Poetrn.

MARY'S DREAM. BY SPENCER T. HALL, "THE SHERWOOD FORESTER."

> The days are shortening fast, Mary; The nights are growing cold; And sadder moans the fitful blast Along the twilight wold: Let's close the shutters tight, Mary, And stir the bright'ning fire, And thou shalt tell with warm delight Old tales that ne'er can tire.

Yes! thou shalt conjure up again The hopes that once beguiled Our hearts, when first upon thy knee Our little angel smiled: For though that knee, so supple then, Be stiff and weary grown, Ere long with him, in heaven, again Will youth and health be known.

Well, I believe it all, dear John, So come, sit down by me: How sweet the faith, that what has been Of good will always be! And doubly sweet to know, dear John,

Our child no more can die— That I'm an angel's mother here, Though he's beyond the sky! I'll something tell to thee, dear John, But not a tale of old; But not a tale of old;
I only learnt it yesternight—
'Twas by that angel told!
He hover'd near me while I slept
A calm, insensate sleep,—
Though my soul a happier vigil kept
Than sense could ever keep.

And when he spoke, 'twas not, dear John, In words like thine or mine: His thoughts flushed forth in every look, So radiant and divine, That all the charm of Music's art, Though not a tone, was there; And, O! it over-fill'd my heart

With bliss beyond compare! He said that though the sky above ems heaven and us between, To angels there and those they love It does not intervene:— That all they fix their hearts upon No space from them can sever; But what becomes with them as one Is with them one for ever!

That all we realise by love And faith of heaven, on earth, The means of intercourse will prove With beings of holier birth, Till we, to higher natures wed, Are won from this dull sphe No more the tear of grief to shed, Or, faltering, move with fear!

And while communion thus we held— My angel child and I ous vision I beheld That charm'd my ravish'd eye:-For in a glow of holy light, Far purer than the sun, The future lived before my sight As all the past had done!

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apany.

But what to me most wond'rous seem'd, In that new world so bright, Was finding this world there redeem'd From shadow into light :-The false, like clouds, away had pass'd From the unchanging blue; Yet, through eternity to last, The true remain'd the true!

And by that token blest is known THY TRUTH, dear John, to me, For there I bow'd before the Throne With our sweet babe and thee! And, O! a meet reward is thine For all thy love and care; For here, though aged and weak, I pine,

We both were youthful there! Sept. 16, 1847.

> THE WISE MEN'S GIFTS. (From Dr. Hook's " Short Meditations.")

" Gold." - Matt. ii. 11.

The prophecy concerning not only the coming of the kings, or wise men of the East, but also of the precise nature of their gifts, was fulfilled. "They shall bring gold and incense, and they shall shew forth the praises of the Lord." The gold was symbolical of a king; its costliness, its magnificence, its purity, made it a fit offering for a king. Throughout the Old Testament gold is mentioned as being in use, especially about such vessels and utensils as were more immediately consecrated to the use of God, who was King of Israel. Our blessed Lord, when he came in the flesh, and divested Himself of all externals of-royalty, was nevertheless acknowledged as King; for He is indeed King of all the earth; all kings bow before Him, all nations do Him service; His kingdom is an everlasting kingdom, and His dominion from generation to generation. Alleluia! for the Lord God Om-

nipotent reigneth, King of kings and Lord of lords. In the description of the New Jerusalem (which is not to be read without a feeling of deep reverential longing to be allowed to see such glories) we are told of a street of pure gold; so, hallowing to the end of man's finite vision the gift of the wise men.

But besides the external and evident meaning of the gift of God, there is a spiritual and hidden one, which it is good for me to meditate upon. Giving gold, represents love to God and our neighbours, contempt of riches, poverty of spirit, and all the spiritual riches of that life, which seeks unity with God.

thou canst hope that thou mayest live the unitive life, which being the highest state of spiritual existence in this world, thou must strive earnestly and endeavour

Love to God, to thy neighbour, contempt of riches, Poverty of spirit! How much hast thou to do before thou canst hope for any of these, in the lowest degree of perfection. Love to God indeed seems easy—but dost thou find it so? Where are the proofs thereof? Sadly and sorrowfully confess that God's love to thee manifest in everything; thine to Him, darest thou say it, in nothing! So is it with all virtues, especially those which unite thee closely with God; but He is thy hope and strength; a very present help in trouble; Journey, they give up whatever stations they might be He will not leave thee, nor forsake thee; only call upon Him, and He will give His boly life-giving Spirit of; happy wilt thou be, if in the end thou shalt flud

"Frankincense and myrrh." - Matt. ii. 11.

costly and of greatest rarity. We are all instruments

much incense, that he should offer it with the prayers of all saints upon the golden altar that was before the

"And the smoke of the incense which came with the prayers of the saints ascended up before God out of the angel's hand."

To the holy Child Jesus, therefore, as God, did the wise men offer incense. He, as our great High Priest, offers Himself as a full, perfect and sufficient sacrifice before the Father. Mystery within mystery! Oh! the depth of the riches both of the wisdom and knowledge of God! How unsearchable are His judgments, and His ways past finding out! The myrrh offered to his human nature, brings before us all the bitter things atten against our Lord, and which he suffered in our stead. Of this, the bitter herbs, always eaten at the paschal supper, were a constant and evident type; and in them, as also in the offering of myrrh by the wise men, I may always see His bitter agony in the garden, His sufferings in the judgment hall, His bending under the weight of the cross, His arrival in Calvary, where he had the very myrrh offered to Him, His bitter cross and passion, and His last bitter cry. The spiritual representations of the frankincense and myrrh are, for the first, prayer, hope, obedience, and all the ways of illuminative life; faith, mortification, chastity, compunction and all the ways of the purgative life are shown forth in the myrrh.

Consider these things, my soul. In the myrrh, offer unto Jesus thy unhesitating faith, putting away all filthiness of the flesh and spirit, purging thy conscience, and so preparing thyself to offer thy incense by obedience, by prayer, in full hope of the Lord's mercy; until thou art fit to live with Him and iu Him, offering Him gold, loving Him, and, through Him, thy neighbour, and suffering loss of all things that thou mayest win Christ.

THE STAR AND THE WISE MEN'S JOURNEY.

(From Sermons on "the Seen and Unseen.")

their native clime, enjoying the breeze of the cool the dreadful hour of making my account with God, midnight, so pleasant in that sultry land, conversing which I now apprehend to be near. And though I together upon the star of Jacob and the sceptre of have by his grace loved him in my youth and feared Israel, and wondering about the nature of this new him in unine age, and laboured to have a conscience Kingdom, which, in a mysterious manner, had of late void of offence to Him and to all men; yet if thou, O grown to be so much a matter of expectation and Lord, be extreme to mark what I have done amiss, reflection among the men of those days; gazing, too, who can abide it? And therefore, where I have failed, occasionally with up-turned eyes upon the unnumbered Lord, shew mercy to me; for I plead not my righteoushosts of heaven, which many of their countrymen still ness, but the forgiveness of my unrighteousness, for continued ignorantly to adore,—what is it they see? His merits who died to purchase a pardon for penitent What bright object is that, which suddenly appears in sinners." It was this plea of free mercy that enabled the direction of Canaan; which, high up in the heavens, him to say with his last breath, "God hath heard my illuminates the far horizon, and sheds a lambent light daily petitions; for I am at peace with all men, and over the land of Jacob? For a moment they are He is at peace with me; and from which blessed assuwrapt in astonishment. They can do nothing. - rance I feel that inward joy, which this world can Meanwhile the light, as we may suppose, grows more neither give nor take from me distinct to their eyes, seeming to soar up from the far- After mentioning Hooker, we ought not to pass over homes, and, revolving the sorrowful denunciations of is my righteousness."

Now was the trial of faith for the wise men! Now

many weary years! But, however much the world mocked and ridiculed them, we know that the soul which has once been led by the Holy Ghost to thirst the religious systems which they beheld around them: rest in thy bosom?' they found in them no means of pardon and peace; they obtained from them no well-grounded hopes of forgiveness of former transgressions, or admission to future glory. It was for this their souls yearned and longed; for this they groaned, feeling the intense need of some infinite Atoning Sacrifice. And now that they had seen this wonderful star, this "light to lighten Bring thy gold O my soul, to thy Lord, if indeed the Gentiles;" now that they had learnt even faintly and by glimpses, to connect it with the King of the Jews, and Him, again, with the long-expected Saviour, who, according to the Old Testament prophecies, was to "bear their iniquities and carry their sorrows, and make intercession for their transgressions," (Is. liii.); now that they had learnt all this, and that their feelings about it had become stronger and more intense from gazing, night by night, on that miraculous body of light which seemed to woo them forward; now, at last, they are no longer able to resist. In spite of the scoffs and ridicule which we may suppose to have attended them on their entering upon so long, so tedious, and as it must have then appeared, so profitless a

(From the Calendar.)

holding among the learned of their own land; they

make ready for the perils of pathless deserts and roving

must take courage and offer to God what ever is most be in the Apocrypha. The inquisitive correspondent Precious in our eyes, and He will turn it to such ac-

lations; because, if the prayers of saints rise with in
maketh men to be of one mind in the house."

"Triend J." said Recent "Friend J." said Recent cense offered by an angel, perhaps my supplications James' translation of the passage is as follows—"God as for the gain of it. may wing their way, and a faint breathing of them may setteth the solitary in families." The Psalter, (or reach is the solitary in families." of the day, and a faint breathing of them may supplications the throne of grace, when the loud, clear, and thronoious voices of the saints, cease to be heard.

And another angel came and stood at the altar, wing a golden censer, and there was given to him a golden censer, and there was given to him and in the findian boiled a little venison. The Indian boiled a little venison for the gain of it.

And Roger, "dost thou not remember and Roger, "dost thou and I lived together in Friend B's family, for he little venison and Roger, "dost thou and I lived together in Friend B's family, for her ability; of a liberall minde, and putful unto the setteth the solitary in families."

Some of Origen's opinions concerning the state of the soul and I lived together in Friend B's family, for her ability; of a liberall minde, and putful unto the setteth the solitary in family, and gave him some refreshing drink.—

Some of Origen's opinions concerning the state of the soul and I lived together in Friend B's family, for her ability; of a liberal minde, and For her ability; of a liberal minde, and For her ability; of a liberal minde, and Putful unto the setteth the solitary in family, for her ability.

Some of Origen's opinions concerning the state of the soul and I lived together in Friend B's family, for her ability.

Some of Origen's opinions concerning the state of the soul and I lived together in Friend B's family, for her ability.

Some of O reach the throne of grace, when the loud, clear, and Psalms of the day,) in the Episcopal Church, is taken Psalms of the day,) harmonious voices of the saints, cease to be heard.

1'salms of the day,) in the Divergence of the King James translafrom the Coverdale, and not the King James translahaving a golden censer, and there was given to him that Church.

TRUE REPOSE IN DEATH. (From the Christian Observer.)

The devout and eminent George Herbert remarked upon his death-bed, "I have nothing to present to God but sin and misery; but the first is pardoned, and a few hours will now put an end to the latter."-His friend, like Dr. Johnson's, began to remind him of "his many acts of mercy;" but this holy man ventured not to put any trust in them for his salvation: they be good works," said he, " if they be sprinkled with the blood of Christ, but not otherwise." He did not speak slightly upon the subject of good works; he felt their importance and necessity; and doubtless concurred with that kindred spirit Richard Hooker, in his well-known remark, "We acknowledge a dutiful necessity of doing well; but the meritorious dignity of doing well we utterly renounce." No inference therefore can be more wide of that intended to be deduced than that the retrospect of a holy life is of little importance upon a death-bed. On the contrary, good men in every age have felt it to be a high consoland a source of the most unbounded gratitude to God, if they have been enabled by his grace to maintain a holy and exemplary deportment; but as the meritoas cause of human redemption, as the plea upon which our hopes are to be founded for eternity, nothing assuredly can be more unscriptural and fallacious than self-dependence and desert.

Dr. John Donne, the proverbially pious satirist and poet of the sixteenth century, remarked, upon his death-bed, in nearly the same words with his friend George Herbert, "Though of myself I have nothing to present to God but sin and misery, yet I know he looks upon me, not as I am in myself, but as I am in

With the names of Donne and Herbert, is intimately and pleasingly associated that of the meek and learned Hooker; and who that has heard of the eminently religious and amiable life of this reverend man, but remembers also his deeply penitential confession in the hour of death?-" I have lived to see that the world is made up of perturbations; and I have long As they are sitting, perhaps, on some house-top in been prepared to leave it, and gathering comfort for

distant Jerusalem. Others see it besides themselves; that other great apologist of the Church of England, and doubtless the people collect in numbers to witness Bishop Jewel, from whom we hear similar confessions the novel spectacle. The ancient prophecy is remem- and anticipations. He was not, he said, afraid to die; bered as though it were but a day old: "There shall but he assigned as his reason, not the goodness of his come a star out of Jacob." How do the people shout past life, though it had been almost inimitably good, and clap their hands! and others are terrified, and but that he had a "gracious Lord;" adding, "there shriek and wail; and others walk silently to their is laid up for me a crown of righteousness.-Christ

heir country.

And this state of things lasts, perhaps, for some lays; and the bright star, too, continues to shine, and of evil comes. The people seeing this return to their of the sanctuary of the people seeing the people seeing this return to the people seeing this return to their of the people seeing this return to their of the people seeing this return to their of the people seeing the people seeing this return to the people see to the sanctuary of the people seeing the people seeing this return to the people seeing this return to the people see the days; and the bright star, too, continues to shine, and Almighty God, as of a faithful Creator, which I hum- ment of American ingenuity and learning. The folno evil comes. The people seeing this, return to their bly beseech him mercifully to accept; looking upon lowing extract from the "Foresters, an American tale, occupations as usual. They make up their minds to it, not as it is in itself, infinitely polluted with sin, being a sequel to the history of John Bull, the clothier," regard it as a phenomenon, which will depart as it but as it is redeemed and purged with the precious gives an account of the hostility of Massachusetts came, according to some unknown law of nature:- blood of his only beloved Son, and my most sweet towards the Quakers and Anabaptists, which may find They no longer view it even with wonder. In a little Saviour Jesus Christ; in confidence of whose merits a parallel in other times and places:while they scarce deign to look at it; and the very and mediation alone it is that I cast myself upon the prophecy about it sinks back into obscurity and mercy of God, for the pardon of my sins and the hopes of eternal life."

To an ardent and grateful attachment to the Rewas the time to see whether the Spirit of God was deemer, not less than to faith in his merits and obeworking in their hearts! How were they jeered and dience, must be ascribed the pleasurable anticipations taunted, doubtless, by the faithless and perverse gene- of holy men in death. Stephen expired in peace, ration of those days, when they planned among them- notwithstanding his outward sufferings, because he selves to go to Jerusalem and inquire after this star- "looked unto Jesus," and trusted to him to "receive after Him who was born King of the Jews-Him of his spirit." St. Paul beheld with delight the future whom they had heard in the prophecies, and who, per- world, because he "knew in whom he had believed," haps, had silently grown to be the food of their conso- and had arrived at the joyful conclusion, that "to live lation, and the unknown end of their hopes, through is Christ, and to die is gain. Or to advert to subsequent, though not modern, examples, the venerable Bede, amidst much bodily infirmity, exclaimed that he "earnestly wished to behold the King in his beauty; for immortal streams is not easily turned aside. St. and the celebrated Peter Du Moulin, reproving a friend Paul has told us that "the whole creation groaned and who spoke highly of his good works, remarked how travailed" (Rom. viii. 22) for the times of Christ; and greatly he was grieved by such flattering language, whatever be the precise meaning of the expression, we and attributed all to the sovereign grace of God operamay certainly apply the spirit of it to these wise men. ting by the weakest instrument, -adding, on another No doubt they had long learned to feel suspicious of occasion, "My God, how weary am I! when shall I

(From a Sermon by Bishop Bull.)

OUR PRIVILEGES. (From a Sermon by Bishop Bull.)

My brethren, let us bless God that we yet breathe n a pure air, free from the noisome and pestilent fogs of those superstitious vanities, where none of those fooleries and impieties are obtruded on our faith or practice; that we live in a Church, wherein no other ame is invocated but the name of God the Father. Son, and Holy Ghost; nor divine worship given to any but to the one true God, through Jesus Christ, the only Mediator. O happy we, if we only knew and valued our happiness! But alas! alas! many of us me?" do not. We despise and trample upon that reformation of religion, which, by a miracle of God's mercy, was wrought in this nation in the days of our forefathers, and run to schismatical assemblies, under pretence of seeking after a better reformation. We abandon that Church, and can hardly forbear to call it Antichristian and Popish harlot; whereof the foundation-stones were laid and cemented in the blood of God's holy Martyrs. that died in defiance of the errors and superstitions of the Romish Synagogue. And yet these men call hemselves Protestants, yea, the only true Protestants; and will scarcely allow us of the Church of England a share in the title. God grant, that by this our horrid ingratitude, we do not provoke Him to recall that sinned against my own conscience? Canst thou search the heart?" face, as if it were not worth our acceptance, and to cause a dark night of Popery to return on us; wherein a superstitious and idolatrous worship shall be thrust upon vs, yea, and we shall be compelled to forbidden nd idolatrous worship, or to death; wherein our Bibles, that we now not only with liberty but encouragement carry about us, shall be snatched out of our ands, and fabulous lying legends put in the room of them; wherein our excellent Liturgy, in a tongue we all understand, which many of us now loathe, and call pitiful pottage, yea, and Popish Mass, shall be abolished, and the abominable Roman Mass indeed placed in its stead; wherein the cup of blessing in the Holy Eucharist shall be sacrilegiously taken from us, which is now openly and freely held forth to us all, and that in so excellent a way of administration, that the whole Christian world beside is not able at this day to shew the like; but we scorn to take it, and refuse to receive it, unless it be given us by an unhallowed hand n a factious conventicle. If ever these, and the other effects of Popery, which I cannot now mention, appen to us, (which God avert!) and I trust it will ever come to pass; but, I say, if ever these things ould befal us, we should then, when it is too late, clearly distinguish between light and darkness, and liscern the vast difference between the established religion, which many now call Popery, and Popery tself. We should then cast back a kind and mourn ful eye upon our dear mother, the Church of England; whose very bowels we now tear and rip up, by our wicked schisms. We should then wish ourselves in the safe arms of her Communion once again, and resolve never to depart from it. Let us do that now, which we shall then wish we had done, but cannot do.

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY, OR EARLY DAYS OF NEW ENGLAND.

Messrs. Harper and Brothers, of New York, have published a work entitled, "Jeremy Belknap, D.D., the Historian of New Hampshire, with selections from John's family grew, and he settled his sons as fast

as they became of age, to live by themselves; and

when any of his old acquaintance came to see him, he

bid them welcome, and their very good friend, as long

as they continued of his mind, and no longer; for he was a very pragmatical sort of a fellow, and loved to have his own way in every thing. This was the cause f a quarrel between him and Roger Carrier; for it appened that Roger had taken a fancy to dip his head n water, as the most effectual way to wash his face. and thought it could not be so clean in any other way. John, who used the common way of taking water in his hands to wash his face, was displeased with Roger's unovation, and remonstrated against it. The remonstrance had no other effect than to fix Roger's opinion more firmly; and as a farther improvement on his new olan, he pretended that no person ought to have his ace washed till he was capable of doing it himself, without any assistance from his parents. John was out of patience with this addition, and plumply told him that, if he did not reform his principles and practice, he would fine him, or flog him, or kick him out of doors. These threats put Roger on inventing other odd and whimsical opinions. He took offence at the THE ROMISH DOCTRINE OF PURGATORY. letter X, and would have it expunged from the alphabet, because it was the shape of a cross, and had a tendency to introduce Popery. He would not do his duty at a military muster, because there was an X in The true rise and growth of the doctrine of purga- the colours. After a while he began to scruple against tory, is plainly this. About the middle of the third the lawfulness of bearing arms, and killing wild beasts. century, Origen,\* among other Platonic conceits of But, poor fellow! the worst of all was that being seized his, vented this, that all the faithful (the Apostles them- with shaking palsy, which affected every limb and joint selves not excluded) shall at the day of judgment of him, his speech was so altered that he was unable pass through a purgatory fire, the fire of the great con- to pronounce certain letters and syllables as he had lagration, which they shall endure for a longer or been used to do. These oddities and defects rendshorter time, according as their imperfections require dered him more and more disagreeable to his old shorter time, according as their imperfections require a greater or lesser purgation. And in this conceit, directly contrary to many express texts of Scripture, he was followed for the greatness of his name by some other great men in the Church of God. But how different this purgatory is from the Roman, every man of sense will presently discern. Afterwards, about the end of the fourth, or the beginning of the fifth century, St. Austin began to doubt, whether this innature, St. Austin began t gined purgation were not to be made in the interval broke out into such a passionate speech as this: "You taught him a little; but I am very sure he was not so between death and the resurrection, at least as to impudent scoundrel! is it come to this? Have I not blessed as we are in this happy land with schools, and widowhood, resided with one of her sons, in the parish the souls of the more imperfect Christians. And it borne with your whims and fidgets these many years, teachers, and Bibles. Let us, then, ask God to help of Easten, near Winchester, she was there buried, and to make that possible to thee which otherwise would be impossible; only open thy treasures to Him, and Present Him with such gifts as thy poverty will admit a present Him with such gifts as thy poverty will admit the apply wilt thou be, if in the end thou shalt find the more imperfect Christiaus. And it is strange to observe, how he is off and on in this question. And yet it is not strange neither, considering how easily he may, nay, how necessarily he must be at a loss, that leaves the plain and beaten on his heart.

Inake ready for the perils of pathless deserts and roving the souls of the more imperfect Christiaus. And it is strange to observe, how he is off and on in this question. And yet they grow upon you? Have I not at like him, for he seemed to have the law of love written on his heart.

And the will give His holy life-giving Spirit the souls of the more imperfect Christiaus. And it is strange to observe, how he is off and on in this question. And yet it is not strange neither, considering how easily he may, nay, how necessarily he mose on your face, that your notions are wrong?—

MR. WINTHROP'S BIBLICAL QUOTATION.

By the kindleste, rected therein, at the request is strange to observe, how he is off and on in this and expense of her daughter Frances, wife of Toby Mathematical Commemorated by a tablete, rected therein, at the request on the strange to observe, how he is off and on in this and yet they grow upon you?

And English gentleman, who lived in America, was off the more imperfect Christiaus. And it is strange to observe, how he is off and on in this and yet they grow upon you?

An English gentleman, who lived in America, was off the more imperfect Christiaus.

And the souls of the more imperfect Christiaus must be at a loss, that leaves the plain and beaten path of the Holy Scriptures and primitive tradition, to hunt after his own conceits and imaginations. To-In his address to the house of Representatives on wards the end of the fifth century, Pope Gregory, a head in water, and would have all the family do the then asked for a little beer, and the gentleman again capitals. In offering the frankincense and myrrh, Holy Scrip
In his address to the house of Representatives on the frankincense and myrrh, Holy Scrip
In his address to the house of Representatives on the way of washing said he had none. Once more he begged for a little taking the Chair as speaker, Mr. Winthrop invoked taking the Chair as speaker, Mr. Winthrop invoked the face. You would be abled to said the had none. Once more he begged for a little water but the gentleman only answered "Get you the does not reveal whether the wise men were aware of the symbolical nature of their treasures; probably merely offered such sweet spices as were most costly and the symbolical nature of their treasures; probably they merely offered such sweet spices as were most costly and the symbolical nature of their treasures; probably the symbolical nature of their treasures; probably the man known to be superstitious enough, undertook dogs man known to be superstitious enough, undertook dogs man known to be superstitious enough, undertook dogs mat he had none.

Agatha Barlow, widow, daughter of William Welsborne, the face. You would have the children go dirty all the blessing of God "whose recorded attribute is that the blessing of God "whose record merce raised the question, where this is "recorded," Four hundred years after, Pope John the Eighteenth, as filthy as the pigs till they have grown up. Then away. in God's hands, and from the example of the magi we must take the question, where this is "recorded," and we men state: too suntinued years after, Pope John the Lighteenth, and we men state: too suntinued years after, Pope John the Lighteenth, and we men state: too suntinued years after, Pope John the Lighteenth, and we men state: too suntinued years after, Pope John the Lighteenth, and we men state: too suntinued years after, Pope John the Lighteenth, and we men state: too suntinued years after, Pope John the Lighteenth, and we men state: too suntinued years after, Pope John the Lighteenth, and we men state: too suntinued years after, Pope John the Lighteenth, and we men state: too suntinued years after, Pope John the Lighteenth, and we men state: too suntinued years after, Pope John the Lighteenth, and we men state: too suntinued years after, Pope John the Lighteenth, and we men state: too suntinued years after, Pope John the Lighteenth, and we men state: too suntinued years after, Pope John the Lighteenth, and we men state: too suntinued years after, Pope John the Lighteenth, and we men state: too suntinued years after, Pope John the Lighteenth, and we men state: too suntinued years after, Pope John the Lighteenth, and we men state: too suntinued years after, Pope John the Lighteenth, and we were the lighteenth, and we were the lighteenth, and we were the lighteenth years after, Pope John the Lighteenth, and we were the lighteenth years after, Pope John the Lighteenth, and we were the lighteenth years after, Pope John the Lighteenth, and we were the lighteenth years after the lighteen

thou claims for thyself."

ought to have liberty to do wrong.'

that you are wrong, and you have no liberty to do any away. thing but what is right.'

be wrong; thou or I!" "Come, come," said John, "not so close neither; none of your idle distinctions. I say you are in the that you may, as a dear child of God, follow your Sawrong; I have proved it, and you know it. You have viour's steps, and, like him, "walk in love." sinned against your own conscience, and therefore you

deserve to be cut off as an incorrigible heretic.

At this John was so enraged that he gave him a smart kick, and bade him begone out of his house and off his lands, and called after him to tell him that, if ever he should catch him there again, he would knock his brains out.

FUTURE GLORY OF THE CHURCH. (From a Sermon for the feast of the Epiphany, by the Rev. J. H. Pinder, M. A.)

The Redeemer seems to address His Church as if depressed and fallen to the earth: - "Arise! and as darkened: shine!—for thy Light is come:" and now, after a long period of blindness and corruption, and suffering and opposition, the Glory of the Lord was arisen amongst His people. While some degree of fear—holy, reverential fear—was excited at the mighty doings of the Lord, the Church was to behold the gathering of the Redeemed, and to exult in the shall be rendered with acceptance, and the Lord shall glorify His house with His glory. The events are, according to the custom of Scrip-

ture, gathered together in one, though following in succession. The spreading of the Gospel as a witness among the Gentile nations is declared, especially in the East and West: and great promises seem to belong to the Jews. At that time when "all Israel shall be saved," the fulness of the Gentiles having first come in, the Gentiles, though for so many years either cruel or neglectful in their conduct to the Jews, shall at that time be brotherly and kind. It is implied that they shall give ready assistance in restoring the ruined city of Jerusalem. The Centile is described to the fulness of the Court is that in future blank marriage licences are not as heretofore to be placed in ruined city of Jerusalem. The Gentile is described as ministering unto the children of Abraham. Their kings are seen joining to pay homage to the once-de-

the Lord God is to be there; the Lord God is to be Warwick for the last sixty years. an everlasting Light: and God is to be the Glory of His Church." When we couple these declarations with the more open promises of Christ, that the Jews should, in time welcome Him, crying "Blessed is He that cometh in the name of the Lord"—when we recall His promises to the Turche that the welcome Him, the name of the Lord "when we recall His promises to the Turche that the welcome him to the Lord Bishop of Ripon. It gives us (says the Lord Bishop of Ripon. It gives us (says the Lord Bishop of Ripon.) call His promises to the Twelve, that they should sit on thrones judging the twelve tribes of Israel, and the assurance of the Angel at His Ascension, that the latter days of His Church (and we know not how nigh accordingly we learn that violence shall no more be heard, nor destruction nor wasting. The very "walls not enter, for there the inheritance is from the Lord. It is of His own planting: it is the work of His own hands. And let him that hath an ear hear what the Spirit saith unto the Churches. It is the work of His own sident in the neighboruhood of their extensive works. Spirit saith unto the Churches: -"I, the Lord (for REMARKABLE EXAMPLE OF EPISCOPAL CONNEXIONS IN Christ Jesus it is that is speaking throughout), will hasten it in His time."

BE YE KIND.

or, as some say, the Nineteenth, instituted a holiday, you would cake your own baldderblash lingo, thee and wherein he severely required all men to pray for the thou, and now for sooth; and now you must keep your of shooting, followed his game till he was lost in the wife unto William Overton, Bishop of Coventri and rectious in our eyes, and He will turn it to such action as seems good to Him; instance our prayers.—

How can I hope that me was lost in the wife unto William Overton, Bishop of Coventri and woods. He wandered about, till at last he saw an licipated. But the loss of terment of the wife unto William Overton, Bishop of Coventri and woods. He wandered about, till at last he saw an licipated. But the loss of terment of the wife unto William Overton, Bishop of Coventri and woods. He wandered about, till at last he saw an licipated. But the loss of terment of the wife unto William Overton, Bishop of Coventri and woods. He wandered about, till at last he saw an licipated. But the loss of terment of the miserable woods was echoed, and quite a display of biblical and rabbinished being the proposed in the propose would be unto William Overton, Bishop of Coventri and woods. He wandered about, till at last he saw an licipated. But the miserable woods with the miserable woods was echoed, and quite a display of biblical and rabbinished woods. He wandered about, till at last he saw an licipated. But the miserable woods with the miserable woods with the miserable woods. He wandered about, till at last he saw an licipated. But the miserable woods woods woods woods woods woods woods woods. He wandered about, till at last he saw an licipated. But the woods woo How can I hope that my prayers, imperfect and faltering as they are, can ever find favour in His sight?—
Yet, if the Lord open my lips, and contrite heart—I may take courage and a portyphal learning was anticipated. But the following solution:

The good old Bible of Coverdale, 1535, gives the retract your errors, and promise reformation, and he went to it to ask his way to a place of the miserable souls in that place of torment. At bearing with you any longer; so now, hear me, I give which he wished to reach before night. The Indian but, and he went to it to ask his way to a place of torment. At lim had been deficient in their charity, and forgotten bearing with you any longer; so now, hear me, I give which he wished to reach before night. The Indian bay, now Bishop of Winter which he wished to reach before night. The Indian bay, now Bishop of Winter which he wished to reach before night. The Indian bay, now Bishop of Winter which he wished to reach before night. The Indian bay, now Bishop of Winter which he wished to reach before night. The Indian bay, now Bishop of Winter which he wished to reach before night. The Indian bay, now Bishop of Winter which he wished to reach before night. The Indian bay, now Bishop of Winter which he wished to reach before night. The Indian bay, now Bishop of Winter which he wished to reach before night. The Indian bay, now Bishop of Winter which he wished to reach before night. The Indian bay, now Bishop of Winter which he wished to reach before night. The Indian bay, now Bishop of Winter which he wished to reach before night. The Indian bay wife unto William Day, now Bishop of Winter which he wished to reach before night. The Indian hut, and he went to it to ask his way to a place which he wished to reach before night. The Indian hut, and he went to it to ask his way to a place which he which he wished to reach before night. The Indian hut, and he went to it to ask his and portant his part of the mistance our proverses came the aid of alwe my family do the same! The winter has "Friend J.," said Roger, "dost thou not remember and he went in. The Indian boiled a little venison for her ability; of a liberall minde, and pitifull unto the

we thought we had in right to do? Didst thou not In the morning he called the gentleman, and told come hitherunto for the sake of enjoying thy liberty? him that the sun was up, and that the place he wish-And did I not come to enjoy mine? Wherefore, then, ed to reach was a great way off, but that he would dost thou presume to deprive me of the right which show him the way. The two Indians took their guns and went on, while the gentleman followed. When "Don't tell me," answered John, "of right and of they had gone several miles, the Indian told him that liberty; you have as much liberty as any man ought he was within two miles of the place he wished to to have. You have liberty to do right, and no man reach. He then stepped before him, and said, "Do you know me ?" The gentleman seemed much "Who is to be the judge," replied Roger, " of what ashamed, and said, "I have seen you." The Indian is right, or what is wrong? Ought not I to judge for answered, "Yes, you have seen me at your own door, myself? Or thinkest thou it is thy place to judge for and I will give you a piece of advice; when a poor Indian that is hungry, and dry, and faint, again asks "Who to be judge?" said John, "why the book is you for a little meat or drink, do not bid him get you to be judge; and I have proved over and over again, gone for an Indian dog." So he turned and went

My young friend, whoever you are that may read "But Friend John," said Roger, "who is to judge these stories, lay up in your heart this sweet lesson, whether thou hast proved my opinions, or conduct to taught you by the God of love: "Be ye kind one to another, tender-hearted, forgiving one another, even as God for Christ's sake hath forgiven you," Eph. iv. 32:

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

ENGLAND.

Convocation of the Clergy will take place at St. Paul's Cathedral on Friday the 19 inst., at 11 o'clock. The Latin Sermon will be preached by Dr. Jelf, the Principal of King's College.

THE HEAD MASTERSHIP OF KING EDWARD'S SCHOOL -As several unanthorized announcements have appeared in reference to the probable successor of the Rev. J. P. Lee as Head Master of our great educational establishment, which within the last few years has acquired such distinguished by the such distingu distinguished honour, we beg to state that up to the present moment no steps have been taken to supply the vacancy, though we believe that several distinguished schoend offering themselves as candidates. - Birming ham Advertiser.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL IN the gathering of the Redeemed, and to exult in the praise of the Lord, that should be offered. In that day, instead of the heaviness which wearies all of us in our worship, and hinders some from worshipping at all, the servants of God are to flee to Him, and find advantage of the servants of God are to flee to Him, and find shop and the Rev. G. H. Fagan, one of the secretaries of the secret peace before His throne, as the dove fleeth to the Society, in respect to the spiritual destitution of our resting-place of her peaceful abode. Every prayer colonial dependencies. A contribution was entered into, which, including specified donations for five years to the diocese of the Cape of Good Hope, amounted to the liberal sum of £150. The extent of this offering is the more creditable, from the circumstance of its being made "out of the season," all the summer visitors having disappeared from the local". from the locality.

The Rev. Lord Bayning, after fulfilling his pastoral duties at Bloom and Oakley Rectories for a period of twenty-six years, preached his farewell sermon on Sunday

marriage licences are not as heretofore to be placed in the hands of the Surrogates of the diocese; but the party applying for a license is to make affidavit before the Surrogate, which will be transmitted to the registry, and a conceive to betoken the approaching subjugation of their country.

Auother emment Constian and sound churchman, a delay of a day or two, but it will have a tendency to a delay of a day or two, but it will be the tendency to a delay of a day or two, but it will be the tendency to a delay of a day or two, but it will be the tendency to a delay of a day or two, but it will be the tendency to a delay of a day or two, but it will be the tendency to a delay of a day or two a delay of a day or two a delay of a day or two, but it will be the tendency to a delay of a day or two a delay of a d

Presence of the Redeemer Himself.—"I will make the place of My feet to be glorious." "The Name of the Lord Cod is to be the New the New the Lord Cod is to be the New the

the Leeds Intelligencer) great pleasure to mention the erection of this Church, as an instance of munificent liberality on the part of one individual. The Rev. Wm. Hiley Bathurst, Rector of Barwick, has built the Church same Jesus should come, in like manner as they had at his own expense, and also a parsonage house for the seen Him go into Heaven—when, I say, we dwell on Minister, a very liberal endowment having (as we undere all these things,—we can hardly doubt that in the stand) also been secured for the new Church out of the latter days of His Church (and we know not here with latter days of His Church (and we know not how nigh that period may be) the enemies of the Lord will, after a mighty judgment, be overthrown. The Jews will have been gathered again into the fold of the Lord, and Christ will reign amid the glories of a new Heaven and a new Earth. Then will their be perfect righteousness. "Thy people shall be righteous:"

whereas many now are Christians but in name, who whereas many now are Christians but in name, who pious undertaking of the Rector of Barwick, by granting, cry "Lord, Lord," and give the outward semblance of Waud, a site for the Church and parsonage, and also by service, but do not the will of His Father. Where there is true righteousness there will be peace. And accordingly we learn that violence shall no more be luncheon was provided. On the following day his Lordshall be called Salvation, and the gates thereof Praise." Neither shall there be any more sorrow.—
Where death is abolished, and sin destroyed, what room can be left for mourning or woe? and want canship consecrated the new Church, dedicated to St.

> ONE AND THE SAME FAMILY. (From the Irish Ecclesiastical Journal.)

Sir,—The example of a female member of the Church, herself the wife of a bishop, and the mother of five daughters, each of whom was similarly connected, is perhaps unparalleled. Although it has no immediate relation to

COMPANY RY, Esq.

E COM.

AY & Co.

TORONTO

Sir,—As one sometimes meets persons ignorant of any ood reason which the Church could have had for endining us to stand up at the reading of the Gospel, at the me time that she allows us to sit at the Epistle, I beginned them to the words of a divine who has a second to make a few remarks upon the interpretation of the proceed to make a few remarks upon the interpretation. leave to direct them to the words of a divine, who has teresting topic to which his communication gives leave to direct them to the words of a divine, and ever been accounted so moderate as to have gained from rise, in connexion with Church architecture and all parties the designation of "the judicious."

bow, which harmless ceremonies, as there is no man constrained to use, so we know no reason wherefore any man should yet imagina it can work and the church from the constrained to use, so we know no reason wherefore any man inscription, which has been used in the Church from should yet imagina it can work and the church from the chu should yet imagine it an unsufferable evil. It sheweth time immemorial, may be called—in a restricted sense —a "symbol" of Christ, because it represents—as MESSENGERS, ALTHOUGH SPEAKING AS FROM GOD ALSO. A REVEREND REGARD TO THE SON OF GOD ABOVE OTHER

MESSENGERS, ALTHOUGH SPEAKING AS FROM GOD ALSO.
And AGAINST INFIDELS. JEWS, ARIANS, WHO DERGGATE
FROM THE HONOUR OF JESUS CHRIST, SUCH CEREMONIES
ARE MOST PROFITABLE. As for any erroneous estimation, advancing the Son above the Father and the Holy Ghost, advancing the Son above the Father and the Holy Ghost, but the truth of His agradity with them is a mysing that the truth of His equality with them is a mystery so hard for the wits of mortal men to rise unto, of all heresies, that which may give him superiority above them is least to be feared."—Eccles. Pol. b. v. § 30.

ers give them?

I remain, Sir, Your very obedient Servant, S. E.

CONVOCATION OF THE CLERGY.-A grand Convocation of the clergy took place yesterday, in St. Paul's Ca-thedral. The great doors at the west end of the Cathedral were thrown open soon after 11 o'clock, and the Bishops of Hereford and Rochester, the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, the Advocates, Proctors, and other officers of Doctors' Commons, and a number of the clergy walked in procession on the

wards the necessary repair and restoration of the ancient Abbey Church at Sherborne, Dorset. The venerable fabric was founded in 704, and it is computed that 5,000l. will be required for its restoration. will be required for its restoration.

The second list of subscriptions towards the restoration of Hereford Cathedral now amounts to upwards of 8,000l. The Bishop of Rochester intends holding a general ordination on Sunday, Dec. 19. The Right Rev. Prelate

It is intended forthwith to found an Archdeaconry Liverpool, in the diocese of Chester, comprising the Deanery of Worrall, in the county of Chester, and the Deanery of Warrington (except the parish of Leigh), in the county of Lancaster.

The statement that has appeared in several of the papers, to the effect that the Vicarage of Stone, near Aylesbury, had been bestowed on a new Incumbent in consequence of the death of the Rev. J. B. Reade, is without foundation.

The parishioners of Waltham Abbey have presented the Rev. James Francis, M.A., the present incumbent of the perpetual Curacy, a purse of 200 sovereigns towards

repairs of the parsonage.

The parish Church of Sutton Waldron, near Shaftesbury, was consecrated by the Lord Bishop of Salisbury, on Tuesday last. The attendance of the Clergy and laity of the neighbourhood was numerous. The Rev. John Watts, Rector of Tarrant Gunville, delivered the sentence of consecration, in the unavoidable absence of the Chan-cellor. The Dorset Chronicle in noticing this ceremony. says: "We may congratulate the inhabitants of the small parish of Sutton Waldron, a population we believe of about two hundred and fifty, on their being presented by their beloved Rector and his lady, in all its completeness, with the saviour's title by means of its first characters, the says: "We may congratulate the inhabitants of the small letter P being intersected by X exactly in its centre; and these letters the Emperor was in the habit of wearing on his helmet at a later period." "The first three letters (LHX) was have been adopted before with one of the most beautiful and appropriate village Churches, for its size, that we ever remember to have

meeting of the Clergy of the western division of the county was held at Truro, on Friday week. The Archdeacon presided, and after a lengthcaed discussion it was unanimously agreed that the resolutions of the meeting lect that the Roman letter S bears very little similarity. should be forwarded to the representatives of the diocese ty in shape to the Greek  $\Sigma$ , we can only reply, that their best exertions to induce both Houses of Convocation to convey a petition to the foot of the throne, for an immediate and extensive increase both of the Episcopate and Diaconate through the length and breadth of the land. We are informed that the Clergy assembled were unanimous in their condemnation of the introduction of a new class of officers into the Church under the name of Scripture Readers—a step which the meeting considered as fatal to the well-being of the Church. Upwards of fifty Clergymen were present, and the discussions are represented to us as being of a highly interesting nature, and as having been ably conducted

## THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, JANUARY 14, 1848. CONTENTS OF THE OUTSIDE.

Religious Liberty, or Early Days of New England. Future Glory of the Church. Be ye Kind. Eng. Ecclesiastical Intelligence. Norfolk, &c. Sorrow on the Sea. Results of Astronom Our Privileges.

TO THE CLERGY AND LAITY OF THE DIOCESE OF

Beloved Brethren in the Lord :

nounce one of the four Annual Collections provided When the Christian worshipper enters the "Nave" of for by the Constitution of The Church Society, I have one of God's holy temples, he is reminded that he is fixed upon Septuagesima Sunday,—being Sunday within the Vessel (Navis) which the floods of sin and the 20th February next, for a general Collection in schism cannot overwhelm—the Ark of Christ's Church. all the Churches, Chapels, and Stations, of this When the early Christian looked upon the pictured Diocese, in aid of the Fund for the support of Missions.

To the few who seem disposed to think that our my own experience, and that of all my Brethren who which is a fountain of life and of that Sacramental have entered heartily into this duty, namely-"That the practice of giving creates the inclination and habit of giving": and this will ever be the consequence where the love of Christ and the desire of his promise are the motives of our labours and of our gifts.

The influence of the Gospel in our more remov settlements, through the agency of Travelling Missionaries, is one of the leading objects of the Church Society; and every member of our holy Communion must be deeply impressed with the importance and benefit of aiding in promoting the ministrations of the state of privation and imprisoment, yearning to escape that it cannot be necessary to urge at any length so from the sorrows and restraints of his captivity: the Church to the more distant Townships of the Diocese, high and sacred a duty.

Ten Clergymen are at present actively employed in the different Districts of the Diocese, and receive an allowance from this Fund, besides an Interpreter, and Catechist,—creating an annual charge upon it of devices of this kind which our pious ancestors em-£464. 2s, 11d.; whilst it is in contemplation, as ployed: with these emblems,—not images,—they soon as the Clergymen can be furnished after the next adorned their Churches; and these they consecrated general Ordination, to increase the number of Travelling Missionaries, and thus to augment the demand upon this Fund.

To meet the sum for which the Society is actually pledged for the present year, it appears from a state ment furnished by the Secretary and Treasurer, that £179. 13s. 5d. will be required, -and this without taking into account the increase of Missionaries as proposed; and which it is most desirable to supply.

On these grounds I appeal on behalf of the Mission Fund to the never-failing liberality of the members of the Church in this Diocese; and I trust that her children in the elder parishes especially, who have so long enjoyed her Ministrations at little or no cost, will exercise a proportionate liberality in helping to furnish the consolations of religion to those amongst whom we have no other means of diffusing them.

I remain. Beloved Brethren, Your's very affectionately, JOHN TORONTO. Toronto, 12th January, 1848.

SYMBOLISM, OR CHURCH EMBLEMS.

"Because the Gospels, which are weekly read, do all decoration. The question put to us is founded, "Because the Gospels, which are weekly read, do all historically declare something which our Lord Jesus Christ Himself either spake, did, or suffered in His own person, it hath been the custom of Christian men, then especially, in token of the greater reverence, to stand, to utter certain words of acclamation, and at the name of Jesus to bow, which harmless ceremonies, as there is no man continued to the custom of the greater reverence, to stand, to utter certain words of acclamation, and at the name of Jesus to bow, which harmless ceremonies, as there is no man continued to the custom of the greater reverence, to stand, to utter certain words of acclamation, and at the name of Jesus to bow, which harmless ceremonies, as there is no man continued to the custom of the custom o

1. They are the initial letters of the words "In Hoc Signo," borrowed from the luminous Cross which So long as the laity are of opinion that there is no good reason for what the Prayer Book teaches, must there not be some great want in the instruction which their teach-

and his army. 2. They are the initial letters of the words "Issus HOMINUM SALVATOR."

3. They are the first three letters of the Greek IHΣΟΥΣ. (in English Jesus).

These three are the only solutions which have cor under our observation. Our Correspondent, we suppose, would wish us to state which of these we prefer. As there does not seem to be any thing objectionable walked in procession up the centre aisle, preceded by the vergers. The service was read in Latin by the Bishop of Hereford, and a Latin sermon was preached by Dr. Jelf, the Principal of King's College (to which we may probably see occasion to refer next week). After which the procession was again formed, and the convocation quitted the Cathedral.

As there does not seem to be any thing objectionable in expressing an opinion where latitude of conjecture is so very allowable, we may observe that the third of the explanations which we have cited appears to us to be better supported than the others. It assigns to the inscription a Greek origin, which we think to be cortect. The Cambridge Camden Society have published the explanations which we have cited appears to us to rect. The Cambridge Camden Society have published

in it is sustained. If this publication had been in our hands, we should have been enabled, no doubt, to state the grounds of our conclusion with greater clearness and precision, and to maintain it more to the has given notice that he objects to admit to Priests orders
Deacons who have been ordained in other dioceses.

As it is—without having it in our power to compare the view which we have for some time entertained with many of the statements advanced by othersour preference of the Greek origin to the Latin has arisen in this way. Having inspected a collection of granted the sum of 800l. towards the erection of a Cathedral at Fredericton, New Brunswick. brated Monogram inscribed by the orders of Constantine upon the labarum, or standard of the cross, was undoubtedly Greek. It was formed from the first two letters of our Lord's sacred title Xριστος, the Anointed; as we learn from Eusebius, the ecclesiastical historian, who is describing the famous standard in the section of which we quote the following part :-- " A long spear, overlaid with gold, formed the figure of the cross, by neans of a piece transversely laid over it. On the top of the whole was fixed a crown, formed by the ertexture of gold and precious stones; and on this two letters indicating the name of Christ, symbolized the Saviour's title by means of its first characters, the the time of Constantine; were very generally used, perhaps, in the Church; and that Emperor may have CORNWALL .- A very numerous and highly important chosen for his purpose the first two letters of our

> fied was the case-perished-or very nearly soduring the middle ages, in the Western Church. Our correspondent need not be uneasy about the imputation of Romanism. There is no Italian craft or device in this venerable monogram, or in the use of symbols or emblems of any kind, provided they are not employed as illustrations of legends, are becoming and appropriate, are suited in their appearance and application to solemn doctrines and serious thoughts. Emblems are not images and pictures. The Church of Rome has either perverted the early Christian emblems, or in their stead has substituted representations, which are made the objects of adoration. The Bread and Wine of the Lord's Supper are emblems; the Church of Rome, by assuming an imaginary and most incredible conversion of these symbols into the real body and blood of Christ, has wrested them from the design of their institution. The Cross is an emblem; the Crucifix, an image. In this case the Church of Rome has substituted—for what purpose is well known -an image of the Saviour, for a symbol of his

apposing the inscription to be of Greek derivation-

it might very easily have become corrupted,-would

not indeed have been intelligible, except to a very few

of the best scholars, unless it were corrupted; and so

could scarcely have escaped transmutation, when the

knowledge of the Greek tongue-which we are certi-

salvation. Emblems are discovered in the primitive Church, in its earliest ages, long before either the cupidity or The period having arrived when it is usual to an- the imposture of the Popedom had any existence.phœnix rising from its ashes, joyful thoughts of the Resurrection cheered his heart, and dispelled the fear appeals are too frequent, I would quote the result of of death. Our forefathers-mindful of that Cup food which is heavenly manna-represented the Holy Eucharist under the emblem of grapes and wheat-ears. Reflecting also on the sharp pangs with which the cleansing stream was stricken from the Rock of Ages, -that it was the life-blood of an "harmless, undefiled" sacrifice,-they described the Eucharist again in the emblem of blood flowing from the heart and feet of the Wounded Lamb into a chalice beneath: the Christian's purity and innocence were shadowed forth in the Dove: the caged Bird was the Christian in his earthly beyond the bars of his narrow cell, and to be released Bird exulting in happy freedom, and seeking the lofty sky with expanded wings, this was the Christian emancipated from bondage, and soaring upward to his final

rest. Innumerable were the beautiful and affecting to the memory of the dead by piously and affectionately carving them upon their tombs. When we have made up our minds to call emblems like these "Romish," we had better also resolve to surrender to Rome every

thing that is Catholic, truthful, fair, and lovely. The Monogram IHS as it appears on the "antependium," or that part of the "fair linen cloth" which hangs in front of the Communion Table, may be read as the epitaph of Him who died to bring us near to God; or may serve as a memento of what the pious disciple did, who "bought fine linen, and took Him down, and wrapped Him in the linen."

"The secret of the Altar's snow-white pall, And of the linen-garment white and fair, Spread o'er the glorious sacrifice when all Have tasted. 'Tis as Jesus' winding-sheet, And their's, who die clasping his sacred feet."

THE LATE REV. DR. DILLON.

The English papers have brought us intelligence of the death of this gifted, but greatly-erring man. Our readers will remember that there appeared very recently in our columns a distressing account of his usurpa-

tion of the Episcopal character and function. As a warning evidence of the manner in which principles are abjured, and sehisms engendered, by personal acrimony, we thought it advisable to publish a description of the burlesque Ordination enacted by him in his own place of worship. A lesson of great value, and discouraging—one would think—to the instigators or abettors of religious divisions, may be gathered from his melancholy career. With the hope that a brief sketch of his life and character may give rise to serious thoughts even in unsteady minds, we subjoin a short biographical notice taken from the Church and State Gazette, followed by a few reflections of our own, which have been formed upon the information nmunicated to us by a friend who-whilst he lived

in London-was acquainted with Dr. Dillon:-"The Rev. Dr. Dillon, who has acquired a somewhat unenviable notoriety during the last few years, died in the vestry room of his "Reformed English Church," at Spitalfields, on Monday last, having performed the usual services on the preceding Sunday, apparently in a sound state of health. The rev. gantleman's career was a state of health. The rev. gentleman's career was a strange one, beset with manifold difficulties, many of which, despite the generally-received axiom "De mortuis" nil nisi bonum," it must be acknowledged, were attributable to his own indiscretions. Dr. Dillon graduated at Exeter College, Oxford, in 1818, and took high honours in that College, Oxford, in 1818, and took high honours in that University. In the metropolis he obtained great celebrity as one of the most popular preachers of the day; his style of oratory being of a high order, and his mode of expounding the doctrines which he professed being eminently calculated to captivate those who are subject to that peculiar feeling not inaptly termed "religious dissipation." Some four or five years since, Dr. Dillon was suspended by the Bishop of London from the exercise of his ministerial functions in the Church of England, after which his frequent appeals to the rublic for pecuniary his ministerial functions in the public for pecuniary which his frequent appeals to the public for pecuniary assistance too plainly told the deep privations under which he laboured. Three years since Dr. Dillon engaged a building which had for some time past been occupied by a body of New Jerusalemites, in Friar-street, Blackfriars, and although not departing in any degree from the doctrines of the Church which he had left, be introduced a new system of discipline, and modified, to some extent, the liturgical services. His connection increasing, Dr. Dillon removed to a more spacious building, in White's-Dillon removed to a more spacious building, in white s-row, Spitalfields, and having constituted himself "First Presbyter," or "Bishop," of the new church, performed the duties pertaining to the episcopacy, and recently ordained several ministers to "supply" the branch reformed churches at Horsleydown, Chelsea, Friar-street, Islington, and other places, where they have been esta-Islington, and other places where they have been established. He had recently matured a scheme for materially extending his peculiar church system, and it is not improbable, judging from his energy of character and

The end of this unhappy man ought to be taken as warning voice from heaven. For though we well know that it is not now-under the Christian dispensation, as it was under the Jewish-the declared purpose or the universal law of Divine Providence, to isit here with immediate punishment the sins of the guilty, still we cannot but recognise His interposition talents and truly captivating eloquence, had rendered himself loved and admired by a large and influential population in the north part of London. It is well known that this is a modern part of the great metropolis; and being inadequately provided with Church ninistrations, was much more thickly peopled by Dissenters, than other portions of London. It must therefore have been with no ordinary feelings of sorrow that the Bishop of London was called upon, in the execution of his sacred functions, to suspend Dr. Dillon, whose talents and eloquence had brought back literally crowds of wanderers to their Saviour's house -the Church. But in an unhappy hour, Dr. Dillon abused those gifts which heaven had bestowed upon him for the good of others, to the vilest of purposes, viz., to win his way to break the peace of a domestic circle; and the vestry-room of his Church was the scene of his iniquity. He was suspended by his Diocesan for three years; and no one more than himself acknowledged the justice of the sentence. That he was not restored at the expiration of this term, was owing to his continued indiscretions. And though of the dead we would say nil nisi bonum, we trust that those who from mere admiration of his talents have assisted him in his erroneous course, will turn, and confess that the offending Pastor was the quarter in which "reformation" was needed; and not that Church on which he had brought scandal, but which was, though with so much seeming loss, vindicated by one of her rulers.

EXPULSION OF THE JESUITS FROM SWITZERLAND.

This great national achievement will be productive no doubt-of immense benefit to the interesting ountry which has been the scene of it, and to the world at large, by helping to break up the tangled net Romish deception and intrigue. We are sorry wever, to see that this work of purgation has been attended with many acts of cruelty, injustice, and reenge. In England we know that an arbitrary ruler and a covetous aristocracy did much to mar the excellence of our Reformation, and to impair the strength of the Church, by the selfish way in which they apropriated to their own enrichment the property be iging to the religious orders, or, we should rather say, to the National Church. In Switzerland the late events shew that the same unrighteous disregard of justice can be equally evinced by a turbulent and owerful democracy. But in that country they lack he counteracting influence which was exerted over King Henry and his counsellors by Cranmer, Latimer, and others of the National Clergy. Other Orders—such as "Les Sœurs de la Charite"—which have neer been considered so obnoxious as the Jesuits, have vet been made to share in the summary extirpation of that troublesome fraternity. At Fribourg, the party n power-that is, the passionate, unlicensed mobned these helpless women adrift in a state of absolute want and beggary. This is both dishonest and inhuman. We observe that the whole transaction that is, not only the suppression of the Jesuits, but all the circumstances of rage and violence connected with t-is spoken of by a correspondent of one of the New York Journals, as a favourable specimen of federal Government. We-for our part-should prefer a reformation conducted more temperately and more fairly,-with Christian compassion and no spoliation.

The periodical Report of their transactions, pubished by the "Lower Canada Agricultural Society," has always been looked upon, we believe, as a produc well-prepared, and containing much serviceable infornation. The same Association, we observe, have undertaken the publication of a Monthly Agricultural Journal, to be devoted entirely to the discussion of matters affecting the tillage of the soil, and carefully eschewing the stormy scene of political controversy. The first number is before us, and though our eye is that of an unpractised observer, we can see that its ontents are useful; and we have every confidence that it will be judiciously conducted, proceeding as it does from a source so trustworthy and respectable.-Our readers will doubtless be pleased with our citation of the following remarks from the Editorial de-

"We suppose it is necessary that farming should be considered fashionable in order to recommend it to the general attention. In the British Isles, it is universally spected. The King of Prussia has lately instituted an order of nobility which is conferred upon those only who have exerted themselves most to promote agricultural improvement. In Belgium, the Minister of Agriculture has, by command of the King, written to all the provinces, giving instructions that the names of those who had ren dered themselves most conspicuous in promoting agricul-tural improvement, should be reported to him, in order that suitable rewards should be bestowed upon them by In Sweden, a great agricultural meeting took place lately, at Stockholm, of four hundred deputies, from all parts of the kingdom, at which the King of Sweden presided. The meeting had daily sittings for twenty days, and at the conclusion, there was a Grand Banquet, at which the King and all the Royal Family were present. These are indications that agriculture is about to become

of more general interest to the public, and certainly the the word "Sacristan" in the Churchman's Almanac.time is come that it should be so. There are many things we have which we might forego the use of if necessity obliged as to be so the term. obliged us to do so; but the produce of agriculture is necessary to support man's existence, and it is from its products indirectly, that we obtain the means of procuring every article we make use of, that is not directly raise upon the farm. It is no wonder that some men are found constantly to advocate the vast importance of agriculture, but it is astonishing, truly, that they should comparatively

be so few in number.
"The French Minister of Agriculture and Commerce has recently announced to the Royal Agricultural Society of France, that it is his intention to propose the establish ment of Elementary Farming Schools, in which, in addition to the ordinary education, young men will receive instruction in the practical working, and more laborious parts of their business, and also in the management of irrigated meadows. Hence, it appears that due attention now given to promote agricultural improvement "In Ireland, the Lord Lieutenant has anthorised com-

petent persons to proceed throughout the country, to deliver lectures on agricultural improvements.

"No country can be really independent that does not produce what will give food to her people, and provide produce what will give food to her people, and provide them with all other necessaries they may require; and we teel persuaded that almost every country is capable of doing this if the inhabitants do their own duty properly, and improve the advantages the Creator has placed at their disposal. Canada possesses as large a share of natural advantages as any country on earth. To endeavour to improve them to the uttermost is the business of every true lover of his country. Land must be the source of all wealth, but skill is required to realize this wealth. Every man, therefore, that desires to see his country wealthy, and the inhabitants in possession of all the necessaries and comforts of life, will do all in his power to obtain these benefits. No matter what business power to obtain these benefits. No matter what business a man may be engaged in, he has an interest in the gene-

STATE OF SCOTLAND.

The following extract from a Glasgow correspondent's letter, dated 2d Dec. last, gives a melancholy

ral production and prosperity of the country, inasmuch as it is the produce annually created that has to furnish all the means of general and individual property."

picture of the state of matters in Scotland :-"The London papers talk of returning confidence, but we see nothing of it here yet. Failures are reported every day. A. & I. Downie came down last week-a very bad, failure, and involving a very large amount of distress, from their extensive connections with smaller houses. This is but a sample, I fear, of what is coming. Dark and mysterious whispers are being heard of the oldest and (reputed) wealthiest houses in the city—in the home trade as well as in foreign. No one can trust his neighbour, and business is nearly at a stand still. Stocks and shares of all kinds too, are fearfully depressed, and determination of purpose, that he would have been to determination of purpose, that he would have been to some degree successful, more especially as it is said he had received numerous promises of support from wealthy individuals in several of our principal manufacturing individuals in several of our principal manufacturing towns. The Rev. Dr. Dillon, at the time of his decease, towns. The Rev. Dr. Dillon, at the time text—woe to them who make haste to be over rich—for cer-tainly over trading and mad speculation have had much to do with the present distress. Then mills are being daily shut up, and railway works stopped, and thousand and tens of thousands of labourers thrown idle with their and tens of thousands of labourers thrown little families. As a necessary consequence, depredation, and indeed crime of all kinds is on the increase. The turnips are stolen from the fields by men desperate from destitution, and as these fail house breaking is increasing. Our tion, and as these fail house breaking is increasing. guilty, still we cannot but recognise his interpotents in this instance. Dr. Dillon was a man, who, by his poor rates are increased to an enormous extent. We used to be assessed in the city for £3 or £4; this year we are charged £25!"

SCOTTISH EPISCOPAL CHURCH. In our advertising columns will be found an advertisement to which we would call the especial attention of our readers. We allude to the Prospectus of a Monthly Magazine to be published in Edinburgh, devoted to the interests of the Reformed Catholic Church of Scotland. It has often appeared to us a matter of regret and surprise, that a communion embracing so large a portion of the elite of Scotland, should be without a periodical conducted in consonance with its principles; and sincerely do we hope that the attempt made to supply the deficiency, will merit and obtain a large measure of success. Scottish sister Church has had many a dreary struggle for existence, and even at the present day, when persecution is no longer permitted to ravage her sanctuaries, she has much to undergo from the misrepresentations of open enemies, and the Laodiceau indifference of unworthy children. manner, a Magazine, such as that which is contemplated will go far to silence the slanderer, and stimulate the loiterer. We shall only add that we shall look forward with much interest to the receipt of the first number, and willingly accede to the proposal of the Editor that we should exchange papers. If not stamped, it should be transmitted to Mr. William Rowsell, 4, Ludgate Hill, London, who will forward it

We have much pleasure in transferring to our olumns the following pleasing particular of parochial ntelligence. We are indebted for it to the Galt Reporter. These tokens of cordiality and sympathy as we observed before on a similar occasion—serve greatly to cheer the hearts and to strengthen the hands of Christ's Ministers :-

"The Congregation of Trinity Church, Galt, paesented their Pastor, on New-year's Day, with a very handsome and costly present. The following correspondence passed

My dear Mr. and Mrs. Boomer, -On behalf of your Congregation, I beg your acceptance of the accompany-ing New-year's Gift, as a token of their kind esteem. With our united wishes for many happy returns of the season, I remain your's sincercly,

"To which the Rev. Gentlemad replied-'The Rev. Mr. Boomer begs leave to return his sincere thanks for the kind and liberal Present lately made him by his Congregation, and to assure them that he highly esteems it as a token of their affectionate regard."

CITY ELECTIONS.

The election of one Alderman and one Common Councilman for each Ward took place on Tuesday, the 11th inst.; the result will be found under the head of Colonial Intelligence. Yesterday the new Council met, when Geo. Gurnett, Esq., was elected Mayor, by a majority of four.

We beg to call attention to the alteration which been made in the time of holding the Annual Meeting of the Niagara District Branch of The Church Society of the Diocese of Torento. (See the Secretary's Notice.)

Communications.

[We deem it necessary to follow the example of the London Church

To the Editor of The Church.

Rev Sir,-I have observed that in some of the Churches this Colony, the letters 1 HS are printed on the covers of the Communion Table; and I have also seen them engraved on the cups used at the Communion. I would be glad to know what is the meaning of the letters, especially as I have sometimes heard it called a remnant of Popery. I do not, however, think they are popish, for I remember seeing the same letters in many English Churches, sometimes on the pulpit-cloth, but more fre I hope, Sir, you will excuse my troubling you with this

request, as I think there are a great many besides myself who would be glad of the same informat I am, Rev. Sir, your's respectfully, A CHURCHMAN.

To the Editor of The Church.

Toronto, Jan. 12, 1848. Rev. Sir, - In The Church of the 7th instant was a letter Rev. Sir,—In The Church of the 7th instant was a letter signed M. A. Presbyter, in which, among other things, your correspondent says that he would wish to know the object of the Publishers of the Churchman's Almanac in attaching various Saints' names, &c., to particular days, adding, that "it cannot be for the same reason they are retained in the Calendar attached to the Book of Cor Prayer." Considering that what is contained in the Calendar prefixed to the Prayer Book, could not be out of place in a Churchman's Almanac, I was surprised to find any exception taken to it by a Presbyter of the Church. I beg to state, however, in reply to his inquiry, that I songht no other authority than the Prayer Book, and had no object in view but to make my Almanac as

THE CHURCHMAN'S ALMANAC.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence. CANADA.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO. The Church Society's House. The Society met on Wednesday, 5th January, 1848. His Lordship the BISHOP OF TORONTO in the chair. After the usual prayers, the minutes of the last meeting

The Treasurer laid a statement of his accounts the table, shewing a balance of £502 2s. 1d. The receipts during the past month have been:-

Do. Vaughan Sunday School, do. .....
Bishop's Students' Fund, 

The payments during the same period have been:-Accounts, as per Audit 1st Dec., 1847 ..... £189 1 The Rev. D. Murphy, on account stipend 5 0 0
The Rev. H. Brent, stipend 27 15 7
Widows and Orphans' Fund—
Grant to Mrs. Petrie 12 10 0 Mission Fund— Rev. F. A. O'Meara, travelling expences 

The Standing Committee recommended the payment of the following accounts:-Post Office Account, from August to Dec. £ 4 6 1 Petty Cash 2 Superintendent of Depository, one month... 10 Messenger's wages
Grant for defraying expences of books given by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge for the Indian Missions ... 1 9 2

It was Ordered-That the Treasurer be authorised to purchase fifteen shares in the Toronto Building Society, on behalf of the Widows and Orphans' Fund. It was Ordered-That Mr. John Evans be appointed

Collector of the Society.

The Secretary gives notice,—That at the General Monthly Meeting of the Society in February next, he will move the adoption of the Report on the Widows and Orphans' Fund, with certain amendments. W. H. RIPLEY, Secretary.

THA REV. H. J. GRASETT acknowledges with many thanks the receipt of £15. 17s. 1½d. the proceeds of a Juvenile Bazaar, conducted by the young Ladies of Madame Deslandes' Establishment for the benefit of St. James's Sunday Schools. It is proposed that this sum, which has been deposited in the Savings Bank, shall form the nucleus of a fund for the erection of a School-house, which is much required for the accompandation of the which is much required for the accommodation Sunday Schools in connexion with the Cathedral.

DIOCESE OF QUEBEC. FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE INCORPORATED CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF QUEBEC.

(Concluded from our last.)

RICHELIEU DISTRICT ASSOCIATION. The Annual Meeting of this Association took place at St. Johns, in February. The sermon was preached by the Rev. J. P. White. The Annual Report was read at the meeting, which presented a favourable account of the affairs of the Association, of the estimation in which the Church Society is held in the Richelieu District, and of the plans devised by the Compiliate to random the Association.

mounts have been	I COD	CITO	uccu	, ,, ,,	*****				AUTO .
ssociation, during	g the	pas	t yea	ir:					
	Annual		Widows and Orph. Fund.			Quinquagesima Sunday.			
t. Johns	£42	0	0	£5			£10		
chambly	22	4	41	5	1	3	10	6	65
aprairie	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	8	0
acolle	15	12	6	1	5	0	1	10	6
Clarenceville	13	7	6	1	5	0	2	5	0
Christieville	11	7	10	2	13	11/2	2	3	41
Sherington and					-				Her
Hemmingford	0	0	0	0	10	0	3	0	3
st. Remi & Rus-									
seltown	6	7	6	1	8	6	No. 14 5 To	10	0
'Acadie	1	18	0	. 0	0	0	0	0	0

£112 17 8\frac{1}{2} £17 5 7 £33 16 3\frac{1}{2} This statement shows a satisfactory increase over the receipts of the previous year, and from the tenor of some of the returns from the Parishes and Missions of the District, we augur a furthur increase for the year now comencing.
In the Mission of Lacolle, the additional sum of £20

has been raised during the year, toward the completion of the Church. From Clarenceville, the Clergyman writes, "there is a

very perceptible increase in the interest which is felt for the prosperity of the Church Society." He attributes this feeling, in some measure, to a larger number of Annual Reports having been circulated, and more information communicated concerning it.

The sum of £100 has been raised in this Mission, for

the repairs of the two Churches.

But little progress has been made during the year towards the completion of the Russeltown new Church except in the furnishing of materials. The Missionary finds ncreasing difficulties in raising additional funds from the residents in the vicinity, the greater part being in poor circumstances: he is therefore compelled to look around for further aid, to procure the completion of this much

The Committee of the Association have made grants during the past year to the three Churches in course of erection in the District, to the amount of £37 10s., together with small sums for other Church purposes. And the Treasurer has remitted to the Treasurer of the Society the sum of £35 0s. 10d. The amount to the Society ..

appropriated by the contribu-Total..... MISSISQUOI DISTRICT ASSOCIATION.

The Annual Meeting took place at Granby in May.— The sermon was preached by the Rev. W. Jones, of Farn-The following are the amounts contributed during past year in the District of Missisquoi:

St. Armand East £13 15 0 £2 3 3 £2 Armand West 13 13 9 1 17 Stanbridge ...... Dunham Granby and Milton Abbottsford and Rougemont... 8 5 0 1 0 0 Farnham West ... 0 15 0 0 0 0 £78 8 7 £12 15 01 £15 11 9

From St. Armand East, the Clergyman writes, "One half of the Annual Subscriptions are disposed of by the donors in aid of rebuilding our Church, which is now old, and must be replaced by a new one in the course of two or three years." This will be perceived to be in conformity with the 8th Art. of the General By-laws.

In Stanbridge a Glebe has been purchased for the Church, chiefly from funds derived from collections made in England by the Clergyman, during a recent visit home. In the course of this visit, undertaken with the sanction of his Lordship the Bishop, the Rev. J. Jones succeeded obtaining an amount sufficient to erect and endow a Church in Farnham West, in addition to what has been

expended in the purchase of the Glebe in Stanbridge.

In the Mission of Shefford, the sum of £33 has been raised during the year, and expended on West Shefford Church. The Clergyman has also received the sum of £18; stg., collected in England by the friends of a family resident in Shefford, towards the completion of the church

At Dunham, the new Church referred to in the last Annual Report, is progressing, and is expected to be ready for use in the Autumn. It is a substantial stone structure 60ft. by 40 ft., with a basement story. It is estima-Allow me, Sir, to thank you for your quotation of the authorities of Dr. Hook and of Dr. Johnson, in reply to C. C. B.'s and M. A. Presbyter's objection to the use of portant work.

At Granby the subscription for the past year was £10 5s., appropriated by the contributors for lo

The Church at Rougemont is progressing favourably. The cost of what has been done the last winter, and this pring (the Clergyman writes) cannot be considered less

It is proposed to erect a Church at St. Hyacinthe, which place is served by the Rev. T. Johnson, of Abbotsford, periodically for Divine Service. One acre of land was given by the Science Service. iven by the Seigneur for a site. The new Church at

West Farnham is also advancing satisfactorily.

Amount for the Society ......£106 0 4½

"wholly appropriated by donors 243 17 6

ST. FRANCIS DISTRICT ASSOCIATION. The amounts contributed during the past year are as

Subscriptions. Orph. Fund. Sunds £14 0 0 £2 6 5 £0 0 Lennoxville, innation of £1. 10 15 0 1 1 3 Hatley ..... Kingsey.....
Durham..... 0 14 4 0 0 0 0 5 8 0 0 0 0 10 0 Bury and Tingwick 5 10 6 0 0 0

The returns for this Association of its operations for the past year are imperfect, some of the Missions not having reported at all.

At Sherbrooke the sum of £50 has been raised, and

At Sherbrooke the sum of £50 has been raised, and wholly applied by the contributors for a local purpose contemplated by the Society.

At Lennoxville, in addition to the liberal Annual Subscriptions for the Society announced above, the sum £20 has been raised for furnishing the new Church. And also a subscription has been made for erecting a Parish School-room, for Sunday, and other Schools, amounting at present to £50. mounting at present to £50.

The Treasurer of this District Association, has remitted to the Treasurer of the Society, the sum of £35 185.

£215 14 11 THREE RIVERS DISTRICT ASSOCIATION. Widows and Qu Annual Three Rivers ..... £ 14 16 3 £ 3 Nicolet .......... 4 5 0 Rivière du Loup.. 4 17 0 Sorel ...... Drummondville...

Lower Durham ... At Nicolet, one half of the Annual Subscriptions are appropriated to local objects, in addition to which there applied

is a special annual subscription, amounting to £11, appl towards the Endowment Fund. At Sorel the amount subscribed is the same as last year, viz.: one subscription of £10, and two others amounting to £2 10s., applied by the subscribers toward the repair of the Church. of the Church.

£74 18 6½ THE PORT NEUF DISTRICT ASSOCIATION. Val Cartier ...... 0 0 0 1 2 8

£0 0 0 £2 13 8 THE MEGANTIC DISTRICT ASSOCIATION. The following amounts have been contributed during the past year, within the limits of this District:

Subscriptions. Orph. Fund. Annual Widows and Qui Pointe Levi ....... 7 15 0 2 8 1½ New Liverpool, inelud'g a don, of 10s. 12 10 0 Upper Ireland, &c.. 9 4 9 St. Giles and parts adjacent ..... Rivière du Loup en bas 0 0 0 0 8 0 £30 15 3 £11 9 61 £16 11 1

A new Church is about being erected at Pointe Levi, for which the sum of £250 has been raised. sum of £50 has been contributed for another local P pose. Notwithstanding these liberal sums for loc jects, it is pleasing to remark, that the Annual Subscriton lists in the Pointe Levi Mission are greater than

have had hitherto to record.

In Upper Ireland half of the subscriptions have been applied to local Church purposes.

In the Mission of St. Giles, the sum of £19 98. 74d. has
been raised and applied by the donors to local Church
purposes. At St. Margarets, in this Mission, where it is
purposes. sed to erect a Church, materials have been prep r the building, and are on the site. Also at Cub Mills, in the same Mission, materials are on the spo

building the Church, and arrangements have been man for commencing the work forthwith. The Church is At Leeds there is a subscription amounting £17 6s. 1½d., which is limited by the subscribers to look thurst purposes. be a neat stone building.

Amount for the Society .....£ 59 5 101 appropriated by donors... 357 8 9 ....£416 14 75 Total..... GASPE DISTRICT ASSOCIATION. Annual Widows and Quinque Percé Mission ...... £0 0 0 £0.18 1½
New Carlisle and
Paspébiac Mission

£0 0 0 £4 3 1½ £6 12 The sum of £15 has been raised in the Mission of Ref. G. Milne, towards the completion of the Church at Carlisle, and the same amount as reported last years £39 0s. 6d., towards the support of the Churchan. £39 0s. 6d., towards the support of the Clergyman.

Amount for the Society.....£10 15 10;

appropriated by the donors... 54 0 6

Total..... £64 16 We have now brought our statement for the past of a close, and on a review of what has beet

although there are some evidences of a cont Parishes and Missions in the Diocese, and of a dimininterest in the great and good work before us on the of others, yet it is believed that the account now removed will prove on the whole satisfactory. By a comparof the income of the Society and the District Branow reported, with the income and the District Branow reported, with the income and the District Branow reported, with the income and the District Branow reported. now reported, with the increase for the year ending.

1846, it will be seen that there is an increase this yes

1846, it will be seen that there is an increa-£211 17s. 5d.

But there is one feature in this report, which may habeen observed as it proceeded—the absence of any all sion to grants of lands toward the endowment of Purishe From the comparatively small value of land at the present increase and the abundant evidence we possess of grant mate advantages resulting to the Church from the possess of leaded extent it is a matter both of surprise at sion of landed estate, it is a matter both of surprivegret that we have to record so few donations of Were the subject fully explained, and the probenefits to the Church made known to those of of ple who are proprietors of land, that by the gift of tion of land, of but little present value to them, they be perpetuating the ministrations of the Church, and ing up in store blessings for generations to come, would not surely withhold the gift. How small a little which is a present value of our forefathers. it doubtless appeared in the eyes of our forefathers apart a little, perhaps forest, land for the servic Church; but for how many ages has that small gr the Church going bell to sound, and the hamlet when a Sabbath appeared. We would fain urge to to emulate in this particular, in this young land adoption, the deeds of our fathers. Did many of but a few acres, the aggregate might amount to at ment, and under God, would prove a perpetual

But we would conclude, as we began, by col to the grateful consideration of all who long to mental in advancing the Redeemer's cause on e there are promises-Divine promises, rich and that cannot fail, and that may well encourage and energy in the sacred cause. May the Spirit High be poured out upon our Church and land shall we not be barren or unfruitful in the work Lord. May He smile upon the labours of this then shall we see an abundant increase,

Mission of Perce.—As the example is a good one, is desirable to record the benefactions, of different kinds bestowed upon the Colony, however little the themselves may be anxious to see any public notice taken of their bounty. We are glad, therefore, of the opportunity of stating that the Hon, E. Bowen, Jr., one of Judges of Her Majesty's Courts in the District of Gaspél has presented a set of Communion Plate to the Mission of Percé, in which there are three Churches; and that



parties to whom, as indicated in a sketch of the Bishop of Montreal's autumnal tour, published in a late number of this paper, his Lordship and his companion were indebted for facilities of conveyance as well as for facilities as for facilities of conveyance as well as for facilities as for facilities of conveyance as well as for facilities as for facilities of conveyance as well as for facilities as fo lities of conveyance, as well as for friendly atten-

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tion and hospitable entertainment.

The well-known Firm of the Messrs. Robin, in the Island of Jersey, one of whose principal establishments of seven shillings and sixpence per acre. In many cases be for the fishery of the Gaspé coast, is at Percé, contributed 425 to a light ted 425 to a constructed the houses on those farms; in all cases he gave efficient aid in their construction. He granted them also a right is anticipated that the Congregation, (who have also been aided by the Societies of the Church at home) will make an exertion to fit up and finish the interior in a seemly and respectable manner. The Church, although it has no sort of architectural pretensions, and is built of wood, is a decent cruciform edifice, and its situation is very handsome, upon the eminence, close to the sea-side, which carries the name of Mont Joli.

### Further Items by the Caledonia.

(From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.) EXTRAORDINARY PASSAGE. - Some were of the opinion fortune, as to a rapid passage, might forsake him; but such has not been the fact. In consequence of the indisposition of Capt. Marshall, Capt. Bailey took command of the Isaac Wright.—That ship left this port on the afternoon of the 3d of December. She was She was towed to Sandy Hook by a steamer during a storm, and the weather very thick. During the night the wind changed to the north-west, and the ship left the Hook early on the morning of the 4th, and arrived at Liverpool on the 17th, making the passage in thirteen days. This, we are informed, is the shortest passage on record, beating the steamer Acadia from Boston nearly two days.

The steamer Living that the transport of Newmonth

The steamer Union, that left Havre on the 24th of Novem-The steamer Union, that left Havre on the 24th of November for New York, was compelled to put back in distress. She arrived at Cherbourg on the 1st of December, with six feet of water in her hold. She had been as far as longitude 13.

The steamer Washington was to leave Southampton for New York on the 19th of December.

The minimum rate of discount of the Bank of England still remains unaltered at 6 per cent., but out of doors first class paper has been freely accommodated at 5½, and even lower.—Bills of an inferior class have little chance, the consideration relating more to quality than to date or amount. The influx of gold. of gold and silver is unprecedentedly great. Remarkable inac-tivity, slightly disturbed at intervals by trifling speculations, has characterized the English stock market, since our advices

of the 4th ult.

A general readiness has prevailed for some days, which has not materially operated either one way or the other. On Thursday the first quotation for consols, ex div. for January, 85½ to  $\frac{3}{8}$ , at which, after a temporary decline of an eighth, they finally closed. Bank stock left off at  $186\frac{1}{2}$  to  $188\frac{1}{2}$ . Reduced 3 per cents.  $84\frac{7}{8}$  to 85,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  per cents.  $86\frac{7}{8}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$ . India bonds 21s. to 15s. discount, and Exchequer bills, 7s. to 10s. premium. In the foreign stock market increased animation was observed. In the foreign stock market increased animation was observable, and prices showed a tendency to fluctuate.

Yesterday, consols for account opened languidly, sales having been made as low as 85, after the value was \(\frac{3}{8}\) per cent. higher Reduced 3 per cent, annuities have receded in the same proportion. Mexican bonds have fluctuated from 173 to 18, and are

Some interest was excited, a few days back, by the arrival of an extra mail from India, bringing intelligence of the first effect produced at Bombay by the news of the great failures of the East India houses in this country. Fr m this it appeared that no disasters had occurred at Bombay, but although the snaouncement to that effect produced a slight improvement in our atock market, it was really not entitled to be regarded as of the slightest importance when the same at the slightest importance in continue and at Bombay but at Calslightest importance, since it was not at Bombay but at Cal-cutta and in the Mauritius that the catastrophe was expected to take effect, and we are yet without advices from those quar-ters. Indeed, so far as I am aware, scarcely one of the failed

position of one of the largest Indian joint stock banks, namely, the Union Bank of Calcutta, whose capital was one million sterling, and whose bills I mentioned in a recent letter to have been refused acceptance by Glyn & Co., their London agents, in consource. I India brought also some details regarding the in consequence of apprehensions entertained by them that the bank was going beyond its means and had made large losses.— It now appears that, at the last meeting held at Calcutta, a loss of 200,000L, owing to investments in indigo factories, was acknowledged, and although the nett profits for the year were amounted. announced to be 11 per cent., it was believed that these profits were in part made up of charges of interest on bad accounts, which would never be received, and that questionable means which would never be received, and that questionable intended had been resorted to to keep up the price of the shares. In this state of things the quotation of the share of 1000 rupees had fallen to 550, and the greatest distrust was prevalent.

When, therefore, the news of the dishonor of the draughts of the hand. the bank by Glyn & Co. shall arrive at Calcutta, a crisis ma

be expected to take place, which must seriously aggravate the already fearful prospects of the commercial community.

Much interest is also felt regarding the effect likely to be produced on the West India interest when the news of the dis-honor of the draughts of the West India Bank at Barbadoes, by its London agents, shall arrive out. The last mail brought an account of the meeting at the bank, held on the 31st of August, when their liabilities were shown to be 4,458,996 dollars, and lars, and as the proprietors' capital is only 553,000 dollars, and as the amount of cash held to meet the claims due appears to be less than a twentieth part of the total, there is reason to look to the

the result with the greatest anxiety.

With regard to the Union Bank of Madrid, which failed in have resumed, it turns out that the resumption was not so much from their want of credit they had no particular debts, the greater part of the capital of the company, amounting to 600,000%, having, it is suspected, been lost in advances to a set of the company.

of worthless speculators.

Thus much as respects actual events. In connexion with the future I need not by this opportunity add any thing to what I have already prophesied. The next pressure or panic may be deferred to the Spring, but every circumstance which is now taking place only tends to demonstrate its certainty. I still repeat, we have trouble to pass through from which we shall not research that or three years.

recover for two or three years.

In Parliament the appointment of a committee to conside the bank charter question has just been effected, and, of course Ireland has formed the only other topic of importance. The Government measure in relation to that country will pass by large majority, and an adjournment will then take place until the country will pass by the country will be country will be considered to the country will be considered to the country will be considered to the country will be country with the country will be considered to the country will

to commencement of February.
To add to the gloom of the times, the disorder known as thing. influenza" has been as universal as our pecuniary troubles.

A recent return of the deaths in the metropolis for one wee showed an increase of 134 per cent. over the average number, and old people drop off day by day with the rapidity of leaves

during a storm. The weather, meanwhile, has been most re-markable, scarcely the slightest frost having yet been experienced. OBITUARY .- Died, on the 10th Dec, at the Hotel Bristol, at Paris, John Brenchley, Esq., of Wanlass How, in the County of Westmoreland, aged 68.

Our obituary of this day contains the name of a gentleman ose loss will be deeply and severely felt not only by his family and a numerous list of friends, but also by hundreds who have many years been the objects of his benevolence and kind-

ATTEMPT TO DESTROY THE BEST OF LANDLORDS.—Mr. her inherited from his father the estate of Ballysaggart, near ATTEMPT TO DESTROY THE BEST OF LANDLORDS.—Mr. Usher inherited from his father the estate of Ballysaggart, near Lismore. At the period of Mr. Usher's obtaining possession of it, he found it a vast tract, principally mountain land, with a frontage to the Blackwater, along the banks of which a few acres of good land lay; the whole of the remainder, to the amount of nearly 8.000 acres, consisted of heath and gorse, or furze, all reclaimable, but at that period in a state of nature, or nearly 80. Thirty years ago, Mr. Usher undertook the Herculean task of rendering this barren moor a fertile district, of enclosing a park, and establishing his own residence upon it. A princely demesne has been created; planting to the extent of over a thousand acres have been executed; and one of the most beautiful residences in Ireland has been formed. A sum little if at all short of 60,000% sterling was expended in wages during that period, and from eighty to one hundred men daily employed and punctually paid; and thus, for upward of thirty years, from

ross to the Church at Percé,—at which place he resides,
—to surmount the cupola, upon which it has accordingly been placed.

This gentleman was amongst the foremost of the several Parties to when we have the cupola and a curse" to his district.—
mr. described now as "a plague and a curse" to his district.—
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mr

The terms of the lease, in every case, were these—for the first seven years of occupancy, a peppercorn rent; for the second seven years, five shillings per acre; and for the remainder of the term of twenty one years (the duration of the lease) a rent of seven shillings and since the term of twenty one years (the duration of the lease) as constructed the houses on those farms; in all cases he gave effireclamation of the soil, and the comfort and even affluence of the tenantry, as the land was all highly improvable. Things went on satisfactorily enough for the first and part of the second term; but, during the last two or three years of the second period, which expired last year, an organized system was got up to resist the increased rent of the last period. The tenants, in many instances, ceased to attend to their farms, which were now in a flourishing condition, and commenced a system of selling the turf on the moorland adjoining, to which they had no claim whatever; thus, not only robbing Mr. Usher of his property, but absolutely rendering it impossible to carry further the rebut absolutely rendering it impossible to carry further the re-clamation of the estate, as where the surface was pared off to clamation of the estate, as where the surface was pared off to the gravel no possibility existed of reclaiming the soil left. Mr. Usher was absent, for the purpose of educating his family, for a few years; and on his return he found the organization spoken of complete, and a system of wholesale robbery and spoliation of his estate going on. It need be hardly mentioned that he resisted it, and put a stop to this plunder, and also intimated his intention of enforcing his rights to the rent reserved in his leases; offering at the same time, however, to accept a surrender from all or any of the tenantry who wished to give up their der from all or any of the tenantry who wished to give up the der from all or any of the tenanty was farms. The storm now broke forth; threatening letters were sent—denunciations from the altar poured out—and finally arrived at Cherbourg on the 1st of December, with six feet of water in her hold. She had been as far as longitude 13.

The steamer Washington was to leave Southampton for New York on the 19th of December.

Commercial and Financial.—Since the departure of the Hibernia, the money market has not undergone any very remarkable change. The rapidly improving condition of the Bank of England, which row holds upward of eleven millions of bullion, has greatly tended to meliorate the consequences of additional failures, and to sustain in some measure the tottering confidence of the country. Notwithstanding, however, the operation of this cause as well as other influences of a similar effect, those anticipations of improvement, which were lately founded upon a relaxation of the monetary pressure and increased facilities of discount, have been seriously stargered by the continued fall in the value of produce, particularly Colonial, and the almost unparalleled difficulty of realizing save at an enormous sacrifice. Although the general aspect of trade is gloomy enough, no positive retrogression from the last month's average is observable, and it is regarded as less than suppositious that the depression can much longer resist the growing financial power of the country and the increasing disposition of money parties.

The minimum rate of discount of the Bank of England still remains and the minimum rate of discount of the Bank of England still remains and the minimum rate of discount of the Bank of England still remains and the minimum rate of discount of the Bank of England still remains and the minimum rate of discount of the Bank of England still remains and the minimum rate of discount of the Bank of England still remains and the minimum rate of discount of the Bank of England still remains and the minimum rate of discount of the Bank of England still remains and the minimum rate of discount of the Bank of England still remains and the minimum rate of discount of the Bank of England still remains and the minimum rate of dis

TORONTO MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

St. Lawrence Ward. - Alderman, Beaty; Councilman, St. James's Ward. - Alderman, Armstrong; Councilman,

St. DAVID'S WARD .- Alderman, Dempsey; Councilman,

St. George's Ward .- Alderman, Wakefield; Council-

St. Andrew's WARD. - Alderman, Ridout; Councilman, St. Patrick's Ward. - Alderman, Campbell; Council-

On Thursday, the 13th instant, the new Council met, when Geo. Gurnett, Esq., was elected Mayor.

The voting was as follows.—
Mr. Wakefield, seconded by Mr. Ritchey, proposed Mr. Mr. Wakefield, seconded by Mr. Ritchey, proposed Mr. Gurnett. Yeas, 12; Nays, 12. Casting vote, Alderman Bell, in the negative. Lost.

Mr. Dempsey, seconded by Alderman Workman, proposed G. T. Dennison, Jr., Esq. Yeas, 11; Nays, 13. Lost by 2.

Mr. Carr, seconded by Ald. Armstrong, proposed G. Duggan, Esq. Yeas, 11; Nays, 13. Lost by 2.

Mr. Wakefield, seconded by Mr. Ritchey, proposed Mr. Gurnett. Yeas, 14; Nays, 10. Carried by a majority of 4.

### PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

ľ		ı
	MEMBERS RETURNED.	ì
l		l
1	Brockville.—George Sherwood, Esq 1 Bellechasse.—Hon. A. N. Morin	ı
1	Cornwall — Hou J. H. Cameron	ı
١	Bettechasse.—Hon. J. H. Cameron 1  Carleton.—Mall. ch§	l
1	To Later B Lamienyt	l
I	Durham.—James Smith, Esq.1	I
1	Essex.—Col. Prince§ 1	I
1	Dorchester. — L. Reimeta   1   2   2   2   2   2   2   2   2   2	ı
		١
	Grenville Read Burritt	ı
	Hamilton.—Sir A. N. MacNab*	۱
	Huron.—Hon. W. Cayley 1	ı
	Hastings.—Mr. Flintt	Į
	Kingston.—Hon. J. A. Maedonald	١
	London.—John Wilson, Esq	4
	Kingston.—Holl. 9. A. Bacconaud.  London.— John Wilson, Esq.* 1  LeedsB. Richards 1  Lennox and Addington.—B. Seymour 1	I
	Lanark.—W. Bell	ı
	Lincoln, North Riding.—W. H. Merritt	ı
	Montreal (County) A. Jobin	l
	Missisquei - Hon J. Badgely, Att'y, General East 1	ı
	Magnetic Hop D Daly	d
	Montmorenci.—Joseph Cauchon 1	I
•	Montnorenci. — Joseph Cauchon	ı
	Wantolb -H I Boulton, Esq	J
ŀ	Northumberland.—A. H. Meyers 1	
į	OttawaJ. Egan	
	Oxford.—F. Hineks, Esq.	
	Prescott.—D. McDonaid	
1	T. C. Aylwin, Esq.	
,	Oxford.—F. Hineks, Esq.         1         Prescott.—D. McDonald‡       1         Quebec (City).—J. Chabot, Esq.*       2         Quebec (County).—Chauveau       1         Russell — Lyon       1         Richelieu.—W. Nelson       1	
t	Russell - Lyon 1	
a	Russea = Lyon Richelieu W. Nelson 1 Stormont Alexander McLean, Esq.† 1	
0	Stormont Alexander McLean, Esq. + 1	
t	Cimere - Hon W B. Kohinson 1	
	Standard - McConnell	
n		
0		
C	Toronto.—Hon. II. Danley Fra (	
S		
I	Three Rivers.—No return	
	Vercheres — James Lesslie	
1	WentworthH. Smith	
	York, 1st RidingJ. H. Price, Esq 1	
e	3rd RidingW. Hume Blake, Esq	
8		
i		
	* Unopposed.	
14	e † Gained by Conservatives.  ‡ Lost by Conservatives.  § Rather Doubtful.	
1	§ Rather Doubtful.	
T	Onder process	

## ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

Kent .- The canvass of Mr. Solicitor-General Cameron in Kent.—The canvass of Mr. Solicitor-General Cameron in this County is as satisfactory as his warmest supporters could desire. The Custom House Inquisitor, although in constant communication with his friends, finds that "familiarity breeds any years been the objects of his benevolence and kindle it is quite impossible for us, as journalists, to do any like justice to a character so truly estimable as the late thing like justice to a character so truly estimable as the late Mr. Brenchley, but his memory will long live in the recollections of his fellow-townsmen and friends. A more amiable and straight-forward man never existed, and his attention to his religious and moral duties was most exemplary. In him to charitable institutions of this town always found a steady and munificent patron and contributor. There was a singleness of heart and a sterling integrity which endeared him to all classes of society; and although he had left this neighbourhood some little time, the recollection of his many virtues and good qualities cannot soon be effaced. Mr. Brenchley served the office of Mayor twice, and was for many years a magistrate in the old Ayor twice, and was for many years a magistrate in the old dical pa y, and who is perfectly willing to become a spy on his appropriation, of which he mere distinguished or nament, by the neighbour the neighbour the pattern of the ment of the pattern of the ment of the pattern Mayor twice, and was for many years a magistrate in the outcorporation, of which he was a distinguished ornament, by the exemplary manner in which he discharged his official duties, and by his unrivalled affability and hospitality.—Maidstone Journal that your noble county can and will maintain her proud position

the same gentleman has given a large and handsome gilt five to six hundred persons have been supported by this gentle
and Mr Wetenhall, by Mr. Spence, of the Dundas Warder.—

been forced on Canada by the adoption of the principle by the gentle
and Mr Wetenhall, by Mr. Spence, of the Dundas Warder.—

The Speech of Dr Hamilton, was admirably adapted to the or
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The Speech and Mr Wetenhall, by Mr. Spence, of the Dundas Warder.—
The Speech of Dr Hamilton, was admirably adapted to the occasion, as it contained a review of the acts of the Baldwin party as contrasted with those of the Conservatives while in power, together with a forcible exposition of the dassement of the former, as regards the humiliating position in which they stand to the French party—calculated to tell with effect upon those present; we sincerely hope that such will be the case, and that Halton by returning Mr. Chalmers, will shew that its sentiments are British, and that a determination prevails that they shall be in the ascendant and remain so.—Hamilton Gazette.

Hastings.—The election for this country is over, and has resulted in the return of Billa Flint, Esq., who was candide enough to return his thanks to those Conservative electors who

enough to return his thanks to those Conservative electors who voted for him as well as to the Radicals. It is our opinion, that Mr. Flint owes a much larger share of his gratitude to those 73 Conservatives resident in the District who refrained from voting. We use the word refrained, because we fancy that they consider they would have done better to have voted, than not, and that therefore a peculiar merit is due to them. Whether the Return will be contested or not, we are not suf-

ficiently well informed to say, but we have our opinion; which we shall express, as soon as the party shall have declared its inwe shall earlies as the state of one fact, that Mr. Flint will yote for Sir Allan M'Nabb, as Speaker. We are also safe in saying that Mr. Flint will not support any resolution ex-pressing a want of confidence in the present Ministry, until after he has given them a fair trial.

A PUBLIC DINNER TO MR. MURNEY .- As soon as the result of the election was known, and declared by the Returning Officer, the friends of Edmund Murney, Esq., the late member, got together, and at once resolved upon giving him a public dinner. The invitation was drawn out, and at once headed by Wm. Ketcheson, Esq., who was the first Conservative to nominate Mr. Murney as a candidate for Hastings.—

The invitation was presented to Mr. Murney on Tuesday last, and accepted by him, and the day appointed for the dinner is

This then will be purely a party, a Conservative dinner, wen to a gentleman who for ten years, has represented a congiven to a gentleman who for ten years, has represented a constituency, and at whose door, not a single word of public reproach for pledges violated, can be laid. For after all, what charge is brought against Mr. Murney? What pledges unredeemed? what promises broken? What principles violated or abandoned? None, we can hear of none. But we hear a host urged by caprice and cupidity; by personal considerations and malice, raise the hue and cry against him, and in the fulness of their manly integrity, and by the cajolery of the enemy, they consent to sacrifice the interests of their party in this county to their private interests and cupidity.

But the envenomed arrows malice and slander have defeated the party, let those who were satisfied to remain the party.

the party, let those who were satisfied to remain at home, without polling their votes, not fancy that it is Mr. Murney they have defeated, they have defeated themselves and their party; and they will soon find, that their personal feelings and consiand they will soon find, that their personal feelings and considerations have moved them upon this occasion in the wrong way. What, now the strife is over, will they ask each other, what have our personal feelings to do with the interests of the country? What have the interests of the country to do with our private motives? and the answer will be, Nothing!—What right then had they, if they claim to be members of the Conservative party, what right had they to abstain from giving the party the support which it deserved? Will they call their staying at home, "exercising the sound right of the franchise, under the conviction that they were acting for the public good, and for the good and advancement of those doctrines, which they together with their party in general support?"

Thus then to shew to the world, that although the Conservatives to their own cause, yet the great body of the Conservatives to their own cause, yet the great body of the Conservatives to their own cause, yet the great body of the Conservatives to their own cause, yet the great body of the Conservatives.

vatives to their own cause, yet the great body of the Conserva-tive electors, are ready to shew that in noways has the candidate been the cause of this abandonment of friends, for they defy friend or foe, or both united, to shew wherein Edmund Murney, Esq., the late member for this county, has ever broken his pro-mises, left pledges unredeemed, or forsaking the principles to support which, he was elected in 1836.

York-(Second Riding) .- The nomination took place on York—(Second Riding).—The nomination took place on Saturday last at Brampton, when Geo. Wright, Col. Thompson, and Mr. E. W. Thompson, were proposed. The show of hands being called for by the returning officer, some dozen, chiefly reformers, held up for Mr. Ed. Thompson, more for Col. Thompson, and a great many more for Mr. Wright. The number present was between 400 and 500, and certainly we speak within bounds when we say at least five to one were in favour of him. The returning officer, Mr. Magrath, as a matter of course, at once declared in favour of Mr. Wright, when Mr. Morrison demanded a poll. The election takes place on Friday and Saturday next. Mr. Morrison carefully steered clear of politics, and his speech was a good one for an election,

dress in which he at length reviewed the acts of the two last administrations, and shewed the imminent danger we are in from French domination—denounced the union of the Provinces and the removal of the seat of Government from Toronto—declared he was not afraid of the British reformers, if they would only disunite and come out from among Franco-Canadians, and give us back this beautiful province to ourselves.—

The nomination was seconded by —— Hamilton, Esq. Mr. Wright made a most effective address. The cheering was tremendous, and we must confess that we were surprised to hear him, a farmer, and unused to speaking as he is, deliver so admirable a speech. In the most frank and manuly style he avowed his sentiments. We never before saw so much enthusiasm displayed in favour of a candidate. We suppose it was from the circumsances that Mr. Wright is one of themselves, living displayed in ravour of a characteristic displayed in ravour of the circumsances that Mr. Wright is one of themselves, living among them, and intimately acquainted with their every want and wish. Numbers were in from every township, (Caledon and wish. excepted, from which few came) and the expression in his fa-

excepted, from which iew came) and the expression in its are vour was all but unanimous:

We regret, however, to say we have but too much reason to fear that a small not of some three or four calling themselves Conservatives, at Streetsville, are, as we are informed (to their shame be it spoken), assisting Mr. Morrison under the pretence that they are favorable to Col. Thompson, but in reality to divide the Conservative cause. Col. Thompson, we feel satisfied, is no party to this; and we feel convinced from everything that he exercised in the conservative as he is, that he will withhas occurred like a true Conservative as he is, that he will withdraw—indeed, after Saturday's demonstration, any man must be an enemy to the cause who would divide it; and we know that be an enemy to the cause who would awate it; and we know that Col. Thompson will not be that man. As for Mr. Edward Thompson, we know not what he means. He certainly will not stand, unless he wishes to assist Mr. Morrison.

At the close of the nomination, Mr. Duggan again addressed

the Conservatives, urging them to unite in favor of Mr. Wright, which they agreed to do unanimously. We have already lost several Ridings through division, and we now call on all true Conservatives to be united, and give their votes and influence Conservatives to be united, and give their votes and influence to Mr. Wright, and remember that every vote not given to him but assists the enemy, and is worse actually than if it were thrown away. The Second Riding has not only rejected Col. Baldwin and Blake, but also the great gun himself, the Hon. Robert Baldwin, and its Conservatism has gained for it a standing and eminence that must not be destroyed. The only test that could be tried at the hustings resulted in favor of Mr. Wright, therefore let him be unanimously supported and suc-

cess is certain. - Colonist.

Huron Election. - At noon on Saturday the High Sheriff

made the declaration of the state of the poll as follows:-For Cayley ...... 388 Majority for Cayley ... 68

At Three Rivers, on the 4th inst., the poll at half-past four

stood as follows :-Dumoulin ...... 174 Polette ...... 170 Just at this time the Poll-Booth was forcibly entered by Mr.

Dumoulin's followers, and several of Mr. Polette's voters were prevented by violence from tendering their votes. The Returning Officer declared the poll closed immediately that the outrage took place, and consequently no member has been returned

Montreal Election.—The Nomination.—Pursuant to public noticed Election.— The Romantical.— Pursuant to public notice given on Tuesday afternoon, an immense number of gentlemen, electors for the City of Montreal, assembled at a little before 12 o'clock, at Tattersalls, in Great St. James Street, in order to escort to the hustings J. G. Mackenzie and William

Lunn, Esquires, the Conservative candidates for the City of It is unnecessary to give a long list of names, it will be sufficient to say that amongst the assembled party, were to be seen nearly all the most respectable and influential men in the city.

At a few minutes to the appointed time the party started in procession to the hustings, which were erected in the Place d'Armes, facing the French Cathedral, and which were already occupied by W. M. B. Hartley, Esq., the Returning Officer, and the gentlemen of the opposite party.

After the reading of the Proclamation by the Returning

Mr. John Young proposed the Hon, L. H. Lafontaine as a stated that his reason for proposing this gentleman was that his views were liberal and enlarged, equal to the exigencies of the times. Free trade was now demanded, and must be carried out. The present administration, he said, had always shirked these great questions; they felt afraid to touch them, although they once and again felt their necessity; yet so vacillating were them. once and again felt their necessity; yet so vacillating were they, that they never would bring them forward. He could not, for one moment, lend his aid or support to such an administration, and for this purpose he proposed to the electors of Montreal the Hon. L. H. Lafontaine, a man every way worthy of their choice, who would not lend his countenance to a Ministry who

had paralized the country by their indecision.

of the present ministry. He trusted that the next House of Assembly would contain a sufficiency of men of decided character, who would compose an administration that would fearlessly and conscientiously carry out those measures which are required for the advancement of the vital interests of the country. He therefore had the honour to propose a man who was such as he desired—who had shown himself independent, for whom here was no price; who had enlarged and enlightened views of polities; who stood high as a merchant, and as a financier unequalled. Such, he said, was the man whom he had the

honour to propose.

The proposition was seconded by Mr. Oliver Berthelot.

Mr. H. L. Routh the proposed Mr. W. Lunn. He felt confident that it was only required to mention the names of the two Conservative candidates to arouse the apparently apathetic spirit of the body. He was sure that two better men could not have been selected than Messrs. J. G. Mackenzie and W. Lunn; for his own part he did not believe there could have been a better selection made. He had, therefore, the greatest pleasure better selection made. our to propose. The proposition was seconded by Mr. Oliver Berthelot.

tor his own part he did not believe there could have been a better selection made. He had, therefore, the greatest pleasure in proposing Mr. W. Lunn as a fit and proper person to represent Montreal in the next parliament.

The proposition was seconded by Mr. R. Abraham, who proceeded to make a few enquiries of the Opposition members in reference to portions of their addresses. The crowd at the foot of the hustings were however so noisy, that they would not allow him to agreed; he was therefore compelled to desist.

allow him to proceed; he was therefore compelled to desist.

Mr. Hincks attempted to address the crowd, with the intention, we believe, of inducing the spectators of his own party to be silent while Mr. Abraham spoke, but with no more success than the latter gentleman, the Conservative audience treating him to a sample of their most sweet voices in the most approved

Mr. B. Holmes being then loudly called for, stepped forward. He stated that he had come before the electors of the City of Montreal soliciting their suffrages. He had been induced to do so from the manner in which the present ministry had managed in their duty. The great measures of reform which are now agrang the world, and which were cancer of the street at large, have been passed by unheeded by them. He referred to free-trade and the free navigation of the St. Lawrence. These were questions of the first importance, and he was prepared to advocate them and to advance them to the utmost of his power. The internal improvements of the Province would also, he stated, receive his hearty assistance and support; in fine, he would, if elected, perform his duty conscientiously and fearlessly, as he conceived best for the country in which he had passed the most of his days; but his opinions were so well known that it was useless detaining them longer. In reply to a question as to what were his views on the subject of the neau Address, he stated that he thought it unwarrantable and unwise, uncalled for at the time. It was to recollect who was not the Reformers, but the Conservative Solicitor General for Lower Canada, who had by that, he supposed, hoped to make a division among the Lower Canadians. He was sorry to see the divisions of party into which this city was separated. The last time he had stood on the hustings, in 1841, was in support of a great principle which divided the country into facs; but the present was not the time when any such thing was called for or required. It was time that all such petty jealousies should be buried-that all party distinctions of origin uld be cast aside, and there be only one, and that party be a Mr. J. G. Mackenzie next addressed the electors. He sta-

clear of politics, and his speech was a good one for an election, inasmuch as it meant just anything, or nothing.

Mr. Wright was nominated by Mr. John Duggan, in an address in which he at length reviewed the acts of the two last institutions, and liberal education laws. He was prepared to

on the part of the other candidates, to be held on the 11th and 12th of the present month.

[We have thus endeavoured to give a sketch of the remarks of the different speakers, but as it necessarily had to be made from memory, owing both to the coldness of the day and our being squeezed up by the crowd who assembled at the hustings, it must be far from all that was sain. We believe, however, that it is an impartial statement, and will exhibit the views of both parties as clearly as possible.—Note by the Reporter.]—Courier.

A the same time, presenting a medium for and also comprised in a cheap and popular form, which may be acceptable to all Classes of Society.

Namber I will appear on the 1st of January, 1848—Price 6d.

Intending Subscribers will be so good as to send in their names, at their earliest convenience, to R. Lendrum & Co., and Boarders very moderate.

M. C. CROMBIE, Principal.

MRS. CROMBIE'S YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY will also be re-opened on the same day.

To make I will be resumed, after the Christmus Recess, on Thurs-acceptable to all Classes of Society.

N.B.—Advertisements (to ensure their insertion) must be sent in to the Publishers at least a week before the 1st of each month.

FIRES .- A Fire very destructive in its consequences took place on Sunday marning about four o'clock, on the premises of Mr. Russell, on Yonge Street, between Yonge and Adelaide

It is supposed to have originated in the cellar, and from thence to have gained a hold on the dwelling, which was of

When the alarm was given, the family were all in bed in the

when they left their beds.

Mr. Russell had but recently purchased the goodwill of the premises, and in addition to the sum so invested he loses his

bereft of every thing.

The fire quickly spread to a building connected with the foundry belonging to the trustees of the late Christopher Elliott, which was entirely consumed, together with an immense quantity of engineering patterns contained therein. The stable was entirely consumed. tity of engineering patterns contained therein. The stable was entirely destroyed. We are happy to say three horses were

No cause can be assigned for the fire but that a large quantity of straw had been placed around the cellar window, to protect the water-pipes from the frost, which might have caught fire from the heat of the confectionary department.

The supply of water was—as it usually is—very scanty, and had it not been for the exertions of the Hook & Ladder Company in tearing away the rear of the wooden buildings, the damage would have been incalculable. On the north side the progress of the flames was stayed by one brick house, beyond which was a block of wooden buildings, which must have fallen a prey to the devouring element but for the fortuitous circumstance of their being divided from the burning house by this

substantial building.

The Fire Companies and Hook & Ladder Companies were early on the spot, and did substantial service; they were daring as they ever are.

The Hose Company's exertions, which

were great, would have secured a better result has works afforded them the required quantity of water.

We have also to acknowledge the promptitude of the officer in command of the Garrison. In a comparatively short period from the time at which the fire was known there, Ensign Hopkins and a body of 70 men were on the ground, a mile and a half from their quarters, to lend their aid in its suppression.—
The citizens of Toronto will not forget this philanthropic act. -Colonist of Tuesday.

ANOTHER FIRE.—Yesterday, about noon, the alarm was given that Upper Canada College was in flames. We hurried to the spot, but found much to our gratification, that it had been subdued by parties on the spot.

We learned from one of the Masters that at about 9 o'clock

Great praise is due to the members of the Fire Department,

for the alacrity with which they turned out .- Ibid STATEMENT of Contributions received by the Treasurer of the Toronto Destitute Immigrant Widows and Orphans

ssimer Gzowski, Esq.....£ J. G. Spragge, Esq. 2 10 0

J. L. Spragge, Esq. 2 10 0

J. L. Robinson, Esq. 10 0

A Friend...
Col. Loring. (2nd Sub.).
The Hon. C. Widmer...
Sundry small amounts... 15 6 3 Amount formerly acknowledged ..... 482 11 42 Total.....£497 17 73

Toronto, 10th Jan., 1848.

(Signed) A. T. McCord, Treasurer.

The next meeting of this Association will be held D. V on Wednesday and Thursday, the 9th and 10th February, ensu-ing, at the residence of the Rev. D. E. Blake, A. B., Thornhill. ALEX. SANSON, Secretary. York Mills, 12th January, 1848.

To the Members of the Eastern District Clerical Association.

Dear Brethren,—You are hereby respectfully informed, that
the next meeting of the Association will (D. V.) be held at the
Parsonage, Brockwille, on Wednesday and Thursday, February
9th and 10th.

Odyssey, B. IX.
Xenophon, Anabasis, B. I.
Lucian, Vita, Charon, and

HY. PATTON, Secretary, E.D.C.A. Virgil, Æneid, B. II. NOTICE.

Annual Parochial Meetings of the Newcastle District Branch of the Incorporated Church Society have been appointed to take place as follows:—

Ovid, Fasti, B. I. Translation into Latin Verse and Prose. Darlington ......Tuesday, January 11,... 61, P.M

place at Cobourg, on Thursday, Feb. 17, at half-past 5, P.M.

The Clergy of the neighbouring Districts are respectfully requested to attend these meetings.

Society.

The Members of this Association are hereby informed that the next Annual Meeting will be held (D. V.) in St. George's Church, St. Catherines, on Wednesday, the 19th Jan., 1848, 18th, 19th, 20th, and 21st.

at 6 o'clock, P.M. It is particularly requested that the Chairmen of the several Parochial Associations will transmit to the Secretary of the District Branch, at latest by Jan. 14th (when the Report will be made up), a detailed account, not only of the monies raised by the Associations, but also of other matters connected with the Church Society that have occurred therein, which may be deemed interesting, in order that the District Association's Report may be in accordance with the tenor of, and be based upon, the Reports from the several Parochial Associations.

The Managing Committee are requested to meet at the same place and on the same day at 1 o'clock, P.M. T. B. FULLER, Secretary, N.D.B.C.S.D.T.

### PROSPECTUS

### MONTHLY MAGAZINE, TO BE PUBLISHED IN EDINBURGH;

THE CHURCH IN SCOTLAND.

THE CHURCH IN SCOTLAND.

THE CHURCH IN SCOTLAND.

WHILE throughout Great Britain every Class of Religionists has one or more Publications devoted to its

gionists has one or more Publications devoted to its afficient Catholic Church of Scotland

To supply this want, therefore, and rescue the Church from the imputation of remaining in a state of anathy, (most injurious in the present state of society), it is proposed by several

## BRONTE MILLS FOR SALE.

THE PROPERTY consists of Sixteen Feet privilege on the Twelve Mile Creek, on the Lake Shore, in the Township of Trafalgar, and about Seventy five Acres of good cleared Farm Land. A large Stone and Frame Woollen Fac tory, 82 feet by 32, and three Stories high, capable of being easily converted into a Flouring Mill. A Grist Mill with When the alarm was given, the family were all in bed in the second story, at which time the fire had made such progress that they could not make egress by the staircase, when they returned to the rear of the house, and after much difficulty, Mr. Russell succeeded in getting his wife and family out of the windows, saving nothing but the night dresses in which they were clad saving nothing but the night dresses in which they were clad when they left their beds.

One run of Stones, Smut Maken Maken Mills with Circular Saws and Lumber Yard Railway.—

A Blacksmith's Shop and several Dwelling Houses. This Property is now Let to a yearly tenant for £200 per year, and would bring on a Lease £250. Price £2500; of which £1000 would be required down, the residue might be paid by Instalments as agreed upon.

furniture, a considerable sum of money, some plate brought from home and about 60 barrels of oysters he had just imported. He had been insured for £250, but the insurance expired re-

ADJOINING the above, a Farm of about 70 Acres, in full Cultivation, with a large unfinished Dwelling House thereon, and an Orchard of 4 Acres of Grafted Fruit Trrees. PPICE £700, of

which only £200 would be required immediately, the rest in ten years.

The whole of the above Property will be sold together if de-

sired. For particulars apply, Post-paid, to S. B. HARRISON, Solicitor, King Street, Toront. Toronto, January 1st, 1848.

Macadamized Road, 28 miles from Toronto. The Grist Mill is four-stories high, 60 feet by 44, with four in of stones, with Merchant and Country Bolts of the very

best description, and capable of manufacturing 100 barrels of Flour in twenty-four hours.

The Stream is one of the best in Canada West, never failing. summer or winter, with 15 feet head. £400 has been just expended in repairs to Mill and Dam, and is now in superior

working order. Adjoining is a large substantial Stooms, with underground Cellar of lime-stone, well calculated to carry on an extensive business. The Oatmeal Mill is a commodious building, fitted with Castings of the best description, together with a commodiant of the control with a Drying Kiln, substantially built of stone and brick, with The DWELLING HOUSE, built of brick, three-stories high.

The Dwelling House, built of orice, three-stories high, consists of Drawing and Dining Rooms, 20 feet by 19, lofty, with large French windows, and Breakfasting Parlour. On second floor, three large airy Bed Rooms, with superior Attics. The basement story contains Kitchen. Cellars, Pantries, &c.—A Verandah, 9 feet wide, surrounds the house.

From Six to Eight Years will be given for the payment of the purchase the superior of the payment of the purchase the superior of the payment.

purchase money, by instalments, with interest, on security being furnished.

The following Lots of WILD LAND will be disposed of on 200 Acres in Township of Oro, Lot 17, 6th Con.

200 Acres ditto Medonte, 2nd Con.

200 Acres ditto Flos, 2nd Con. 50 Acres ditto Tiny, 2nd Con. 500 Acres ditto Nottawasaga, (block). The above Lands are of the very best description-Hardwood roughout.
Application to be made to Colonel Correr, Newmarket.

### King's College, Toronto.

University, Upper Canada College and District Scholarships.

ESTABLISHED BY THE COLLEGE COUNCIL, OCTOBER, 1846. AT AN EXAMINATION, held on October 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th, the following Candidates were elected

... University Math'l .... . EVANS, C. M.

SUBJECTS OF EXAMINATION FOR 1848.

Homer, Iliad, B. I.

Horace, Odes, B. I.

Arithmetic. Euclid, Bb. I. H. III. IV. Def. V. and B. VI. Algebra, to Quadratic Equa-

from the Regulations;—

1. The Candidates for the District Scholarships to be The Clergy of the neighbouring Districts are respectfully requested to attend these meetings.

Jon. Short, Secretary N. D. B.

The Clergy and Lay Members of the Church in the United Districts of Gore and Wellington are hereby informed that the Parochial Meetings of the Church Society, in the respective Parishes of the said Districts, will be held at the time of the Archdeacon's Visitation, as already notified in The Church.—
The Annual Meeting of the District Branch, in Hamilton, will not be held before Thursday, the 17th February, 1848.

J. G. Gedden, Secretary.

The Niagara District Branch of the Diocesan Church

2. No Candidate to be elected Scholar, unless he shall have been placed in the first class in one department, (either Classics or Mathematics), and not lower than the fourth class in the

H. BOYS, M.D.,

Apper Canada College WILL RE-OPEN, after the CHRISTMAS VACATION, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th of January.

TERMS: Day Scholars.

£ s. d.

- - 6 0 0 per annum.

- - 9 0 0 " Boarders. \*\*E s. d.

The above meeting and time of receiving reports, have been postponed, at the request of parties interested, to the 16th and 17th Feb. 1848, respectively.

T. B. FULLER, Secretary.

\*\*E s. d.

Optional Branches—(Extra.)

\*\*E s. d.

Optional Branches—(Extra.)

\*\*E s. d.

Helpare of Carren.

> Collector U. C. College Dec. 27, 1847. The following papers will please give three insertions, and

BISHOP'S COLLEGE,

LENNOXVILLE. THE COUNCIL OF BISHOP'S COLLEGE beg to announce to the public, that LENT TERM commences on FRIDAY, the Twenty-first January, 1848.

OTICE is hereby given, that the Fiftieth Dividend of this Bank, being for the half year ending 31st instant, has been this day declared at Three and a half per cent upon the Capital Stock paid up, and will be payable at the Bank and its Offices, on and after Monday, the 10th day of January next.

The Stock and Transfer Books will be closed from the 28th

THOS. G. RIDOUT.

## BRITISH AMERICA

FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. NOTICE is hereby given, that a Dividend, at the rate of

10th of January next.

The Transfer Book will accordingly be closed from the 1st

British America Assurance Office,

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

EDMUND BRADBURNE. Albany Chambers, King Street West Medical Referee—George Herrick, Esq., M.D. Toronto, November 15, 1847.

BIRTHS. In Toronto, on the 9th inst., the wife of Mr. Alex. Jaques,

Radcliffe, Esq., R.N. of a son. MARRIED.

On the 23d ult., in St. Peter's Church, Thorold, by the Rev.

T. B. Fuller, Rector, Mr. George Mettler, to Miss Margaret On the 4th inst., by the Rev. J. Anderson, Rector of Bertis

eldest daughter of the late Mr. Jacob Willson, both of the township of Bertie.

Newmarket, Dec. 10, 1847.

JAMES BICKET,

ACCOUNTANT,

No. 2, City Buildings, King Street East, Toronto.

Nov. 26, 1847.

Approximate to Colonel Cotter, Newmarket.

39-545-4

In Grimsby, on Sunday morning, the 2nd inst., in th 66th year of her age, Mrs. Nelles, widow of the lare Colonel Robert Nelles, deeply, and most deservedly regretted by many relatives and greatly attached friends.

At Kingston, on the 26th ult., after a few hours illness, At Kingston, on the 26th ult., after a few hours illness, Agent Augustus, second son of the late Rev. John Pope, aged 2 years and 10 months.

Registrar, King's College.

Ornamental Drawing
Vocal and Instrumental Music

- 1 0 0 "

" J. P. DE LA HAYE,

# BANK OF UPPER CANADA.

instant to the 1st January next, inclusive. By order of the Board,

Bank of Upper Canada, Toronto, 22d December, 1847.

Eight per cent. per annum, on the Capital Stock paid in, was this day declared for the half year ending the 31st inst., and that the same will be payable on and after Monday, the

to the 8th inclusive.

By order of the Board.

T. W. BIRCHALL,

Managing D Managing Director.

FOR SALE.

THE Proprietor intending to return to Europe, offers for Sale the following Property, viz:—
THE GRIST AND OATMEAL MILL, together with One Hundred Acres of good Arable Land, situated in and about the VILLAGE OF NEWMARKET, near the Yonge Street Macadamized Road, 28 miles from Toronto.

Principal Office-Hamilton.

orinter, of twin daughters.

In Hamilton, on the 5th inst., Mrs. T. M. Simons, of a son.

At Drummondville, on the 23rd instant, the wife of John

On the 2nd Nov., 1847, at Allanburgh, by the Rev. T. B. Fuller, Respor of Thorold, Mr James Mussen, \* \* \* to Miss

Mr. Isaac Buck, of the township of Bertie, to Miss Hannah Glover, of the township of Willoughby. By the same on the 5th inst., Mr. A. Hardison to Charlotte,

At her residence, Church-St., Berwick-upon-Trent, on the morning of the 30th Nov. last, at a very advanced age, Mrs. Cameron, mother of John Cameron, Esq., Commercial Bank of

THOMAS HOWARD, FIFTH DUKE OF NORFOLK, AND EARL OF ARUNDEL. (From "The Castles and Abbeys of England.")

Thomas Howard, the celebrated Earl, was brought up under the care of his mother, a lady of great and Winter Pear, and to say, that, if he lived, he would had lost by his attainder.

In Italy, where he delighted to reside, he greatly improved his natural taste and disposition, and became

an excellent judge and patron of the fine arts. In the parliament of this year, says Collins, Robert Lord Spencer, during the debates on the prerogative, speaking with great freedom against the government, and citing examples from history to illustrate his arguments, the Earl of Arundel interrupted him, by saying, "When those things happened, my lord, your ancestors were keeping sheep;" to which Spencer replied, "And yours, my lord Arundel, were hatching They were both ordered to retire; and soon released upon making his submission.

Scotland; where all persons strove to outvie each other in the splendour of their apparel, retinue, and He attended King Charles at his coronation in city of dress and living, lost not on that account the are safe and happy, and his paths are peace. entertainment; but, still keeping up his own simplihonour and esteem due to his person and quality.-He possessed the richest gallery in Europe.

His personal appearance and character are thus drawn: "He was tall of stature, and of shape and proportion rather goodly than neat; his countenance was majestical and grave; his visage long; his eyes dered intelligible by Madler, the entire system of fixed large, black, and piercing; a hooked nose, and some stars, forms, if we may use the expression, a single warts or moles on his cheeks; his complexion was lens-shaped canopy. That is, we, with our sun, are brown, his hair thin both on his head and beard: he situated nearly in the middle of a space, having the was of stately presence and gait, so that any man who form of two watch-glasses, placed with the concave saw him, could not but conclude him to be a great surfaces towards each other. The surfaces of this person: his garb and fashion drawing more observation than did the rich apparel of others; it being a But as we are a thousand times nearer those situated common saying of James Hay, Earl of Carlisle, 'Here above and below than those at the edges of this hollow comes the Earl of Arundel in his plain stuff and trunk lens, so the distances between the stars immediately hose, with his beard in his teeth, that looks more like above us seem greater, whilst the legions of those disa nobleman than any of us."

Spelman, Mr. Camden, Mr. Selden, and other antiquaries. He was a great master of order and cere- star from another. mony, and knew, and kept greater distance towards his sovereign than any other person of that time, and astronomers imagine that the spots of clouds which expected no less from his inferiors; often complaining, that the too great affability of the king, and the distinct and independent systems, which float at such French garb of the court, would bring majesty into an immeasurable distance from us, that the light has contempt. In council he was grave and succinct, to wander millions of years in reaching to us. rather discharging his conscience and honour, than complying with particular interests; and so was never our purpose to take into consideration only the stars at the head of business, or principal in favour, con- of the twelfth magnitude, from which the light can tenting himself to be as it were the supporter of travel to us in four thousand years. From what we antient nobility and gentry, and to interpose in their have already said, viz., that the ray of light meeting behalf.—He was a Protestant in religion, but no bigot our eye is not sent forth from the star at the same or puritan; and professed more to affect moral virtues, than nice questions and controversies. He was ing and requisite number of seconds, minutes, or years, most faithful and affectionate to his lady, indulgent to it follows that we do not see the star as it is, but as it his children. His recreations were,—the education was at the time when the ray of light was emitted. of his grandchildren; conversation with them; over-

country." King Charles may possibly be new to some of our readers. Parr at that time had lived and enjoyed twice 'three score years and ten,' without manifesting either infirmity of mind or body. He was one day the subject of conversation at Court; and Arundel was authorised to present this living chronicle of the kings of England to his majesty. Introduced to the royal presence, King Charles addressed him with much affability, and said-"Well, Parr, you have lived much longer than other men; pray, what have you done more than other men?" "Done, your highness ?" said Parr; "I think I may say without vanity that I have done more than other men-I did penance after I had passed my hundredth year."-The following is told of his son Lord Mowbray:

"At a committee of the House of Lords," says Clarendon, "in the afternoon, in some debate, passion arose between the Earl of Pembroke, then lord cham- ago. berlain of the household, and the Lord Mowbray, eldest son of the Earl of Arundel; and from angry and disdainful words, an offer or attempt of blows was day both sent to the Tower by the House of Lords. and astonishing conclusions which pour upon us in a The king, taking advantage of this miscarriage, and having been incensed by the carriage of the Earl of here to examine the converse and the inferences which Pembroke, sent to him for his staff, and bestowed it may thence be drawn.

upon the Earl of Essex," sent for by his father to join him at Padua, where, quarters of a second before the time of observation. after some stay in that city, and when on the point of returning home, his father, who resolved to follow him, the moon would not see the earth as it was at the became suddenly indisposed and died. Whereupon his lordship immediately gave orders for embalming

## SORROW ON THE SEA.

"Destruction from God was a terror to me." **Јов** хххі. 23.

no longer to be seen. How often they tried to get Abraham wandered upon its surface. back to the shore—but alas! they could not. Per- In the immeasurably great number of fixed stars haps they said to each other, Oh, that we had gone which are scattered about in the universe, floating in FARMERS AND MECHANICS this afternoon to school, or to the house of God; all æther at a distance of between fifteen and twenty this sorrow would not have come upon us! Night billions of miles from us, reckoning backwards any came on, and it was now so dark, that they could no given number of years, doubtless a star could be found longer try to get back, and a strong gale of wind drove which sees the past epochs of our earth as if existing them yet further into the open sea. Morning came; now, or so nearly corresponding to the time, that the but not a speck of land was to be seen, nor was any observer need wait no long time to see its condition at ship near them. They were now in great trouble, for the required moment. they had not one mouthful of food, nor any water in their little boat, neither did any one of them know how to get back to land. The eldest boy, Davis, fifteen years of age, fell sick, and was ill all day; this made them more unhappy. The sun again set, and

looked out for some ship, and hoped once more to see the land: it was all in vain, night came on again, and the three poor little fellows, tired, bungry, and stiff with cold, lay down in the bottom of their boat, which was driven about by the wind and waves. When Carlisle and Fostil awoke in the morning, they looked Edward Walker, "in his education; so that Robert at Davis, who was lying quite still; he never moved Devereux, Earl of Essex, was wont to call him the like his. This, the poor children felt was the worst of become a great and a wise man." On the accession of James the First, he was not only restored in blood floated about all this third day; but now they had still by act of parliament, but also reinstated in all such less hope than ever. Night once more drew its curtitles of honour and precedence as Philip Earl of Arundel had forfeited; and in the honour, state, and dead body of their companion, spent the dark hours dignity of Earl of Surrey, and to such dignity of baronies as Thomas Duke of Norfolk, his grandfather, from heaven upon their grief, and in wrath remembered mercy. In the afternoon of Thorsday, they saw a sail in the distance; the ship drew toward them, and while they looked on it their eyes filled with tears of joy. The kind captain at once took the poor boys on board his ship; but they were very ill indeed, as they had not had any food since Sunday afternoon. While the poor little fellows were being put on board the ship, they saw the sailors were going to throw the body of their companion overboard. They cried aloud most bitterly, and begged that they might take home the dead body of Davis; but a beavy splash in the water was the answer to their cries, and the waves hid Davis from their sight. The captain was a Dutchman, and Arundel, as the aggressor, was, notwithstanding the court interest, sent to the Tower, from which he was got there, he was so kind as to send the two boys back of England, and once more reached home, to the very

### RESULTS OF ASTRONOMY.

According to a conjecture first made by the great Herschel, and afterwards further developed and rentributed at the edge are seen in densely crowded He was more learned in men and manners than he masses. We may consider the Milky Way as the was in books, yet understood the Latin very well, was edge and furthermost limit of this set of fixed stars, master of the Italian; and was a great favourer of where the infinitely distant crowds of stars are collected learned men, such as Sir Robert Cotton, Sir Henry in such masses, that their light flows together into a whitish cloud, and no longer permits us to isolate one

Beyond this our lens, Herschel and the most recent

It is, however, as we before remarked, sufficient for moment, but arrives here according to the correspond-

Thus we see the star in Centaur as it was three looking his rare collections; and when not diverted years ago, Vega as it was twelve years and one month by business, pleasing himself in retirement to the ago, and so on to the star of the twelfth magnitude, which we look upon as it shone four thousand years The anecdote of the earl's presenting old Parr to ago. Hence follows the conclusion which has freiently been made by astronomers, and which in its result has become popular, viz., that a star of the twelfth magnitude may have been extinguished, or set four thousand years ago, whilst we, nevertheless, continue to see its light shining.

> This conclusion, when applied to each of the former sitions, gives the following results:-

We do not see the moon as it is, but as it was a econd and a quarter before; i.e., the moon may already have been dispersed into atoms for more than a second, and we should still see it entire and perfect. We do not see the sun as it now is, but as it was

eight minutes before; Jupiter as it was fifty-two minutes; Uranus as it was more than two hours before; the star in Centaur as it was three years ago; Vega as it was nine and a quarter years; and a star of the twelfth magnitude as it was four thousand years

These propositions are well known, and have already been published in popular works upon astronomy. It is really marvellous that nobody has thought of full stream from the converse; and it is our intention

The following is the relative view of the matter; as It is certain that Arundel faithfully adhered to the we have before remarked, we see the disc of the moon king, serving as a volunteer in his army, till he was not in the form in which it now is, but as it was five In exactly the same way an imaginary observer in moment of observation, but as it was five quarters of a second before. An observer from the sun sees the his remains; brought them over with him to England, earth as it was eight minutes before. From Uranus where he found the king's affairs in a deplorable conthe eye being two hours and a half apart; if, for example, the summit of the Alps on a certain morning was illuminated by the first ray of the sun at six o'clock, an observer in this planet, who was provided either with the requisite power of vision, or a sufficiently good telescope, would see this indication of the rising of the sun at half-past eight of our time.

There lived, a short time since, in the north of An observer in Centaur can of course never see the England, three little boys, whose names were Davis, Northern hemisphere of the earth, because this con-Carlisle, and Fostil. Davis and Carlisle were sons of stellation never rises above our horizon. But supposfishermen. One Sunday afternoon, these three little ling it possible, and that an observer were standing in boys, forgetting that God had forbidden them to find this star with such powerful vision as to be able to their own pleasures on His holy day, amused them- distinguish all particulars on our little earth shining, selves by going out to sea, in a small boat, about but feebly luminous in its borrowed light, he would thirteen feet long. There was one oar, and one small see, in the year 1843, the public illuminations which, sail, in their little boat. When they had got out a in the year 1840, made the cities of our native country few miles from land, they thought they saw some boys coming out in a boat to fetch them back again, of night. An observer in Vega would see what hapso they set up their small sail, that they might follow pened with us twelve years ago, and so on, until an their own pleasure still longer. The blessing of God inhabitant of a star of the 12th magnitude, if we did not go with them. The wind blew from the shore, imagine him with unlimited power of vision contemand, sad to tell, their boat was driven out still further plating the earth, sees it as it was four thousand years are agreed to the plating the earth, sees it as it was four thousand years are agreed to the plating the earth, sees it as it was four thousand years are agreed to the plating the earth, sees it as it was four thousand years are agreed to the plating the earth, sees it as it was four thousand years are agreed to the plating the earth, sees it as it was four thousand years are agreed to the plating the earth, sees it as it was four thousand years are agreed to the plating the earth, sees it as it was four thousand years. to sea. At last, to their great sorrow, the land was ago, when Memphis was founded, and the Patriarch the articulars of their debts forthwith to Mr. Boulton, who is

## Advertisements.

RATES. made them more unhappy. The sun again set, and there seemed no hope of their being saved from a watery grave. How fearful to die, when we are not at peace with God, when our sins are not washed away in the blood of Christ, and our hearts are not the dwelling-place of his good Spirit! Their parents on shore tried to find their poor little boys: but they

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The Institution will be attended by Dr. REED daily, and visited by Dr. Hunter weekly, or oftener if found necessary. Toronto, Nov. 5, 1847.



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PANY OF LONDON. A PPLICATIONS for insurance by this Company are request to be made to the undersigned who is also authorised to remiums for the renewal of policies.

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