TORONTO, CANADA, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1848.

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Term of Life.

OSS,

COBBETT'S TESTIMONY. "Get upon a hill, if you can find one, in Suffolk or Norfolk; and you may find plenty in Hampshire, and Wiltshire, and Devonshire; look at the steeples, one in every four square miles, at the most, on an average. Imagine a man of some learning at the least, to be living in a commodious house, by the side of one of these steeples; almost always with a wife and family; always with servants, natives of the parish, gardener, barns, stables, thrashers, a carter or two, more or less glebe, and of farming. Imagine this gentleman having an interest in the productiveness of every field in his parish, being probably the largest corn-seller in the svery one of those steeples, and you will at once say to yourself, Hurricanes or earthquakes must destroy this island, before that church can be overset. And when you add to all this, that this gentleman, besides, the example of good manners, of midness, and of Justice, his admonitions, his interpretations of the world can do for you, and what a sampled to got of Good, as applicable to the few off and their raffinish address, his admonition, his interpretations of the world can be overset will off Good, as applicable to their conduct and their raffinish advise his advice, his admonition, his interpretations of the world can be overset. When he has been going the rounds the newspapers, affords an amusing instance of the three means, we walk as on the religious benefit, has made a religious benefit, so bounden a Christian mine the in his word; sure, if these and always with me, oversecing me; I talk with him in payer; he with the in his word; sure, if these and the council of Trent, whose first the carried of the council of Trent, whose first the carried of the council of the world can do for you, and what the same that of council this, that one day in every week, he has them assembled together to sit in silence, to receive his advice, his admonitions, his interpretations of the wall built by Solomon. The the true not regious benefit so made a necessary of the solomon; and they spirits under the council of Trent, whose first was of the world can do not world the council of Trent, whose first was of the world can do not world the council of Trent, whose first was of the world can do not world the council of Trent, whose first was of the world can do not world the council of Trent, whose first was of which the council of Trent, whose first was of the world can do not world the council of Trent, whose first was of the world can do not world the council of Trent, whose first was of the world can do not world the council of Trent, whose first was of the world can do not world the council of Trent, whose first was of t added, and when it is also recollected, that the children pass through his hands at their baptism: that it is he who celebrates the marriage, and performs the last sad service over the graves of the dead: when you think of all this, it is too much, to believe it possi-

ble that such a church can fall.—Penny Sunday MAXIMS OF BISHOP MIDDLETON.

temper. Employ your leisure hours in study, and while hath taken the same piece, the very same always have some work in hand, -Be punctual and numerical, individual piece of iron out of the fire, but methodical in business, and never procastinate. bright and sparkling; and thus it is with our bodies, Never be in a hurry .- Preserve self-possession, and do they are laid down in the grave, dead, heavy, earthly; not be talked out of conviction .- Rise early, and be but at the resurrection this mortal shall put on immor an economist of time. - Maintain dignity, without the tality; at that general conflagration, this dead, heavy, appearance of pride; manner is something with every earthly body shall rise, living, lightsome, glorious; body, and every thing with some .- Be guarded in which made Job so confident. "I know that my Rediscourse; attentive and slow to speak .- Never ac- deemer liveth." - Fuller. quiesce in immoral or pernicious opinions.—Be not forward to assign reasons to those who have no right to ask.—Think nothing in conduct unimportant and indifferent .- Rather set than follow example .- Practice strict temperance; and in all your transactions remember the final account. - Penny Sunday Reader. THE MINISTRY OF ANGELS.

*Are they not all ministering spirits sent forth to minister for them who shall be heirs of salvation?" Heb. i. 14.

CAN it—can it be,
And hover o'er and round us, ever near,
Though we no form may see?
And am I now surrounded by a band
Of these the second of these th Of those who minster at God's right hand?
And do these sinless hosts

And through our valleys walk, and on our mountains stand?

And can it be, indeed, That those pure beings hear each word I say, And note my every action, day by day?
Perchance my thoughts too read;
Grieving (if grief can touch angelic breasts)
Whene'er I disobey my God's behest; Rejoicing when my soul
Pants for the heavenly goal,
And battling with the foe who oft its course arrests?

Yes! 'tis no idle theme, No speculation of a mind diseased, No wild conceit by some enthusiast seized, Then let no scoffers ridicule nor sneer, Nor let philosophers their smile of pity wear, Nor Christians deem it vain,

That angels lead us on, that spirits guard our rear. At God's command they fly; They leave their diamond thrones, their sapphire bowers, Cerulean fields, and never-fading flowers,

And with the swiftness of the morning ray, The first glad messenger of welcome day,
To this sad sinful world, Where Satan hath unfurl'd His rebel standard black, they wing their ærial way. And when convulsive throes

Shake the frail tenement that holds the soul,
And snap the silver cords, and break the golden bowl,— When life draws near its close, The eye of faith discerns 'mid gathering shades, And more distinct as earth's fond vision fades, The white-robed seraph nigh, To that celestial home, which death no more invades.

* Psalm xxxiv. 7. IN THE WORLD BUT NOT OF IT.

The poll was kept open for fifteen days, and until the twelfth Mr. Wilberforce was in the full turmoil of this noisy scene. "Breakfast," (says he in his diary) "daily at the tavern, cold meat at two, addressed the people at and sat with them. Latterly the people would not hear me, and shameful treatment. On Sundays allowed to be very quiet, to dine alone, to go to church." His temper of mind in the midst of this confusion was such as is rarely preserved in the rude shock of such a contest. "It was necessray," says Mr. Russell, one of his most active and friendly agents, "that I should have some private communication with him every day. I usually put myself in his way therefore when he came in from the hustings to dress for dinher. On each day as he entered I perceived that he was repeating to himself what seemed the same words. At length I was able to catch them, and they proved to be that stanza of Cowper's,-

"The calm retreat, the silent shade, With prayer and praise agree,
And seem by thy sweet bounty made For those that follow thee. -Life of Wilberforce.

DIVINE ORIGIN OF THE CHURCH.

organizations be the approved one of God?

ON THE BIBLE. whence but from heaven should men unskilled in arts, In different ages born, in different parts, Weave such agreeing truths; or how, or why, should all conspire to cheat us with a lie; nasked their pains, ungrateful their advice; Starving their gains, and martyrdom their price?

devils, for they would not make a book which com- though inexpressibly important, is not, after all, the it is built in the same style as the walls of the temple mands all duty, forbids all sin, and condemns their own only concern of the man of true religion. souls to hell, to all eternity.

3. Therefore, I draw this conclusion, that the Bible the Note Book of an Episcopalian.

LOVE, JOY, PEACE.

How can be be miserable that hath Christ and all parish, and the largest rate payer; more deeply inter- his merits made sure to him? that hath his name ested than any other man can possibly be, in the happi- written in heaven? yea, that is already in heaven? for ness, morals, industry, and sobriety of the people of his where our desires are, there ourselves are. The parish. Imagine his innumerable occasions of doing heavenly-minded live not so much where they live as acts of kindness, his immense power in preventing the where they love; that is to say in Christ. Surely, profit? strong from oppressing the weak; his salutary influ- his soul must be brimful of brave thoughts that is able ence coming between the hard farmer, if there be to refresh himself with this mediantion; God is my one in his parish, and the feeble or simple minded Father; Christ, the Judge, my elder brother; the

over the floods of affliction, make the most melodious music in the ear of heaven .- Fuller.

THE RESURRECTION.

I have stood in a smith's forge, and seen him put a Persevere against discouragement. Keep your rusty, cold, dull, piece of iron into the fire, and after a

> FRAGMENTS. "Weep not for broad lands lost; Weep not for fair hopes crost, Weep not when limbs wax old, Weep not when friends grow cold; Weep not that death must part Thine and the best-loved heart; Yet weep, weep all you can,— Weep, weep, because thou art A sin defiled man."

"When the fight of grace is fought,— When the marriage vest is wrought,— When faith hath chased cold death away, And hope but sickens at delay,arity, imprisoned here, Doff thy robes of sin and clay, Christian rise, and come away.

THE HOUSE OF PRAYER. (From the Churchman's Monthly Penny Magazine)

Also for the sons of the stranger, that join themselves to the Lord, To serve him, and to love the name of the Lord,

To be his servants, Every one that keepeth the sabbath from polluting it, And taketh hold of my covenant:

Even them will I bring to my holy mountain,

And make them joyful in my house of prayer;

Their burnt-offerings and their sacrifices shall be accepted upon

mine altar;
For mine house shall be called a house of prayer for all people." -(Isaiah lvi. 6, 7.)

gracious God.

blessed privilege of uniting "with one accord to make their common supplications unto Him," within those As the Church is of Divine Origin is it not likely that hallowed precincts? Without attaching any superits Organization is also Divine? Does it not seem un- stitious awe to the expression, are we not correct in likely that God would have a Church of Divine Origin, calling them hallowed precincts—set apart from all but of Human Organization? But if not, even if it be profane and secular usage, and consecrated by a intended by Him to be organized, any how, by man, special act of homage-set apart for special, united, and ninety nine new ones which have sprung up in the to God, and away from the haunts of sin and sorrow; last three hundred, or two hundred, or one hundred, to make him a devout and holy worshipper of God, or ten, or two years? Some of the mushrooms have and servant and follower of Christ his Saviour; to died out already-others not yet. Can each of these sanctify his heart with holy feelings towards his

private, when public prayer and hearing God's word where the ashes of the patriarchs moulder. When we places amounted to nearly £21,000. The exertions be best promoted.

for pensiveness, thanks for tears, and blessing God the majasty of the Father of heaven, through the un- have put there: ceasing intercession of his dear Son, who sitteth at his right hand? Can you under any other form of worship serve God with more devotion in the true character of worshippers, and in the union of heart and soul with and thanksgivings?

Take the advice of a friend. "Watch and pray." heart and my flesh crieth out for the living God." CEPHAS.

NIGHT SCENE BETWEEN DECKS ON A GERMAN EMIGRANT SHIP. (From "The German Emigrant's Wanderings and Adventures.")

through the dark water, dashing the foam from her been matured, to provide accommodation here for 150 bows, while most of the passengers quietly and without students; and in the past year boarders have been realarm fell to sleep. A wild confused cry, a ceived, forming a kind of commercial school, as a stupifying, piercing pain in the head, waked him [Werner]. Alarmed and surprised, he opened his eyes; and although everything around was hidden in pitchy darkness, he instantly perceived that the ship must have changed her tack, and was in consequence lying over on the other side, on which his berth wasfor his head was thrown downwards, while his feet were pointed almost perpendicularly upwards. He changed his position in all haste. The frightful din between deck, however, went on; and creeping out of his berth, God's temples, erected for His worship and praise he became at once aware of the alarming condition in on earth, are properly called "Houses of Prayer." - which he and the rest of his fellow-passengers were at Prayer includes all the acts of divine worship; its the moment. . . . The luggage had been lashed to parts being, petition, or asking for gifts and graces from the stanchions, as usual in passenger ships, and in such God; confession, or acknowledgement of sins and of- a way, too, that most of the lids and covers might be fences; intercession, in behalf of others; thanksgiving, opened to give the owners access to their stores of food for past and present benefits; and praise, ascribing and clothing; -but one of the peasants, not at once honour and glory to the Author of every good and comprehending the reasonable purpose of keeping the baggage fast, and the risk which might attend the The first temple for the worship of God was in Pa- neglect of this precaution, had, in spite of the dissuaradise; and as all creation then was holy and happy, sions of the others, loosened one of the ropes, in order and every surrounding object contributed to peace and to get more easily at something in his chest. The comfort, no building was needed to invite the wor- little tailor, who lay in the berth above him, may very shippers to prayer: the shady and fragrant bowers of likely have had a prophetic fear of the trunks and Eden were sufficient for the devout assembly of the cases dancing about in disorder; for he had attempted human pair, in the worship of their Almighty and All- to fasten them as before-but, being ignorant of the mystery of knotting ropes, had done it but poorly .-The next temple was without the gates of Paradise, So that when the ship began to plunge-when the from which our fallen and unhappy parents had been whole weight of the baggage was swayed over, now on driven; where the flaming cherubim were placed in this side, now on that—the fastening gave way, and token of the divine presence, though surrounded with down came clattering first the little boxes and cases awe, and near which, probably, altars were erected for from the top of the pile, followed, at last, by the heavy the sacrifices of victims before the mercy-seat, accom- ordnance, the immense chests of the emigrants. Many panied with the devotions of the worshippers. And of them, indeed, with laudable zeal, instantly leaped so we find, in succeeding times, that altars of raised out of their cribs when they perceived the danger: half-past five or six, at half-past six dined forty or fifty, earth constituted the place of assembly for divine wor- but from the frantic motions of the ship, they could ship; till it pleased God to direct, first, the tabernacle, hardly keep themselves on their legs, how much less and then the glorious temple of Jerusalem to be exceted master these heavy weights—and were fain, as a sudas His house of prayer. After which, as devout ser- den shift of the vessel threw the whole mass against vants of God multiplied, so places of worship—some- them, to regain in all haste their berths, which were the purpose of supplying good masters and mistresses times called Synagogues, sometimes Temples, and protected by stout planks, in order to save themselves to the country schools. In the past year 68 men and afterwards Churches—were multiplied also; till as from being lamed or crushed to death by the luggage 59 women, here instructed were placed in charge of we are rejoiced and cannot be too thankful to be able which came falling upon them. Their condition now to say, they are planted throughout the length and was terrible, and was made sadder by the moans of teachers is far greater than the supply thus afforded; breadth of our native land—would that it were so one of the young fellows, who, in attempting to reach a strong proof of the usefulness of the training instithroughout the whole world—at the present day. the hatchway and get on deck, had been badly wounded tutions. The boys', girls', and infants' practising Oh that we could also, with devout and holy gratitude by some of the chests falling upon him :—while from schools, in connection with these boarding houses, desay, that these churches of our beloved country, which all the berths the noise was increased by the wailing serve honourable mention for their efficiency. are the bulwarks of all our glorious institutions, were of the women, the screams of children, and the groans rightly prized and duly valued, by all those for whose and sobs of the sea-sick. It was a frightful confusion; spiritual and eternal benefit they have been erected! and in vain did they all rage and cry for help from the cation, that no exertions should be spared to secure it. Are they not "Houses of prayer for all people?" sailors. In the darkness they could have done nothing, But it is manifestly desirable that, in addition to such and why do not all come to the House of God, for this add they even had leisure to attend to the unfortunate central training institutions as the National Society

THE CAVE OF MACHPELAH. (From Ewald's Journal.)

sanctify his heart with holy feelings towards his Maker; and unite him, at the same time, in the bonds of holy love with his fellow-creature, fellow-sinner and fellow-Christian?

Oh that any should refuse and neglect "the assembling of themselves together" in God's house for these hallowed and heavenly purposes! Oh that any should think that they can serve God equally well at home in private, when well a same time, in the bonds of the same time, in the same time, in the bonds of holy love with his fellow-creature, fellow-sinner and fellow-Christian?

We now went to visit the most remarkable place in Church derives from it to enter into derives from it to ent

1. It could not be the invention of the first, for they neither would not could make a book, and tell lies all think only of the preaching! This, we fear, is but the time they were writing it, saying "Thus saith the time they were writing it, saying "Thus saith the Lord's, but their own inventions. Good beings would never do this.

2. It could not be the invention of bad men, or deviled for divine worship, but for hearing,—which, and the invention of bad men, or deviled for the church as the nouse of prayer, and the reports of their commissioners have been most instrumental in bringing to light the mass of ignorance and barbarism under which the Principal is surrounded by a wall, forming a parallelogram of ignorance and barbarism under which the Principal it is built in the eyes of the whole community, if the was erected, accounts, by Solomon; it is built in the spirit of prayer and devotion is either dormant or wanting; and consequently the house of God is not wanting; and consequently the house of God is not wanting; and consequently, but for hearing,—which, the gishops and Archdeacons were amply and permanently as the walls of the church as the nouse of their commissioners have been most instrumental in bringing to light the mass of ignorance and barbarism under which the Principal is surrounded by a wall, forming a parallelogram of ignorance and barbarism under which the Principal is surrounded by a wall, forming a parallelogram of ignorance and barbarism under which the Principal is surrounded by a wall the reports of their commissioners have been most instrumental in bringing to light the mass of ignorance and barbarism under which the Principal is surrounded by a wall, forming a parallelogram of ignorance and barbarism under which the Principal is surrounded by a wall, forming a parallelogram of ignorance and barbarism under which the reports of their commissioners have been most instrumental in bringing to light the mass of ignorance and barbarism under which the reports of the cross of the wall in Shec in Jerusalem. Though I understand very little of The preaching of the word is, undoubtedly, God's architecture, yet in a country like this, where every The preaching of the word is, undoubtedly, God's own ordinance—the "power of God," by which it pleases him to "save them that believe," (1 Cor. i. 18—25,)—very necessary to rouse the slumbering sinner from the error of his ways, and to "build up believers in their most holy faith." But are not the prayers equally necessary, when we reflect that they are offered as sweet incense to the honour of God, are offered as sweet incense to the honour of God, are offered as sweet incense to the honour of God, are offered as sweet incense to darw down the spirit of grace, and salem are no more so; which any one can perceive by and of at least two witnesses. But before the time of the travel-time architecture, yet in a country like this, where every tone excites the interest of the travel-time and every stone excit and likewise to draw down the spirit of grace, and those "preparations of the heart from the Lord," withthose "preparations of the heart from the Lord," without the word, either read or preached, will not out which the word, either read or preached, will not profit?

Let us, then, endeavour to entertain more becoming views of the value and privilege of all acts of divine worship and devout adoration and Christian communion, as well as of hearing God's word, which are presented by these temple of the living and true. God

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY,

A short account of the progress made by the Naall your fellow-Christians who attend with you God's tional Society in their educational labours will not be house of prayer, supplicating, with one voice, the same uninteresting to our readers. They are probably mercies and blessings, and joining in the same praises aware that the society was established so long ago as 1811, for the declared purpose of promoting the education of the poor in the principles of the Established Enter not the house of the wicked, nor do thy pleasure Charch. Since that time it has gradually increased on God's holy days. "Call the sabbath a delight, holy in mportance, and now carries on its opperations on of the Lord, and honourable." And devoutly feel so considerable a scale, as to deserve in some measure the name of National which it has assumed. We say in some measure, because it will still be remembered that there is nothing national in the constitution of this society, it being supported principally by voluntary effort and private contributions. The funds are derived from donations and subscriptions, aided by a parliamentary grant, and occasionally by a Queen's letter. By far the largest share of the parliamentary of the parliamentary and by the National Society heads at the largest share of the parliamentary and by the National Society heads at the largest share of the parliamentary and subscriptions. The funds are derived from donations and subscriptions, aided by a parliamentary grant, and occasionally by a Queen's letter. By far the largest share of the parliamentary and by the National Society heads at the largest share of the parliamentary and by the National Society heads at the largest share of the parliamentary and by the National Society heads at the largest share of the parliamentary and by the narrow limit of their stipend sundoubtedly. with David (Psalm lxxxiv. 1, 2)—"How amiable are the name of National which it has assumed. We say thy tabernacles, O Lord of Hosts! My soul longeth, in some measure, because it will still be remembered imperfect. yea, even fainteth for the courts of the Lord; my that there is nothing national in the constitution of grant is received by the National Society, because of the magnitude of its own efforts; and the collection made for it last year, under the authority of a Royal "A hollow sea was running, and the waves thun- letter, amounted to upwards of £27,000.

dered with heavy blows against the sides of the ship, The Training College of St. Mark's Chelsea, is one gale had not blown long enough to raise the waves much: and heeling over to the wind—the position which a vessel is both safer and has less violent motion the office of schoolmaster. Since that time, about 80 We have noticed this stunid paragraph only because than when it blows directly astern, and the lofty mast students have been trained and placed in charge of sways from side to side—the good ship shot rapidly schools, and have given satisfaction. A plan has now thumping and washing of heavy bodies, an almost feeder for the training department. Mr. Moseley, the government inspector, who examined this college, thus reported of it in the autumn of last year :-

"Its founders were men in earnest; they had a confidence in the principles they embodied in it, and have laid its foundations deeply. Its system appears to me to be based in a profound sense of the sacredness of the office of the teacher, a just appreciation of its responsibilities, and a firm faith in its destinies. A solemn and a religious character pervades it. It is to be seen in the grave but gentle deportment and dedicated spirit of the student, the general good order maintained, apparently without effort; and a sense of duty everywhere present and operative. To this religious character of the place, of which every one who has had an opportunity to form an opinion in respect to it must, I think, have become conscious, the daily services of the chapel cannot but have contributed .-Its influence in the formation of the character of the elementary schoolmaster is, in my judgement, priceless. Receiving its students at so early an age, its success with reference to the purposes to which it was established cannot, I think, be fairly judged of until a period of at least ten years shall have elapsed from its foundation. My own impression is that it will by that time be found to have created a body of men, grave, devout, earnest, and of a dedicated spirit."

The training College at Battersea was transferred to the National Society in 1843. Its object is to supply masters to schools in the manufacturing and ning districts. In the last five years it has sent out 125 masters, many of whom have received certificates of merit from the Government Inspector, which will entitle them to grants in aid of their salaries,

There is a training institution for schoolmistresses at Whitelands, Chelsea, which is full of pupils, though the site is small. The result of the last inspection by Mr. Watkins was highly favourable.

Boarding houses are maintained at Westminster, for schools by the society. Yet the demand for good

The supply of duly qualified teachers is an object of such deep importance to the progress of sound edusengers. Then, when all might suppose the alarm possesses, there should be many similar ones all over had reached a height that could not be increased, there the kingdom. It appears from inquiries set on foot pierced through all the din and uproar, through all the by the society, that there are now thirteen diocesan groaning and complaining, a cry of agony and unspeak- training schools efficiently conducted at the following able horror so wild, that even the sick and the children places, namely: -York, Chester, Durham, Winchester, hearkened to the sound, and for the moment an obso- Chichester, Oxford, Exeter, Lichfield, Warrington, lute hush followed the dismal tumult. It was but for Salisbury, Brighton, and Kidlington; and others on a a moment; and the fearful exclamation- 'A corpse! limited scale at Canterbury, Bristol, Lincoln, Newport One? The old and primitive, or the nine hundred all designed to draw sinning and suffering man nearer also, are in contemplation. The society have resolved to make such grants as their means will allow towards the support of such institutions in the mining and manufacturing districts, at the rate of from £10 to £25

The Bible must be the invention either (1) of good men or angels; (2) bad men or devils, or (3) of God.

The Could not be the invention of the first, for they neither would nor could make a book, and tell lies all the time they were writing to good men or angels; (2) bad men or devils, or (3) of the present so many more spiritual advantages, so many higher privileges, both for our own good and as a testimony and example to others. Oh that any should nor could make a book, and tell lies all think only of the preaching! This, we fear, is but they more writing to good men or angels; (2) bad men or devils, or (3) of the invention of the first, for they said that Abraham, Isaac, Jacob and Joseph were buried to enter, they replied to their they replied to the first than the fund is not sufficient for the cation, to supply the urgent necessities which that proposes which the contemplates, and also for the augmentation of the Salaries of the present Clergy of the Diocese. They are they were not permitted to enter, they replied to their they replied to their they replied to the first than the fund of the kingdom seemed more than any other timony and example to others. Oh that any should there are they replied to visit the holy sepulcation, to supply the urgent necessities which that proposes which the cause of Welsh education, to supply the urgent necessities which that proposes which the contemplates, and also for the augmentation of the Salaries of the proposes which the contemplates, and also for the augmentation of the Salaries of the proposes which the contemplates, and also for the augmentation, to supply the urgent necessities which that proposes which the contemplates, and also for the augmentation of the Salaries of the proposes which the contemplates, and also for the augmentation of the Salaries of the proposes which the contemplates, and also for the augmentation of the Salaries of the proposes which the contemplates, and also for the augmentation of the Salaries of the proposes which the contemplates, and a THE COMMON-PLACE BOOK.

The Bible must be the invention either (1) of present so many more spiritual advantages, so many higher privileges, both for our own good and as a tespondary present so many more spiritual advantages, so many higher privileges, both for our own good and as a tespondary present so many more spiritual advantages, so many higher privileges, both for our own good and as a tespondary present so many more spiritual advantages, so many higher privileges, both for our own good and as a tespondary present so many more spiritual advantages, so many higher privileges, both for our own good and as a tespondary present so many more spiritual advantages, so many higher privileges, both for our own good and as a tespondary present so many more spiritual advantages, so many higher privileges, both for our own good and as a tespondary present so many more spiritual advantages, so many higher privileges, both for our own good and as a tespondary present so many more spiritual advantages, so many higher privileges, both for our own good and as a tespondary present so many more spiritual advantages, so many higher privileges, both for our own good and as a tespondary present so many more spiritual advantages, so many higher privileges, both for our own good and as a tespondary present so many more spiritual advantages.

MARRIAGE. CURIOUS PARTICULARS IN RELATION TO MARRIAGE.

THE SWEETEST MUSIC.

THE WEETEST MUSIC.

The prayers—are they not full of the Gospel of Christ? are they not rich in the unction of the Spirit? are they not importunate in the unction of the Spirit? The prayers—are they not find the Church? The prayers—are they not find the Church? The prayers—are they not find the Church? The prayers—are they not full of the Chur tullian, Gregory, Nazianzen, St. Chrysostom, St. Augustine, &c., to prove that the employment of a Priest was the continuous and regular practice of the early Church. And in the 5th section of the same chapter, he shows how, when the primitive practice had come into some dishonour and neglect, it was reestablished in the West by Charles the Great, about 780°, and in the East by Leo Sapiens, about 900.

II. That the "only ceremony," up to 1118, was the carrying home of the bride by the bridgroom.—Whereas this act was never, in the early Church, confirm the University of the Diocese, (such increase to be regulated by length of service,) and to provide for an additional number of Ministers.

sidered so much a part of the religious ceremonies of marriage, as of the pomp, as it was termed, which attended it. The marriage itself was complete without it by. It is to the effect that, as there is not a sufficient

have so much authority in the matter, we are not at all aware. The 11th Canon of the Council of London, held at Westminster in 1200, under Hubert, Archbishop of Canterbury, ordered, indeed, that the Bans should be three times asked, before a marriage should be solemnized: and we hugely suspect that our erudite author has somewhat boldly personified this decrease. At all arounts the honefits of this application of the Funds as equally as if they were disposed of

[We deem it necessary to follow the example of the London Church periodicals, and to apprize our readers that we are not responsible for the opinions of our Correspondents.—ED. CHURCH.]

To the Editor of the Church.

REVEREND SIR,-The communication signed " A Catholic," which appeared in the last number of your paper; has reminded me of a duty which I, and every other member of the Church in this country should have long since discharged towards the Society for the Propagation

Catholic, which, I feet assured, will be strongly opposed both by the Clergy and the Laity generally in Canada.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant, of the Gospel in Foreign Parts.

When that Society was made the Trustee of the surplus fund arising out of our share of the proceeds of

When that Society was made the Trustee of the surplus fund arising out of our share of the proceeds of the Clergy Reserves, it surely was the duty of every member of the Church, Lay and Clerical, to suggest to the Society the best mode of dealing with the fund. I now feel most thankful to "A Catholic" for reminding us, by his example of our duty; and while I feel persuaded that the carrying out of his suggestions would outrage the feelings and alienate the affections of churchmen in every part of the Colony, still, I am constrained to acknowledge that he has been more alive to his duty, in this particular, than I have been. Your Correspondent suggests that his plan for the appropriation of the fund be at once adopted. I have felt, since reading his letter, that there is no time to be lost; and I have, therefore, with the advice of the Chairman of the District Branch of the Managing Committee, for the purpose of adopting such a mode of communicating our suggestions for the disposal of this fund, as shall bring them at once under the notice of the Society for Propagating the Gospel. When our Committee is assembled, I shall consult them as to the expediency of holding meetings of the Members of the Church in this Revorted.

November 13th, 1848.

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REV. Sig.—Your paper of the Church.

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REV. Sig.—Your paper of the Subt inst. contains a communication signed "A Catholic." I shall not question the mutication signed "A Catholic." I shall not question the mutication signed "A Catholic." I shall not question the mutication signed "A Catholic." I shall not question the mutication signed "A Catholic." I shall not question the mutication signed "A Catholic." I shall not question the mutication signed "A Catholic." I shall not question the mutication signed "A Catholic." I shall not question the mutication signed "A Catholic." I shall not question the mutication signed "A Catholic."

REV. Sig.—Your paper of the Choub his wisdom, and I must remind him that his is the resp Committee is assembled, I shall consult them as to the expediency of holding meetings of the Members of the Church in each Rectory and Mission, so that all Church men throughout the country may have an opportunity of suggesting to the Society in what way they would wish their property to be disposed of. Time after time the Members of the Church have been called upon to assert their right to this property, and to petition the Legislature concerning it; it is now, therefore, manifestly their right and duty to advise the Trustee of the property as to the mode of its appropriation; more particularly when they find a Presbyter of the Charch suggesting in a public journal that the find be alienated from its original object, and entirely expended in enriching the Hierarchy, and promoting the education of Candidates for the Ministry. I shall not now enter upon a consideration of the

try. I shall not now enter upon a consideration of the reasons with which "A Catholic" supports his "suggestions." I shall, for the present, leave them to produce their full effect upon the minds of Churchmen throughout I shall tresspass no further upon your space, but to

suggest to my Reverend Brethren, in every part of the Province, that all should be prompt to follow the example set by "A Catholic," and in some form to make known their opinions, and those of their people, upon a subject which all will acknowledge is of vital importance to the interests of the Church.

When writing upon a question which so chiefly concerns all churchmen in the country, I shall assume no disguise, but subscribe myself, faithfully yours. BENJAMIN CRONYN.

London, C. W., Nov. 13th, 1848. To the Editor of The Church.

remarks on the proposal of the Beverend writer.

I must premise that I am not sufficiently acquainted with the state of that Fund, and the income which the

chiefly on the voluntary principle, and to receive a bare subsistence in return for their arduous labours.

The concluding argument of "A Catholic" in favour of

ficiency of the Parochial Clergy, you, as a natural consequence, increase the number of the members of our Faith, and make the Church, as a Body, better able, from We have noticed this stupid paragraph only because it is one among many indications of a prevalent disposition to degrade into a mere civil contract, that holy ordinance which God instituted in Paradise, and to which our Lord has given the prerogative of representing, in a mystery, the union which exists between Himself and His Church:

Communications.

Gommunications.

Gommunications.

Faith, and make the Church, as a Body, better able, from their numerical increase, and more willing, as the result of their teaching, to contribute to the support of those Offices and Institutions—the necessity and value of which will be explained to them—and thus the object of "A Catholic" will be attained in a more satisfactory manner than by a direct appropriation of the Fund, while the general interests of the Church will be greatly advanced. This is a question of such vital importance to the Church in Canada, that it ought not to be disposed of without the most anxions and serious deliberation; and the trust that no action will be taken in the matter without first ascertaining the views of Churchmen generally

I trust that no action will be taken in the matter without first ascertaining the views of Churchmen generally throughout the Diocese.

This hurried letter, written in an interval snatched, with difficulty, from the calls of business, however valueless in itself, may, I hope, bring into the field some more efficient champion to advocate some arrangement such as I have propounded, in lieu of that proposed by a "A Catholic"; which, I feel assured, will be strongly opposed

A CHURCHWARDEN. November 13th, 1848.

He advances, in recommendation of his project, "the importance of presenting the Church of the Living God

to the world in as dignified and influential a position as possible," adding: "Jehovah's first care, with respect to the Israelitish nation, was to secure the splendid and constant celebration of His worship, by making the most constant celebration of His worship, by making the most ample provision for the support of His temple and Priesthood." All this "A Catholic" appears to regard a analogous to the endowment of Bishoprics, Archdeaconries, and a Theological Institution,—to the accomplishment of which he would devote the now large amount of the Clergy Reserve surplus fund. This, according to your correspondent's idea, is the "dignified and influential position in which the Church of the Living God is to be presented to the world," this the "commanding station" sition in which the Church of the Living God is to be presented to the world;" this the "commanding station" in which "the higher orders of the hierarchy" are to be placed, in order "to make an impression upon the minds of worldly men, and ensure an attention to the things of God, and the claims of His Church," and also impart "a general beneficial influence, which will be felt in the most remote parishes of the Diocese." Doubless such an ar-SIR,—My attention has been drawn to the letter of "A Catholic," in your paper of last week, on the subject of the immediate and permanent endowment of our Bishoprics, Archdeaconries, and Theological Institutions, from the Clergy Reserve Fund, and I venture to offer some remarks on the proposal of the Reverend writer.

I must premise that I am not sufficiently acquainted with the state of that Fund, and the income which the with the state of that Fund, and the income which the state of the Fund, and the income which the with the state of the Fund, and the income which the with the state of the Fund, and the income which the with the state of the Fund, and the income which the with the state of the Fund, and the income which the with the state of the Fund, and the income which the with the state of the Fund, and the income which the with the state of the Fund, and the income which the with the state of the Fund, and the income which the with the state of the Fund, and the income which the with the state of the Fund, and the income which the with the state of the Fund, and I venture to offer some remarks on the proposal of the Reverend writer.

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I must premise that I am not sufficiently acquainted with the state of the Fund with the state of the Diocese. Pound at are rangement would be felt extensively, but it requires a sketch of imagination to suppose that its influence would be seltensively, but it requires a sketch of imagination to suppose that its influence would be seltensively.

With reference to the matter in question, I beg to call attention to the sentiments of individuals of high standing in the country, as expressed at the formation of our Diocesan Church Society, and embodied in its constitution. In the published Report of the Society for the year 1842, page 49, may be seen the mode submitted by the Hon'ble Chief Justice Robinson, for the endowment of the Bishopric: he purposes that it should be provided for, partly from the Clergy Reserve Fund, partly from voluntary contributions, and in part, also, from the venerable the Societies in England, and the Colonial Bishop's Fund.—With respect to the Archdeaconries: contemplating the possible necessity for these, he quotes the provincial census, and proceeds to state,—"There can be little doubt that there are 90,000 Churchimen in this diocese;" "now upon the common estimate of five persons to a family, this would give 6000 beads of families in each Archdeaconry; and as 6000 shillings make up the required salary of £300, if each head of a family were to contribute in the whole year but one shilling, this object would be provided for—the Chief Justice observed, that one very important object would be to make the public endowment which still remained, as productive as possible." "No one can contemplate the present condition of the Church in this society, and that perhaps and the challenge of the society of this Diocese, but I do not think our exertions to support it would be one whit diminished by our taking an interest, in our prayers and by our self-law i contemplate the present condition of the Church in this country, without feeling painfully how miserably inade-quate are the stipends now paid to the Clergy. Few of though it may be in a small degree, the contributions quate are the stipends now paid to the Clergy. Few of though it may be in a small degree, the contributions them enjoyed a larger income than was paid to the junior clerks in the public offices, or in banks, or other mercanciety to enable them the more fully to carry out their ciety to enable them the more fully to carry out their "He trusted it would be amongst holy design. the earliest efforts of the Society, to endeavour to secure for those who have laboured long and anxiously in the Ministry, a provision sufficient for their comfortable maintenance, and established on a certain and permanent maintenance, and established on a certain and permaucht footing." I would ask "A Catholio" whether, in his bands to fit the affairs of the diocese, he does not remember the promises of the Lord Bishop, made to the Clergy assembled in Visitation in June, 1847; and the expectations then so considerably held out to them, strengthened also by what, in like solicitude, has fallen from his Lordship in a considerably held out to them. Lordship, in repeated instances, and by various commu-nications. Is not your correspondent aware that the Archdeacon of York, in his intercourse with his brethren of the Clergy during the last summer, encouraged, as by authority, the same hope. And does the Rev. gentleman who has now called forth this controversy, oppose his individual views to this weight of testimony? And I might submit to him the question, to whom is his "suggestion" offered? Is it to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel? Does he "suggest" to that venerable body a mode for the distribution of its trust, which, as by an inauspicious act, would sully in a moment the long-earned fame of noble, impartial, and disinterested labours for the Church in Canada. Does he address himself to the Lord Bishop? Would he make his diocesan the party to a proceeding which would inevitably impair his Godly influence, and endanger the respect which his office commands. Does he suggest to the Church Society a contravention of its laws? Would he arge upon any who might have the power, the execution of a purpose which would meet with the abhorrence of thousands of attached Church-men throughout the land. I appeal, not to his sympathy. but his common sense, though I apprehend that his letter will not present him to the world as miraculously charac-13th November, 1848.

To the Editor of The Church.

"Sur and Assur, or the Assyrians and their Syrian brethren,—with Babylon and Ninevah for capitals,—spread their colossal empire, ages ago, over Mesopotamia, Persia, Arabia, Canaan, and the whole of Asia Minor.— But this race—the people of Nimrod, Bel, Semerimis and Ninus—first committed against God and man the crime of deifying man, and of subjecting the multitude to the passions of an individual; thus introducing into the world priest-craft, idolatry and despotism, which have never since been rooted out.
"For the crime the Assur were swept from the earth's stand thus:]

surface. The Sur, less guilty driven far from the heritage of their fathers—have since multiplied and passed through three thousand years of protracted suffering .-We, the Sclavonians-the Slavi, Surbs, or Servi, are the descendants of the Sur. All the old Syrian and Assyrian names are derived from words of our living languages, the Rus, or Polish, or Serbian, or Bohemian. We can read the inscriptions on the rams of their Asiatic cities. by our modern Sclavonian dialects. The very name of Nebukadnezar, if written in Sclavonic, Nebuh-odno-tzar, records at ouce our ancestry, and the crime for which we suffer. It means 'There is no God but the King.'"

SIR,-The above extract from a work which fell into other day, seemed to involve some interestmaine ranguages has been callifer to such abrexient and coming subscribers, and who are hesides dentixed of the s so well calculated to afford powerful indirect and colitateral proofs of the Scriptural account of the origin of the three great families of mankind, that others, as well as

lic," when stripped of its verbiage, amounts to this: the instant endowment of Bishoprics and Archdeaconries out of the Clergy Reserve fund. And this is supported by of the Clergy Reserve fund. And this is supported by the argument, that there being a surplus fund. (which by devoutly to be wished." the bye is not mentioned) "the hierarchy ought to occupy a commanding station," and "the lower clergy ought not to a commanding station, and the lower lettery maintain that position in society, which their own habits, and indeed their usefulness requires." Consequently the latter must wait for a "righteous increase of their incomes from private endowments," and for the former a permanent

provision must instantly be made.

Very cogent to convince is the fact "Catholic" states that he has been in the Ministry Eight Years; so that supposing he was ordained at the Canonical age, he is 31

years old.

But it does not require to be even that age to ask Sydney Smith's question: "Why is the Church of England to be nothing but a collection of beggars and bishops?—the Right Reverend Dives in the palace, and Lazarus in orders at the gate, doctored by dogs, and comforted with crumbs?" Now, before the clergy consent to a measure so detrimental to the Church at large, as the endowment of 3 or 4 Bishoprics and Archdeaconries, and leaving the of 3 or 4 Bishoprics and Archdeaconries, and leaving the rest to the tender mercies of voluntaryism, let it be clearly ascertained, in whom the appointment to the Bishopries is rested. In Scotland and the United States the Bishops are elected by the presbyterate. In England and Ireland nominally by a Dean and Chapter of each Cathedral, in reality by the Prime Minister. A pretty condition the Canadian Church will be in with an enormously endowed

hierarchy, and a pauper Clergy!

Moreover how great the evil is of having a Bishop thrust on the Diocese against the consent of the Church in that Diocese, has been exemplified in the case of Here-ford; and that the Canadian Church may never be subjected to a like degradation, is the only reason I have sent this hint to be placed aside of the Suggestion of your juvenile Correspondent "Catholic."

I am, Sir, &c., PROTESTANT.

13th November, 1848.

To the Editor of The Church.

To the Editor of The Church.

Dear Sir,—An event has occurred this year in the annals of our Church, which, I think, deserves to be recorded, but which, unless I have evertooked it, I have not seen mentioned anywhere in the columns of your paper. I alinde to this being the jubilee of the Church Missionary Society: will you allow me, therefore, to call the attention of those of your readers who may not be aware of it, to this fact? This society is a most important one, its express object being to preach the Gospel to the heathen. It was first set on foot in Aprils 1799, and since then its growth and increase have been most encouraging. In an admirable address, which its committee have circu-In an admirable address, which its committee have circ lated this year, to draw the attention of its friends to its jubilee commemoration, we learn that, when first estab-

debted, is engaged chiefly in extending our Church in the colonies of the British Empire; but the field of the Church nounce an arrangement which will meet the views of Missionary Society is confined almost exclusively to the Heathen world—a field which comprises 600,000,000 of our fellow creatures. For the eternal benefit of these this society is "stretching forth the cortains of its habitation lengthening its cords and strengthening its stakes." The principles of this society entirely agree with those of our Church, and the society is supported by nearly the whole bench of Bishops, with our Primate at the head-His Grace having presided at its last anniversary meeting, where he gave his "public pledge and assurance" that he

for adoption here, he advocates an injustice to which some offerings towards the funds of this society, on this the Church, I trust, will not sauction.

With reference to the matter in question, I beg to call

Should no other way be suggested for promoting these proposed contributions, I would mention that in the neigh-bouring diocese, where an interest in this cause has for some time existed, (as, among other instances, the consti-fation of the Church Society there, providing an oppor-tunity for any member to send donations to the Church Missionary among other Home Societies, evinces): a committee has been expressly appointed in Quebec for the purpose of inviting contributions towards the Jubilee Fund, and an encouraging commencement made. C. H. Gates, Esq., being the Treasurer, would doubtless be willing to forward any sum for us.

I remain, dear Sir, as always,

A FRIEND TO THE HEATHEN.

[Our correspondent would perceive that we noticed, ast week, the Jubilee of the Church Missionary Society. The article should have appeared some time ago, but had been accidentally laid aside. - ED. CHURCH.]

For The Church. INSTANCES OF THE WRONG USE OF THE WORD CATHOLIC, WITH CORRECTIONS.

INSTANCE VI.

"In the meanwhile the upper classes of the Catholics were soured and alienated by their exclusion from Par-liament; they saw the most unfit of their co-religionists emancipated, while they remained in a state of proscrip-Quarterly Review, September, 1848, p. 599.

[This is from an article on Ireland, in the last number of the London Quarterly, in which the writer well traces to the degrading effects of Popery upon the minds of the mass of the people in that unhappy country, the evils which are now giving so much trouble to the English Government. Throughout the whole paper, with the above and one other exception, the phraseology is most carefully and studiously correct. But here the old igno-rant and inaccurate habits, which, probably, the writer was accustomed in former times to give way to, of un-guardedly allowing Romanists to be "Catholies," of a guardedly allowing Romanists to be "Catholies," of a sudden gets the better of him. By the upper classes seeing the most unfit of their "co-religionists" emancipated, refers to the privilege of voting allowed to 40s. freeholders, prior to the passing the popularly but wrongly called Catholic Emancipation Act." To render the above sentence harmonious with the whole article, it ought to

CORRECTION VI.

"In the meanwhile the upper classes of the Romanist portion of the population of Ireland were soured and lienated by their exclusion from Parliament; they saw the most unfit of their co-religionists permitted to exercise the right of voting at elections, while they remained in a

A PROTESTANT CATHOLIC. November 20th, 1848.

To the Editor of the Church. Sir,—It occurs to me that much good might result from a more general circulation of The Church, among a

lhe three great families of mankind, that others, as well as myself, would feel greatly indebted by any information you could give or obtain for us on this subject.

I have, &c.,

INQUIRER. To the Editor of The Church.

Sir.—The suggestion of your Correspondent "Catholic" when striping of its respliance amounts to this: the

Toronto, November 18th, 1848.

WEEKLY CALENDAR.						
Day.	Date.		is a more angular const. The		lst Lesson	2d Lesson.
A	Nov.	26,	23RD SUND. AFT. TRINITY. SUND. NEXT BEF. ADVENT.*	(M, (E,	Prov. 11.	John I8. Heb. 2.
M	"	27.				
T	**	28,	Cardinal Wolsey died in Leicester Abbey, 1530.	(M,	" 10.	John 20.
W	- 44	29,		{М. Е,	" 12. " 13,	John 21. Heb. 5.
T	"	00000	A- 1		Prov. 20,	Acts 1.
F	Dec.	1,	Rebels retire from St. Denis, 1837.	{M, E,	Isaiah 14,	Acts 2, Heb. 7.
S	"	2020	Communion in both kinds administered, 1547.†	{ M. ⟨ E.	u 16.	Acts 3. Heb. 8.
A	"	3	1ST. SUNDAY IN ADVENT.	{ M, E,	Isaiah 1.	Acts 4. Heb. 9.

* The Collect, Epistle and Gospel for the 25th Sunday after Trinity shall always be used upon the Sunday next before Advent.
† Convocation of the E. Church declared that the Communion should be administered to all persons in both kinds.

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, NOVEMBER 23, 1848.

CONTENTS OF THE OUTSIDE.

First Page.
The Common-Place Book.
The House of Prayer.
Night Scene between Decks on a
German Emigrant Ship.
The Cave of Macphelah.
The National Society.
Marriage. Fourth Page.
Poetry.—The Toy of the Giant's Child.
My First Visit to Court.—Conclud.
The Doors being Shut.
A Bad Room for Hearing.

CLERGY RESERVES.

It will be seen that much of that portion of our paper which we devote to correspondence is this week occupied by communications regarding the appropriation of the surplus disposable funds of the Clergy Reserves. The question, confessedly, is one of grave importance, and consequently it is not strange that it lished, Sierra Leone was the only place which appeared open to their labours, but that since then they have been in the Canadian Church. While however, we would in the Canadian Church. While, however, we would extending their influence over countries in every part of the habitable globe,—so that now they employ 140 cler-not dream of infringing upon the liberty of discussion, gymen, with more than 13,00 lay teachers, as catechists and school-masters and mistresses under them, in upwards at least, enough has been said upon the subject, and at least, enough has been said upon the subject, and of one hundred different missionary stations; and the number of communicants alone returned, exceeds 1,3000, and at the same time this society is supporting five different institutions, in various parts of the world, for the purpose of educating its missionaries—at Islington, (England,) Sierra Leone, Tinnevelly, Travancore and Ceylon. The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, to which we, in this Province, are much innounce an arrangement which will meet the views of, Mother Church. and give satisfaction to all parties.

THE "BRITISH CANADIAN."

the moral or political interests of the province, our Apostolically-descended line of spiritual rulers.

CHURCH TRACTS FOR COTTAGE WALLS. We are happy to perceive that the subject of suitable prints and ornaments for cottages is beginning to attract that share of attention which its importance ustly demands. The following extract from the Britamia, a London paper, is so much in accordance with our own views, that we very gladly give it additional publicity, hoping that our Church Book-sellers will supply themselves with a stock of Mr. Robinson's Church Tracts for Cottage Walls :--"Mr. Robinson, of Fleet-street, has published some

folio sheets, highly ornamental in appearance, which are well adapted to be hung on cottage walls. At the top is an elegant wood-engraving representing a village church or some other appropriate object, and below are plain, concise, forcible reasons for adhering to the communion and observing the ordinances of the church. These treasure's engaging in a scriptural spirit are replets with reasons, conceived in a scriptural spirit, are replete with that homely good seuse which directly appeals to the understanding of even the most uneducated. We cannot imagine any better furniture for cottage wails than these sound and excellent papers, which, if framed and varnished, would last for years, and exercise, in all probabi-lity, a lasting and beneficial effect on the minds of the labouring classes. The disposition very early receives its bias for good or for ill; and many a shining example of piety and virtue may hereafter acknowledge with thankfuiness the benefit he received from these admirable presents him to be the control of the co cepts having been made familiar to his eye in childho We are satisfied that the publication of the sheets only requires to be made known to ensure for them an extensive distribution in rural districts by those benevalent persons, who are on the watch to seize every opportunity of strengthening the faith of the people, and recommending to them those mental and personal habits best calculated to ensure both their temporal and their eternal happiness.'

THE CHURCHMAN'S ALMANACK.

We have just received a copy of this very useful annual for the ensuing year, and when we say that it is at least equal to the preceeding numbers we can idd nothing in the shape of commendation. As usual the ecclesiastical statistics are ample and correct, and the general information which it conveys is as ful as could be looked for. The typography of the Almasack does no discredit to the press of Messrs. Rowsdl &

"AND YET THERE IS ROOM."

"Our subscription list continues to increase; but the additions might be more numerous. We have not yet had time to ascertain from our brethren who anong it, and with what success. We presume in the course of a few days cheering intelligence will be received apon this point. Back numbers can be supplied.—Chrstian Guardian."

In a public journal which calls itself, and evidently onsiders itself, as par excellence, the Christian Grardian, one would hardly expect to meet with profanity. We were, therefore, not a little startled to meet with the above paragraph in the organ of a religious body, who seem to regard themselves as possessing a sort of monopoly of reverence for Holy Scripture, and whose cry is the Bible, and nothing but the Bible. If the leaders and teachers of that sect treat God's Holy Word with such irreverence as to head a puffing paragraph, put forth for the purpose of increasing their the lips of our blessed Lord, it can be a matter of no

Captain Baldwin is now in a state of confirmed con-

We cannot account for the irregularity of which the Church Times complains. The paper is regularly sent with the parcel for Halifax.

NOTES OF AN EXCURSION IN THE UNITED STATES. Addressed to the Editor.

LETTER IV.

be of the question of ecclesiastical jurisdiction. You things (however trivial and non-essential it may seem), or road making, &c. hear some speak, almost, as if they thought that the creating at this moment, an ambiguity in the minds of On the approach of winter, one of the most import-Church of Italy had a joint jurisdiction in the United the bulk of men, on the subject of the Christian priest- ant cares of the farmer must be to have his buildings the purpose than a moderately strong decoction of States, with the Church of the United States, As hood. long as there is an indistinctness of view on this sub-

apostasy of Mr. Newman. I have been doing my best to get some of my

time, in any land two co-ordinate branches of the one Body, for then Christ would be divided in that land. And I endeavour every where to shew that that society

If, for instance, as some urge, Maryland was originally settled by Roman Catholics (as they are called) it does not follow that their superintendents and minlish and Irish schismatics before they came there, and their coming there did not heal the schism which they were guilty of perpetuating in the land they came

Providence of God, independent of England, the por- covers them to be brothers in the ONE BODY. tion of the Church then limited and bounded by the Church, and not uniting in communion with it, continued to be schismatical, as they were previously, and dividers of the One Body.

tion of the Church, in these United States, does not of the 74th Canon, as by any thing else. depend upon priority of occupation; it does not de-

ordially do we hope that the British Canadian will Prayer-book of the Church in these United States realms of England, and within the United States. growing up as stock will subsist very well on fresh cordinary do we nope that the Braish color of the Ordinary and within the Ordi worthily occupied and that with fresh vigour and reit has been put in its place. Thus the minds of the think it would be a most protestaut act for the clergy zel, will be a valuable assistance. Milch cows, of clergy here are not so solemnly impressed ab initio as to burst through the misty ambiguity that now sur- course, require warmer housing, and a better descripthey ought to be with the grand Protestant fact and rounds them, and shew themselves clearly to their fel- tion of food; such as carrots, or other roots, bran of truth, that "no foreign Prince, Person, Prelate, State, low men. I think it would be a most protestant act boiled oats, with clover hay, or corn, or pea meal, or Potentate hath, or ought to have, any Jurisdiction, —an act that would cut the knot of many difficulties, mixed with cut straw or chaff, and steamed. Stall Power, Superiority, Pre-eminence, or Authority, Eccle- were the clergy of Montreal and Quebec, for instance, feeding cattle for market on hay and grain is genesiastical or Spiritual," within the civil territories situated as they are in the midst of a popish populawherein they dwell.

dignified declaration of our 37th—" The Bishop of confound them any more, as now, from a very great crop, and leaving the ground in as good condition for land"-with no protest to the same effect, adapted to testant dissenting ministers. the case of the United States, supplying its place. Once more—in the fifth paragraph of the Preface to of these parts, a worthy and most unpopish Presbyter fallow; which additional expense will be more than the United States' Prayer-book, there is an unneces- of the United States Church, who was walking through repaid in the value of the manure formed from their sary and uncalled-for concession which goes to break the street with his clerical coat on, not long since, use, thus leaving the produce in meat obtained from up unity, and to authorize confusion among Christians. when he was suddenly stopped and accosted by a feeding them, in fact, as so much clear profit. Cattle referred to, to have laid down for the moment, the stern way of her sect, and in the ungrammatical English much better, of course on hay instead of straw, and hitherto, disastrous results have not ensued.

ention, that in St. John's Church, in this city, I last Jesus Christ.' summer had the good fortune to be present at the I regretted very much during the Convention, that than can be remedied by careful attention for a week

At the Holy Communion which was administered clergy and people.

gloves. It is considered effeminate to do so. I liked phia, Baltimore, and Washington. the weather-beaten, muscular and practical look of the Bishops' hands. They seemed in this respect (some of them, that is), as if they were accustomed to grapple with sturdy difficulties-as if they would not scruple to lay hold even of physical obstacles, if need be, and put them out of the way. A warmed-hearted, honest grasp from one or two of the good Fathers of the far West and South, would, and probably often do, bring tears into the eyes of a Mississippi raftsman.

And so, my dear friend, should it be. Although we know that the Church, like Wisdom itself, is justified of all her children, the refined as well as the but the occurrence at so early a date is very unusual, same errand among the rude Frieslanders—can you last week in November. not easily suppose, that you would not have run much the prince-palatine prelate of Durham?

Church here, they will perhaps interest you.

ject, it need cause no great wonder when men of im- of men cannot enter into the historical and other tion of the greatest possible supply of manure for the mature, ill-informed, and morbidly-disposed minds arguments that prove the existence at this day, of the next year's crops. All loose boards about the sheds lapse away from the Church,—and pass over, without Apostolic line of "special messengers and ministers and barns should be nailed up in good time, and the being aware of the sinful schism of which they become of Almighty God," (see Canon the 74th), instituted fence and gates of the yard made in good order, to guilty in so doing, into what they simply suppose to by our Saviour; -but they simply judge by sight and prevent the cattle wandering about the fields, and be "another portion of the Lord's vineyard," -to use sense; and when they see with their eyes and hear scattering their manure to be wasted by the winds and Dr. Pusey's demented expression in reference to the with their ears, no difference between the Apostolically rain. The formation of the yard is a matter of much ONE, in every nation; that there cannot be, at the same years' duration up, even up to the late Dr. Chalmers ing snow, and every fall of rain, and carried of by the understand that there is any difference.

comeliness.

mont wore a canonical cassock coat, which also many isters have valid jurisdiction in Maryland. These of the inferior clergy also wear. Indeed it seems only Roman Catholics (as they are misnamed) were Eng- to require an audible authoritative command or recomknow one another, whenever they meet,-instead of, as now, looking at each other, with eyes askance, each All the original United States, previously to the reciprocally wondering and surmising of the other, acknowledgment of their independence by George III., what sect or subdivision of the extra-ecclesiastical were in the jurisdiction of the English Church. When Babel of English and American Christendom he the civil territory of the United States became, in the belongs to,-till at length some lucky accident dis-

We all know indeed that the Apostolic commis said civil territory, became independent of the English sion lies no more in a cassock than it does in a white Church, but continued to possess the same lawful juris- suffocator, or tourniquet neck-band, as methodists diction within the limits of that territory that it had and others seem to think. The cowl does not make possessed before. All Christians not confessing the the monk. But with the mass of men these external urisdiction of this now independent portion of the things are what they principally judge and act by-Therefore these external things are important; and there can be no doubt but that the true clergy of England, Ireland and Scotland, and North America, So that, by any one reflecting a little on the subject, have suffered as much in their influence and in the t will readily be seen that the validity of the jurisdic- universality of their recognition, by the non-observance

The clergy are either what the ordination book sets away with. pend upon the result of a race between two sets of them forth to be, or they are not. If they are what men rushing to get possession of the country; but it the ordination book sets them forth to be, then the sistence from the pastures, they should be assisted by many, who have but a small portion of wood left, to depends upon its own simple right as derived from the sooner that all men see and know it the better,—for a small allowance of nutritious food daily, increasing go on "chopping it out of the face;" to use a common Supposing the Romanists to have had a legion of bish- duty of the real clergy to make themselves manifest order to prevent them falling away before the severe tion in the course of a few years; while, with proper ops (I believe, indeed, they had not one) in the United and known unto all, so that none may through igno-States previous to the arrival of the Anglican bishops rance run the risk of rejecting an ordinance of the change from the fields to the barn yard. There is sized farm would last for ages. No growing timber With much regret we notice that business arrange- in the land, this would not have altered the case. The Saviour. I know that it is thought popish to desire a much more lost in allowing them to lose condition in should be cut, so long as there are any fallen or dead ments have rendered necessary the temporary suspen- English Church solely possessing valid jurisdiction distinctiveness for the early part of winter, than the expense of the presion of this excellent journal. "Our object,"—says within England, and the territories of England, and riding in triumph through the land, in no slight degree, paratory feeding would amount to. When winter has the Editor, in his valedictory article,—"is to collect solely representing the whole Church within those ter- from the continued invisibility of the real clergy, ariswhere he gave his "puone pleage and assurance that he "considers it amongst the best of the canonical dress now of the Canonical We shall miss our contemporary during the period body, that, previous to the Revolution, could validly have fallen down from heaven in antient times at and vigorous condition. There is much truth in the

friend, that the outward dress has had as much to do tect them from the cold north and east winds, and a the moral of pointed interests of the pointed interests of the right side. I account for this indistinctness of view among some as anything else with the lamentable doubtfulness and liberal supply of dry litter, as warmth and comfort brother was always found fighting on the right side. Higher praise no periodical could aspire to, especially of the clergy here, on the subject of the sole jurisdicin these days of low principle and expediency. Most tion of the Church in this way. On looking into the ment, relative to the church and clergy within the state. Young cattle, as steers and heifers, that are

tion, plentifully supplied with popish ministers, to re- the very low price of butcher's meat in this country, Again, when you look into the Articles of the assume the canonical dress at once, so that the people, but when a successful growth of turnips has been ob-United States' Church, you find erased that calm and Protestant and Pomish, might know them, and not tained, the case is different. They being a green ome hath no jurisdiction in this Realm of Eng- similarity of costume, with the general swarm of Pro- sowing grain as if fallowed, may be considered as cost-

Here appropriately I may tell you of my friend ----, two-edged sword of true Protestant Churchmanship. which it is their custom to use,—thus: "Mr. F—, with the addition of a little corn, bean, or pea meal, or With so many breaches in the walls and defences of why dost thee wear that long coat? Thee look'st oil-cake better still. Young calves require careful

States, and saw a sight never to be forgotten, viz., a dress; as in the streets, I several times rubbed rudely fresh coloured, green-cut hay, with the addition of a goodly company of six and twenty Right Reverend against, or passed without recognizing at the instant, little meal, a few sliced carrots, or other roots. There Fathers, the noble out-branching and blossoming of a right reverend Father,—and so passed him without is some danger, however, in keeping calves in too high the Rod of the Anglican succession in the territories uncovering, or offering some other dutiful Christian condition, as it is frequently those in the finest looking of this Republic. With one exception, all wore the salutation. By the way, I do not observe that many order that are attacked by that fatal disease, the black usual Episcopal officiating attire, minus the academic of the clergy here have yet assumed the use of the quarter, a complaint induced by an excited state of the its petticoat-portion.

here, "at all times of their ministration," not to wear and from thence I shall pay a flying visit to Philadel-

Yours always,

AGRICULTURE. OBSERVATIONS FOR DECEMBER.

About the end of November, in Canada, the setting in of hard frost generally puts an end to field operations in farming for the season, and a different routine of work has then to be undertaken. This year, indeed, ploughing has been already suspended for a few days, bscription list, headed with a solemn sentence from rough,—yet the Church-work of many parts of this and the weather having now moderated again, permitgreat Continent, wants not, just now, men suited only ting the continuance of operations, ploughing has been

When the frozen surface of the ground no longer risk of mistaking him, could you have seen him, for permits the use of the plough, advantage may still be taken of an interval, before the frost penetrates to a teristic of this country and of the circumstances of the the farm, for which time can scarcely be found during the more busy portions of the year. Among such It is encouraging to observe here, as elsewhere, a operations may be enumerated: making convenient growing desire on the part of the Clergy, to re-assume farm roads, digging ditches, making drains through ground, much need not be apprehended from that their distinctive canonical dress. It is now found by wet places, straightening and improving small water MY DEAR FRIEND,—One thing that has struck me experience, and it will appear manifest to all on a courses, levelling unsightly banks, picking stones off from ticks. Sheep, especially the spring lambs, will in my intercourse with the Clergy here, has been this little reflection, that the adoption by the Clergy of the the fields, and carting them to where they may be af--that there is not so clear a view as there ought to dissenting minister's dress, is one of the principal terwards required for purposes of draining, building,

> in proper order, for the comfortable accommodation of Slightly educated and slenderly informed, the bulk his stock of the different kinds, and for the accumula--descended priest, tracing back his descent for 1,800 importance. How often do we see farm buildings situyears to the Saviour, and the (for instance), Knoxite ated on a slope, where the liquid elements of the manure minister, tracing back his succession of some six are washed away in winter and spring with the melt-(and "who laid hands on him?")—they cannot readily nearest stream, as if it had been a matter of delibera-The frugal and industrious inhabitants of Holland, to save it by constructing proper tanks for its recepyard of a concave form-lowest in the centre. Then by having proper eave-troughs to the barns and sheds, to prevent more water than can be avoided enterlitter, much will be absorbed and retained for future use. The objection generally made to a flat or concave barn-yard is its occasional wetness; but in this climate where the ground is generally frozen hard a great part of the winter, and where the quantity of water falling, either in the shape of rain or snow, is not often very great, the inconvenience resulting from that cause could seldom be so serious as to outweigh the advantage of saving the manure. Besides, if concave, the outer parts of the yard would always be sufficiently

As soon as cattle can no longer derive a full sub-We shall miss our contemporary during the period likewise suggest that something should be done by the members of the Church in this part of the Province, to

let "A Catholic" be assured, that in now recommending shew that they take an interest in this cause, by sending its columns; and in every prominent question affecting could, with any seemliness, look for the gift of an which it has become mixed up. Depend upon it, my the yard should be provided with good sheds, to proing nothing more than the difference in the labour required to produce them, and that of making a naked The worthy authors of that Preface seem, at the place | Quaker lady-friend, in the rather familiar, irreverent may be fattened merely on turnips and good straw, but the One Body, in these United States, it is well, that like a Catholic priest." "Madam," was F—'s treatment during winter, they should be kept under answer, "I am a Catholic priest, and" (with great so- warm cover at all times, except for a short time occa-It occurs to me, by dint of local association to lemnity pointing heavenwards) "a servant of the Lord sionally in warm and sunny days. Exposure for a General Convention of the Church of these United at least, the Bishops, did not all wear a canonical afterwards: They also require nutritious food, as cap which our Bishops are wont to carry. As the proceedings of that Convention are already known to you which has been so generally taken in England, and hours. In feeding straw in the open yard economy is from its published Journal, I need say nothing about which is in fact a resuming of the Cassock, bereft of strictly necessary, to the extent of being sure that the supply will hold out well till spring, but any further I was amused the other day at observing in an than that it is not required, as the more of it that is at the opening of the Synod, Bishop Chase, the pre- English book,—a collection of well-meant but most converted into manure the better. The ordinary way siding Bishop, conspicuous for his age, and for wearing, unpopularly managed "Tracts for the People," what of feeding it is that of giving it in racks; but there is, from infirmity, a black velvet coif, consecrated and is usually called a Bishop's or Archdeacon's Apron, perhaps, no better mode than to distribute it about the made the oblation of the Elements, according to the termed a Gremial: the writer evidently did not know yard equally in small heaps. Fed in this way the cattle Liturgy of the United States' Church, which, as you that it was the canonical Cassock, worn short, as interfere with each other less in feeding, and the manure know, corresponds more with the Liturgy of the Archdeacon Sharp, in his book on the Rubrics, shews. formed will be of a more uniform quality. In none of the Scottish Church, in this point, than with ours. The Farewell. It is time that I shift the scene. I am domestic animals is the domineering propensity so remaining Bishops relieved each other in succession, about to wend my way from the even yet hot atmosin distributing the elements to the large assemblage of phere of this restless, toiling city, to the pure air, and therefore, required to prevent the strong from injuring bracing breezes of Long Branch, situate on the broad the weaker individuals. The master animals will of The appearance of many of the Fathers was noble Atlantic: from thence I hope to visit Burlington, the ten habitually neglect their own food for no other purand commanding. It is the practice of the Clergy locale of the well-known Bishop Doaue of New Jersey: pose than to drive the weaker ones from theirs. These being thus prevented from ever taking their food unmolested become dispirited, and scarcely attempt to feed in presence of the others—than which there can be no more unfavourable condition for thriving. And as they can only venture to take their fodder after the others have done, there is nothing but the coarsest part left for them; when, on the contrary, they should have the best. Much more of the miserable order in which many of the animals appear in spring is owing to this cause alone than is usually suspected by their owners. The care of sheep is also an important part of farm management in winter. More complete shelter from the weather than they are frequently allowed is necessary to keeping them in good order. They should be kept at night, and in rough weather, under low close sheds, open to the south. For food they require the resumed, and we may reasonably expect another week best hay on which they will thrive very well, though precepts of that blessed book of which they speak so dainty, ladye-fingers. Can you not easily imagine the much, and ruling their conduct by what they think, and hands of the Fisherman or of the Tentmaker, as bearing that work. Occasionally the season has been known to them. It is necessary to the economical use of marks of toil and "hardness?" —Or our own Boniface to remain open with slight interruptions, to a consi--when, with his devoted band of English Missionaries, derably later period in the year, -till after Christmas, a number of times each day, as they will not eat it the then-savage Rhine, for the purpose or the middle of January; but in most cases the average remained long before them. Feeding the courted in central Germany,—or age time at which the second of the middle of January; but in most cases the average remained long before them. Feeding the men of the most cases the purpose of the middle of January; but in most cases the average remained long before them. when at last he met his cruel fate, while executing the a stop to field work may be stated to be about the it causes the wool to become loose; and is thought by some to render the successful lambing of the ewes uncertain. Peas straw, however, that has been cut before too ripe, and partially thrashed, makes an excellent fodder, and is much relished by the sheep. These indeed are slight things, but as being charac- great depth, to effect many useful improvements on In this country sheep are not much subject to those diseases which often prove so fatal in some other places. By providing them with proper food and

> obacco poured carefully into the skin, the sheep being laid on its side, and the wool parted in several places when the operation is performed. Three or four pounds of tobacco will form sufficient liquid for about fifty or sixty sheep. We have often known this emedy applied with complete success. Working horses, on the farm, that are to be constantly employed during the winter, require, of course, to be well fed on hay and oats; but when they have little or no work to do, they may be kept sufficiently well, and more economically, till the approach of tion how to get easily rid of that which forms the most machine; or a little chopped peas or grain mixed with Thus the lineal ambassadors of the Saviour are valuable portion. And so in reality it had been in chaff or cut straw. Young horses, or brood mares, obscured, and in many quarters, rejected of the world, many cases; the great object in view being to have a require no other provision than the run of the barn Body in any land, is not determined and settled so who know not what they do, any more than those dry yard, the disadvantages of the plan not being bemuch by priority of occupation as by lawfulness of knew what they did, when they crucified Him in lieved in. But intelligent and educated farmers are whom they could perceive no especial beauty or quite convinced of the improvidence of such a course. confinement in warm loose boxes is preferable to have I observed that the bishops of Maryland and Ver- Belgium, and Flanders, as well as many in Great Bri- hay, with a small quantity of grain or oats sheaf, and tain, and other places, have long known the value of that a little bran occasionally, &c. With all cattle in winportion of their farm capital, and have taken good care ter, strict regularity in the time, both of feeding and watering, is of great importance. It is, also, necesmendation from the bishops, to secure a uniformity of tion, from whence it is afterwards distributed to their sary to their health to give them salt regularly—if dress among the clergy, so that they might always green crops by means of liquid manure carts. And placed in a trough where they can have access to it at the result in the produce of their fields, shows the all times, they will not take more than they require. correctness of their estimate of its value. Where Salt is particularly important to sheep, as preventing tanks are not made, much may be done by having the diseases to which they are subject, especially the rot. We have now described briefly the ordinary winter management necessary, of nearly all the domestic animals on the farm except pigs. There is no care bestowed ing the yard, and supplying the cattle with plenty of on those animals better repaid than that during the first winter of their growth. They require warm comfortable lying places, and a sufficient quantity of food, besides what they pick up, to keep them in a thriving condition; if stinted at that period of their lives they will never recover a free healthy growth afterwards.

shelter, and avoiding keeping them much on low or wet

source. They frequently suffer, however, very much

these vermin. If found to be troubled in this way,

some wash or preparation should be used to destroy

the insects. There is, perhaps, nothing better for

A necessary branch of labour, which occupies some portion of the time in winter, is that of getting out a supply of firewood for the next year's consumption. On new farms, where a potion of the land is yet to be cleared, nothing else is necessary than to take the dry, while by under drainage, which would conduct wood from that part. But where the clearing is cominto tanks, the difficulty would be completely done pleted a different system of management should be adopted, unless we would soon see the country entirely denuded of woodland. It is still the custom with their office is a very important one to men. It is the in quantity with the deterioration of the pastures, in expression—thus rendering certain its total destruc-

rapidly disappearing, or presenting the unsightly too generally adopted.

Correll, on Friday, gave his fiat for the issue of a Writ of General, on Friday, gave his fiat for the issue of a Writ of Error, under the certificate lodged by Mr. O'Brien's counsel, at Clonmel. A similar sanction has been granted upon the cases of Messrs. Meagher, McManus and O'Donohoe.

Trial of Doherty closed on Wednesday, by the Jury finding him guilty on the fifth count, for levying war, but recommended him to mercy on account of his worth.

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or variety of sheep which it will be the interest of the breeder to keep, will depend on what description of produce to be obtained from them, there is the greatest demand for, on the nature of the land where they are to be kept, or where these circumstances are indifferent, The words now in italics having been omitted

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CANADA.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

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

Previously announced in No. 129 amount, ... £278 12 3

Less 5 collections from the Rev. W. Bettridge and the Rev. F. D. Fouquier which on the 25th Oct., were acknowledged as on behalf of the Mission Fund, but were intended for the W. & O. Fund, to which account the amount has been transferred. amount has been transferred. 124 Collections, amounting to £272 1 9

IRELAND. The State Trials in Dublin are commenced. The Attorney-

FRANCE.

The Assembly have resolved that the President should be hosen on the 10th December, as originally agreed upon.

The success of Louis Napoleon is considered good by his own

General Changnier has signified his intention to decline. Louis Philippe and the Government arranged concerning the private property of the Orleans family. A loan of two millions francs, will be raised to support the families now in Riots have occurred between the Guarde Mobile and the

Clubs are marked by especial violence on the subject of presidency. In one the orator pronounced a eulogy on Marratt,

Robespierre, &c.
In the Assembly the revision ended before the end of the In the Assembly the revision ended before the end of the week and the constitution proclaimed.

Louis Rapoleon is charged with intriguing for his election, by holding daily levees with his representatives; and also of having contracted for a loan of 600,000 francs, for the purpose of carrying on his election. The list of his prospective cabinet is distributed for effect, at the head of which is M. Thiers, as

Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Reports are current that Ledru Rollin will be the only avowed candidate of the red and social republic.

The party of the Palais Royal, composed of the Democrats, not including Lamartine, to support the candidateship of

Cavaignac.
The Assemblee National says, we have received letters from The Assemblee National says, we have received letters from Caen, stating that M. Guizot will certainly be elected by the people in the department of Colvidor, at the next election.—

The election will take place on the 19th Nov., and M. Guizot will succeed Durang, who died a few weeks since. AUSTRIA.

Up to the last moment all is doubt and uncertainty respecting the fate of the contending parties, both in and around the walls

Alexander Logie, Esquire; Albert Norton Richards, Esquire; and Edward Henry Hawke, Esquire.

The following gentlemen were admitted as Students at Law, and their names entered on the books of the Society in the following order of merit, viz.:—

University Class.—Mr. Thos. Alex. Hudspeth, B.A.

"Mr. Egerton Ryerson, B.A.

Senior Class.—Mr. Thomas Beasley.

Junior Class.—Mr. Thomas Appleby Lazier;
"Mr. Alfred Boultbee; Mr. Duncan McFadyen; Mr. Wm. Hamilton Burns; Mr. Augustus George Boswell;

Mr. James Thompson. Not many days ago, we paid a visit to the Ragged Not many days ago, we paid a visit to the Ragged School, established in the old Central School-house. Satisfied as we were that the principle of these schools is highly praise worthy, we were not prepared for the group of happy faces which met our view. That such a mass of children, of various ages and dispositions, should be difficult to manage, is a mere truism; but its height of the good temper and judgment with and dispositions, should be difficult to manage, is a mere truism; but its being so is a proof of the good temper and judgment with which it is conducted. Severity is out of the question. Emulation and praise, judiciously applied, are the chief persuasives; and of the punishments, that of expulsion is the most dreaded. We cannot avoid earnestly recommending this School to the notice of those who sincerely desire the welfare of their fellow-

Mr. Duncan A. McMullin; Mr. John Macpherson Hamilton; and

The notorious Father Macdonagh, we hear, is in the receipt of the nice little sum of £200 per annum, from Messrs. Hincks & Co., for his duties as "Moral Force Agent"

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Moved by J. Duggan, seconded by Mr. R. Cooper, and Resolved, That Mr. Esten, Mr. Burns, and Mr. Gwynne be a Committee to draft a petition to the different branches of the Legislature, embodying the substance of the resolutions now passed, and to take every means of procuring the same to signed and presented.

A vote of thanks was given to the Chairman, which concluded the business,

MICHAELMAS TERM.

Monday, 6th November, 1848.

The following Students at Law were this day admitted to the Degree of Barrister at Law:

Alexander Logie, Esquire;

Mored by J. Duggan, seconded by Mr. R. Cooper, and Resolved, That Mr. Esten, Mr. Roopen be a sible qualifications for employment in their service. From the sible qualifications for employment in their service. From the servants or others about a post the Indians, or their wives, or daughters, will at times coax, or steal, a portion of the private stores which thus find their way into the country. But how is it possible to prevent this altogether? How few of us can say with all our precautions, that his domestic servants have been uniformly patterns of sobriety, and that the sanctity of his wine cellar has never been invaded! It is not easy to smuggle liquors into the Company's territory, excepting, perhaps on the side of Oregon and the United States; and Custom-House entries in London will show what quantities baye been transported in their ships. Mr. Kennedy now accuses the Company of unimited importation and distribution of rum; but if the Company of the postessions and cupidity of the heedless may be straightway put in motion.

This is the game that is now to be played, in which Mr. limited importation and distribution of rum; but if the Company are making a pretence of discouraging intoxication, whilst they are loading their ships under the eyes of the public authorities with large quantities of liquor to encourage the vice, they are doing that which can only lead to loss of character without any conceivable prospect of benefit, and must be weak enough for even such an intellect as Mr. Kennedy seems to possess, to become formal-black them, and was cannot so much lower in

joint or separate influences of cold and hunger.

Mr. Kennidy tells Lord Elgin that reports have reached him of death by Cannibalism, of savages eating human flesh, and sometimes British subjects have been sacrificed for this object. Whether any such deplorable events have recently occurred or not, no positive testimony is offered by Mr. Kennedy. Lori Elgin needed not his information to be aware that Cannibalism is practised by many savage tribes. The fact is recorded in books of Natural History, and it is one of those marvels that every child learns in his nursery before he is breeched. Sir John Richardson, in his last Polar Expedition, did deliberately shoot an Iroquois guide of his party, whom he suspected of having killed Lieutenant Hood, for the purpose of making food of his body, and of having the intention of treating him (Sir John) in the same manner. We believe this case, because we have it narrated by Sir John himself, with his rea-

Kennedy holds a hand, nothing loth, under the guidance of others more crafty, but not more unacrupulous, than himself. The object is to let in rivals in the trade, to open a path to the American trader, with rum in unrestricted quantities as the principal agent of barter for the speils of the native hunter. become formidable to them,—and we cannot go much lower in the scale than that. We do not believe, however, that they are either so absurdly insincere, or so weak in the intellect as for even such an intellect as Mr. Kennedy seems to possess, to become formidable to them,—and we cannot go much lower in the scale than that. We do not believe, however, that they are either so absardly insincere, or so weak in the intellect as their accuser. A recent spirit census for the whole territory subject to the Company in the scale than that. We do not believe, however, that they are either so absardly insincere, or so weak in the intellect as their accuser. A recent spirit census for the whole territory as abject to the Company in the scale than the down that the "overthrow" of the Company. Mr. Kennedy subject to the Company for the spot into the doings of the Hudson's Bay Company. But it is to Ungava only that he proposes to direct their footsteps, and as Ungava is actually propose to direct their footsteps, and as Ungava is actually propose to direct their footsteps, and is upgava in the sepond the limits of the Company at territory, it is prefty clear the further. Mr. Kennedy's statement importing censure on the Company is not only not true, but the reverse of it is true, as he well knows.

Mr. K. favours as with some startling intelligence about the Company is territory, it is prefty clear that fourther, and the well knows.

Mr. K. favours as with some startling intelligence about the Company is territory, it is prefty clear that fourther, and the whole it is the see northern exposed to the second of food in the winter season, and in situations in which it has been supposed that they may have perished. He says a subject to the speculation. Nor is there sught to prevail the subject of food in the winter season, and in situations in this respect bears all the marks of a greater degree of sagacity than whole attributed to him. Up about the Arctic circle, where all hope of food for man is sometimes reduced to the owners and parishing for water the subject of the speculation. Nor is there sught to prevail that who and attributed to him. Up about the Arctic circle, where all hope of food for man is some

Toronto on London I1 @ 0 per cent.
" " New York ... 3 @ 0 "
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The Churchman's Almanac CONTAINING a great variety of Reclesiastical, Commercial and General Information

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WANTED—A Female Teacher for an Infant School in this Situation, are requested to send written applications accompanied by testimonials, to the Rev. Dr. Lett, St. George's Square, on or before

Toronto, Nov. 13, 1848. Mrs. DACK,

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Has Removed to No. 58, King Street West, nearly opposite the Baths:

MRS DACK takes this opportunity to return her sincere thanks to the Ladies of Toronto, for the liberal paironage she has received since her commencement in business, and begs to inform them that she continues to import French Contillé Elastic, &c. N.B.—Mrs. D. makes to order ELASTIC LACED STOCKINGS and CHEST EXPANDERS.

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(Part II.)...
(Part II.)...

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JOHN SALT,

Toronto, 8th November, 1848.

Hatter & Furrier.

Toronto, 8th November, 1848.

THOS. BILTON. MERCHANT TAILOR. No. 2 WELLINGTON BUILDINGS, IN returning thanks to the gentry of Canada West for the distinguished patronage his establishment has so long received, begs to intimate that his usual assortment of

Fall and Winter Goods have come to hand, comprising Superior West of England Cloths, Kerseymeres, Mill'd Kerseys, Doeskins, &c., in those quiet gentle-manly, styles usually to be met with in the best West End houses.

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Ir. A. K.

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A YOUNG LADY wishes for a situation as GOVERNESS in a family of three or four little girls. She will instruct them music, French, and all the English branches of education. Has no objection to the country. Salary not so much an object as a

If by letter, apply to Mr. Champion, post-paid, Toronto, 8th Nov. 1848:

MRS. HERRMAN POETTER,

HAS REMOVED her School from Kingston to this CITY AS REMOVED her School from Kingston to this Cirry and has taken a house, No. 20, William Street, where she will be ready to receive Pupils on the 15th instant, and instruct them in the usual Branches of a sound and finished She will be happy to forward her Terms to any person re-

quiring them.

REFERENCES kindly permitted to the LORD BISHOF OF TORONTO, and the Rev. WILLIAM HERCHMER, Kingston; also to the following Gentlemen; whose Daughters' Education Mrs. Poetter has had the honour of finishing.

THOMAS KIRKPATRICK, Esq., Kingston. Hon. GEORGE S. BOULTON Cobourg. G. S. DAINTRY, Esq., Trent. SHELDON HAWLEY, Esq., JOHN TURNBULL, Esq., Colborne.

J. D. GOSLEE, ESQ., MR HERRMAN POETTER, who is a native of Hanover, wishes to devote a few hours during the day in giving lessons in the German Language. He has been in the labit of teaching for some years, and will be happy to forward his Terms

Toronto, May, 1848.

THE REV. II. N. PHILLIPPS, formerly Mathematical Master at the Camberwell Collegiate School, in connexion with Ring's College, London, and for many years Head Master of the Antigus Granmar School, West Indies, has made arrangements in Torontofor the Boarding and Tuition of a limited number of Young Gentlemen.

men.

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Trayrmonials of Qualifications from the Rev. Hy. Melville, Chaplain to the Tower of London, and Principal of the East India Company's College. Aylebury; from the Rev. J. S. Brockhurst, Head Master of the Camberwell Collegiate School; and from the Bishop of Autigua, may be seen at the Church Depository, King Street, Toronto August 16th, 1848.

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Inder the Paironage of the Lota Dishop of Total Section 19.

Recelesiastical, Commercial and Thursday, the 13th and 14th of December next, from 12 octoor, Noon, to 6, P.M., in alid of the Fund for the erection of 2 Parcental. Scinool-Hot Se, in connection with the Cathedral Church of St. James, Recelesiastical, Commercial and Recelesiastical, Commercial and Thursday, the 13th and 14th of December next, from 12 octoor, Noon, to 6, P.M., in alid of the Fund for the erection of 3 Parcental Association with the Cathedral Church of St. James, Recelesiastical Association with the Cathedral Church of St. James, Recelesiastical Association with the Cathedral Church of St. James, Recelesiastical Association with the Cathedral Church of St. James, Recelesiastical Association with the Cathedral Church of St. James, Recelesiastica

EDUCATION. JAMES WINDEAT, B.A., Master of the District Grammar School at Brockville, and late of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, is desirous of receiving into his Family three or four additional BOARDERS, whom, if required, he will prepare, by a particular course of studies, either for the Exhibitions of the Upper Canada College—the Scholarships of the University—the Previous Examination before the Benchers—or the Theological Institution at Cobourg.

Terms and other particulars made known upon application.

Brockville, Jan. 24, 1848.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH ESTABLISHMENT,

Work Street. MADAME DESLANDES begs to inform her friends and the Public, that Studies with be Resumed on Monday, Sent. 4th, when she hopes by her continued exertions towards the welfare and advancement of her pupils; to still ensure the high patronage she has ever so like ally received.

ever so libe ally received.

The school is divided into separate departments, with qualified Teachers to preside over each.

Monstrea Designes, who is a Graduate of the French University, devotes a certain portion of his time every day to the teaching of his own language, and also of the higher branches. English Grammar, Composition, Writing and Arithmetic, by a Master.

Terms,

Including Board, and a thorough English and French Education, with Music, £40 per annum.

Music, Singing, Drawing, Dancing and the Guitar, by the most approved Masters. proved Masters.
The highest references given.
773 Toronto, August 10, 1848.

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HAVING recently arrived from England, and intending to practice his profession in Toronto, respectfully announces that he is prepared to give instruction on the Harry, Piano, Flute, Violin, and other instruments, and also in Thorough Bruss, baving had considerable experience in London, England, he feels confident of being able to give satisfaction to his Pupils, and can produce ample testinonials as to his ability, &c.

Orders may be left at Mr. H. Rowsell's King Street, which, as Mr. O. H. T. is in the City every'day, will receive prompt attention.

N. B.-Instruments Tuned. Toronto, September 15th, 1848.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND IMITATIONS.

The unparalleled and astonishing efficacy of DR. WISTAR'
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EOOR WELL.

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H. WISTAR, M.D.

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None gentine, unless signed I. BUTTS, on the wrapper.
For sale, Wholesale and Retail, by LYMAN, KNEESHAW &Co.
and ROBERT LOVE, Toronto; also by Druggists generally.

BIRTH.

On the 9th inst., at the Rectory, Three Rivers, the wife of the Rev. S. S. Wood, of a daughter. MARRIED.

On the 7th instant, by the Rev. Thomas Creen, Rector of Niagara, John Dow, Esquire, of Glen Dhu, Whitby, to Catharine Isabella, fourth daughter of John C. Ball, Esq., of the

At Pele Island, on Sunday the 24th Sept., Edwd. Chas. second son of Alex. McCormick Esq., aged 11 months and 11 days, and on Sunday the 1st Oct., at the same place, Wm. Mahlon eldest son of Alex. McCormick Faq., aged 2 years and 7 weeks.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. B. C. in our next. The Report of the Midland and Victoria Branch of the C. S. D. T. came too late for insertion this week.

LETTERS received to Wednesday, November 22nd:

Rev. Hy. Patton, received £12 10s. on account of Diocesan Press, and rem. on Vol. 12 Church paper; Rev. Jas. Hudson; W. Merrigold; A. Menzies.

nt should be

orests will reountry instead

t during the e warm comntity of food, in a thriving eir lives they afterwards. ccupies some getting out a nd is yet to to take the earing is com-

are bestowed

untry entirely custom with wood left, to use a common total destruce, with proper n an ordinary owing timber fallen or dead re all disposed next be taken the early part f snow on the go through the

It is the lofty Inselberg-a mountain high and strong-Where once a noble castle stood—the giants held it long; Its very ruins now are lost, its site is waste and lone And if he looks for giants there, they all are dead and gone ! The giant's daughter once came forth, the castle-gate before, And played with all a child's delight before her father's door : Then, sauntering down the precipice, the girl would gladly go, To see, perchance, how matters went in the little world below.

With few and easy steps she passed the mountain and the wood, At length approaching near the place where dwelt mankind, she

And many a town and village fair, and many a field so green, Before her wondering eyes appeared, a strange and curious scene, And as she gazed, in wonder lost, all on the scenes around, She saw a peasant at her feet a tilling of the ground: The little creature erawled about so slowly here and there, And, lighted by the morning sun, his plough shone out so fair.

"Oh pretty plaything," cries the child, "I'll take thee home with me," And cradling man, and horse, and plough, so gently on her arm, She bore them home quite cautiously, afraid to do them harm.

And spying soon her father out, she shouted from afar-Oh, father, dearest father, what a plaything I have found, Her father sat at table then, and drank his wine so mild, And smiling with a parent's smile, he asks the happy child-

'What struggling creature hast thou brought so carefully to me Thou leap'st for very joy, my girl-come, open, let us see !" She opes her 'kerchief cautiously and gladly, you may deem, And shows her eager sire the plough, the peasant and his team; And when she'd placed before his sight the new found pretty toy, She clasped her hands, and screamed aloud, and cried for very joy

But her father looked quite seriously, and shaking slow his head-"Go, take it back again, and put it down below; So go, without a sigh or sob, and do my will," he said:

" For know, without the peasant, girl, we none of us had bread; 'Tis from the peasant's hardy stock the race of giants are-The peasant is no plaything, child-no, God forbid he were." MY FIRST VISIT TO COURT.

DESCRIBED IN A LETTER TO A FRIEND. (From the German of Starke.) (Concluded from our last.)

At this juncture the secretary suddenly entered, approached his highness, and said something to him, of which I only understood the words "just arrived." The prince made me a friendly bow, and hastened away accompanied by the secretary. There stood I alone. I uttered a deep-drawn sigh, wiped the perspiration from my forehead, and began inwardly to think as I now do, that after a few days all this would afford me amusement rather than vexation? That which causes a man pain and displeasure can often be looked back to as a subject for laughter. But I could not think so then; indeed, something within me seemed to whisper that my adventures were not at an bawl. The porter roared with laughter: this both room, and echoed my footsteps, and knew not which way or where to go. I remembered the secretary to help!" roared I. At length I was released, trembling have told me, that directly after my interview with the prince I might go into the concert-room, where I

passed through many rooms which I had not yet seen longer the same man!" In the midst of such thoughts entered many corridors which led I knew not whi- I found that I had lost the way which the farmer's son ther: at one time I walked forwards—then turned had shown me, and saw to my great astonishment that back again—cruised about hither and thither-tried I was in the midst a lonely place bounded by a few all four points of the compass-paused to consider, huts. and became quite convinced that I had lost my way. I hastened to the nearest hut to ask my way; but Then I impatienly began my wanderings over again, the scene which suddenly met my eys kept me back. and tried all the paths I had already given up as hope- Before a handsomely dressed youth, stood an elderly less, until, without knowing it, I got into another wing of the castle; but when I discovered it, it did not help and her eyes overflowing with tears. "You make me me. I had already knocked gently at many a door, mourn for the loss of my good son who supported and tried many a handle-many a door had I opened me," sobbed she. "May God bless you for what you in vain, when at length I gently put my head into a do for me! but, dear, noble sir, are you not indeed room, where my head was of all things the least ex- robbing yourself? You have no parents, and your pected. Two ladies' maids, as they appeared to be, place at court must cost you much. stood busily occupied in adorning themselves. They both fled to one corner of the apartment, and I drew man. "What you have had, and what you may furback equally startled, while one of the pair, a gaily ther need, can be spared from my superfluities; I me an unrestrained volley of laughter.

This was the first time that I had been openly spend how I like." laughed at, and I retreated from it more quickly than a rogue before a police officer. In the hope of escaping at last from this labyrinth, I hastily entered a wet with tears, and I felt that I was myself again. chamber through an open door, and thence into another chamber, and here my progress was stayed, for it led no further. I stood in the midst of a bed-room, in which was an unmade bed and abundance of litter. My superlative ideas of the refinement and splendour of every thing in this castle was somewhat corrected by the ordinary appearance of this room. "Was I behave tolerably well; I am now the man that I was, not a fool," thought I, "to entertain such undue veneration for every thing here, and thus to behave so timidly? Am I not here among men who go to bed and having heard my request, politely offered to accomand sl.ep-get up again and wash, in no better state than I; and some of whom use much dirtier linen?"

of the room suddenly entered, and seeing a stranger now's beloved farm-yard. I pressed warmly the hand there, started, and with a mistrustful and angry look, of the noble youth when he left me. I longed to emasked, "What are you doing in my room?"

I answered with a bow, "I am only looking for the of sight. concert-room."

No, sir! that excuse won't do!" confusedly as possible, who I was, and how I had lost now hastened towards me, shouting "Quick! quick! my white leathern gloves, which I still wore, seemed entrance to the farm-yard, grasped my hand firmly, at length to pacify him, and with a little less threat- and welcomed me with a look full of kindness. The ening air he pointed out the way I was to take .- cattle were lying about the house ruminating-greedy Confused at the awkwardness of the adventure, I left ducks were crowding round a trough—and a shaggy his room without feeling able to profit by his directions. dog eame wagging his tail and whining a welcome. This advice, which was to keep the little ball-room on Within the porch I was met by the blooming wife of my right, and then go by the blue room on the left, my friend, a smiling infant in her arm: "Welcome! was not of much use to a poor lost fellow, who was so welcome!" said she, "from the court to a rustic meal. little used to these things as not to know where the Come in, it is all ready." little ball-room or the blue room might chance to be Joyfully did I enter the room. A large dish full situated. "It is just the same," thought I, "in the of white asparagus was sending forth a pleasant steam castle as in the street-men have not sufficient per- - an inviting salmon displayed its bright red fleshspicacity to give plain directions to a stranger." I a tin, full of roast pigeons, was hissing on the wood was even going to be angry about it, but it occurred ashes-and a flask of wine was sparkling on the table. to me that on the subject of perspicacity I had not I forgot all my vexations, and two hours afterwards much that day to boast of. For my consolation I now slept away all remembrance of them; and now I am, caught sight of the secretary. He took me readily as always, a friend with all the world and you. under his guidance, began to chat in the most friendly manner, and at length brought me to a door, at which

"Yes! yes!" said he, when I told him so; "a man

would be pleasant to drink first and listen afterwards. have come across my mind. to the prince, but in my awkwardness I had well-nigh watching, especially when darkness is round you.

knew not how, back again to my seat. "That was superlatively stupid!" thought I, rubbing my forehead

full of anguish that I should again be such a bungler. "Does the man want anything?" seemed to ring in of the causes of bad qualities in the construction of a and made me forget this last blunder sooner than I evils, which Mr. Russell believes to be quite new .-

had done my former mishaps. bably have taken care of me. The greater portion of the audience dispersed to different parts of the castle; the rest hastened away with rustling umbrellas in different directions, without taking any notice of me, until I found myself standing alone and undecided, within the principal entrance of the castle. "Who knows how long the rain may last? Hasten, that thou may'st fall into the arms of hospitality, for thy soul yearneth for condoling friends, and thy body for meat and drink!" With this I fixed my hat securely on my head, buttoned up my coat, made a sally and ran (in a style that, perhaps, had not been seen in the castle square for many a day,) in the direction of the lodge.

lament my awkwardness. But why did I not then that the very worst luck accompanied me to the last? I know not. Just before I had reached the lodge, an enormous dog started up, sprung at me, placed his paws on my breast, and bellowed and howled in my face with the voice of a lion. "Help! murder! help!" bawled I, as loudly as a man with sound lungs could consoled and vexed me, but I implored his assistance Augh-the dog don't bite!" drawled he. "Help! in every limb. I took off my hat, partly in gratitude might expect a great treat. But where, in this huge out looking on one side or the other, as if I was fleeing from the dog. "Oh! it is a wearisome life at court! I crept away on tip-toe, as if treading upon forbidden thought I, "and I am a dull simpleton who knows not ground, and went whither chance conducted me. I how to direct or help himself: I really think I am no

"Never fear, good mother," answered the young dressed creature with roguish black eyes, sent after make no use of strong drinks," continued he, "so that the money which is allowed me for wine, I can

"God reward you, and our good prince also, for supporting a poor woman like me!" My eyes were

"It is well for me," thought I, "that I have been to court. The court is not to be blamed because I am unacquainted with its fashion and its state; there are good men at court; there are good men everywherethey only differ in appearance according to the station in which they move. In my own station, I think I In the meanwhile the young man had left the hut, pany me. His friendly, intelligent conversation made the road appear very short, and before I was aware of While I was making these observations, the occupier it, and almost before I wished it, he pointed out Krobrace him, and stood gazing after him till he was out

My peaceful shelter was glowing in the soft rays of "The concert-room, why that is in the other wing! the sun, then setting amid the clouds of evening. A beautiful rainbow adorned the sky, one limb of which I explained to him as well as I could, or rather as seemed to rest upon the farm-house. A graceful boy my way. My dress, my respectable appearance, and supper is ready!" My host, waiting for me at the Residence, Sumach Cottage, Ann Street.

Gold and Silver bought.

THE DOORS BEING SHUT. I remembered I had already stood twice hesitating. (From "Thoughts for the Thoughtful," by Old Humphrey.)

I have been reading over the text, "Then the same often misses the right way by over-carefulness about day at evening, being the first day of the week, when it;" and so he conducted me into the concert room. the disciples were assembled for fear of the Jews, came Here I began to breathe freely, under the hope that Jesus and stood in the midst, and saith unto them, enjoyment would supercede perplexity. But the gra- Peace be unto you," John xx. 19. I have been retification of my ears was not likely to allay my thirst, flecting on the circumstance of "the doors being shut," and my parched tongue began to remind me that it and some pleasant though somewhat fanciful thoughts

"Only think that in such a splendid castle no one Do you wish that Jesus would come into your should offer me a cup of coffee!" mused I. "How heart saying, "Peace be unto you?" Look well to it, refreshing would it be, especially with such milk as the that the "doors" and windows are "shut;" for if your farmer's cows yield-such as my kind hostess brings ears are open to take in all the vain babbling that preto me in the honeysuckle bower!" During these vail in Vanity fair, and your eyes are open to stare at cogitations, I noticed a general stir among those about all the fine things there are set forth, your heart will me. Suddenly the prince, the princess, and some soon be as full as the inn at Bethlehem, and there will members of the royal family appeared. I stepped a be no room for Jesus. Either keep the doors and win- BOOT AND SHOEMAKER, little forward, as I thought it my duty, to make a bow dows shut, or watch them carefully. It is cold work run over him. "Does the man want anything?" said Many a weary hour will you have while other folks are some of the attendants softly, yet so that I could hear merry-making; but when he comes you shall see that it. I looked around me as if I had just awakened out the morning Son of Righteousness is better than the of a dream. The people laughed, and I returned, I midnight lamp of revelry.

A BAD ROOM FOR HEARING.

Mr. J. Scott Russell has thus lucidly explained one my ears: but the really excellent music now began: room. He shows that in a large square room, of the all eyes were turned, not on me, as I had feared, but usual form, the reflexion of the same sound is carried on the performers. The stillness and breathless at- to the speaker's ear by different paths, and in different tention of the audience were contrasted by the lively periods of time; the result of which is the confusion expressions of delight in the vicinity of the conductor. of successive sounds and syllables with each other, These, with the splendid decorations of the hall, di- and so a prolific cause of indistinct hearing. It reverted my attention and helped to soothe my mind, quires another principle to afford the remedy for these He calls it the principle of non-reflexion and lateral But twice, as the prince seemed to be looking some- accumulation of the sound wave. It was originally what steadily towards the place where I sat, it occurred suggested to him by the observation of a similar phe to me that his highness was offended at my behaviour. nomenon in the wave of the first order in water. This Without considering that the prince was most probably | wave he considers to be the type of the sound wave; thinking on far more important subjects, or if he and, on examination, he finds experimental evidence thought on my strange behaviour at all, his easy po- of the same phenomenon in the latter wave. He has liteness would readily forgive it, I reviewed the whole observed that at angles below 450, the sound wave is of my conduct, and could not conceive how I had no longer completely reflected from the surface on come to be so excessively awkward. "Oh, that I which it impinges; and, that when the obliquity of Then with her infant hands she spreads her 'kerchief on her knee, could recall the time that is past!" thought I, "I the wave to the surface is 60°, a phenomenon follows should succeed better." Greatly did I lament that I of total non-reflection, and the wave continues merely had lost so many favourable opportunities; the enco- to roll along the surface in a direction parallel to it. She hastes with joyous steps and glad (we know what children are), mium of one might have been met with such and such This fact furnishes a ready means to remedy the evils an ingenious return; to the remark of another, I might so often produced by the reflexions, and echo, and inhave given this or that appropriate reply; on more terference of sound in public buildings. Wherever it than one occasion I could have put in this or that is possible to place flat or curved surfaces at such anwitty repartee; and had I been ready enough to seize gles that the direction of the sound shall be very obmy opportunities, there was really no reason why my lique to the surface, it may be harmlessly disposed of, well-selected, nicely arranged stock of ideas should and prevented from injurious reflexion. This is exhave been so utterly destroyed. I was occupied with actly what the stalls of a choir, the side chapels of a hese gloomy reflections, through which, however, the cathedral, and the partitions of boxes in an operaprospect of a pleasant evening's chat, and supper with house, ao so successfully for buildings of a large class. Kronow, came like a ray of light: I was also more or The same principle enables Mr. Russell to explain the less attentive to the sound of the music, and afterwards whispering gallery of St. Paul's (which is circular), and What hast thou brought me here my girl 2-this is no toy," he sald; to that of the rain, which was more in unison with my another equally celebrated, mentioned by Saunders, farmer's wishes than with mine. All this occupation which is perfertly straight. The same principle also brought me to eight o'clock, and to the end of the explains the conveyance of sound along the smooth concert. Everybody left the room, and whither every- surface of a lake, and over the flat surface of a sandy body went, I followed slowly. Unfortunately the busy desert; as well as the extraordinary reverberation or secretary was nowhere to be met; else he would pro- accumulation of sound in some portions of a building.

Advertisements.

RATES. Six lines and under, 2s. 6d. first insertion, and 736. each subsequent insertion. Ten lines and under, 3s. 9d. first insertion, and 1s each subsequent insertion. Above ten lines. 4d. per line first insertion, and 1d. per line each subsequent insertion. A discount will be allowed for advertisements of not less than twelve

From the extensive circulation of The Church, in the Province of Canada, (from Sandwich to Gaspe) in Nova Sotia 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 alladvertisements which are desired to be widely and generally diffused.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BOOK AND JOB WORK DONE IN A SUPERIOR MANNER AND WITH LESPATCH, AT THE OFFICE OF "THE CHURCH." No. 5, KING STREET WEST, TORONTO.

DR. DERRY Has Removed to 101, Bishop's Buildings, ADELAIDE STREET. Toronto, May, 1848.

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

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