured upon a duty which I had hoped would have been taken up by might be comparatively safe to appropriate them to the cause and service of the Church. But this, perspirit. The impulse which urges him to devote his whole his to the teaching of religion, is a strong passion in the guise of a duty. He exhorts his neighbours; and, if he be a man of tokens a mind unhinged and a spirit warped from its

same time, count on many accompanying manifestations of mental wildness and spiritual error,-much to discompose, perhaps to disorganize the whole machinery in the combinations and working of which

they are allowed to bear a part. We cannot, then, but condemn this policy of Rome We cannot, then, but condemn this policy of Rome as it stands thus revealed; and yet it presents some collateral benefits which ought not to be overlooked. collateral benefits which ought not to be overlooked. We may imitate the wisdom of "the children of this world," so long as we forego not the character which properly appertains to "the children of the light."-We are not without an impression that the gradation of ministrations, such as the primitive Church embodied in its purest and palmiest days, is hardly enough preserved in the Anglican communion. We have, as an instance, often discussed in this journal the questionableness of the policy which allows the order of Deacons to be virtually suppressed; and which, from the practical abandonment of the integrity of that order, has permitted the inexpedient and often hurtful shift of lay interposition in duties strictly ministerial. Something appears to be wanting in the working of our system, by which to bring the ministers of the Church more in familiar and habitual contact with the humbler orders,-by which a spiritual intercommunity between the highest and the lowest, and that through intermediate and commissioned agents of various grades, should be healthfully and vigorously maintained. There is abundance in the fountain. there is provision enough for the nourishment of all; but we seem to want more means of communication, more veins and arteries through which the spiritual nutriment shall be conveyed.

pectation of useful operation, without some complexity in its arrangements: we have the principle recognized and acted upon in mere worldly and utilitarian schemes; and we see it pursued by the sects and de-We may learn even from our enemies; and if, in the case before us, we take the custom of the early Church as our guide, there is little fear that we shall err in adopting the lesson which even our opponents furnish.

With a determination to close the discussion upon which the letter of C. C. B. has its bearing, we give insertion to his communication; and to testify our anxiety for peace and our abhorrence of strife, we publish it without a further word of reflection upon the lish it without a further word of reflection upon the individual whose name has given rise to this controversy, or upon the merits of the apology in his behalf which appears in our columns to-day. We shall content ourselves with saying, in reference to a separate point in the strictures of our correspondent, that differences of opinion will exist as to the value or tendency of the articles in this journal with which he, no doubt with perfect conscientiousness, finds fault; and that, while some will be found most honestly to join with him in that opinion, immeasurably more will unite with ourselves in thinking that we have been zealously and successfully fighting the battle of the Church against Rome, rather than contending even indirectly for Rome against the Church.

Rumours and surmises, with all their exaggerations and unfairness, are a sorry dependence for the enquirers after truth; and we are glad that our estimable correspondent avows himself-what we know he means to be-so far above these sinister influences as to think well, and speak well, even of those who have been maligned as countenancing error and festering delusion. Our friend and fellow-labourer will agree with us in believing that there is nothing in the aspect of our local affairs to justify apprehension or alarm as to the purity or stability of our Canadian Church; as we do ours, that God has permitted us in this Diocese to prosper so much. The gracious Providence to which we owe all, works, however, by human means and agencies; and, under God, the united

Fre-eminently, with the Divine blessing, do we owe our success to his exertions; but, in the class of subordinate agencies, let us be pardoned for saying,what few, if they speak wisely and honestly, will deny -that the Church newspaper occupies no mean position amongst the benefactors of our Colonial dioceses. It has worked steadily on in the good cause of truth and order; and, irrespective altogether of any merit or demerit of its contributors, it has been indirectly and of necessity an instrument of vast and incalculable

The past may reasonably be deemed to afford some guarantee for the future; and it would be unfair to doubt of its soundness and value in time to come, if it has presented so much of truth and benefit in bygone days. Should the time ever unhappily arrive when its conductors would emancipate themselves from the restraints, as it were, of authority, and start upon a presumptuous career of independence, we should not be able to speak with this confidence, or assert this security; but as it is, we again aver, and our correspondent will be amongst the last to question our sincerity, that there can be no ground for apprehension, -not a shadow of cause for alarm.

We have received a Proof impression of the Portrait of the Lord Bishop of Toronto, from the painting by Mr. Berthon. The Engraving is an excellent one; and Mr. Rowsell, as well as the Subscribers, have every reason, we think, for being gratified with it.

The Secretaries of the District Branches the Church Society of this Diocese are requested to forward their several annual Reports to the Secretary of the Parent Society on or before the 20th April, together with such Parochial Lists of Subscribers as may be intended for insertion in the General Report of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto for

W. H. RIPLEY, Secretary.

We regret to learn, on enquiry at the residence of the Hon. Mr. Justice Hagerman, that his honour is not expected to survive many hours. Thursday Evening.

SMITH'S CANADIAN GAZATEER. - The compiler of this really useful and valuable Gazeteer has just published a new Travelling Map of Canada West, and 3 wood cuts representing St. George's Church, Toronto, Osgoode Hall, and the Provincial Lunatic Asylum, all of which are bound up with the Gazeteer, making the

Mr. W. H. Smith, the compiler of the Canadian Gazeteer, who is now treelling in the Western part of the Province, is empowered to receive the numes of new Subscribers to this paper.

Communication.

To the Editor of The Church. Rev. Sir,-In again addressing you on the subject of a former communication, believe me I am not actuated by a desire to appear in print, and I trust I can with equal ie I am not actuated by strife. I was not impatient to enter upon this discussion, and my first letter will shew that I waited the publication udging by the remarks in your journal of the 12th inst., I feel that I am again called upon to notice the subject.-You appear to suppose, as also your correspondent, "A Layman," that I wrote with a view to espouse the cause of the Rev. Carus Wilson. Such was not the case; the alpropriety,—something shaken and out of balance in lusion in my letter to the character of that gentlemen was ground for the use of the United Church of England and and burning words; and he soon finds with delight, not per- the moral and intellectual conformation. In cherish- incidental; but, although I have no desire to make his

aps wholly unmixed with the alloy of human infirmity, that ing, therefore, this frenzy of zeal, in appropriating this name the ground of contention amongst us, I am not preexuberance of religious earnestness, we must, at the pared to credit what is alleged against him. I confess my slowness to believe that the man whose name has long 2. Resolved—That the Clergy of the United Church of been a praise in the churches—that he, who may be considered the parent of many eminent charities—whose bounty and devotedness originated a place of education, of respectability and comfort, for the orphan daughters of the sympathies and advanced the happiness of manysuch a one would wittingly impede the progress of the Gospel, or wantonly mar its holy purposes. That he would do so, the language transcribed from the Montreal Courier, with me is insufficient edvidence, and its reiteration by a lay abetter is as little convincing. He may have interfered in the business of this diocese unnecessarily, and under imperfect information; but candour here obliges me to state, that the character of many of the articles, found from time to time in the Church newspaper, has awakened an apprehension in the minds of many, me and in this country, that our theology is unsound and I confess that (judging by the same criterion) if I were not upon the spot to see, and believe, and hope otherwise, I should equally dread that there existed in Canada an approximation to the system which has of late plunged so many of our communion into the abyss of

But to my purpose. I appeal to you, Reverend Sir, I desire ingenuously to submit to you, whether the plea of the law and usage of newspaper editors indemnifies you morally or justifies in your pages the insertion of opprobrious terms? I ask, is a journal, designed to assert the character of the Church, and to aver her godliness, to become the medium of "railing accusation?" Suppose the conduct of the Rev. Carus Wilson even such as is by some represented, are we on this account to be overcom of evil, or to overcome evil with good? Are we to return railing for railing, or contrarywise? It will be vain to boast "the temple of the Lord, the temple of the Lord, are these," and overlook the mind of the Lord of the temple. The Church newspaper, to be a blessing in this No system can exist on any great scale, or with the Christ," and of the Spirit that was in Him. But should its morality be in consonance with the article I have noticed, it will endanger, I fear, the spreading of an influence of which your lay correspondent seems to have already drank so deeply. Whatever the pretensions of definition which have separated from the Church. The may learn even from our enemies; and if, in the see before us, we take the custom of the early Church our guide, there is little fear that we shall err in the seems to have already drank so deeply. Whatever the pretensions of that individual may be, I think it would have been safe for him, in the sight of God and man, to have been less hasty in judging of motives, and have thus attributed to the Rev. Mr. Wilson, "every scheme which malice could devise, or an evil spirit dictate." He recommends me to examine "coloring and the seems to have already drank so deeply. Whatever the pretensions of that individual may be, I think it would have been safe for him, in the sight of God and man, to have been less hasty in judging of motives, and have thus attributed to the Rev. Mr. Wilson, "every scheme which malice could devise, or an evil spirit dictate." He recommends me to examine "coloring and the seems to have already drank so deeply. Whatever the pretensions of that individual may be, I think it would have been less for him, in the sight of God and man, to have been less hasty in judging of motives, and have thus attributed to the revenue of the seems of the properties o examine, "calmly and without prejudice," the conduct of the gentleman named, and in doing so, (am I to suppose), calmly and without prejudice, withholds from him even the prefix of his profession or his rank. He conceives, too, that I have formed a very exaggerated idea of the demerits of the language copied from the Courier; that he does so, the style of his letter prepares me to believe, but perception. I concede to him the indulgence to use towards me such language as suits his taste, and couple with me, if he will, my brother presbyter of the Church, and accordingly, in his value for good order, pronounce concerning us both, that we are "as erratic in our ideas of consistent Churchs and in the content of of consistent Churchmanship, eminent piety, and faithful labours," as the man whom he declares to be moved by "an evil spirit, and every scheme which malice could devise." But I humbly trust that "A Layman," in his adherence to the Church, will yet have his mind assimilated to her noble principles, and imitate and admire their beauteous portrait, in the example of Him, who when He

was reviled, reviled not again, and bequeathed it as a pre-cept, and an abiding maxim to His people, "to be swif to hear, slow to speak." I beg, Rev. Sir, to close this communication with fervent prayer that your journal may prove, in these perilous times, a messenger of truth the herald of "the glorious Gospel," yielding to yoursel the reward of faithful labours, and to the Church of Christ

growth and edification.

CANADA.

Ceclesiastical Intelligence.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO. lections made in the several Churches, Chapels, and Missionary Stations throughout the Diocese of To-ronto, to be applied to the fund for the support of Students in Theology,

Previously announced, in No. 80, amount, 217 9 33 St. John's Church Ancaster£1 5 0 St. James's Church Dundas 3 5 0 per Rev. Wm. McMurray£2 3 4½ Hurontario' Church .. St. Paul's Church Norval 0 11 6 2 81 per Rev. F. D. Fauquier

Eastwood—per Church Warden

Emily—per Rev. Robt, Harding 93 Collections..... T. W. BIRCHALL,

The Treasurer also acknowledges the receipt of £20 10s. from W. C. Clarke, Esq., Divinity Student, being the amount of a loan from the Bishop's Students' Fund, returned, with interest during the term thereof .-Also, from H. C. Barwick, Esq., Treasurer of the Brock District Branch, the sum of £45 4s. 71d., the unapprowarden at Eastwood, 10s. 8d., a collection on behalf of the Mission Fund; and from ditto, for the Widows and Orphans' Fund, 5s. 3d. From the Rev. F. D. Fauquier, 5s. 3d., a collection made at his Station, Twelfth Concession Zorra, on behalf of the Widows and Orphans' Fund

March 18, 1847.

The Treasurer particularly requests that all letters for him may be addressed—To the Treasurer of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, TORONTO.

DIOCESE OF QUEBEC.

Parish of Quebec .- Our readers may remember the account which we furnished, of daring robberies com-mitted, at the close of the last year, in the Cathedral Church of this city; when, together with other articles, the robes belonging to the Rev. Official Mackie were stolen from the Vestry. Several members of the congregation, on hearing of the loss, conceived that a fitting opportunity was afforded to them of testifying their regard for one who has laboured for now more than ten years as Curate of the parish, and resolved, by means of contributions to be limited in amount, to present him with a new and complete set of clerical Vestments. Not having been able to obtain what they desired, in this city, they sent an order to Toronto; and hence a delay of some weeks has occurred. The testimonial arrived on Friday last, and was shewn during Monday and Tuesday to those interested, who expressed themselves much gratified.-The robes, of a very handsome silk, were made by Mr. Preston, Tailor and Robe Maker, Church Street, Toronto, and are contained in a box of Canadian walnut, lined with plush—this box being again enclosed in a strong and substantial leather case, which forms of itself a very serviceable portmanteau. The box is of such a chaste pattern, and of such perfect and exquisite finish, that we are sorry not to have it in our power to give the name of the manufacturer who turned out an article so creditable to our provincial handicraft. A silver plate on the cover of the box bears the following inscription :-

Presented

THE REV. GEORGE MACKIE, A. B., BY THE Members of the Congregation attending

THE CATHEDRAL CHURCH, QUEBEC. as a testimony of their respect and esteem. 1847.

Yesterday morning, the Churchwardens waited upon the Rev. G. Mackie, at his residence, when H. Jessop, Esq., Senior Churchwarden, addressed to him some suitable remarks in presenting this testimonial, to which was added a parchment containing the names of the conreplied in terms of grateful acknowledgement, which he requested the Churchwardens to accept and to convey to the members of the Congregation by whom they were deputed, and who had so kindly joined in this expression of their good-will towards him.—Berean.

At a meeting of the members of the United Church of England and Ireland in the parish of Montreal, held in the Parish Church, pursuant to notice, on the 4th March, 1847, the Rector of the parish in the chair, it was Moved by S. Gerrard, Esq., seconded by the Rev. W.

Agar Adamson,
1. Resolved—That it is very desirable, that a suitable place for a cemetery be procured without the city limits, to be vested in and consecrated by the Bishop, as a burialMoved by J. W. Dunscomb, Esq., seconded by the Rev.

England and Ireland, together with the following lay members, viz:—The Hon. George Moffatt, Colonel Mattland, Messrs. D. Kinnear, F. Heward, J. W. Dunscomb, Dr. Crawford, C. Dorwin, M. Gault, Evans, Spragge, H. H. Whitney, Thomas Evans, Converse, R. McKay, and A. Ross, be a Committee, of whom seven shall be a quorum, for the purpose of carrying the foregoing Resolutions into effect, and to frame Rules and Regulations for the proper management of the Cemetery, and to report to a General Meeting of the congregations of the Church of England in this city.

Moved by W. Spragge, Esq., seconded by the Rev. W.

Resolved-That so soon as the proposed Cemetery shall be opened for the reception of the dead, it shall be placed and continue to be under the management of the Clergy and Churchwardens of Christ's Church, and of the several other Churches and Chapels in the city of Montreal in communion with the United Church of Eng-land and Ireland; any five of which Board of Management shall be a quorum for the transaction of business, at any meeting duly convened.

Moved by H. H. Whitney, Esq., seconded by the Rev.

Bancroft,
4. Resolved—That subscriptions be now received, conditionally, that each subscriber shall receive ground in the proposed Cemetery to the full amount of his contriution, at a rate not exceeding one shilling per superficial oot, payable one-third on the demand of the Managing Committee, one-third at the end of one year therefrom, and the remaining third at the end of two years, the

instalments bearing legal interest. Moved by the Rev. W. T. Leach, seconded by C.

Lindsay, Esq.,
5. Resolved—That it is the earnest desire of this meeting to co-operate with the Provisional Committee, representing the various Protestant denominations for the senting the various Protestant denominations for the purchase of a burial-ground, and that nothing short of the refusal of the Provisional Committee to concede what may be necessary for the consecration of a part of the ground, for the use of the Church of England, in accordance with the constant of the Church of England. dance with the spirit of the foregoing resolutions, shall be permitted to be a cause for not co-operating with them in the most cordial manner.—Montreal Courier.

NOVA SCOTIA.

DIOCESAN CHURCH SOCIETY. From the Halifax Times.

The Annual Meeting of the Diocesan Church Society took place on Wednesday evening last, at the Mason Hall. There was a large attendance, and the proceedings were

unusually interesting. His Excellency Sir John Harvey took the chair. His Lordship the Bishop of Nova Scotia sat on his right—the Venble. Archdeacon Willis on the left of the chair. The platform was occupied by the Clergy, of whom however nere appeared a fewer number present than upon previous occasions—by gentlemen who proposed and seconded the several resolutions—and by several distinguished ladies. Lady Harvey and the lady of the Lord Bishop,

were seated at the front of the platform.

The proceedings commenced by the Lord Bishop giving out to be sung the two first verses of the 100th Psalm, the large congregation joining their voices. The Venerable Archdeacon offered prayer from the ritual.

His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governour then read with much good feeling and appropriate emphasis, the

Ladies, Honourable and Rev. Gentlemen, and Gentlemen: Your Venerable President having expressed to me an opinion that my attendance here this evening might have the effect of promoting the more immediate objects of the meeting, I have felt it as at once a duty and a pleasure to yield a willing compliance with his Lordship's wishes.

That the period has arrived when the hearty exertions of every member of the Colonial Church throughout the empire are called for in a degree far beyond the requisitions of every members.

every member of the Colonial Church throughout the empire are called for in a degree far beyond the requisitions of any former period to sustain her in her present and prospective difficulties, is a fact of which I have elsewhere publicly declared my conviction, as I now feel it incumbent on me to do so here.—

The circumstances under which these efforts are now peculiarly called for will be laid before you by those to whose more immediate province it belongs, and in a far more impressive manner than it would have been in my power to do; but I regard it as at once an obligation and a privilege connected with my postaron in relation to those whom I am now addressing (as the Patron of the Association,) to repeat my belief that formidable as un-questionably are the difficulties with which she is threatened at the present juncture, yet are they not such as ought to have any other effect upon her devoted and faithful disciples than to stimulate rather than to discourage, and to lead them to address selves to the encounter, nothing doubting that through the Divine blessing the result can be otherwise than successful

The question is simply this, can the Church of England, planted in Nova Scotia, unaided, or aided by a greatly reduced amount of assistance to her Missionary and Educationa lishments from those noble associations by which she be heretofore sustained and supported for so long a period, continue

to supply the spiritual wants of her members?

I have already expressed (in another colony,) my firm conviction that this can and therefore ought to be done, even to the extent of ultimately, though necessarily gradually, relieving the Colonial Church from all dependence upon external assistance, and this, without any undue pressure (if such a term may be applicable to voluntary contributions,) upon any of the poorest of her members. of her members.

Let every adult member of ber congregations contribute some-0 15 0
thing at a stated period or periods—but let that contribution be so undeviatingly steady and punctual in its character, and be regarded as a duty so positive, so obligatory, and even sacred upon the consciences of all, as to enable those whose duty it is to superintend its application to the necessities of the Church to make their arrangements with the most entire certainty and dependence upon it.

> As a circumstance calculated to afford satisfaction and encouragement, I will advert to the fact which I collect from the report which was last year laid before you, and which is abundantly confirmed by that now about to be read, that such an increased and increasing interest is felt throughout the Province in relation to the objects of this Society, as would appear to augur favourably as to the result of the appeal now about to

servation, viz:—that, if the members of the Church of England congregations generally, and more especially the heads of families, can be impressed with the conviction that the continuance to them and their families of the consolations of religious worship and instructions, in accordance with the venerated forms in which they have been accustomed to serve their Maker and Redeemer from their youth upwards, are fast becoming mainly dependant upon the punctual payment of these periodical contributions, be the amount what it may, the great objects of this meeting will have been fully effected. Beyond the foregoing remarks and suggestions I am not aware that it can be necessary for me to lengthen the proceedings of the evening, of my earnest desire to do all that may be in my power t ment of the objects of an association based upon motives and resting upon principles of so holy and lofty a character, and ing at results so all important to the best interests of our fellow Churchmen of this Colony.

The Report, which embraced several interesting anecdotes connected with the last year's progress of the Society, was read by the Secretary, the Rev. R. Arnold.

His Excellency recommended brevity and condensation
to the gentlemen who were about to address the meeting,

and that they should confine their observations within the scope of the views contemplated by the resolutions—when the following resolutions with due regard to His Excellency's suggestion, were moved, seconded, and passed

His Lordship the Bishop proposed the first resolution. He hoped that he would be pardoned if in the observa-tions he was about to make he should infringe somewhat upon the brevity which His Excellency recommended .-

He expressed his gratification at the presence at the meeting of the Representative of Her Majesty, who was the temporal head of the Church. In commenting upon the report His Lordship regretted the continued illness of the Rev. Mr. Cogswell—if it were the Lord's good pleasure they might again be favoured with his useful ministrations, but if that were not permitted, there would still be the sweet consolation—that as with him to live was Christ
—so to die would assuredly be his gain. The great difficulty of procuring clergymen for the Colonies, owing to
the increase of the Church, which was in a more effective state than at any former period of her history, and the consequent demand for Ministers in the Mother Country, was brought to the attention of the meeting by His Lordship—and he instanced the fruitless endeavours of the Bishop of Newfoundland to procure some for his diocese, while on a recent visit to England—and also of the Bishop of Madras, who had made a call for twenty missionaries, and could not procure them. He spoke of the wide Gospel field opened in India-where, in the Madras diocese alone, 30,000 Hindoos had already been converted to Christianity. After a few more observations, in which His Lordship trusted that their proceedings would implant an increased desire for the spread of the Gospel, he read the resolution as follows:—

Resolved,-That the Report just read be adopted, printed, and circulated, under the direction of the General Committee. The resolution was seconded by B. Smith, Esq., M.P.P., Diocesan Church Society in the part of the country in which he resided, where by the assistance it had afforded

Chas. Owen, Esq., M.P.P., proposed the second resolution. He enforced upon the meeting the necessity for exertion in the cause of the Society. As an example for militation he adverted to the period of building the second

they had completed two new churches.

temple, when the Jews under Nehemiah, for fear of their enemies, held the weapon in one hand while they wrought at the work with the other. From this instance he called upon the meeting to protect the cause of their holy religion while they ministered to it of their worldly substance He adverted to the widow who cast her oboli into the Trezsury, as an instance of the favour with which the Almighty viewed the offerings of the poor, small though they might be, in their zeal for His honour. Such examples were warthy of appropriate they might be. amples were worthy of emulation and should incite to warm-hearted exertions. He concluded with a poetical quotation to show the spirit in which these exertions hould be made.

Resolved,-That whilst thankful for the measure of suc which has hitherto attended our efforts, yet, that this Society will not have fulfilled its duty, nor the Church in Nova Scoti have assumed her proper attitude as a Missionary Church, until the wish of our Diocesan, so often expressed, is fully carried out, and every baptized member of our Holy Communion, he been enrolled as a member of the Society, and becomes a contributor to its funds.

The resolution was seconded by the Rev. Mr. Cochran He spoke of the benefits which the Society had already been enabled to confer. Of the zeal of the people and their eager desire to receive the means of grace—of two enabled them to open, in one of which at a considerable distance from Lunenburg where he had preached recently on the sabbath, and though the day was bitterly cold. many persons, women among the rest, had travelled appropriate wards of three miles to attend the service. The meetings of the Society in the capital always stimulated the clergy to renewed and greater exertions. The Rev. gentleman related several interesting aneedotes of the interest taken by his people in the Society—of a poor widow, the labour of whee heads are the several interest taken by his people in the Society—of a poor widow, the labour of whee heads are the several sever of whose hands was her only support, who gave cheer-fully—of two little boys, who ran out of their house to fully—of two little boys, who ran out of their house to meet him as he was coming to Halifax, and gave him three-pence each for the Bishop, desiring him to make it 7½d, and they would pay him the remainder on his return. He spoke of the good the books were doing that were distributed abroad by the Society, and how eagerly they were read after the labour of the day was over, and where candles could not be procured, by the light of the fire-thousand persons enrolled as members of the Society in the county of Lunenburg—and called upon the clerkymen. the county of Lunenburg—and called upon the clergymen not to rest satisfied until they had fulfilled the terms of the resolution, and every baptized person in the Church was enrolled on the books of the Society.

was enrolled on the books of the Society.

Rev. Mr. Leaver moved the 3rd resolution. He adverted to the statement made by His Lordship the Bishop, of the difficulty of obtaining ministers for the colonies, and therefore the necessity of supporting King's College at Windsor, which would in a great measure supply that want. The Rev. gentleman extolled the advantages of a collegiate education. It was essential for ministers of religion. An acquaintance with the classics was a discipling for the mind which was unattainable by any other method. The college was a world within itself, in which for the mind which was unattainable by any other method. The college was a world within itself, in which the student was prepared for the larger sphere he was about to enter. It was their duty to uphold this nursery of learning. There was no principle more impressive than duty. Nelson on the eve of one of the most glorious of the naval victories of England, animated his men with that plain forcible word to the most energetic action. So should duty actuate churchmen. The college at Windsor was essential to the education of ministers—but if the fountain be dried whence will spring the river—or if the tree be withered, how could they expect the fruit. if the fountain be dried whence will spring the five if the tree be withered, how could they expect the fruit. He was strongly in favour of that institution, and felt it good to be zealously affected towards what was good and just and true. He trusted it would prosper. It had already produced a number of well educated men. There was an old ballad called Chevy Chase, where the King was made to say upon hearing of the death of Percy

I trust I have within my realm Five hundred good as he. which with reference to the Alumni who had proceeded he trusted might soon be applied to those whom it would yet educate and send forth to preach the Gospel.

Resolved,-That as the Church must mainly depend for la bourers in the Lord's vineyard, upon the supply to be derived from the College at Windsor, this meeting hails with satisfaction the exertions which have been put forth to sustain this institution in efficiency. stitution in efficiency, and calls upon the members of the Church through the Province to give their aid to this good

The resolution was seconded by the Treasurer, who, in a forcible speech, commented upon the benefit which the college had rendered. He showed that if we wished to follow in the march of improvement with other country tries, it was necessary to foster the higher institutions of learning, as well as those of a lower class which were in tended for the benefit of the people at large. There could be no better compliment to the merits of King's College than the fact that the gentleman who had proposed the resolution was one of its alumni, and he would add a credit to that institution. He felt himself entitled also to desire the propertion desire the prosperity of the college, for with the exception of His Lordship the Bishop, he was he believed the oldest of its graduates present—and the resolution had his cor-

The Hon, the Chief Justice moved the 4th reso He did not intend to enlarge upon the subject, but would read the resolution, and that would pour more truth interiors in a work of their cars in a work of their cars in a work of their cars. their ears in a moment than he would be able to do in an hour. His honour proceeded after reading the resolution to express his pleasure in learning that the Society would soon have it in its power to send along our shore would soon have it in its power to send along our shore of those who would bring the word of God to the doors of our hardy population, who would hear the grateful tones of the church-bell inviting them to devotion. When he thought that this period, 1847, was within two years of a thought that this period, 1847, was within two years of a settlers. century of the day when the first vessel-load of settlers entered Halifax harbour, when this city was covered with an unbroken forest, and the first British Governour of Nova Social held him on the first British Governour in the in Nova Scotia held his first council on board of his ship in our harbour—he could not help thinking of that period in contract with and in contrast with the meeting he now saw before him, and he hoped there were those present who would see scenes similar to this in the contrast with the second seco similar to this in the towns on our shores, which the Society were now endeavouring to enlighten with gospel truth. His Lordship passed a high eulogiam on the exertions of the poor fishermen as proved by the Report, and urged the meeting to take care of the house of God, and not neglect it for the example of their own and not neglect it for the exclusive care of their own

dwellings. Resolved,-That the thanks of this Society are due to those Members who hearkened to the call made upon them at the last meeting, and doubled their subscriptions. The Society trusts that this good example will be speedily followed by all whom God has pleased to each last the speedily followed by all om God has pleased to enable so to do.

The resolution was seconded by the Rev. Mr. Elliott, who said that he felt bimself honoured in being called upon to second any resolution proposed by the Chief Justice. He referred to the exertions in his own parish, and poor one indeed, but where the subscriptions the pas year had averaged nearly as much as on preceding occaons. In one instance, two poor persons had given fifteen pence, all the money they were possessed of, and a good Providence which knew the motive, had blessed it to them by an immediate

He related some particulars of a visit to Pugwash, made at the request of the Lord Bishop, and endeavoured to impress upon the meeting the destitution of the Gulf Shore, with respect to religious ordinances, and the urgent necessity for their best exertions to relieve it. [His Lordship the Bishop at this stage of the proceed ings made some observations commendatory of the zeal of the fishermen along the shores, whose contribution is alluded to in the Report, he had heard of for the first time that evening. He also contracted

that evening. He also contrasted the destitution of those places some years ago with the means of grace which they were now enabled to enjoy, and alluded to his journey among them as being received with the highest sate faction, and as a means of establishing them in the faith of the Church.] of the Church.] The Rev. Richard Uniacke moved the fifth resolution ny to the satisfaction with which the proceedings of the committee were received by his own people, who though as well as others they were entitled to as well as others they were entitled to receive one-fourth of their contributions in books, were always content to

leave their subscriptions to be expended as the committee thought fit for the advancement of the objects of the Resolved, - That the following Members of the Society be elected members of the Standing Committee for the ensi-year—Joseph Starr, Esq., A. M. Uniacke, Esq., Henry I

year—Joseph Starr, Esq., A. M. Unacke, Esq., Hem.,
Esq., B. Murdoch, Esq., Capt. Maynard, J. G. A. Creighton,
Esq., James Tremain, Esq., Mr. W. A. McAgy, C.H. Belchet,
Esq., Hon. M. B. Almon, Judge Bliss, Dr. Henry, P. M. O.,
Charles Jones, Esq., W. H. Roach, Esq., J. S. Morris, Esq.,
Mr. J. Withrow, A. G. Fraser, Esq., J. W. Merkel, Esq., W.
Pryor, Jr., Esq., Mr. Henry Spike, Mr. W. Marvin, S. P. FairLand Respondent Start Sta banks, Esq., J. W. Ritchie, Esq., T. B. Akins, Esq., Wm. R. Lamont, Esq., A.C.G.

The resolution was seconded by Beamish Murdoch, Esq., in the absence of J. J. Marshall, Esq. Though called upon at the moment, he yet felt glad to assist in any effort of His Lordship the Bishop for the welfare of the Church in this Province. He alluded to the support she had hitherto received from the Mother Country the Government having built the Mother Country in this city—and to the many advantages which she had otherwise enjoyed under the feet and the country in the coun otherwise enjoyed under the fostering care of the Government and Societies for the promotion of religious objects. Having been so long supported, it was now incumbent upon her members to apply their own resources to uphold their faith, and he hoped this would be done energetically. He had the honour to be a descendent of one of the earliest settlers of Hallo of the earliest settlers of Halifax, and felt gratitude for this support, and he impressed upon those present bro-therly feeling and union in matters which concerned their spiritual interests. He felt assured that every member of

Dr. Henry, P.M.O., moved the sixth Resolution. This he did with much pleasure. He was gratified to see His Excellency there—he was sure this feeling was participated in by those who were assembled—and felt high satisfaction at being the medium through which the thanks of the Meeting, which were strictly due, were to be conveyed to Her Majesty's representative.

Resolved .- That the thanks of this meeting are due to His Acellency Sir John Harvey, for his goodness in becoming Patron of the Society, and for his kindness in presiding on the

A collection was taken, which amounted to £26 15s. His Lordship the Bishop gave out the Doxology, which was sung by the congregation, and concluded the proceedings by the Apostolic benediction.

On Sunday last the cause of the D.C.S. was advocated in St. Paul's Church, when, notwithstanding the unfa-rourable state of the weather, the collection amounted to £43 7s. 3d. This, when added to the previous contribudons, &c., makes up the handsome sum of £232 5s. 0d. cast into the Treasury of the Society by the members of the Church in Halifax, during the past year. The clergy will be thankful to receive the contributions of those who may not hitherto have had an opportunity of bestowing them.—Ibid.

Colonial.

The Official Gazette of Saturday contains a further proroga-tion of Parliament to April 24, but not for despatch of business; to that before then a further prorogation will take place. We have no information on the point, and, indeed, we believe it is not determined; but our own opinion is, that Parliament will not be summoned to meet before the latter end of May or the ginning of June .- Montreal Gazette.

Notwithstanding the confident assertions of some of our contemporaries, there is yet no appointment made to the vacant judicial office on our bench. Among the numerous rumours of a very probable or improbable kind, it is scarcely possible but hat some should be more or less true, but all, we believe to this ment, if not false are premature .- Ibid.

RELIEF FOR IRELAND AND THE HIGHLANDS OF SCOTLAND.

SUNDRY CONTRIBUTIONS .- Without entering into the details of several Meetings in the neighbourhood of this City—a particularity which our limited space forbids-we give below statement of the sums contributed. MARKHAM .- £110 subscribed in the room, and Produce

NEWMARKET .- From £50 to £60 in money; Produce ST. ALBAN'S, HOLLAND LANDING .- £40: it is expected

that £150 will be realized in this neighbourhood.

MEDONTE. £13: 12: 11. Nelson.—Large amount subscribed; and £30 paid in cash

PICKERING.-£216. 5s. e omitted to notice in our last the munificent donation of \$50 by the Rev. Mr. Roaf, to the Irish Relief Fund. Mr. Grantham, of Vaughan, has also contributed to this fund £100 a very handsom. a very handsome sum. Such liberality as this is worthy of example. The congregation of Mr. Roaf's church has subscribed the

bed the sum of £32 additional.—Patriot. Vienna, 11th March, 1847.

To the Editor of the Church. Sir, You will confer a favour by giving the annexed publi-

oil,—You will confer a favour by giving the annexed puonetity through the columns of your paper.

At a public meeting held on the Sth of March at Vienna in the Township of Bayham for the purpose of devising means to assist in alleviating the distress existing in Ireland and the Highlands and Islands of Scotland. The Rev. T. B. Read of Port Bayham for the Chair, and Dr. Long Irwell, was unanimously moved to the Chair, and Dr. Long The Rev. Chairman having opened the meeting with an ap-

priate and impressive prayer, which he followed up by a feelng and eloquent address, the business of the meeting was comced by John Burnett, Esq. moving, and David Newbiggen seconding the 1st Resolution. Rsolved,-That whereas a large number of our fellow-crea

ares in Ireland and Scotland, have in the Providence of God, been visited by the most awful scourge of famine, exposing them to the horrors of death from starvation, while we are blessed with plenty -- this meeting regards it as a sacred duty to ute a portion of the bounty we enjoy towards the allevi-

The motion having been put from the chair, was passed Moved by Neil Mackinnon, Esq., and seconded by J. Alex-

Resolved. That the following persons be appointed to act as requested to use their best endeavours to obtain contributions.

Last the following persons to approximate the following persons oved by Andrew Dolie, Esq., and seconded by James Nol-

Resolved. That a subscription list be opened immediately, and that all contributions be paid into the hands of the treasurough the Treasurer at St. Thomas to the relief Committees Dublin and Edinburgh.

The motion having been put from the Chair, was passed. The Chairmen having been then moved from the Chair, and A. Dolie voted into it, the 4th Resolution was moved by John

Alexander, Esq., seconded by Jerh. Moore, and unanimously Resolved,-That the thanks of the meeting are due, and dereby tendered to the Rev. T. B. Read, for his urbane and

ent conduct in the Chair, and to Dr. Long for his service At the close of the Meeting a subscription list was opened, and a sum exceeding 100 dollars subscribed on the spot, and shortly after doubled.

M. GEO. LONG, Secretary. LLOYDTOWN. -In accordance with a public notice, a meetng was held at Lloydtown, in the Township of King, on Friafternoon, March 12, 1847, for the purpose of raising funds relieve the wants of those unfortunate sufferers. The meeting was well attended. Mr. T. Tyson being called to the chair and Mr. Jerk. Smith appointed Secretary, a number of Resolutions were proposed and carried unanimously. The result of the meeting was most satisfactory. £31 16s. 3d. was paid into £9 16s. 3d. to Mr. J. Watson. Sen., Treasurer for the Irish. The parties of flour, and one bushel of wheat for the Irish.—8 barrels of flour, and one bushel of wheat for the Scotch, to be rels of flour, and one bushel of wheat for the Scotch, to be ered on or before Saturday, 20th March. The township as also divided into Districts, and collectors appointed, so that it is hoped, that a yet more liberal contribution may be received. Lloydtown, March 12, 1847.

The cause of Charity still progresses from almost every town and village in Canada, do we hear of noble Subscriptions being made for the relief of our distressed fellow creatures in Ireland and the Islands and Highlands of Scotland. This is a gratifying factory of the control of the relief of the rel act. In many places, Depots have been established for the sception of Wheat, &c., given by persons who cannot afford money, who are willing and anxious to give "such as they have." It has been suggested that if such a plan was adopted in Hamilton, it would be attended with great success—many of the P. the Farmers could give Wheat and other Provisions acc their ability, and glad would they be to contribute in this

in the purpose of carrying on a trade with the British Markets ticipated during the ensuing year,—Ibid.

The Treasurer of the St. Patrick's Benevolent Society of this city, begs to acknowledge the receipt of twenty five pounds from Mr. Hugh Foster of the village of Milton, township of Trafalgar, in aid of the funds now being raised for the relief of the distressed poor of Ireland.—Ibid.

On Sunday, the 7th instant, after divine service in the [Roman Catholic church of St. Clement, Beauharnois, a numerous assemblage of the parishioners, was held in the Public Hall of that Parish, for the purpose of organizing a subscription in aid Irish and Scotch sufferers. Messire Charland, the inmbent having taken the Chair, briefly explained the object of neeting, when atter an address from L. G. Brown, Esq., and the nomination of Mr. Louis Heneau, Notary of Beauhar olis, as Secretary and Treasurer, a committee of 14 of the most ntial proprietors was appointed, two of whom were to make expressed with the sufferers, the aggregate of the collections probably be very considerable.—Montreal Gazette.

We are happy to record another instance of the liberality of the Secretary of the Irish Subscription Fund, the sum of £5 be distributed between the Irish and Scotch.—Brantford

NIAGARA DISTRICT.—Towards the close of the proceedings ptions were entered into. The first announced was from the St. Catharines Lodge of Odd Fellows of the Manchester £25; the second was from the Chippawa Lodge of the order £35; the third from the St. Catherines Lodge of lependent Order of Odd Fellows £25; the fourth from Valter H. Dickson Esq., M. P. P. for the Town of Niagara, Then came Richard Woodruff Esp., £25, the Rev. Mr. 425, Mr. McGarrey £25, the High Sheriff of the Niagara Distict £20, William Woodruff, Esq. Rolland McDonald, Esq., and the Rev. Mr. McDonagh £12 10s. each, and several more, the ong £20, Rev Mr. Carroll £25, Thomas C. Street Esq. aount of which we did not catch—the whole approaching ery closely to the sum of two thousand dollars, and we shall appointed if after being well canvassed, the Niagara Dis-to not send to their famisbing fellow subjects the full quivalent of ten times that amount.

and we fervently hope that all will advance it to the best of their ability. Their high reward will be found in the gratitude of under the title of Professor of Divinity," etc. The Argus must out to restore order. ability. those whom they rescue from the most horrible of all deaths, in the approval of their own consciences, and most precious of all rewards to the human soul, in the favour of that Almighty Be-

ng who creates men dependent on one another.

on Sunday the 28th ult.

STEWART TOWN.—A Meeting for the sufferers in Ireland and the Highlands of Scotland, was held at McKenzies Ion, Stewart Town, Wm. A. Stephens was called to the Chair, and R. Tracy was requested to act as Secretary and Treasurer In consequence of the extreme severity of the weather, the

attendance at the meeting was small, but a subscription was entered into and the sum of £15 was subscribed.

RICHARD TRACY. Sect'y & Treasurer.

WOODSTOCK.—A Meeting of the Congregation of St. Paul's Church, Woodstock, took place yesterday, in the Lecture Room, to determine on the method of disposing of the amount collected

The Rev. Wm. Bettridge, B.D., Rector, in the chair. 1. Proposed by Robert Riddell, Esq., M.P.P., seconded by by Thos. Cottle, Esq. That the sum collected in St. Paul's Church, for the relief of the destitute poor in Ireland and the Highlands of Scotland, be paid into the Bank of Upper Cana-da, to the credit of the Central Relief Committee established in London, and that an intimation be given that the appropria-tion of such sum is left to the judgment of the Committee, both as to the manner in which the remittance is to be made,

and to the division to the respective countries. 2. Proposed by Edmund Deedes, Esq.; seconded by D. J. Hughes, Esq. That the Rector and Churchwardens be em-

powered to carry the above resolution into effect.

3. Proposed by Capt. Graham, R.N., seconded by Alexander Light, Esq. That contributions of wheat, flour, or any other provisions, will be received at Mr. Finkle's mills, to be forwarded to Great Britain, by the Rector and Churchwardens, at the opening of navigation, for disposal by the Central Relief

The sum collected is nearly £50, and any addition will be thankfully received by the Churchwardens, up to Saturday morning next.

morning next.

A meeting was held in Ingersoll, on the 27th ult., for this most humane purpose. The Rev. Mr. Revell in the chair.

The Chairman made a very impressive and feeling discourse of the subject, and several resolutions were moved and adopted; among others it was moved by N. Merritt, Esq., that the Clergy of the several denominations in the neighbourhood, be requested to aid in collecting, to which call they most cordially responded. The sum of £30 was subscribed in the Village alone, and it is hoped when the contributions from the surroud ing neighbourhood shall have been received, that the amount will be very considerably increased. - Com.

ST JOHN, N. B .- About £1500 has been collected in the City of St. John and County of Carleton, New Brunswick, towards the relief of the Scotch and Irish destitution .- Halifax

HALIFAX .- A Public Meeting was held on the 22d ult. at Mason Hall, to consider the best means of relieving the preva-lent distress in the Mother Country. We are glad to learn that the sum of £443 11s. 1d. was subscribed at the Meeting, though the attendance was thin .- Ibid.

T E HON. MR. SHERWOOD AND THE USURY LAWS. Montreal, 22d February, 1847.

Sir,- My opinion in favour of an amendment and partial re peal of the Usury Laws is well known, having introduced the subject several times into the Legislature of Upper Canada, and once since the Union into the Legislative Assembly of United

Hitherto my exertions have been unsuccessful, but feeling as I do, a firm conviction that no single Act of Parliament of this Province, can confer a greater benefit upon the country, than one authorizing the change I propose, I have determined to persevere in my course. With a view therefore of being fortified by public opinion, I have prepared a petition on the subject which it is my intention to circulate as generally as possible for signatures. I beg leave to enclose you a printed copy of it and if your sentiments upon this important question accorwith mine as set forth therein, I trust you will give me the aid of your powerful support.

I have the honour to be, Sir, Your obedient Servant, HENRY SHERWOOD.

To the Editor of The Church, Toronto. To the Honourable the Legislative Assembly in Provincial Parliament Assembled.

THE PETITION of the Undersigned, Merchants, Agriculturists, Mechanics and others, Inhabitants of Canada, respectfully THAT in their opinion the laws now in force in Upper and Gaz. Lower Canada respectively, which fix the rate of legal interest for the loan and forbearance of money at six per centum per

Lower Canada respectively, who have for the loan and forbearance of money at six per centum per for the loan and summary per centum per for the lo We rested to use their best endeavours to obtain contributions.
We use their best endeavours to obtain contributions.
Your Petitioners humbly conceive as a general principle, that
all restrictions upon Trade and Commerce are highly objectiontation was performed by Dr. Marter, assisted by Dr. Keast,
able and ought not to be resorted to, except in cases of urgent necessity; that the policy which dictated the enactments to

which Your Petitioners refer in the early period of our history no longer exists—but on the contrary that the maintenance of these laws now is a great impediment to the prosperity and welfare of the country; that situated as this Colony is, every possible inducement in the opinion of Your Petitioners should be held out to encourage the introduction of Capital into it that in the neighbouring States various enactments upon this subject exist-each State entertaining its own peculiar viewsbut all uniting so far in opinion as to allow one, two and three per cent higher rate of interest to be taken for the loan of money, than the laws of this Province permit; that, in this state of affairs, British Capitalists prefer investing their money in the United States, when at the same time it is well known, they would rather select this Province, a portion of the British Empire, for the field of their operations if equal encouragement were afforded to them; that Your Petitioners are at a loss to understand upon what principle it is, that the lender of money should be restricted to six per cent per annum profit, any more than the vender of the ordinary necessaries of life; that the sup ply and demand without legislative interference ought to regulate higher rate than the law at present allows, is constantly demanded and with the business of the Country, and he that would become an informer in any such case, to recover the penalty imposed by law, would render himself obnoxious to public censure; that this openly approved violation of law, has not only an immoral tendency, but is calculated to produce such a feeling in the public mind, as to cause people to look with unconcern upon the breach of other laws; that, for these reasons and for urged in Your Honourable House by the advocates of the proposed change when the question comes up for discussion, You Petitioners humbly pray, that the Acts regulating the interests of money, to which they have referred, may be so far altered and amended, as to enable parties to contract, to give and receive such rate of interest as they may agree upon, and to enforce, if necessary, the payment thereof with the sum secured through the ordinary Tribunals of the Country, and that such other and further changes and modifications in this respect, may be made ourable House in its wisdom, may deem expedient and bereficial.

And Your Petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray. Dated this 22d day of February, 1847.

to their ability, and glad would they be to contribute in this may to so benevolent an object. If the plan was once started, warehouses would soon be offered for the purpose, and in this to King's College; and, as might be expected, writes in very ill humour. We are sorry to have excited our contemporary's We learn by private letters received by a gentleman in this city, that several respectable provision Merchants of the city of for the purpose of carrying on a trade with the British Markets - nor, we regret to perceive, the desire to receive any-but merely to enable the public to decide to which of the partiesthe Argus or the Canadian-the delicate language of the former—"flippancy," "sophistry," and the charge of asserting what was known to be untrue—are justly applicable. The Argus stated "that, sometime ago, it was announced that sixty scholarships were to be awarded (at King's Gollege) to deserv ing young men. It now appears that, instead of sixty, there are to be twenty-four only open to competition." The impression conveyed by these words is evidently that the terms of the announcement were not adhered to—that "the proposed number of scholarships is not open at all." It is not indeed openly said that it was announced that sixty scholarships were to be awarded yearly; but that is most certainly implied in the next sentence. We accordingly showed that the terms of the aunouncement were not departed from, but that seventy-two scholarships had been established, and that within three years they would be filled up, if there were a sufficient number of qualified candidates. The Argus next stated, "that one of the subjects proposed for the examination for the degree of B.A., the authorities will be able to show that they have not taken, however, were clearly inadequate to the emergency, and taken, however, were clearly inadequate to the emergency, and sor of Divinity." To this we replied that "attendance on lec-Towns-people. The Rev. Abraham Nelles, Church of tures on Divinity is not necessary," and referred to the Circular giving the subjects of study in the Faculty of Arts, on which he based his assertion. As the Argus repeats the assertion, although he cautiously avoids specifying the subject, we give that portion of the Circular, which was the authority for our

" *Classical Literature. *Rhetoric.

*Belles Lettres. *Metaphysics.

Evidences and Biblical Literature. *Chemistry.
*Experimental Philosophy.

*Natural Philosophy. *Mathematics.

* Attendance on these Lectures is necessary for keeping Term." of Arts?" To this we answered, that "he is included in the Faculty of Arts, not as Professor of Divinity, but as Professor the books. The polling places, however, were pretty secure,

under the title of Professor of Divinity, etc. The Language pardon us if we are still incredulous, for we have looked most pardon us if we are still incredulous, for we have looked most carefully over the Circular, but cannot discover any passage in a little cheering commenced; but more in fun than earnest. which they lecture; and amongst these we see the name of Dr. Bleury Beaven, and that his subjects are Divinity, Metaphysics, and of two. Moral Philosophy. But if the Argus will take the trouble of making inquiry on the point of any one acquainted with the surject, he wili learn that the prelections of the Professor of Divinity, as such, are attended, not by Undergraduates, whose subjects of study are given in the circular, but by Graduates; and that it is no part of his duty, as Professor of Divinity, to give lectures on Divinity in the Faculty of Arts. But our contemporary has made a very notable discovery since we drew his attention to the Circular, "that attendance on two of the classes of Dr. Beaven is stated to be necessary." Did any one deny this? Was this the point about which we corrected the

isstatement of the Argus? Attendance on Dr. Beaven's lectures on Metaphysics and Ethics is stated to be necessary; but we opine that it will be rather difficult to make out from this that attendance on lectures on Divinity also is necessary, and yet this is the real point in question. But we have neither time, space, nor inclination, for saying nore on the subject. We should not have noticed the stat

ents of the Argus at all, if they had not been copied into the Montreal Gazette, and we would recommend the Arque, if he wishes his articles to be attended to or answered, to lay aside the very reprehensible style of language he has been in the habit of using towards his contemporaries, and adopt a tone more in accordance with the proper dignity and respectability of the press. The public will willingly listen to facts and reason, but surely will turn with disgust from mere vituperation .-

British Canadian Among the military promotions gazetted London Jan. 29th, we notice that of Lieutenant W. Bellingham, 32nd Foot, to be Capt. Mr. Bellingbam, if we do not mistake, is a Canadian by birth, and was educated at Upper Canada College. He was presented some 8 or 9 years since with a set of Colours in the 32nd Regiment, through the instrumentality of Lord Seaton (then Sir John Colborne), at whose recommendation several other young Canadian gentlemen were gazetted to commissions without purchase. Mr. Bellingham's rapid promotion in the profession of arms in her Majesty's service has evidently not been impeded by the fact of his being a Colonist; for anything we know to the contrary he may yet command a regiment; and his case is only one out of many we could adduce, as the

f the Crown .- Herald. MURDER OF NOAH HEATON .- We notice from the Colonist and Patriot of Friday last, that a public examination of James Hamilton charged with the murder of Noah Heaton, in the Township of Toronto, took place on Wednesday last and both these Journals give reports of the evidence brought forward

against him.
We had certainly hoped after what had been said at the time Turney was under examination, that no journal for the mere sake of gratifying a morbid appetite for news, would publish the ex-parte evidence adduced at the merely preliminary examination of a person charged with a crime of which the penalty of guilt is death on the gallows-lest by so doing, public opin ion is prejudiced, and the accused, who by British usage has a right to be considered innocent until he be proved guilty, be condemned by a foregone conclusion in the minds of those who most likely, will have to try him. But the same display of evidence has been made by the Colonist as was done in the case of Turney; and the result will be that an unbiassed trial can hardly be hoped for in either instance.

Entertaining these views, we did not attend the examination; and certainly shall not make our columns any way accessory to the moral enormity of condemning an accused party beforehand by publishing the evidence brought forward at a preliminary stage of the proceedings.—Toronto Herald.

FRENCH CANADIAN PARTY. - Rumours have, of late, been circulated and generally repeated in the newspapers, to the effect that the Governor-General had again renewed the attempt made by his predecessors to induce the French Canadians, or rather their leaders, to assist him in carrying on the government, and that the attempt was unsuccessful. Nothing could be more natural and proper than that His Excellency should make such an attempt, for it cannot, in any point of view, be desirable that any considerable race should stand in a state of likely than that the present Canadian leaders should show if any, itself, to enquire what approaches were made, and in

this instance (among many) of the great skill of our much respected townsman, Dr. Marter.—Brantford Courier.

The Treasurer of the Montreal Ladies' Benevolent Institution acknowledges, with thanks, having received from Miss Bethune the sum of £10, being one-half of the proceeds of the sale of some articles of fancy work sent by two ladies, (now residing in Canada West,) old friends of the Ladies' Benevolent Institution and Orphan Asylum, for the benefit of these two Institutions .- Montreal Gazette. ACCIDENT .- A melancholy accident occurred on Saturday

last, at Chambly. A farmer named Evans, from St. Cesaire, returning from this city with a sleigh and a pair of horses, took the higher traverse over the basin, though warned that it was dangerous. On coming to a broken place the horses stopped, but he imprudently whipped them, and plunging with him into the gulf, the whole perished.—Montreal Gazette.

We regret to announce the death of Captain Ferguson, late of the 23rd Regiment. Captain Ferguson had come on from Sorel on a visit to Montreal, and was stopping at Tetu's Hotel, where, for the last few days, he had been indisposed, but without any apprehension of serious consequences. On Thursday evening, however, he was attacked by congestion of the brain, and died a few hours afterwards. Captain Fergusou was the oldest son of the late George Ferguson, Esq., of Houghton Hall, near Carlisle, in England.—Montreal Gazette.

WOODSTOCK BUILDING SOCIETY.—On Monday last, the first Loan Meeting of the Building Society, was held in the Grammar School-house, for the purpose of loaning two sums of

One hundred pounds was awarded to the pers And the other £100 at a premium of..... The borrower receives..... 60 0

So on 100 shares, which were at that time held by the members, there is a profit of £78 15s., or on each share on which

there is paid 25s., a profit of 14s. 9d. Several members have joined the Society since the meeting. INCENDIARISM .- On Monday night last, another House and Barn, the property of Adam Henry Meyers Esq., of the River Trent, were destroyed by fire. Several parties have been arrested, not, for this last act of incendiarism, as we learn, but for previous acts; and there is every reason to believe that facts ave been discovered, which lead to the diabolical plot, for the

Mr. Meyers, as it is one of deep interest to the public. Unless some steps are taken to bring the guilty to justice, we must prepare the Country for these midnight attacks, of assassins. A stop must at all hazards be put to this system of avenging our own supposed wrongs. We hold this to be a matter of far too great importance, to venture upon detailing fucts; on the one side, is the public welfare, and the protection of individual property, on the other, the lives of persons accused of the worst of crimes, are at stake; we therefore offer no further comments on the past, but trust to a full investiga-

tion of the whole, before a Court of Justice. - Belleville Intelli-

MONTREAL ELECTIONS .- What we predicted a few days ago came to pass yesterday; a large number of men, apparently strangers, armed with axe handles and other weapons of a similar nature, paraded our streets for the purpose of destroying the franchise of peaceable citizens. We know not whether a mob in consequence ruled the city. We are unable at the late hour at which we write, and after the confusion of the day, to give any very reliable account of the particulars of the ruf finally conduct which prevented many men from exercising their right of voting. Nor do we choose on the authority of their right of voting. Nor do we choose on the authority of rumours to give all the statements we have heard respecting taken part in the acts of violence so degrading to this metro lis of Canada. The following account is all that we can furnish at present, and it will be found, we believe, tolerably correct.

The Candidates were Mr. Ouimet, the advocate, and Mr. John Orr. Here the the polling was remarkably even during the day, although considering that there are not more than one hundred and fifty voters, it proceeded somewhat slowly. At the conclusion of the day, Mr. Ouimet was returned by a majority of two. Mr. Orr, however, protests against several of the successful Candidates' voters, and if he succeeds in striking off their votes, the majority will of course be in his favour. The Argus next asked, "How comes it that Dr. Beaven, a There was little disturbance in this Ward, but a considerable Professor of Divinity, is included at all, as he is, in the Faculty number of men made their appearance at each of the Polls at

East Ward

It is a great and holy work in which the District is engaged, of Metaphysics and Moral Philosophy." We are now told in. especially that in the Bonsecours Market, and they left with

which the Rev. Doctor referred to receives that title. We find indeed, under the heading "Professors," the names of the four who give lectures in the Faculty of Arts, and the subjects on which they lecture; and amongst these we see the name of Dr.

West Ward.

Here Col. Gugy was returned without opposition. St. Ann's Ward. The Candidates here were Mr. Matthewson and Mr. Tully. Mr. Matthewson retired early in the day, and Mr. Tully was

of course, declared duly elected. St. Antoine Ward.

We are informed that considerable disturbance occurred here at the polling place, where Mr. M'Kay was the returning offi-cer. A large number of men—a respectable informant says he counted one hundred and twelve-all armed with axe handles, proceeded to that place, and took possession of some books; not the books, however, for Mr. M'Kay, who was aware of their design, is said to have changed the genuine for a counterfeit article, and thus saved his records. Mr. Bourret was re-elected in opposition to Mr. Shuter; we cannot give the numbers or

This was, we believe, the place where violence was co At the polling place in the Main Street, Mr. David had hardly opened the poll books, and proclaimed the Candidates, before a crowd of persons, at the signal of a pistol shot, entered the polling place and seized his books. Mr. David then came into town obtained a sufficient force to reinstate him. Mr. Holmes, at five o'clock, declared the numbers to be, for Mr. Molson 71; for

St. Lewis Ward. Mr. Ward was re-elected without oppositon. St. James's Ward. Mr Beaudry was declared duly elected.

St. Mary's Ward. Mr. Lynch was elected in this Ward.

Notwithstanding the usual stories of dead and dying men we have reason to belive that less personal injury was inflicted than on previous occasions. But these things are never ascertained with much certainty till after the tumult has passe practical refutation of Mr. Howe's absurd and, we may add disaffected theory, that a Colonist meets with disfavour and disappointment when looking for distinction in the military service there, we suppose, their punishment will cease.

We shall perhaps be able to give some further particulars in our next; in the meantime, it is to be feared that the disorders

United States.

EXPLOSION AT THE UNITED STATES ARSENEL, AT WEST TROY.

ELEVEN MEN BADLY BURNED, AND THREE OF THEM MORTALLY WOUNDED !- This Morning, about ten o'clock, an explosion took place in one of the buildings at the Arsenel in room devoted to the manufacture of the Ten Inch Fuses and Bomb Shells, which destroyed all the fuse composition, blew out the windows, and injured more or less nearly all the workmen engaged in that department.

It is supposed to have been caused by a boy stepping upon the some of the composition which lay upon the brick floor of the room, with a boot which contained iron tacks in the heel.

This ignited and exploded all the composition in the room, a-mounting to twelve or fourteen pounds. The explosion caused a loud report, damaged the building and set it on fire. were about twelve or fifteen persons in the room.

Eleven of them are severely injured, and three, it is supposed, cannot survive much longer.

M. M. Martlet was blown through a window before which he was at work, and they were all seen running in various direc-tions, with their clothing torn off, or on fire, and the flesh and hair of some of them severely burned. Some of them im diately plunged into the snow, not only to extinguish their burning clothes, but to allay their excrutiating sufferings, many

of them cut and mangled in a shocking manner. NIAGARA SUSPENSION BRIDGE.—The Albany con nearly complete isolation; and nothing, we fear also, is more | dent of the Rochester Democrat, says, the stock for the con struction of this bridge is all taken. The capital is 200 000 dols themselves impracticable, and incapable of comprehending their true position. It will doubtless, be the business of that party, New York and Philadelphia. Contractors in Philadelphia and Pittsburgh offer to build a good substantial bridge of wire for what mode, and with what object they were repelled .- Mon. 200,000 dollars .- It will be forty feet wide -- the centre track for cars to connect with the Canadian road through to Detroit, and capable of transporting 300 tons over it at once, at a rate of 10 miles an hour. There will be two tracks for carriages

ship Manhatan, belonging to Fredrick Rhinelander, was put up for freight to Liverpool. Jonathan Ogden put on board 400 boxes of Havana sugar, at two guineas freight per box, and Daniel Ludlow six thousand bbls, of flour at one guinea, or 21s., freight per bbl. William Pitt was then prime Minister of England, and a famine raged in that country. The Prime Minister issued on order engaging to pay £4 10s, or 21 dollars per barrel for every barrel of American flour which should be brought to England, with full liberty to the importer to get a higher mercantile price if possible. The bakers of England higher mercantile price if possible. The bakers of England were prohibited from selling bread on the day it was baked, because stale bread was thought more nutrious than new. At that time the entire British army, and gentlemen gen wore their hair in queues or clubs, and highly powdered. The Duke of Bedford, who was considered the richest subject in England, set the example of cutting off his hair to save the flour wasted in powder, and the example was followed by generative. ral orders through the whole army. This we get from the "oldest inhabitant," and it shows that there is nothing new under the sun. - N. Y. Jour. of Com.

LIFE INSURANCE. - Another instance of the benefits of life surance occured in the case of Captain Rathbone, of this city, who was recently lost on board the ship Columbia. After his eparture a friend at his request effected the insurance for 5000 dollars. Only one year's premium had been paid, and since his death, we understand, the full amount has been paid over to his family .- Brooklyn Eagle.

By Telegraph from New-York.

THURSDAY EVENING, Eight o'clock. We have had a severe rain storm here which commenced at about 1 o'clock. The Telegraph was out of order between Philadelphia and Washington this morning: we are without further intelligence.

Commercial. (COMPILED EXPRESSLY FOR THIS PAPER.)

Whea
Oats,
Barle
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Beef,
Pork,
Potat
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Eggs,
Caess
Turk
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ushel.
ap tb make a hurried matter of it. This is not so much an affair of ರಂಭಾರಂಭಾರವರ್ಷ ಪ್ರವಾಧಿಕೆಯ ಕ್ಷಣಗಳ ನಿರ್ವಾಧನಾಗಿ 35. T2 TO 0027 TO 022 35 TO 0 33a 0 0 a 1 7 0 a 1 1 957 - 32 - 00025080 262- 55 000 0000 07000404 000 04 25 20 00 00 31 ntreal, rch 13. 0 000001100-40 00 0 EXCHANGE.

PORTRAIT

THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO, BEAUTIFULLY ENGRAVED BY WARNER, FROM A PAINTING BY G. T. BERTHON. Proofs 20s. Prints 12s. 6d.

THE above ENGRAVING is now ready, and the Subscribers for PROOFS will be supplied with their copies immediately. It will be a few weeks before the PRINTS are ready A variety of FRAMES, suitable for this PLATE, have been prepared, varying in price from 18s. to 30s., and are for sale at

> HENRY ROWSELL, King Street, Toronto.

TO TEACHERS.

THE ANCASTER GRAMMAR SCHOOL having become vacant, by the translation of the late Teacher to Guelph; Candidates for the situation are requested to appear for examination at Hamilton, on Tuesday, 6th April,

Besides the usual Branches of English Education, Candi dates must be competent to teach the Classics, Commercia Arithmetic, and Mathematics.

The Emoluments of the situation are about £120 a-year.

with a comfortable Dwelling House and Garden. Further particulars may be known on app.

Further particulars may be known on app.

Rev. Mr. GEDDES, Chairman of the Trustees, or to

W. CRAIGIE, Secretary.

504-2

Upper Canada College.

THE THIRD QUARTER will commence on the 21st TERMS: Day Scholars. Preparatory Form £6 0 0 per annum College Forms 9 0 0 Preparatory Form£30 16 0 College Forms...... 33 16 0 Optional Branches-(Extra).

J. P. DE LA HAYE. Collector, U. C. College. Toronto, March 8, 1847. YOUNG PERSON wishes to enter a respectable

A YOUNG PERSON wishes to enter a respectable School for a year or two: would assist in teaching the younger Pupils, and make herself generally useful. In return she requires the advantage of the Teachers—Board and Washing. Respectable references given and required. Address (Postepaid) C. E. S., Toronto.

BOARD

CLASSICAL AND MERCANTILE EDUCATION.

Toronto, March 11th, 1847.

In the family of a Gentleman, who has engaged a Tutor for the education of his own children, Four Youths would be admitted to study with them in all the English Branches, French, Latin, Greek, Algebra, Mathematics, with Mercantile Accounts, Drawing and Music, if required. The course of Teaching pursued would qualify them for one of the advanced Baskets; Papier Maché Trays—to which he invites the inspection of his friends and the public and house to give general Teaching pursued would qualify them for one of the advanced Forms in Upper Canada College. His residence is situated in the most healthy part of the West end of this City, and the strictest attention would be paid to their morals, health, and domestic comfort.

Baskets; Papier Maché Trays—to which he invites the inspection of his friends and the public, and hopes to give general tion of his friends and the public, and hopes to give general strictest attention would be paid to their morals, health, and domestic comfort.

For particulars, application may be made to Mr. CHAMPION, to order, by experienced Workmen. at the Church Depository; or to Mr. Rowsell, King Street.
Toronto, Feb. 25, 1847.

THE MAPLE LEAF, CANADIAN ANNUAL.

Price £1 5s. MANY Persons having expressed a desire of sending to their friends at home, copies of the above ANNUAL, the Publisher has made arrangements for forwarding a few copies to LONDON by the next STEAMER. The additional expense will be 2s. 6d. per copy. Persons desirous of availing themselves of this arrangement, are requested to apply immediately. The copies will be sent direct to London, and forwarded thence

to any part of England, Ireland, or Scotland. HENRY ROWSELL, King Street, Toronto.

THOMAS WHEELER. WATCH MAKER, ENGRAVER, &c.

No. 6, King Street East, Toronto, ESPECTFULLY solicits a share of public patronage. R ESPECTFULLY sollens a state of partial state of Every description of Watches and Clocks cleaned and Streepaired with accuracy and despatch, and warranted. Arms, Crests, Cyphers, Brass and Silver Seals, Door Plates &c., Engraved. Coats of Arms Emblazoned. Jewelry neatly repaired, Hair inserted in Lockets, &c. China and Glass

riveted and repaired. ** Reference for integrity and ability kindly permitted to THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO. 476-52

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

J. P. respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, 1 . that he keeps constantly on hand a well selected stock

West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, &c. &c.

SUPERIOR VESTINGS, All of which he is prepared to make up to order in the most able manner and on moderate terms. Cassocks, Clergymen's and Queen's Counsels' Gowns Barristers' ROBES, &c. made on the shortest notice and in Toronto, Dec. 4, 1846.

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

TORONTO. ROBERT HAWKE, in tendering his sincere thanks to his Friends particularly and the Public generally, begs leave to inform them, that he keeps constantly on hand a well-

West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Beaver and Pilot Cloths, &c. &c.

VESTINGS IN GREAT VARIETY, Which he is prepared to put up to order in the most fashionable N.B.-Cassocks, Clergymen and Queen's Counsel's Gowns, Barristers' Robes, University work, &c., made on the shortest notice in superior style; also, Fine Linen Surplices.

Toronto, Nov. 12, 1846.

486-tf

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

BEGS respectfully to acquaint the Gentry of Canada West, and Public generally, that he has now received his Stock o FALL AND WINTER GOODS

nost correct style, and on moderate terms. Toronto, Oct. 16, 1846.

W. MORRISON, SILVER SMITH, &c.

No. 9, KING STREET WEST, TORONTO. NEAT and good assortment of Jewellery, Watches, A Clocks, &c. Spectacles, Jewellery and Watches of all finds made and repaired to order. Utmost value given for old Gold and Silver. Toronto, Jan. 28, 1847.

RESPECTFULLY announces that he has entered into ar rangements for publishing immediately A Splendid Wezzotinto Engraving OF THE

MR. P. MARCH

REV. DR. M'CAUL. Vice President of King's College, Toronto, From the Painting executed for the Principal and Masters o

Upper Canada College, (to whom the Engraving is, by permission, respectfully dedicated,) and which has been pronounced by competent judges to be an excellent likeness of the Reverend and Learned Gentleman.

The Portrait was taken about two years ago; and previou to its being placed in the hands of the engraver, some material improvements were made.

The price will be 20s. for Proofs, and 12s. 6d. for Prints; and great care will be taken to secure perfect copies to sub Governor General recently engraved; and by the same Engraver, Mr. Warner, and published by

504-t Street, and also at the Publishers',

R. CUTHBERT.

BOOKBINDER.

ACCOUNT-BOOK MANUFACTURER, &c./ R ESPECTFULLY begs leave to tender his grateful acd R knowledgements to the Gentry and Inhabitants generally of Toronto, for the liberal patronage he has hitherto received from them, and to inform them that he continues to carry on his business at his Old Stand,

65, Richmond Street, East of Church Street, Where he will be at all times happy to receive a continuance of

N. B. - Every description of BOOK-BINDING, both PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL, including LAW, MUSIC, AND SCRAP BOOKS, done with neatness and dispatch, and on the Toronto, Dec. 11, 1846.

JOHN C. BETTRIDGE,

YONGE STREET, TORONTO, HAS just received from the English, French, and American Markets, an extensive Stock of

GROCERIES, WINES AND LIQUORS; AND EVERY OTHER ARTICLE USUALLY REFT BY CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, AND GROCERS,

All of which he is prepared to sell, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, On as Liberal Terms as can be obtained in Canada West. An able Assistant has been engaged to superintend

the Drug Department.

(Terrestrial) Celestial.

J. G. JOSEPH, OPTICIAN AND MATHEMATICAL INhis sincere thanks to his Friends and the Public generally, and would inform them, that he has just received direct from England, CELESTIAL AND TERRESTRIAL GLOBES, from 5 to 18 inch diameter, which he offers on reasonable terms. Also, in connection with his former assortment of Spectacle, Mathematical Instruments and Jewellery, he has

J. P. CLARKE, Mus. Bac. K. C. PROFESSOR OF THE PIANO FORTE,

62. CHURCH STREET. Toronto, Jan. 13, 1847. WANTED,

CLASSICAL MASTER, to take charge of a Small A CLASSICAL MASTER, to take charge of a Small School, a short distance from Montreal. He must be qualified to direct the children in the ordinary branches of a Classical and General Education.

Address, post-paid, stating qualifications and references, to the Rev. A. B., at the Rev. D. B. PARNTHER'S, Montreah

July 14, 1846.

Young Ladies' Seminary. MRS. CROMBIE begs to announce to her former patrons, and the public generally, that she has re-opened her Seminary for the Tuition of Young Ladies, and that the business thereof is now in active operation.

Terms of Tuition, and other particulars made known on application to Mrs. Crombie at the Grammar School, Nelson

EDUCATION. MRS. HERRMAN POETTER receives a limited num bet of Young Ladies, to instruct in the usual branches

entioned gentlemen, whose daughters she has educated :-THOS. KIRKPATRICK, Esq., of Kingston.

Mrs. Poetter will be happy to forward her terms to any person who may require them.

King Street, Kingston, Sept. 16, 1845.

Wanted, FOR the BATH GRAMMAR SCHOOL, a well qualified CLASSICAL TEACHER, to whom a liberal salary

486atf BIRTHS. In Oshawa, Whithy, on the 10th inst., the lady of the Rev. John Pentland, of a daughter.

At Bishom Hill, near Woodstock, on the 3d March, the lady of J. G. Vansittart, Esq., of a son. MARRIED. On the 28th Jan, at St. Margaret's Westminster, by the Rev. W. C. Fynes Webber, Chas. Edgecumbe Davenport, Esq., Royal Regiment, youngest son of the late Admiral Sir Salusbury Davenport, K.C.H. and C.B., to Emma Anne Georgianua Webber, daughter of the Very Reverend the Dean of Ripon.

At Queenston, by the Rev. D. Lundy L.L.D., Mr. Thos. Chilton Mewburn, of Daunby House, Stamford, near the Falls, to Jane, second daughter of Col. Robert Hamilton, of the same place.

ease returned and death soon afterwards ensued. To his family and kindred his decease is a severe bereavement, and many friends who highly valued him will learn it with sincere and deep regret. He was aged 28 years and 2 months.

At his residence in Hillier, on Thursday evening, the 24th
Feb., after a short but painful illues, of Inflamation of the
Bowels, which he bore with the utmost patience and christian Consisting of best West of England Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, and a variety of Vestings, all of which he is prepared to make up in the best style, and on terms that cannot fail to give satisfaction.

N.B.—University work done in all the different orders;

N.B.—University work done in all the different orders;

Nova Scotia. He has been a constant resident of this District orders and for 40 years has resided on the farm where he died. since, and for 40 years has resided on the farm where he died 484-tf and by his straight-forward, uncompromising integrity and up-rightness, had secured the universal esteem and good will of a numerous acquaintance. He was emphatically the affectionate husband, the indulgent father, the obliging neighbour, and the WATCH MAKER AND MANUFACTURING JEWELLER, devoted friend; and in him, his widow and children, the neigh-

> "The memory of the just is blessed." In Augusta, on the 20th of January, Lieut. Col. Philip Dale age, after a protracted illness, with very little pain, in the 7.5th

> est daughter of Ezra Annes, Esq., aged 22 years.
> In Hamilton, on Tuesday last, the 9th inst., Eliza, eldest

LETTERS received to Thursday, March 18: F. S. Stevenson, (no charge except 9d. for postage); Jar.

Covernton, Esq., —the money paid as desired; — David Burn, Esq.; Chs. S. Parly, rem.; Rev. R. Blakey, rem.; Joseph Clark, Esq.; R. Sumner, Esq., rem; Mr. Thos. Ryall, No. 17, adds, subs, rem.

profitable disputation. There are cases in which rejoinder will only provoke rejoinder, and that without the slightest prospect H. & W. ROWSELL,

Booksellers and Printers to the University of

King's College, Toronto.

Subscribers' names received at Mr. C. March's, King action, and we are not bound in duty, nor drawn by inclination 479 to say one word more,

GENUINE, PATENT AND OTHER MEDICINES: Drugs, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, Oils, Colours, Varnishes;

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREFAR.ED Toronto, July, 1845.

GLOBES! GLOBES!

SINGING AND GUITAR,

Toronto, 27th Oct., 1846.

of a sound and lady-like Education.

References kindly permitted to the Rev. W. M. HERCHMER, to whom Mrs. Poetter is indebted for the superintendence of the religious instruction of her pupils, - and also to the under-

GEORGE S. BOULTON, Esq., of Cohourg. JOHN TURNBULL, Esq., of Belleville.

will be paid. Apply to PETER DAVY, Esq., or Dr. STEWART Bath. Bath, 7th Nov., 1846.

place.

DIED. In this township, on the 12th February last, Mr, John Setthe standard of their sovereign, emigrated from the Mahank River to this Province at the close of the Revolutionary War. He was twice married, and had eleven children by his first and twelve by his surviving wife, twenty of whom now live to lament the loss of their venerable sire.—Niagara Chyonicle,
Of decline, at the city of Marseilles, in France, on the 3rd day of January last, Robert Addison Connolly, Barrister-at-Law, eldest son of the late George Connolly, Esq., of Lake Lodge, near Niagara. He left Canada in the autumn of the year 1845, for the south of Europe, in the hope that residence in a milder climate would restore his enfectled health. This hope seemed for a time to be realized in his recovery, but dis-

devoted friend; and in film, his widow and children, the neighbourhood, and the country generally, have sustained an irregarble loss. His remains were numerously attended to the family burial-ground, at the Carrying Place, on Sunday the 28th, for, notwithstanding the extreme inclemency of the weather and the drifted state of the roads—yet such was the sympathy and respect of his numerous friends, that between 40 and 50 sleight accompanied his sorrowing friends to the church at the Carrying Place, when a most impressive and effective discourse was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Bartlett on the occasion.

year of his age, universally regretted.

At Windsor, Whitby, on the 10th inst., Frances Maria, elds

At Montreal, on the 28th ult., aged 11 years.

At Montreal, on the 28th ult., aged 58 years, Maddle. A. T.
Desauniers, daughter of the late Capt. Desauniers, of the Ruyal

To Correspondents .- We have thought it right to abstain The Portrait will be of the same size and style as that of the ble to ourselves, because we have no desire to prolong an un-

THE THREE VOICES.

What saith the Past to thee? Weep! Truth is departed;
Beauty bath died like the dream of a sleep, Love is faint-hearted; Trifles of sense, the profoundly unreal, Scare from our spirits God's holy ideal—So, as the funeral bell, slow and deep, So tolls the Past to thee! Weep! How speaks the Present hour? Act! Walk, upward glancing;
So shall thy footsteps in glory be track'd,
Slow, but advancing;
Scorn not the smallness of daily endeavour; Let the great Meaning ennoble it ever; Droop not o'er efforts expended in vain; Work, as believing that labour is gain. What doth the Future say? Hope!

Look where light fringes the far rising slope-Watch! Though so long be the twilight delaying, Let the first sunbeam arise on the praying; Fear not for greater is God by thy side, Than armies of Satan against thee allied. - Sharpe's London Magazine.

THE RECTOR'S VISITS.

STORIES ON THE LORD'S PRAYER. CHAPTER I.

"Our Father, who art in Heaven." It is now some years ago that, as I was walking at had married about five years before; and when natu- prosperity can possibly be; indeed, far more so.' rally looking forward to the enjoyment of much hapchange had taken place in her.

consider very deeply; and in consequence I became which I have been speaking. We say not only 'Our anxious to talk to her, and determined to take advan- Father,' but 'Our Father who art in heaven.' tage of the present opportunity.

clearly see the effects of grief in every feature.

taught to pray myself; and at a time when I did not | than to behold iniquity.' care for religion at all, I never liked to go to bed with- "When Adam sinned, the world became accursed;

and then tell me if she understood them all.

Can you tell me why this is?"

listened attentively, and I went on. "This prayer," must leave you for the present; but I will, if possible, deliverance had somewhat subsided, he flung himself I said, "was given us by Jesus Christ, the Son of God, see you again soon, and then we will have some more on a fragrant bank where some fruits newly shaken our Saviour and Redeemer, who came into the world conversation." and suffered a great deal of pain and sorrow, and at "Thank you many times, sir," was Mary's answer; last died upon the cross to save us from the punish- and with these words we parted. I walked towards the plain passing near the mountain, thought he heard ment due to our sins. Now if Jesus Christ had not my home, and Mary turned to look at her sleeping the voice of an old neighbour singing far up on the done this, we should never have learned to call God child, and, I hoped, to profit by what had been spoken. summit. But it was a new song, not known thereaway, our Father; for we could never have thought of him but as an all-powerful and all-holy being, whom we were continually offending, and therefore whose anger we had to fear. We could not for a moment have considered Him a Father, to be loved as we love our earthly fathers. But now that our Lord has atoned

members of Christ's Church, become the children of example of it. God; and when they truly endeavour to serve Him, There was an Arab who had been brought up in may look upon Him as a most merciful Father. Do the desert, and had never seen or tasted any but the you not see, therefore, Mary, why, in the prayer which brackish water of those sandy plains; and it so hap-Christ himself has taught us, we should address God pened that there was a famine in his tribe, and he was as our Father, and really feel towards him as such?" compelled by hunger to leave the scenes of his youth,

as if she wished to speak but was afraid; but when I food. another world. Let me ask you one question. Sup- relieving his distress, he came to this resolution,wishes; and, because you could not speak, were to which was the way to Bagdad, pursued his road to the write letters to be read to her, telling her how much capital. you loved her, and teaching her all her duty; should While he was yet some way off, the sound of the you not think it very strange if she were to say she pomp of the royal retinue reached his ears; and he Yet this is the case with our heavenly Father and fact the caliph, who was going out on a hunting expension. It was in finishing this second church in this populous township, having between five and six thousand inhabitants, it will ourselves: every thing we have comes from Him; dition. So the Bedouin threw himself in the prince's every danger we are preserved from is the result of way, and addressed him in the usual style of praise His care; and the Holy Scriptures are sent to us from and prayers for his posterity: and the caliph, looking Him to tell us of His love, and of that greatest of all towards him, said, "Whence dost thou come, O Arab proofs which He has given of it in sending His only- of the plains?"

xii. 5, 7.); and instead of His being unlike our earthly parents, it is the way in which all persons ulal, or ought to deal, with their children. Do you not, for instance, constantly give your little girl medicine when she is ill, though she dislikes it very much? do you not punish her, when she does wrong, in the hope of her improvement? And do you think that God is less wise than man? When we are careless and in different about religion, He sends us sickness to make us think; when we are too anxious about the things of this world, He sends us poverty to make us look forward to another; and when we love our earthly friends too well, He takes them from us, that we may learn to lean upon Him alone."

"We may not be able to think of all this at the moment we are suffering; but it is not the less true .--Now do you see more plainly than you did before the many reasons we have for calling God our Father?" "Yes, Sir," was the reply; and this was said without hesitation. "And yet," I continued, "I have hardly spoken of the greatest of all proofs which we have of the love of God, even that which he gave when he sent His son to die for us, and which is sufficient in itself to convince us that He loves us as His children, for I wished rather to remind you of the every-day marks he would have seen the Tigris, and the taste of that of His affection, which we are perhaps more likely to forget. When we read of this one great event in the Bible, we are very willing to own that it is a sign of His infinite mercy; but if some slight trial should dence of hope.' come upon us afterwards, we are immediately unminda late hour through rather a remote part of my parish, ful of it, and are ready to say, God does not love us, I passed a neat pretty cottage, in which lived a young whilst in fact, these trials are quite as much intended woman for whom I had long been interested. She for our benefit and to make us happy as the greatest

I do not think Mary at that moment entirely agreed piness, it had pleased God to visit her with a severe with me, for her mind was full of the thought of the affliction, and to take from her the husband who was husband she had lost; but I wished to set before her her chief earthly comfort; and from that time a great | the simple truth, with the certainty that the Spirit of God in His own good time would teach her to derive She had been before full of life and merriment; comfort from it. She seemed, however, to listen with but afterwards she was scarcely ever seen to smile, great interest, though she did not offer to reply; and and rarely spoke excepting when obliged; and her notwithstanding my anxiety to return home, as it was only remaining delight seemed to be her little girl, who getting late, I did not like to leave her without conwas nearly four years old. I had been told, however, cluding my explanation of the first sentence of the a short time previous to the visit I am about to relate prayer she had so constantly been accustomed to rethat she had lately appeared more comfortable. She peat; and therefore I reminded her, that although had often been seen with her Bible before her, and God was indeed our Father, full of mercy and lovinghad now and then been known to speak to her neigh- kindness, yet he was at the same time infinitely pure bours of the necessity of religion, -a subject which and holy; "and this we are made to recollect," I said, before her hasband's death she had never seemed to "by the words which immediately follow those of

"Now this does not mean that God is not near us I was on the point of knocking at the door, when a and with us at every moment, because we learn from sound within made me pause, and I plainly heard a the Bible that he is everywhere; and perhaps you child's voice repeating part of the Lord's prayer .- remember this particularly in that beautiful Psalm, the This made me feel still more interested in this young | 139th, which says, 'Whither shall I go then from Thy woman, but not wishing to disturb her at that mo- Spirit, or whither shall I go then from Thy presence? ment, I walked up and down in front of the cottage If I climb up into heaven, Thou art there; and if I its foot, and was grudging to think what a perilous till I thought I had given her sufficient time to put her | go down to hell, Thou art there also. If I take the little girl to sleep, and then asked if I might be al- wings of the morning and remain in the uttermost part | er in his ear. It was such a startling whisper that it lowed to enter. The request was granted directly, of the sea, even there also shall thy hand lead me, and and there was almost a smile on her face as she saw thy right hand shall hold me. If I say peradventure me; but she was looking pale and ill, and I could the darkness shall cover me, then shall my night be turned into day; yea, the darkness is no darkness with me, I began to make her feel at ease with me, I began with Thee, but the night is as clear as the day, the with Thee, but the night is as clear as the day, the large early one Sunday morning, I perceived, with astonishment, that most of their wigwams were deserted. But when I began and far away some of its inhabitants walking in its talking to her about her child, and told her how darkness and light to Thee are both alike.' But these pleased I had been in hearing her teach her to pray to words mean," I added, "that heaven is the place God while she was so young, and thus giving her the where God's glory is peculiarly shown; for we cannot habit of prayer even before she could understand the think that this earth, with all its wickedness, can be easily up. blessing of it. "Yes, sir," she said; "I was always the chosen habitation of a God who 'is of purer eyes (Heb. i. 13.)

out saying my prayers, though I am ashamed to say and though God still watched over His creatures, He that my thoughts were often about a great many did not show himself to them as He had done before. other things; and now it is the chief comfort I have And when Jesus Christ dwelt upon earth, He appear- duct him higher, and determined not to look down if other things; and now it is the chief counfort I have left me. And so, sir, I wish to bring up my child to do the same." "And did you always repeat the Lord's prayer?" I asked. "Yes, sir, and so I do Lord's prayer?" I asked. "Yes, sir, and so I do have seen every moment things which were shocking have seen every moment things which were shockin can you tell me," I continued, "the real meaning of to His perfect holiness, though we think so little of by which to scramble higher. He looked down and all you say when you repeat the Lord's prayer?"— them; and if we ever hope to live with Him in that the moment he did so the sweat began to coze from Mary looked as if she did not quite know what to re- home of happiness, where no evil can enter, we must his finger points, and his heart to flutter with faintishply; and I therefore asked her to think over the words, strive daily and hourly whilst on earth to become fit ness and fear, for he was clinging by a jutting crag, for His presence, and we must pray to Him to make and he had scarcely courage to draw a single breath, She was silent a few moments, and then answered, us fit,—for our own unassisted efforts must be useless. less it should loosen his slippery hold and send him "I do not think, sir, that I do quite know what they And now, Mary," I said, as I rose to depart, "will and the rotten rock a-spining to the lake below. Just all mean." "That is very likely," I said: "will you you, when you again repeat this prayer, endeavour to then the same voice which had startled him on the let me talk to you a little about this prayer? and then think of what I have been telling you? And remem- plain whispered softly in his car, "Cast thyself down perhaps you will be able to understand it better."—
ber, also, that when our Saviour taught us to say 'our father,' and to pray to God to forgive us our trespasses

Father,' and to pray to God to forgive us our trespasses

Father,' and to pray to God to forgive us our trespasses of you if you would give yourself the trouble."— and to give us our daily bread, He showed us that we he he would not comply, when it spoke "I shall not think it any trouble," I answered, "if I were to pray not merely for ourselves, but all our felcan make it plain to you. You of course know whom low-Christians, and especially for those who are mem- a secret might went with it, that the man could not it is you are praying to when you repeat these words?" bers of His Holy Catholic or Universal Church to refuse, though he almost wondered at himself. "Cast "Yes, sir; to God." "But," I said, "the first words which we belong; for all are the objects of the unwhich you use are not, as in many other prayers, O speakable mercy of our heavenly Father, who loves us of bolting down to the abyss, a powerful arm caught Lord God,' or 'Almighty God,' but 'Our Father.' with a love far greater than that of any earthly parent hold of him; he felt himself securely borne, and wastfor his child, far greater than that which you feel for ed upwards on viewless wings, was landed safe on the Mary did not seem inclined to answer, though she your little treasure who is now lying in her cradle. I mountain's crown, and as soon as the amazement of

(To be continued.)

GOOD FEELING. (From Persian Stories.)

The highest degree of this sentiment is shown in for the sins of the world, our situation is quite differ- not giving pain to those who come to ask favours, and ent, and all persons who are baptised, and so made the Caliph Mamum is said to have afforded a bright

Mary looked in my face when I asked this question and wander from the home that he loved, in search of

pressed her to tell me whether she understood me When he had crossed the desert, and reached a clearly, she said, "Yes, sir; only that we cannot feel cultivated part of the country, he met with a pond of towards God as we do to our earthly fathers—He is rain-water which was clean and free from weeds. As so high above us that we can never see Him." "He is this was a new sight to him, he stood still some time indeed high above us," I replied; "but when He is in silent wonder; and when he had tasted the water, pleased to call us His children, that at once brings us his astonishment was so great, that he believed a minear to Him; and though we cannot see Him now, racle had been wrought in his favour. After reflecting yet we can see much of His goodness and His mercy, some time upon so singular an occurrence, and being and may look forward to knowing Him more fully in persuaded that the water was given as the means of posing your little girl were suddenly to be struck that such exquisite water was only fit for princes; that blind, and yourself dumb, and that you were both to he would therefore carry some of it to the caliph, who continue so for the next four or five years; and sup- would no doubt be delighted with the taste, and give posing that all that time you were to watch over her him such a reward as would amply supply the wants with the greatest care, and give her every thing she of his whole tribe. So he filled his leathern bottle could want to make her happy, and listen to all her with the water, and eagerly asking everybody he met,

begotten Son to die for us. Do you not see that this The poor man told him the name of his desert, and how all his people were suffering under the miseries "Yes, sir," answered Mary; "but —," and here of famine; and the prince, in return, asked him where she stopped. "But what?" I asked: "pray do not he was going. The inhabitant of the desert replied, sum of £200 has been subscribed in the district. be afraid to speak to me freely, -what is your diffi- "I was seeking thy royal court, Commander of the

said, "that He cannot love us as they do; but the man being have yet been blessed with." The caliph, Bible speaks very differently: it says, 'Whom the in astonishment, desired immediately to see this great Lord loveth He chasteneth,' and that 'if we endure rarity; and the ignorant Arab, in great exultation, chastening God dealeth with us as with sons, (Heb. held up his old leathern bottle, and said, "Here is the yard. water of Paradise, which no man in this world has ever before seen or tasted."

> The caliph ordered his cup-bearer to pour out some of it; when he found it to be dirty, stinking water, which had been spoilt by the smell and filth of the bag, of which, however, he tasted a little, and by his natural acuteness, saw into the whole matter. Yet uch was his delicacy of feeling, that he betrayed no lislike, and took care that the poor man's mistake hould not be exposed; he thanked the Arab for so are and delicious a draught; and strictly charged his cup-bearer to take the greatest care of what was left. And having learnt the object of the poor fellow's journey, he gave him more than enough to relieve the wants of his tribe, and was very earnest with him that he should that moment retrace his steps to the desert.

> As soon as the Arab was gone, one of the courtiers expressed his surprise that the caliph had not allowed any one else to taste the water, and that he had been so preremptory in sending the man back. The prince then explained how the poor fellow had been led into the error, and added, "Now if I had let any of you taste this water, you would have shown your disgust, and scolded him; and if I had allowed him to proceed pure stream would have shown him his error, and put him to confusion; and I should have felt the shame of abashing a man who had sought me in the confi-

THE MOUNTAIN IN THE PLAIN. (By the Rev. James Hamilton.)

There was once a mountain in the midst of an extensive plain. The plain was a wild common, on which lived many people, some of them very hardwrought, some some of them very wicked, and most of them very wretched. They basied themselves rooting out the furze, the thistles, and the briars that grew plenty on the plain. But it was amazing how fast these weeds grew up again, and what scanty crops repaid their toil. And besides all this, hardly a day went by but some one was torn by wild beasts which infested the neighbouring forest, or plundered and beaten and murdered by robbers who haunted there. Yet they took little notice of the mountain, Its sides were rugged. None of the people of the plain had ever been on the top of it. But a few of the more noticing had made some observations on it. They remarked that a perpetual sunshine settled on its summit, and they inferred that it must be a very genial clime, for by the help of their prospect-glasses they could make out golden fields and gardens bright with blossom, and over the mountain's edge folded thick bunches of verdure heavy with purple fruit. Still nobody had been to the top, and few paid much attention to the mountain in the plain.

light, he said to himself, "Happy people! Would that I were with you." And he wandered round and round the hill, but found nowhere that he could go

At last he came to a sort of gully or ravine that promised to take him to the top. He went winding up some way without much difficulty, till suddenly he came out upon a ledge which overhung a dark lake far below. But still the rocky pass promised to concame out upon a ledge which overhung a dark lake from the tree were lying. He was full of blessedness, and wept a while. That evening one of the people of and except one verse, the man could remember none

He took me from a fearful pit, And from the miry clay, And on a rock he set my feet, Establishing my way.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

ENGLAND.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE. 67, Lincoln's Inn Fields, January, 1847. At a General Meeting held on Tuesday, January 5

The Rev. John Russel in the chair.

The following letter was read from the Lord Bishop of Toronto, dated Toronto, Canada, 4th Dec. 1846 :-"I beg through you to offer to the venerable Society my best acknowledgements for the Service-books granted to Port Burwell and Vienna in the Rev. T. Read's mis-

"These books are a sweet memorial in the different congregations of the Society's unremitting kindness to the colonists, and form a link of attachment of far more importance than those who have never been from home

"The petition enclosed, from the Rev. V. Philip Mayerhoffer, is correct, I believe, in its statements. A large portion of his people are from Germany, and from his influence and exertions, are doing more for the Church can easily conceive.

fluence and exertions, are doing more for the Church than could have well been expected.

"The township of Markham, twelve miles by ten, contains one hundred and twenty square miles, and is very populous and fertile. This is the second church which Mr. Mayerhoffer is building; to the first the Society made a very munificent grant last year of £50 sterling which I see is acknowledged in the memorial. The dif-ferent items of information wisely required by the Society appear to be all given; and you will permit me to add, that f the funds of the Society can allow of any grant towards

The Rev. V. P. Mayerhoffer, Rector of Markham and Vaughan, Canada West, in a letter dated Nov. 23, 1846, thanked the Society for the grant of £50 towards the church at Markham, which was consecrated in July last, but which proves too small for the members of our communion, who are desirous of attending divine worship. He has, therefore, commenced building in his mission another church, which will cost about £350, and contain

The Board agreed to grant £25 towards this church be afraid to speak to me freely,—what is your difficulty now?" "God sends us more trials than our
earthly parents," she replied in a low voice, whilst her
eyes filled with tears. "And therefore you think," I

the recovery of his health, which has become impaired by missionary labours." The Bishop added:

"He is a very worthy elergyman, and has served long, and, I trust, faithfully, in this portion of the Lord's vine-

Mr. Deacon who is now in England, stated, that he had been labouring as a missionary at Adolphustown and Fredericksburg for twenty-four years, and at Marysburgh, Canada West, for twenty of those years; the latter mission having been transferred by the Bishop of Toronto, in 1842, to the care of the Rev. Wm. Macaulay, Rector of Picton, on the same side of the Bay of Quinté.

Mr. Deacon requested a set of books for the performance of Divine Service in each of these churches, and anding libraries for Adolphustown and Fredericksburg.
Three sets of books, and two lending libraries to the

amount of £4 each were granted.

The Secretaries reported that the Foreign Translation Committee, having taken into consideration the Muncey translation of the Liturgy, brought to this country by the Rev. Richard Flood, Missionary among the Indians at Muncy Town, Delaware, Canada West, had agreed to print that version, under the care of Mr. Flood, who had promised to revise the sheets, in passing through the

The Rev. R. Flood, who was present at the meeting, acknowledged in the following words, the aid afforded by the Society towards the two objects for which he had lertaken a journey to this country :-

"Mr. Chairman, Gentlemen, and Brother Clergymen of this great and noble Society;

"I can assure you, that it affords me unmixed pleasure to have the opportunity now presented of expressing in person my best thanks for the liberal aid you have given promoting the objects of my mission to this country first, in your undertaking to defray the expense of printing our Liturgy in the Muncey language: and, secondly, in making a grant towards building a place of worship for our Indians at Muncey Town. This boon the poor natives of the far West will, no doubt, highly appreciate; and for this they will ever feel most thankful.

"When I compensed to the property of the

"When I commenced my missionary labour among this interesting race, about thirteen years ago, I found them truly the children of nature in all things, rough and savage, like the wild animals on which they lived; and in my first essays to draw their attention to the all-important truths of revealed religion, I had to avail myself of the assistance of an interpreter, at that period very incompetent, from his limited acquaintance with the English tongue. I had therefore to preach, and instruct gish tongue. I had therefore to preach, and instruct them in short sentences, consisting almost of monosylla-bles, to prevent mistakes on his part. And the rock had been often smitten, yet it yielded no water for nearly two years, when it pleased the Most High to open the heart of their principal chief, Captain Snake, nephew of the celebrated warrior, Tecumseh, who then sought admission into our Church by baptism. After which event, the tribe following his good example, continued for several Sundays to present themselves, seeking the same ordinance in parties of tens and twenties, being previously instructed in the great and leading doctrines of the Christian faith, other tribes have in like manner made the same good profession before many witnesses.

"Gentlemen, I am confident that it cannot fail of prov ing interesting to you, if I state a few particulars in reference to this old chief of the Munceys, Captain Snake, being the first-fruits of my labours in that part of the world, and a remarkable instance of the wonder-working effects of Divine grace on the soul. I never had occasion to reprove or find the least fault with him for even a single act of indiscretion, since his conversion, but have ra ther found him by experience to be a most useful auxilition to the mountain in the plain.

One day as a man was musing on the common near its foot, and was grudging to think what a perilous toilsome life he was leading, he heard a solemn whisper in his ear. It was such a startling whisper that it raised him to his feet. It said, "Tarry not in the plain." And he felt an instant force woon him. He shrift was warm co-operation was strikingly exhibited, shrift was more constraint to the spirit in which the kind and affectionate father would reprove his children for any levities or irregularities. His warm co-operation was strikingly exhibited, And he felt an instant force upon him. He shortly after his own mind became impressed with saving truth, when I inform you, that as I rode to their vilsolved by his telling me that he had marched them all to the school-house, which is our temporary place of wor-ship, in order that I should not suffer inconvenience from delay in waiting for them, as I was wont to do, by their ackwardness to attend the means of grace when I first sought to arrest their attention, and draw them from dumb idols to serve the living God. Upon which I remarked that he wore his honours well; as my idea of a chief was this,—to be superior to his fellows in holiness

> not saying too much, when I only add, that this offering of your venerable Society became the more precious and enhanced in value, by the Christianlike and courteous terms in which the expression of your good-will was communicated to me by one of your excellent and efficient secretaries, the Rev. Mr. Murray.'

> It was agreed, on the motion of J. C. Meymott, Esq., seconded by the Rev. J. T. Rowsell, "That it be referred to the Standing Committee to consider whether the grant of £50 made by the Board at the last General Meeting, towards the Church at Muncey Town, may not under all the circumstances be increased.'

A letter from the Lord Bishop of Newfoundland, dated Manchester Janu'y. 4, 1847, was laid before the Meeting.

The following are extracts:-"When this letter reaches you, I shall be again on the great deep, starting for my ice-bound diocese. At this commencement of a painful, if not perilous, voyage, the

prayers of the Society for my safety and good speed, if God will, are earnestly desired. "It would have been a great gratification to me to have attended the meeting of the Committee on Tuesday; but unfortunately that is the day of our departure, and at the time of your assembling we shall be steaming the waves.
"I very much wished to thank the Society in person, as I have already done briefly and imperfectly by letter

for the noble contribution towards the restoration of our demolished Church. The gift was as opportune as it was countiful, encouraging others to come forward, and comforting my heart, not merely by the substantial amount of aid, but by the demonstration of christian sympathy more desired than silver or gold. "I should have been able also, could I have attended our meeting, to have communicated a fact which I am

sure will be gratifying to the Society, that the Minister for the Colonies as consented that half the total amount of the collections under the authority of the Queen's letter should be applied to the restoration of our Church. That was one of the objects mentioned by the parties who petitioned for the Queen's letter; and it was their wish that even a larger portion of the proceeds should be so applied; but the relief of the suffering poor, (though now happily in a good measure provided for,) demands that a considerable sum should be kept in reserve; and we have reason therefore to be satisfied with, and thankful for, With regard to our projected church, the expense of

both labour and materials, always high in Newfoundland, will be greatly raised, so that £15,000 will hardly complete a comely and capacious parish church.

"Mr. Scott (late Scott and Moffatt) is appointed architect; and I have requested three friends in London to

receive and examine his plans, which, I trust, will prereceive and examine his plans, which, I trust, will prevent my being led into improper or unnecessary expense.

"In addition to the gift for our church, the Society most considerately granted a large supply of Bibles and Prayer-books, to replace those destroyed by the fire. I have received information of their safe arrival, and of the

grateful feeling of the Clergy and others for this reason-The Society will share in my feelings of sorrow, on being told that I have not succeeded in obtaining clergymen to fill the several vacant missions in my dio still depend upon the prayers of the Society, and all Christian people, that 'God would send labourers unto His harvest.'"

The Rev. T. F. H. Bridge, in a letter, dated St. John's Newfoundland, 10th November, 1846, wrote as

"I beg to acknowledge, with many and sincere thanks, on behalf of those for whose benefit and comfort they are intended, the Society's munificent grant of £60 worth of Bibles and Prayer-books, to replace those which were consumed in and with our church on the awful 9th of June I believe that the Society's generous aid is as much

"I hope it will not be considered ungrateful or ungra-cious if I take advantage of the above occasion for writing to you to request the Board to place at my disposal a few copies of the Society's translations of the Liturgy twelve French, six Italian, nine Spanish, and six German. On some parts of our coasts there are French settlers, to whom the prayers of the Church in their own tongue would be both acceptable and useful; and from the circumstance of our merchantmen trading to and from parts in Germany, the Peninsula, and in the Mediterranean, they frequently have sai ors of those nations among their crews, and waen, as is often the case, any of these foreign seamen are put into our hospital, I have no devotional books to supply them with. At the present time I am in this difficulty with a German sailor, who is very ill and

most anxious for religious instruction. "I forward this application through the Bishop of New-foundland, now in England, it being my duty to submit it to his Lordship for his approval and recommendation before it is presented to the Board.

"I humbly pray that, by God's blessing, the Society may long continue to be, as she has long been, a nursing mother to the Church, feeding her children with the words of truth and soberness."

It was agreed, on the Bishop's recommendation, to place at Mr. Bridges disposal, for the purposes mentioned in his letter, twelve French, nine Spanish and six Italian New Testaments; and twelve French, nine Spanish, six Italian, and six German Common Process heads.

Italian, and six German Common Prayer-books.

The Rev. James Hudson, Travelling Missionary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, applied for aid towards building a church in the village of Newcastle, Miramichi, in the diocese of Fredericton. Mr. Hudson

'Eighteen or twenty years ago, the Society for the Propogation of the Gospel made a benevolent grant of £100 on behalf of the very work for which I am now pleading; but so many difficulties appeared to stand in the way of any attempt to erect this church, that the design way of any attempt to erect this charen, that the design was abandoned, and its accomplishment has ever since been considered quite hopeless. The church is now un-dertaken, will be plain and humble looking, containing free seats for one hundred persons; the expense will not fall short of £450 or £500, whereof £35 has been already subscribed on the spot; to this I propose adding £50 at least, and earnestly hope that the Society will gladden my heart with the promise of a grant to what I believe to be a much needed object.

"In the event of the present application being successful, I will commence at the work forthwith, and on my own responsibility, not resting (if life and health are mereifully given me) until the church is ready for consecra-

"I gladly avail myself of the opportunity, to request that you will convey my most grateful thanks to the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, for the Service books lately presented through the medium of my Bishop, to the Poor Parishioners of St. Peter's at Nelson; and sincerely pray God to remember our noble donors con-cerning this kindness."

The Lord Bishop of Fredericton, in a letter dated Fredericton, Dec., 11, 1846, said:—
"I can conscientiously recommend Mr. Hudson's untiring zeal to the benevolence of the Society; and doubt not, that if a church could be erected at Newcastle, it would be of service, in a neighbourhood where its services have not been known." have not been known.

It was agreed that £40 be granted towards this church; and that the money be paid as soon as the work shall have been nearly completed.

Advertisements.

Sixlines and under, 2s. 'd. first insertion, and 74d. each subse isertion. Ten lines and under, 3s. 9d. first insertion. and 1s absequent insertion. Above ten lines, 4d. per line first lines and 1d. per line each subsequent insertion. The usual discr From the extensive circulation of *The Church*, in the Province of Canada, (from Sandwich to Gaspe) in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, in the Hudson's Bay Territories, and in Great Britain & Ireland, as well as in various parts of the United States, it will be found a profitable medium for all advertisements which are desired to be widely and generally diffused.

Mr. ROBERT COOPER.

SOLICITOR AND ATTORNEY Wellington Buildings, King Street, TORONTO.

ENTRANCE NEXT DOOR TO MR. DIXON'S SHOP. Toronto, Nov., 1846.

> D. E. BOULTON, BARRISTER.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY AND BANKRUPTCY, NOTARY PUBLIC,

MASTER EXTRAORDINARY IN CHANCERY, COBOURG, CANADA WEST.

DONALD BETHUNE, Jr.

BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. Solicitor in Chancery and Bankruptcy,

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Cobourg, Oct. 21, 1845. MESSRS. BETHUNE & BLACKSTONE,

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E. half 14

W. half 19 13, W. half 14

Part 24, (in lots) Part 15 E. half E. half 17 W. half 12, 16 North Crosby

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