CHARGE

Of His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal, to the Clergy of the Diocese of Quebec, delivered at Christ Church, Montreal, at the Triennial Visitation, in 1848.

(Concluded.)

What, then, is our commission as preachers of the Gospel? Go ye into all the world and preach the Gospel to every creature : go ye and teach all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost, teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you. This commission to evangelise the world, which accomplishes its object by being so distributed in different hands, through the wisdom of him who divideth to every man severally as he will, as to reach all times and places, and in which we have our part and proportion, within the sphere respectively assigned to us, -comprehends, we see, the administration of the ordinances of Christ and the training of the people in whatever he has instituted or made matter of instruction: but looking at it in that more confined view in which it relates to preaching, in the common acceptation of the term, how mportant, how pregnant with momentous consequences, how awfully responsible is the task of the preacher! And what is to be his prominent and primary object? what is to be his grand and leading theme? I will Premise that I am not excluding direct practical in-Atruction: I insist upon it: I hold the neglect of it

to be alike un-evangelical and of mischian, a minister must so preach as will, in many places, subject him to the charge of not preaching the Gospel, as Scott, (although his views are, in some instances, marked with no faint tinge of dissent,) has well observed that if Christ were now upon earth, there are many quarters in which ne would be called a legal preacher:-But, the being understood, what, I ask, is to be the promoent and primary object, what is to be the grand an leading theme of the christian preacher? what is be the pervading vein which is to run through all his teaching of every kind? Is it not to magnify the name of the Lord Jesus? to act as the ambassador of Christ, beseeching men in Christ's stead, to be reconciled to God? to testify the Gospel of the Grace of God? to preach peace by Jesus Christ? to preach the unsearchable riches of Christ? to know nothing, comparatively, among the hearers, but Jesus Christ and him crucified? to preach Christ crucified as the power of God and the wisdom of God?—We have to deal with men, in the execution of our message, not as righteous, but as sinners whom we are to call to repentance; as spiritually sick to whom we are to be the instruments of applying the remedies of the physician who alone has power to heal and to saye, -the remedy of his blood to wash them clean from the leprosy of their guilt, and the remedy of his Spirit to work in them repentance unto life, to give them a new heart and a new spirit, to strengthen them with might in the inner man, to fill them with peace and joy in believing, and to cause them to bring forth the fruits of righteousness which are by Jesus Christ, unto the glory and praise of God.—It is very true that we do not address baptized attendants upon the christian ministry as if they were Heathens, we do not address them (at least we commit a great mistake if we do,) as if they had never heard all these things, but we have to address a vast proportion of the company of professed stian worshippers, as if they had never felt and a plied them; as if, with reference to any home-felt and personal application on their own part, of the glotious and tremendous truths which we proclaim, we were bringing certain strange things to their ears.— We do not address them (at least we are very wrong privileges of the covenant, but we must address them as if they had not improved their privileges, as if they were not following up their obligations; as if they were not, as a matter of course, still remaining, according to the language of the baptismal Office, in the number of the faithful and elect children of God; as if, although they are of Israel, they were not

This high ground of Gospel truth is a ground which we must unflinchingly, unswervingly keep-nothing, we would share in the hopes of the Apostle that nothing should divide him from Christ, nothing must divide us from it, in life or in death: we must hold our followers here and carry, always in harmony with these views of Religion, our monitions and exhortations, both private and public, as well to the sick as to the whole,—taking heed at the same time that we ate EXAMPLES, the believers in word, in conversation, in charity, in spirit, in faith, in purity. Unless we are faithful, earnest, exemplary, heavenly-minded, devoted ministers of Christ, it is to very little purpose either to charge upon men the doctrines of Grace or to vaunt the Apostolicity of our Communion. Alas! when we all look at our deficiencies and compare ourselves with the exalted standard which is proposed to us,* if there be one who has the task allotted to him of charging his brethren, can he fail to find an echo in his own bosom to the words of St. Bernard, Non quod ego ista faciam dico: sed quod facere vellem et non fecisse pænilet et non facere piget.

Nevertheless, this is not all. To sound the trum-Pet of good tidings and to carry on the direct warfare against the devil, the world and the flesh, in teaching and in personal example, is not all. We should desire, with Chillingworth, to have no enemies but the devil and sin. But so it cannot be. There are ertors to be combatted: there are differences to be dealt with, within and without; there is a swarm of prejudices, misconceptions and misrepresentations perpetually ally to be beaten off, and perpetually returning to the attack: there is a side to be chosen and a stand to be maintained upon certain points which are made the subject of question and the test of party; there is a system and train of prescribed ordinances to be carried out, in all patience, watchfulness, fidelity and wisdom, for the edifying of the body of Christ,—a series of acts laid down, in which we are to help on the individual souls committed to us, step by step and stage after stage, in their journey, and in none can we say that there is neither adversary nor evil occurrent: there are many subordinate features of our system to be defended and upheld: there is the plausible fallacy to be encountered that because they are of subordinate importance they are, therefore, of none.

With reference, indeed, to points upon which men differ within the Church itself, there are some, and these I shall first touch upon, which are considered, by common understanding, as open questions, in relation to which the Bishop, consequently, cannot assume a dictatorial tone nor insist upon this course or apon that; but upon which, I do not know that it is interdicted to him to state his own opinion upon an occasion like the present, however it may happen to by the divided and disjointed state of the Protestant world, but conflict with that of persons entitled to his utmost respect—but at least he may offer advice upon the manner in which those who think with him, should sustain the side which they have embraced. In fact, preserve a marked line of proceeding in any queson which divides the Church, to put them in pos-

bession of his reasons for doing so, and they, corres-We may trust that a remark made by the great Montesthe being in his view, will at least, in the sense here in con He speaks of the zeal of the Jesuits pour une Reli † Medit.: eap. VI.

TORONTO, CANADA, THURSDAY, JANUARY 4, 1849. pagated over the world. Whereas in the Bible itself, we find that there are sacraments ordained and a ministry constituted, and here the questions present them- a statement of the case, which, in a sense somewhat finite diversity of christian teaching, and an unrestric- be conveyed,* it is only by a few steps removed from Antiquities of the Christian Church: ted multiplication of sects, and a still accumulating the language of the same poet, in his well-known unicreation ad libitum of new ministries, without any ne- versal prayer,cessity of tracing up their title to a distinct and authenticated source; *-if, as we believe, there be no authority, which can be produced from the Bible to shew that, provided men agree (supposing that, argunenti gratia, to be possible,) upon a certain well un and what christian can fail immediately to perceive subdivisions and varieties and irregular formations, in

some of which the sacraments are dropped out or altered in their application, - are to be regarded as collectively making up the proper idea and exhibition of the Christian Church—then I apprehend that we may warrantably stand aloof from any amalgamation with so heterogeneous a mass, and may be permitted calmly and charitably to state that, by taking our place, as one among many, in the aggregation of sects, we placed upon a par with the grace and truth which should conceive the act to imply (and surely it is came by Jesus Christ. difficult to escape from such a view of the question,) a recognition of what we believe that the Bible does not teach, and to be equivalent to giving in our adhe- eternal truth and the appointed dispensers of those sion to a system of operations different from that by remedies which he has provided against the curse and which the Apostles planted the Faith among the na- venom of sin, we should at least be cautious in adopttions. We conceive that we should commit ourselves ing. We ought to consider, if we open one barrier to a vast deal more than merely assisting in the circu- after another what we are doing, and where, in other lation of the Scriptures,-for, if this were all, we hands to which it must pass, it is likely to stop. We would be behind none in our desire to promote the must evidently draw a line somewhere, even with referwork. While we unreservedly and cordially subscribe ence to those who profess and call themselves Christo the language of our own Articles, Homilies, and tians, in our recognition of what is safe and solid in Ordination service, respecting the sufficiency of holy Christianity, and if we conscientiously see reason to

but expressed just in such a manner, that men, to be content to bear the pain caused to our feelings by commonly consistent, ought to give to their unlettered that difference—but we shall do well, if we cannot brethren the Bible in the original tongues, and to tell convince them that we are right, at least to satisfy them that they want no Church nor Ministry to trans- them that we act from honest and not unexamined late it, for they have the promise that they shall be all conviction ourselves. taught of God, and they must not lean upon man. In The same remark is appropriate in the question fact, it is not unfrequently seen that, under the colour respecting Temperance Societies. Very hard things of standing fast in the liberty wherewith Christ has made are sometimes said of our Clergy because, in the vast us free and calling no man our father or master on majority of instances, they do not unite with these earth, appeals are too unscrupulously made to the associations; and these hard things are not likely to lurking old Adam in the bosom of man, and his natural | be softened by our sceming quietly to acquiesce in the pride and impatience of restraint are the more langerously fostered, because the occasion is ministered to him, of clothing them with the semblance of a certain spiritual enlargement and elevation of mind and less are they likely to be softened by our railing against a conscientious and manly assertion of his christian the Temperance Societies, or denying that they have

These remarks apply generally to all those mixed perations in Religion or religious education, in which the Church loses her distinctive place and character. and, by so many degrees, sinks in one great element of her efficiency in the world, while other parties who have nothing to lose of the same kind, are naturally rejoiced to bring her down to their own level, and perfectly appreciate their advantage in doing so .-They apply also to all those occasions of daily occurrence, in which men flatter one another with the persuasion that they really are liberal and enlightened, if they attach no importance to differences in Religion and can fluently run off certain phrases respecting denominational preferences and sectarian views, under which term they would, by a singular inversion, comprehend the consistent preservation of Church-principles and the conscientious and well-examined maintenance, with no breach whatever of charitable feeling, of the line of distinction between the Church and Sectarianism properly so called.† I am happy to believe that it is not necessary for me to spend much labour in insisting or enlarging upon notions at once so shallow and so perilous as those which I am here combating: but as they prevail very extensively in the world and are perfectly accommodated to the spirit of the world and are echoed right and left by the daily press, -with no small share of odium thrown

* What the early Church thought respecting the necessity of a regularly warranted title to the Ministry, (although even the Schismatics and heretics of that day never dreamt of such a deviation from original order as that of dispensing with Episcopal Church Government,) appears, among numberless other nstances, from the following words of the martyr Bishop, Cyprian :- Hi sunt qui se ultro apud temerarios convenas, sine di vinâ dispositione, præficiunt, qui se præpositos sine ullâ ordina tionis lege constituunt, qui, nemine episcopatum dante, episcopi † Τους δε μερίσμους φευνετε ως αρχήν κακων says and ther martyr Bishop nearer to the Apostles, (Ignat: ad Smyrnæos) and he only echoes the language of St. Paul and of the Lord himself. I have in different former publications, endea-voured to indicate the mischiefs done to the cause of the Gospel,

far as what I have said is at all known or remembered, it

will be observed that I have always acknowledged the faults of

our own party, and have been willing that we should bear our

upon those who entertain contrary sentiments, we have

here a duty to perform in endeavouring to correct this

tendency in that portion of the public mind which is

just share of the blame. In going back to the fathers and applying their testimonies he, Perhaps, owes it to his Clergy, while he continues to things around us, it is sad indeed to observe with what close and remarkable exactness the following passage from Lactantius, exposing the discordance to be witnessed among the ancient philosophers, as contrasted with the unity, in its own proper ence, of the Faith which they opposed, will now serve to describe the separations among Christians themselves, in their effect upon the cause of Christ in the world: Sed cum inter se magna concertatione dissideant, secumque ipsi plerumque discorent, apparet eorum iter neguaquam esse directum : siquidém rique proprias vias impresserunt, confusionemque magnam utibus veritalem reliquerunt. Alas! that any enemy of the qui humilie bien plus ceux qui l'écoutent que ceux qui la Faith, Mahometan or Pagan, Jew or Sceptic, should be able to adopted the philosophy of Lord Bolingbroke, whom, on this

pondently, owe the same kind of explanations to their accessible to our influence, and seeking to infuse what, if formed in the school of Christ, they ought to extreme; a regard which, if kept within due bounds, sequences to be worse, inasmuch as the parties are

"For modes of faith let graceless zealots fight, His can't be wrong whose life is in the right."

"Father of all, in every age And every clime adored, By saint, by savage, or by sage, Jehovah, Jove or Lord."

derstood standard of essentials, all these divisions and the character of infidelity stamped upon these lines, in which the idea of a real Revelation from God as distinguished from the inventions of men in Religion, is plainly, although inferentially, excluded and the filthy abominations and revolting cruelties of heathen superstition, whether among the great and polished nations of historical renown, or the various shades of barbarism and semi-barbarism which develope themselves in different branches of the human family, are

What the world calls liberality, therefore, is something which, as the commissioned guardians of God's strong extraneous bias to the readers of Scripture, who are our own brethren in the ministry, we must be

> imputation, as if we could not rebut it, that we do not choose to take our part in the movement, because we do not choose to forego our own indulgence. Still effected any good, or venting mere sarcasm and ridimen among our own clergy, and more of the same stamp among the Episcopal Clergy of the United States are members and champions. I believe there may be cases in which, upon the Apostolic principle that it is good neither to eat flesh nor to drink wine, nor anything whereby thy brother stumbleth, or is offended, or is made weak, it may be right for the Clergy, if no obstacle be found in the effect upon their health, to ply that they must join in membership. But there am happy to persuade myself, that upon points of this are other cases in which, upon the very same principle, and in the right and commendable exercise of the wisdom of the serpent they will avoid, by any needless some quarters, called wine-bibbers, with their divine tify it; and men ought to know what their grounds are. Men who do not know it, ought to know that there are a great number of holy and exemplary persons who decline connection with the Temperance Societies, and that both clergymen and laymen, far from being chargeable, on this account, with a tenacity of personal comfort and indulgence, a charge which is the precise echo of that which is brought against the marriage of the Clergy, by the champions of Rome, may have strictly conscientious scruples respecting, not only the expediency, but the very lawfulness of these Societies. They may conceive that what they have to teach mankind by precept and example, is to know, in all points, how to use this world as not abusing it, how to practise discretion and self-control without renouncing the objects which afford exercise to those qualities; how to partake of the good creatures and as one, without passing the bounds befitting a fol-

* I am well aware that the celebrated Bishop Warburton, both in the notes of his edition of the works of Pope and in a series of letters (which last, however, I have never seen,) pubished expressly for the object of defending the Essay on Man has undertaken to vindicate his friend from the imputation of disparaging Revelation in these two lines. But what it is tended here to shew, is that these latitudinarian views in Religion, tend to infidelity, and that the sentiment of this distich is only a stepping stone to the sentiment of the Universal Prayer, It is rather a singular account of the Essay on Man, which is found in a biographical notice of Warburton-" It is univerturn against us a passage like this and to say—Suo sibi hunc juqulo gladio!

Church, let to us by St. Ignatius, who will never be charged appears to be of close affinity with the Romish doctrine of intention on the part of the Priest—but in its constitution on the part of the Priest—but in its c sally believed that the author had, in the composition of it,

we are attached. We ought not, in the jealousy which ing their conclusions upon questions, great or small, cessary concomitancy, opens a door to more extensive of any of the debased and superstitious forms of Chriswe should manifest over every thing which can effect which are agitated in the world; and thus many are and more serious consequences than can, at the moand say what they choose: we ought to make it understood, (that is, so far as it is left in our power to do unwise, therefore, (although some will impose one be really nothing more than the observance of Temper- acquiescing sentiment in what I am about to say,— I have detained you too long, and must omit many understood any where, if they can help it,)—we ought to be esteemed, encouraged and supported. Whereas, subsequent acts has recognized his baptism; or, if it be dertake to deal, charge us with Popery or Tractari- which I will endeavour as briefly as possible to dispose to make it understood that, whether we are right or in point of fact, an idea like this, if properly examined, something more than the temperance respecting which anism, by which they mean a modification of Popery, if of. wrong in declining to support the Bible Society, we will be found only to begin and end in infidelity.— St. Paul reasoned before Felix, then outgoes the dedo not decline upon any such grounds whatever, as the second of the Gospel and second of the Gos simply upon the common acknowledgment of the Bible. superiority, in the sentiment which we find embodied pleased to make upon earth, appears to be set in a Sacraments, if rightly received, as vehicles of grace, Good Friday, which I took it for granted to be It appears to me rather to rest upon an assumption in the standard poetry of our language, and which questionable light by the language held at Temper- the expediency of the frequent iteration—the daily observed everywhere without exception,) namely, of that God has provided nothing else but the Bible for corresponds very closely with language often used by ance meetings, and in Temperance publications. They iteration of it can be fairly established and mainthe work of religion upon earth; that there is the Bible, zealous believers, with little suspicion of its real ultiand every man is to make what he can of it, and that mate tendency, to express their views of liberality and to error in religion, quite unsuspected by men who, made for reverential and solemn and touching effect in be introduced. And I stated my reasons for this refrom the best motives are eager advocates of what is the worship of God, in the points of Architecture, commendation. I now request my brethren to receive called the Temperance movement and the Temperance | Church-music, the whole conduct of our liturgical per- it in the light of an injunction, and I propose to make cause, proceedings which have something evidently in formances, the whole spirit of our regulations estab- it the subject of enquiry in my periodical visitations. common with those of certain authors of schism and lished for the work of the service in the house of the

> the highest censures. The Apostolical Canons order, senters, but certainly Dissenters to a sufficient extent that if any Bishop, Presbyter, or Deacon, or any other to fall within the category of Dissent. Clerk, abstain from marriage, flesh, or wine, not for I shall, however, forbear from any further remarks, all things very good, and created man male and fe- the word Regeneration as applied to Baptism. I say

cast out of the Church. Societies, that if, upon grounds like these, we feel it is too evidently needed-with him, I am not prepared our duty to stand apart from them, we must remem- to maintain that we have a right absolutely to quarrel, ber that we stand apart from a movement which, as provided he carefully guard his use of the word, there is reason to believe, sweeps in many religious (aithough we might prefer another ourselves,) against teachers by the mere force of its popularity; which is doing any prejudice to views exhibited in the formulacaught at, among them, as an engine of influence to ries of the Church, and against giving any encouragefurther particular interests and designs; and which ment to the establishment of certain tests of converis applauded and countenanced by many laymen who sion, of which it is not unfrequently the effect to make are sufficiently removed from all intention of joining the heart of the righteons sad who a God hath not made Scripture alone, for the basis of all saving truth, we narrow the circle more than our dispositions would these Societies themselves or practising their rules; sad, and to strengthen the hands of the wicked by proconceive it to be a wholly untenable ground to take un. that pp hirearch above and many of the baptism of adult recipients of the baptism of the baptism of adult recipients of the baptism of the b We have here an additional incentive to that ceaseless the rite, containing expressions which it is not safe to

high-toned assertion of her principles. So far with respect to some examples of what are generally admitted to be open questions in the Church. But there are other points in which liberties have been assumed and deviations have been practised and defended, wholly incapable of being justified upon any sound cule against these institutions, of which very excellent and safe principles whatever, and irreconcilable with our obligations as Clergymen of the Church of England. I shall not repeat here what I have felt myself called upon to say upon former occasions respecting those views and leanings of which the depreciation of the word of God, as the guide of man, t is one dangerous feature, and of which the extreme development has been the attempt actually to force, -ut Serpentes avilvus geminentur, tigribus ugni,-the Anglican Conadopt the rule of the Temperance Societies in their fession of Faith into an accordance with the decrees own personal practice which, of course, does not imnature, I, in this Diocese, should come back again and again to the charge. I should certainly feel it my duty to do so, if I were to see in our horizon, indicaausterity and rigour, to damage the influence which tions of the danger here in question. Others, so prethey possess for good; and, with a single eye to the disposed, may possibly descry it; for it has always glory of God, the good of the Church, and the and every where been found that to raise the cry of good of souls, will rather expose themselves to be, in approximation to Rome, however utterly causeless and unjust, and even opposite to the fact, will serve the master, than to be branded in other quarters as fanatics, for following, in this point the discipline of the ment of the reality of the case, by the ready use of Baptist. In taking such a course, however, upon these a word of charm which, in a manner, unites the winds cept our own Church. But it is useful to shew the grievance of which we have to complain in the matter or other grounds, they ought to be prepared to jus- and at once envelops the whole ground of discussion in thickening clouds of dust. Such a practice, therefore, is much too tempting and too easy, to admit of the expectation that it can be over looked by parties of fact, they are speaking that of their own Church agitation of the subject among our Clergy and wellopenly or covertly opposed to what the Church of and at the same time of the oracles, in many instances, affected followers, in communication with their repre-England truly is-parties possessed by the burning of the very parties who bring the charge against sentatives in legislature, may ultimately effect someand irrepressible love of controversy, or anxious to them. maintain some particular views in which the Church, I believe that there are few greater mistakes, among alive. rightly and fairly regarded, stands much in their way, the multitude of mistakes into which, through the in- I must press upon the Clergy the necessity of exact us, to administer to the prevailing tone and tendency ber of God's faithful and elect children, and the charge omission or neglect in keeping the Register are of a gifts of God, of which wine having the power of of public sentiment, in Church matters, in this Diocese, to the Sponsors respecting its training, may, of themintoxication is manifestly represented in the bible —far from being applied to check an over-done selves, suffice for an answer to such a supposition. It There is also a voluntary record which I request spirit of Churchmanship, an over-strained appreciation is, indeed a sad, although a very common error, in the Clergy to keep and which I am desirous of having lower of Christ. They may conceive that it is of cutward ordinances, an excessive veneration for orwrong and of hurtful consequence, as a general princi- der, for authority, for unity and co-herence, for mainple, to impose upon men the necessity of forswearing tenance of rule, for love of ancient usage, and proper the opposite extreme, and to hold it for an evidence of mean a record of persons who receive the rite of Conecclesiastical effect in the arrangements of the house spirituality to depreciate the ordinances of the Faith, firmation, with a note attached, in each case, indicating of God, -ought precisely to be calculated to work in as well as the stated observances of the Church. And the date at which they first join in the holy Coman opposite manner, for I almost think that our peo- let us beware how we so dangerously tamper with words munion. ple, taken as a whole, are behind all the world at this or rather so violently wrench them to our purpose, as to The subject of a distinctive and properly ecclesias-

lianists and others, pretended to be more spiritual and affection and in judgment members of that Church; refined, because they abstained from wine and flesh as for in every single point which has been enumerated, I things unlawful and unclean; and upon this score have stated what is distinctly and prominently, plainly, censured the Church as impure and carnal, for allow- and undeniably characteristic of that Church. If they ing men in the just and moderate use of them. If any agree with us, as many bodies of Dissenters do, in some Clergymen, therefore, so far complied with Hereticks, leading points of doctrine, that will not make them serve the expression)-"to give suspicion of their do, involve points of doctrine; the very utmost that

male, and speaking evil of the workmanship of GoD; as applied to Baptism, for if any man who cordially con-I shall simply add, upon the subject of Temperance which, alas! in a vast proportion of baptized subjects, all employing the language of the Church of England, or language closely accordant with hers, with reference to regeneration and adoption in baptism. I also of which, published a century ago, is in my possession I meet with it once more in the "Litanies of Baptism," in use among the Moravians or the United Brethren. And it has been pointed out to me by one of my own Clergy here present, that it appears in the celebrated Westminster Confession of Faith, drawn up by the Assembly of Divines, as also in their larger and shorter Catechisms which are incorporated with that Confession. Another, also here present, has furnished me Wesleyan body, in which the same sentiment is poeti-

cally expanded. We are not bound by any of these authorities ex-

sounder principles, and habits of thinking of less know how to make use of, and apply it to its proper is more closely interwoven than many persons will multiplied upon whose state of mind, the efficacy of I think, then, that with reference, for example, to hurtful consequence. Many most sincere Christians purpose, in moderation; such moderation being a consent to believe, with her zeal and with her efficiency, the Sacrament is presumed to depend; and one manithe Bible Society,—that dazzling institution which are led into errors upon these points in which they pervading maxim of the life of faith. They may urge in the exalted task to which she is called; with the undeniably has effected extensive good,—we should stand upon common ground with the worldling and that the love of money is said to be the root of all prospects of her advantageously recommending the with certainty who has been efficaciously, and, theretake care to counteract any such impressions as that the sceptic who are indifferent to all religion, and who, evil; yet we do not teach men that the use of money truth as it is in Jesus,—(in magnifying the native fore, who has been really baptized, and who has not; if we decline to support this Society, it is because we while the God of this world hath blinded their eyes must be extirpated, we teach them to use it rightly and power of which, it is quite a mistake to exclude the and the baptism of some among ourselves here preare determined to keep up old prejudices and party and hidden from them the light of the Gospel, look beneficially. They may view with distrust and alarm effect of auxiliary and subordinate influences,)—to sent, who are commissioned to baptize others might, for spirit; because we are indifferent, if not hostile to the down from an imaginary elevation, upon the proceedings which ought not to be lightly treated, the inroads of a the world of nominal believers, to the classes of men what we know, have been null. Can it be reasonably free circulation of the word of God; because we want of those who earnestly contend for the faith once delisystem which, professing to effect a vast moral renoin christian lands who look with a disdainful or doubtsupposed for one instant, that baptism was solemnly to substitute human authority for divine; or because vered to the Saints, as upon a squabble of mere party vation among mankind, and, in a manner, to regener- ing eye either upon the Faith itself or upon our pro- instituted by Christ to leave men, with reference to we are afraid of the effect of an unfettered recourse, zealots. Few, very few men know how to preserve a ate them by masses, without making the Gospel its fession of it, to the blinded idolater of Paganism and the benefits attaching to it, upon a footing, so utterly to the Scriptures, upon the set of principles to which clear and discriminative line in reasoning and in forminstrument either directly and exclusively or by neto the dimly seeing di-ciple, in the east or in the west, precarious as this? Or can any man deliberately believe that such an idea was in the contemplation of the estimation, and, consequently the profitableness of seen to confound the principles of toleration with the ment, be discerned. They may entertain very decided The dereliction of Church principles, then in another tion of the indubitable nature of the truth so declared, the Church, when, for example, with a double affirmaour ministry, to be content with feeling that we have want of all principle attaching to latitudinarianism; objections, which cannot be justly resolved into mere direction from that of assimilation to the standard of she declares it "certain that children who are baptized, good grounds for what we do, and so let men think many are led to think that because persecution and prejudiced or interested opposition, to the exaction of Rome; although I do not anticipate among my breth- dying before they commit actual sin, are undoubtedly

so, for we know, unhappily, that there are parties who limitation and some another upon such a principle,) ance, has been long before comprehended in the pledges may challenge some few brief remarks. Men who points upon which I should have been glad to speak; do not choose to understand us, and will not let us be all forms which religious faith may assume, are equally given to God himself by every baptized person who by are uninformed upon the subject with which they un-

selves in limine, who is to dispense those sacraments? different from that intended by the poet, is correct; propagators of false opinions in the early Church who Lord. If there are men who conscientiously oppose upon the subject of the solemnization of Marriage, and where and what is that ministry? If it be really because a traly christian life would be the evidence us in these points, let them oppose us; and if they and the rules of the Church cannot be enforced not agreeable, if it be most plainly in opposition to of a true faith and is not to be found apart from it aready glanced, and of whom the following account is cannot be convinced that they are mistaken in doing respecting the performance of the ceremony in the what we find in the Bible, that there should be an inamong men—but, according to the notion meant to given by the learned and accurate Bingham, in his so, let them remain in their opinion—only do not let House of God, without exposing our Clergy when them say that they are attached to the system of the they have to do with the more lax or ill-instructed "Many Hereticks, such as the Manichees, Priscil- Church of England—that they are, in heart and in adherents to our Communion, to the mortifying and most improper consequence of being told that the parties, although both professedly belonging to us, will have recourse elsewhere, which threat is accordingly carried into execution: unless, indeed, there is a delicacy or something better, to be found on the part of as either in their judgment to approve their errors, or Church of England men, if they dissent from us in the forbids their interference with our discipline,—a view all the other ministers, who may be accessible, which in their practice by an Universal Abstinence,"—(observe the expression)— to give suspicion of their said is, that they are only partially Disany such quarter. It never can be our part, however, and reverent practice of the Church in this behalf, because there may be some of our people who will exercise but abhorrence; forgetting that God made except upon one of these points. I mean the use of that our Clergy are not at liberty in this Diocese either to administer baptism to children in health or to celebrate marriage, in any other place than the unless he correct his error, he shall be deposed, and sents to such an application of it yet considers that it Church, except when the parties reside at such dismay also bear an application to an ulterior change tance from any Church as to be precluded from habitually attending it for public worship.

In the same manner, the great and mischievous facility which is given in other quarters, to the performance of marriage, whether from the evasion of the law or from the deficiency of its provisions, in relation to the due and full publication of Banns, must not, at whatever risk of consequences, he a precedent for us. It must be admitted, at the same time, that, there are particular cases, where, from the actual impossibility of carrying out the letter of the rule, in its application

Whatever may be the practice of other parties with circumspection which should prompt us, in our love to apply, in an unqualified manner, to the case of infants. the cause committed to us, to take heed that the ad- But with reference to those who would wholly disjoin escaping questions or procuring some little momentary versary shall have no evil thing to say of us; and to Regeneration from baptism, who would foreibly put watchfulness over ourselves, in constant recourse, by asunder what God hath joined together, the being born ing the seriousness and holiness with which we desire prayer, to the succours of the Divine Spirit, which is of WATER and of the SPIRIT, I would observe that they to invest the eccasion, -culpably to desert their own necessary to our exhibiting the devotedness to our not only refuse to hear the voice of the early Church, Church, we must never regard this as a ground for work, the holiness of life, the humility of temper, and and repudiate the distinct and positive declarations of making reprisals, if parties, neither of them belonging the religious subjection of the flesh to the spirit, which the Church of England, conveyed partly in the form to us, from some personal offence taken or other diffishould eminently characterize the man of God, and of solemn prayer to God himself, in her Offices of culty in their own Communion, apply to our Clergy to without which he cannot be worthy of the name; Baptism and Confirmation, her Catechism, Articles and be united together. It happens, occasionally, that without which he will only hurt the Church, by any Homilies, but openly desert the doctrines of the Re- two Roman Catholics, desirous of being united toformation at large, and set themselves against the gether, embarrassed by some of the multiplied rules of whole array of theologians who, in that crisis, digested their Church or not choosing to submit to the exacinto system the capital truths of the word of God. I tions of their Clergy, apply to the Clergy of the may be permitted to state that I have examined fif- Church of England. In such cases as these, I feel it teen Confessions of Faith of that date, drawn up in to be my duty to direct that our ministrations should be Latin, being a collection of the Confessions of Faith decidedly refused. Our Clergy standing in no efficial of the Reformed countries, including the British Isles; relation to either of the parties, they have evidently and that with one very obscure exception, I find them and upon the face of the thing, no claim upon our service; and it never can possibly conduce to the dignity or credit of the Church of England, that she should be made the mere convenience, for the occeasion, find Calvin in his Institutes distinctly admitting the of persons who come to her, because they cannot or same view of the case. I find it again in the baptis- will not settle the matter with their own Clergy, as mal Liturgy of the French Walloon Churches, a copy they by their rules, require. It cannot raise the estimation of our Clergy to have it said, not justly, indeed, but with a sufficient colour of reason, to be capable of harm, that such and such persons cannot get married in their own Communion, but let them go to the English Clergy and they will marry anybody. I will not allude to so unworthy an insinuation as that any of our body could be influenced by the thought of

The Law ought to provide that where both parties with the copy of a hymn of which Charles Wesley was belong to one Communion, it is to the Clergyman or the author, prepared for the occasion of baptism in the Minister of that Communion that they must have recourse; and there ought also to be legislative remedy interposed to correct the great irregularities which prevail in relation to the publication of Banns. The error of those who suppose that, in this and in other of Marriage Licenses is not encouraging with reference points, the Clergy of the Church of England are speak- to any hope of amended legislation upon other points ing the language of the Church of Rome when, in point connected with the subject of marriage; but the thing in this behalf, and the subject should be kept

or animated by a latent desire, natural to the human firmity of fallen nature, men are betrayed in matters of and scrupulous conformity to the law which, in this heart, to pull down constituted authority and to sub- religion, than the mistake of supposing that, by main- part of the Province, regulates the registration of bapstitute an influence over the minds of men, in the taining the views of the Reformation upon this point, tisms, marriages and burials, and of promptly comwielding of which they can be personally made pro- we are endangering vital and spiritual Religion, and pleting the entries of every such act. Habits of minent. And, therefore, the ready and convenient teaching men blindly to rely upon the opus operatum inattention in this particular, may be productive of alarm about Rome will be insinuated or declared. of the Sacrament, as if the business of their salvation most serious inconvenience and damage to parties Yet, in honest reality, the correctives which we of the were done once for all. The prayer of the Church engaged in settling questions of inheritance or division Clergy have occasion, so far as may be permitted to that the baptized child may ever remain in the num- of property; and the legal penalties attaching to any

day, in the favourable change which has passed over force an escape from the doctrine of the Church upon tical dress for the ordinary occasions of life, has been the Church of England in a proper regard to all the the point here in question, either in a broad and gene- often discussed in this Diocese, and my own sentipoints just indicated as capable of being carried to an ral view of the subject, or by recourse to the contingency ments in relation to the general principle on the one of particular circumstances, such as faith or the want hand, as well as to the expediency, on the other, of of it, in the Sponsors, upon which we may imagine the the adoption by an individual Diocese or by individual +Προσεχειν δέ τοις προφήταις έξαιρέτως δε τω εναγγελίω effect of the performance to depend. Such a notion Clergymen, of distinctions not assumed by the Church is the rule for counter-working mischievous influences in the Church, left to us by St. Ignatius, who will never be charged appears to be of close affinity with the Romish doctring the Diocese, itself have been sufficiently made

such recognized and received distinctions as do exist, to a stated sum, the Bishop of the Diocese has decided and should avoid subjecting themselves, by mere upon an arrangement by which Four Scholarships shall carelessness in this point, and perhaps from being be permanently sustained from its preceeds, viz., really absorbed in higher things,—to the imputation Two at £40 Currency per annum each, and Two at of wishing to sink the Clergyman and secularize their £30 Currency per annum each, in addition to the equipments. We ought to preserve the spirit of the Scholarships so generously maintained by the Society Canen upon this point, if we cannot follow the letter. for the Propagation of the Gospel. This after the There appears to be no reason why the winter as well discharge of the present claims, would hereafter limit as the summer habiliments of the Clergy, especially the charge upon the Student's Fund to £140 Curas, in this climate, they are worn for half the year, rency per annum; so that probably a general Collecshould not be strictly clerical both in their colour and tion every alternate year would suffice to meet the their cut. And if I may go into such particulars, I amount of that demand. properly the bands ought to be seen,* has an uncleri- agement of a better educated class of Students, all the cal appearance, and any object to be gained by it, of a town, would not fail to excite remark.

I will not, however, part with you, my brethren, this. I pass, in conclusion, to another. Of preach- Lord Bishop. ing, generally, I have already spoken. But I am desirous of recommending it to my younger brethren, Diocese relies upon the usual zeal of his Clergy, and -although the habits of some veterans in the service the often experienced liberality of the Lairy; believwhom they will do well to imitate and whom they ing that, with him, they will regard its object as one will be happy to resemble, have, in this point been in which are involved high and important interests of formed in a different way, -to cultivate the practice the Church. of extemporaneous addresses. It is a large subject, and I can but lightly touch it now. I am very far indeed from recommending this practice to the exducing of the habit of writing sermons or of preaching written sermons, which, in some Congregations, should perhaps be the almost invariable rule. An extemporaneous preacher who never disciplines his thoughts by the use of the pen, t who has not trained himself by the reiterated task of composition, to distribute his subject and digest his argument in a correct manner,-to repress the redundancies of his language and confine the flow of his thoughts to their proper channel, will be apt to deliver himself in a rambling and confused, if not in a rhapsodical manner, and to produce more excitement than edification among and am thence the better qualified to maintain that Cavaignae and Louis Napoleon may complete the party." all our Clergy might master the practice, if they The "signs of the times" are, surely, solemn and imwould begin in time and perhaps choose the least pressive enough to exercise the spiritual discernment of formidable occasions in their first efforts. It may not, serious minds. "We do not know"-writes a living diindeed, be their lot,-but on the other hand, it may, vine-"whether Christ's final coming to judgment be very -to have demands made upon them for the exercise near, but we do know that there are some at least of those of this faculty. For myself, it has been so ordered tokens to be seen, which as heretofore they have ushered that I have been called upon, all my life, to address in events that have been former types of his coming, so men of very different classes and in a great variety of they may be expected now to be signs of some approachsituations; I have been called upon to preach to ing visitation." The dark and ominous events which sailors upon the deep; to fishermen upon the sea- have been crowded into the past year may not be immediate shore; to settlers in the back woods; to bodies of forerunners of the second Advent. It would not be safe emigrants upon their first landing as strangers in the to aver confidently that they are; but they can be piously country: to the poor of cities in places expressly interpreted to remind us of the last coming of the King of allotted for their instruction; to convalescents assem- Glory. They are mementos of the Judgment Day, we bled in hospital; to Indians to whom I spoke, sentence by sentence, through an interpreter; to prisoners of Holy Scripture assures us that casualties and trials in jail and to prostitutes in the house of correction,the formality of a written sermon, especially being prepared for a very different kind of occasion, would have been much out of place, and the want of allusion to circumstances offering themselves at the moment, before the second coming of the Son of Man, there will for remark would have been signally unfortunate—in be a great gathering of the hosts of infidelity, falsehood, fact, in some examples, it would have produced no and vice. They are to be marshalled in the place called one-third or perhaps one-fourth of the at all granted to me to sow any good seed which has are thousands who have sought through anarchy and rebeen blessed by the shower and the sunshine of volution, to bring contempt upon his name and service. or quadrupled by my having early acquired the habit as to the other prophetic types, - "distress," "perplexity," of speaking without book.

I trust that I cannot be so understood.

been permitted to give you my Episcopal Charge. In and Whig misrule? She has been brought into the deep times like these and in the agitation of so many questions est commercial distress, from which she is only now which divide the minds of men, it has been an anxious recovering. Some of her Colonies, we fear, are beyond afforded help to any of my brethren, I bless God for complaining. What else could be expected from a govern-I pray him to forgive the error, and to avert all ill respects the rights of man, only when it is forced by craeffect that might arise from it; but this I can say, ven fear to do so. That government has been to the aliis persuadere volo plané ipse, neque id temerè, per- the right of training up her children in the fear of God. occasions of our intercourse, and, above all, I ask your minating, like those of foreign lands, they have abounded,

* I have pointed out in a note upon my last Charge, that (if it be worth while to notice it) in the procrusion of the shirtcollar when bands are worn.

reference here to an Article in which the passage is quoted, published in 1827, in No. IV. of the Christian Sentinel, (a Church periodical issued from the Montreal press, which many of the Clergy have not forgotten and may be able yet to consult) under the title of a Dialogue on the comparative advantages and disadvantages of preaching with or without written sermons. The Article was from the hand of the Author of this Charge and the question is treated with some fulness. ‡ Præfat : Def : Fid : Nic.

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, JANUARY 4, 1849. CONTENTS OF THE OUTSIDE.

Charge of the Lord Bishop of Montreal.—Concluded.

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Interview with a Missionary the Grande Chartreuse.

INCORPORATED CHURCH SOCIETY.

The Lord Bishop of Toronto, -with the desire of applying one of the Four Annual Collections not specially appropriated by the constitution of the Church Society, to what he considers a most important object,-recommends that the next Collection shall be made in behalf of the Fund for assisting STUDENTS IN DIVINITY.; and that it be made in the several Churches, and at the several Stations of the Diocese on Sunday, the 21st January next, being the third Sun- Montreal held an ordination in the Cathedral Church of day after the Epiphany.

with stipends chargeable upon this Fund.

recommending that the Clergy should at least preserve In order to fix the annual charge upon this Fund

with the notice of so comparatively light a subject as ally, and will be conducted by the Chaplains of the of the olden time.

In aid of the present appeal, the Bishop of the

REVIEW OF THE YEAR,

Very seldom, indeed, in the history of the world, has ful a scene as that of the year which has just reached its close. Many a century might be pointed out, the footsteps of which have left a much fainter trace on the course of earthly affairs, than the single year which has passed

Extensive changes have taken place in the political Institutions of Continental Europe; and, as the causes which produced them are very far from being at rest, it is impossible, in the greater number of cases, to predict where or when these changes will stop. Political incenhis hearers. But many occasions may present them- disries would do well to reflect how much harder it is to selves, in which it is very convenient and of much control and check revolution, than to raise it. How freadvantage to the minister of God, to have the faculty quently do we observe-in times of great national comat command, of addressing an auditory without motion like the present-that successful leaders of party. written preparation or even, in some instances, without are thrown up on the surface of the heaving waters preparation at all. If I may venture to adduce my merely to be cast a worthless and disregarded wreck upon own experience, after the exercise of the ministry for the shore. "It would be amusing"—says an English the following striking extract from a Sermon lately the space of six and thirty years, I could certainly contemporary-"to see Espartero and Narvaez, Isabella testify to the great value of this habit. I am very far and Montpensier, Louis Philippe and Louis Blanc, all from possessing any extraordinary gift in this way, here together. Yet this is quite possible; and perhaps

think, rather than symptoms of it. The prophetic voice and commotions of the same kind, though doubtless tenand in many of these instances, I can truly say that fold more appalling, shall fall upon the earth before the great and terrible day of the Lord. What we see now bears a resemblance to what the men of that fearful time shall see then. We are forewarned-for example-that have been impossible for me to have performed the "signs of the times" keep this propnetic marvei, amongst others, in remembrance. There are thousands, in our same number of times: and thus if ever it has been day, openly leagued against the Most High God. There heaven, that benefit may be said to have been trebled National apostasy seems to be rapidly spreading. And "wars," and "rumours of wars,"-has not the past year Let me not be here thought to recommend a sub- been frightfully fruitful in these. How many lands are serviency to itching ears, or to disparage the liturgical at this moment red with the blood of civil strife and carservices of the Church, if unaccompanied by preaching. nage! And let us look nearer home. Who but the inveterate partizan, can be blind to the evils which our And thus I have once more, being the fourth time, Mother-Land has suffered from "Conservative" treachery and a difficult task. If in what I have said, I have recovery. All of them are, more or less, languishing and it :--if I have, in any point counselled them wrongly, ment which has openly shaken off its duty to God, and with Bishop Bull, where I have laid down an opinion Church worse than an oligarchy of Egyptian task-masupon any point of difference, that, de summâ rei quam ters. She has to struggle against her oppressors even for suasus sum. 1 I am sensible that the tone which I have She knows perfectly well that secular education without used, has, here and there, been rather apologetic than religion is only an unprincipled stratagem by which evil hortatory and authoritative, and this I do not wish at all men either mislead the ignorant, or at least-which to disclaim. I wish to lean upon my Clergy at the same amounts to very much the same thing-make them wise time that I am appointed to guide them: I ask the to their own undoing. The feuds of Ireland, too, have voidably postponed till our next. benefit of your unreserved communications upon all proved a sore perplexity. If not sanguinary and exter-

notwithstanding, in much bitterness. hatred, and disgust. And now the Pestilence on our borders warns us, that the bands were, in their origin, nothing more than the turning over of the shirt-collar, which seems to create an impropriety. nial offspring-expect to be stricken. Soon, perhaps, shall we be found, not merely sympathizing with our parent, † Stilus optimus et præstantissimus dicendi effector ac but mourning for ourselves. All these things are from the magister. See the whole passage in which these words occur hand of God; and they ought to keep us continually mindin the first book of Cie: de Oratore. I may venture to give a ful of that Day of his fierce anger, which will be preceded by portents and prodigies similar to these, though doubtless - as we said before-tenfold more appalling.

> The "signs of the times" also admonish us to look carelife, and to pause for the purpose of considering our ways. We ought to make many occasions for this exercise; but the New Year seems to be a season especially suitable for a retrospect of the past, and for resolutions as to the future. So long as the signs of our lives are satisfactory it matters not how agitated the world may be, we shall find rest in Christ. It matters not-in that case-how threatening the "signs of the times" may be; they will not cause despondency; they will serve, on the contrary, to confirm our trust in God. We ask for no guarantee of the Church's prosperity,-of her abiding enjoyment of God's favour, beyond the zeal and piety of her children; for the State may disclaim its public profession of faith, -an irreligious government may prove false to its commission; but the Church, of course, will be safe, so long as the "churchman's faith and practice" distinguish the children whom she is educating for a blessed immortality.

On Sunday last, the 24th instant, the Lord Bishop of

ORDINATION.

mencement of the year 1846, assistance has been were admitted to the Order of Deacons. The former suffered most severely. The deaths are not specified. rendered therefrom to fourteen Candidates for Holy gentleman proceeds immediately to his charge at Hatley, Of the Officers who have been visited with this alarming Orders, five of whom have been ordained, and four in the Eastern Townships, (one of the Stations of the malady the names of Lieut. Colonel Waters, and Major advanced, or about to be immediately advanced, in Society for the Propagation of the Gospel) the Rector of Horndike, are mentioned as convalescent. the order of merit or from priority of standing, to the which place has been disabled by bodily infirmity. The more valuable Scholarships instituted by the Venera- latter is appointed to an Itinerant Missionary charge ble Society for the propagation of the Gospel in under the auspices of the Church Society of the Diocese, tressed Medical gentleman in Yorkville, already acknowlements in the District of Montreal.

The sermon upon the occasion was preached by the Rev. Official Mackie, D. D.

The foregoing we derive from the Quebec Mercury;

and others attending the Sunday-schools. Between two and three hundred children usually sit down to this re-

the portions of Scripture appointed for the day, are et- error :eedingly well attended. The services on the minor esvery much smaller building, bearing the name of All psalmody upon these occasions.

THE CHURCH OF IRELAND.

We are indebted to the Church and State Gazette, for preached by the Rev. A. Perceval, in the Chapel Royal St. James.' It sets forth in an eloquent manner the claims of "the blessed, but now deeply injured and persecuted Church of St. John, in Ireland," not merely upon England and Scotland, but upon a large portion of Christendom in general :-

"When the nations of Germany, Holland, and the northern continent were sunk in heathenism, it was from the Isles of Britain that they received the light of the Gospel, and were raised to the Christian standard and built up a people unto the Lord. The blessed but now deeply injured and persecuted Church of St. John, in Ireland, had the chief part in that Christian work. Low as she is now fallen in worldly circumstances by the tyranny of oppression, the suppression of her sees, the spoliation of her endowments, and other fearful deeds, she bears, and must ever bear upon her frontlet, the glo-rious title of "the Mother Church of Northern Europe." By her missionaries two-thirds of Saxon England, almost the whole of Scotland, all Belgium, Switzerland, and the chief parts of Germany, were converted to the Christian Faith. Go to Cologne and ask whence they received the Gospel? They will tell you from St. Kilian, an Irish, missionary. Pass on to Wurtzburg, and ask the same, and you will get the same answer—St. Kilian lies buried in that Cathedral. Extend your route to Salzburg-who founded that Cathedral? St. Virgil, an Irish missionary. Reach forward to Carinthia; whom do they acknowledge for their apostle? The same St. Virgil and his companion Modestus, the first bishop of that country. Sween anion Modestus, the first bishop of that country. Sweep, and now by Switzerland, and in the name of one of planted the Gospel among them; one of those companions, St. Suivert, lies buried at Kaiserwerth. St. Bonilace, who is buried at Fulda, was English both by birth and educa-tion. Next to the Church of Jerusalem—the Mother of all Churches—the Church of Ireland may claim a greater share in the conversion of the world than any other in

It is refreshing to know that statements like the above are enunciated in a Royal Chapel. Never was there a period when it was more necessary to speak home truths in " high places" than it is at present.

THE REV. DR. LUNDY.

We have much pleasure in announcing the safe arrival at Niagara from England of the Rev. Dr. Lundy, assistant minister of St. Mark's Church, in that Town, The Niagara Chronicle informs us that the Rev. gentleman came out in the Canada, and describes the voyage as many days together the progress was little more than week. forty miles per diem."

OUR MONTHLY REVIEW.

Being desirous to conclude the Charge of the Lord Bishop of Montreal in the present number, our Monthly Review, which should have appeared this week, is una-

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

We have just learned on authority upon which we are disposed to place the greatest reliance, that Prince Louis Napoleon has been elected President of that "fierce democracy" the French Republic. This result we fear will be pregnant with additional troubles to wretched sinning France, as from all that we can gather the new President is totally devoid of the leading qualities which go to form a successful and energetic ruler in troublous times. Louis is described as little better than an animated puppet, whose main ambition it is to ape the peculiarities of his great uncle: a dramatic Napoleon in fact, and as such, in all probability, destined, ere long, to be hissed off the political stage by his capricious, and change-loving constituents. It is now more than ever difficult to anticipate the events of which Paris is destined to be the arena,-Paris, which is nervously described by Charles MacKay, in the following graphic lines:-

"Beautiful Paris! Lifting high The beacon blaze of young democra Medina and Gomorrha both in one, Luxurious, godless, grovelling, soaring Paris; Laden with intellect, and yet not wise: Metropolis of satire and lampoon, Of wit, of elegance, of mirth, of song, And fearful tragedies done day by day, Which put our hair on end, in the open streets: The busy hive of awful memories; The potent arbiter of popular will,"

COLONIAL CHURCH CHRONICLE. We have to acknowledge the receipt of the first volume of this excellent periodical, which continues worthily to

sustain its character as a sound and efficient advocate of

the Colonial Church.

YELLOW FEVER. The Barbadian, of November, brings us fearful tidings this city, when Mr. Henry G. Burrage, and Mr. T. S. of the ravages of this fell disease, chiefly amongst the Since the establishment of this Fund at the com- Chapman, both students of Bishop's College, Lennoxville, military in Barbadoes. The garrison at St. Anns has

In addition to the contributions in the case of the dis-Foreign Parts. This leaves five Candidates for Orders and will, in the first instance, visit some unprovided set- ledged, we have received two contributions (anonymous)

for what follows we are indebted to a correspondent :- matter at once varied and important, and will be carefully The Clergymen who officiated besides Dr. Mackie, perused we are convinced, by all who have at heart the wellwere the Rev. J. Cornwall, Assistant Minister of the Cathedral, and the Rev. A. W. Mountain, one of the Bishop's Many of the topics dwelt upon by His Lordship have a Chaplains. The Church, in preparation for Christmas, peculiar interest at the present moment. We were espehad been most tastefully decorated with evergreens, of cially pleased with that portion of the Charge which which the effect was really beautiful, in the wreathing animadverts upon the spurious liberalism-too current it round the pillars; and in lack of the berries of holly, which is to be feared—which would brand as intolerant any form part of the well-known English decoration in the thing like a deference to ancient order, and settled authopresent season, clusters of the berry of the rowan, or rity in the statement of Divine truth by our Saviour's their cut. And if I may go into such particulars, I amount of that definance.

To exclude all chance of the charge of partiality in would suggest that the practice of wearing a dark or coloured article round the neck, in the place where coloured article round the neck, in the place where round the neck, in the place where coloured article round the neck, in the place where round the neck round the stance, mentioned by the side of the solemn dedication to be assiduously kept in view by all who exercise the Scholarships founded, as well by the Society for the God of those who are to be the stewards of his mysteries, sacred functions of the ministry in our communion: cal appearance, and any object to be gained of the Gospel, as by the local Church and the messengers of his grace and truth in Jesus Christ, "First, that they " are preachers of the Gospel of Christ;" must surely be an exceedingly small consideration. Propagation of the Cospet, as by the local connect and the little seeding small consideration. Society, are henceforward as they become vacant, to

In England or Ireland such a practice in the Clergy

An example the first simple position and that the great of the Medical Gazette coincided with the propagation of the Council and the little seeding to the Medical Gazette coincided with the propagation of the Council and the little seeding to the Medical Gazette coincided with the propagation of the Council and the little seeding to the Medical Gazette coincided with the propagation of the Council and the little seeding to the Medical Gazette coincided with the propagation of the Council and the little seeding to the Medical Gazette coincided with the propagation of the Medical Gazette coincided with the propagation of the Council and the little seeding to the Medical Gazette coincided with the propagation of the Medical Gazette coincided with the medical Gazette coincided with the propagation of the Medical Ga be thrown open to a public competition. An exami- tion with our holy faith and reformed system of worship branch of the Church Catholic." If this simple position and nation for this purpose is appointed to be held annu- the associations of the Mother Country and the customs were ever kept steadily in view, many of the heart burnings which too frequently prevail, would assuredly cease Among the customs observed in Quebec, is one which to have an existence. In all disputed matters an honest the day, but I am at a loss to conceive on what grounds has been now established for a quarter of a century or has been now established for a quarter of a century or prayerful reference would be made to the Articles and the charge of inconsistency is brought against the Editor of a journal who is, and ever has been, noted for its confirmation of a journal who is, and ever has been, noted for its confirmation of a journal who is, and ever has been, noted for its confirmation of a journal who is, and ever has been in the charge of inconsistency is brought against the Editor of a journal who is, and ever has been in the charge of inconsistency is brought against the Editor of a journal who is, and ever has been in the charge of inconsistency is brought against the Editor of a journal who is, and ever has been in the charge of inconsistency is brought against the Editor of a journal who is, and ever has been in the charge of inconsistency is brought against the Editor of a journal who is, and ever has been in the charge of inconsistency is brought against the Editor of a journal who is, and ever has been in the charge of inconsistency is brought against the Editor of a journal who is, and ever has been in the charge of inconsistency in the charge of inconsistency is brought against the Editor of a journal who is, and ever has been in the charge of inconsistency in the charge of inconsistency is brought against the Editor of a journal who is, and ever has been in the charge of inconsistency in the charge of inconsistency is brought against the Editor of a journal who is more, - of giving a dinner in Christmas-week, at the Na formularies of the Church as the legitimate quarter of more,—of giving a dinner in Christmas-week, at the Market of the Church as the legitimate quarter of appeal; and the extremes of unbridled enthusiasm on the contraverse, my object in addressing you was not with one hand, and of a morbid cleaving to unsanctioned anti-

past, provided by the families of the place—the boys and the girls in separate rooms. The Male and Female Orthe girls in separate rooms. The Male and Female Orphan Asylum, under the auspices of the Church, being in the same range of buildings, the little inmates of these institutions, in their respective dresses, are mingled in the spirit which exercises such a pessure room to duties in the Orphan Asylum, under the auspices of the Church, being the Physician. If it be currently believed that Cholera the Physician. If it be currently believed that Cholera who may, to any extent, have been deluded by the infidelations, in their respective dresses, are mingled in the spirit which exercises such a pessure rooms. If it be currently believed that Cholera is not contagious, then it will be asked "where must the spirit which exercises such a pessure rooms. If it be currently believed that Cholera is not contagious, then it will be asked "where must the spirit which exercises such a pessure rooms. If it be currently believed that Cholera is not contagious, then it will be asked "where must the spirit which exercises such a pessure rooms." If it is not contagious, then it will be asked "where must the spirit which exercises such a pessure rooms. If it is not contagious, then it will be asked the Physician. If it be currently believed that Cholera is not contagious, then it will be asked "where must the spirit which exercises such a pessure rooms in the properties." If it is not contagious, then it will be asked "where must the appearance of the physician. If it is not contagious, then it will be asked "where must the physician. If it is not contagious, then it will be asked "where must the appearance of the physician. If it is not contagious, then it will be asked "where must the physician." If it is not contagious, then it will be asked "where must the physician. If it is not contagious, then it will be asked "where must the physician. If it is not contagious, then it will be asked to the physician. If it is not contagious, then it will be asked to the physician. If it is not contagious, then it will be asked to the physician The services of the Church on the Saints' days at this season, upon which, as upon those throughout the year, there is always a familiar lecture based upon some one of

"What the world calls liberality, is someting which, as tivals, however, are not holden in the Cathedral, but in a the commissioned guardians of God's eternal truth and the appointed dispensers of those remedies which he has very much smaller building, bearing the name of All Saints' Chapel, which is within the Cathedral Yard. The least, be captious in adopting, We ought to consider, if voluntary Cathedral Choir attend in sufficient numbers to supply alone the performance of chanting and ordinary to stop. We must evidently draw a line sonwchere, even with reference to those who profess and call themselves Christians, in our recognition of what is safe and solid in Christianity, and if we conscientiously see reason to narrow the circle more than our dispositions would prompt us to desire, we must not be afraid of the charge which will be thrown against us, of intolerance and exclusiveness: if we conscientiously see reason to narrow it more than is judged necessary by others who are our own brethren in the ministry, we must be content to bear the pain caused to our feelings by that difference-but we shall do well, if we cannot convince them that we are right, at least to satisfy them that we act from honest and

> Some valuable notes are appended to the Charge, a portion of which will appear in our next.

A Correspondent, who signs himse'f "Christianus," has communicated to us the following statement, which we give in his own words :-

"The following circumstance occurred at the Falls a few days ago. A poor Irish Emigrant, at the point of death jumped out of bed, and then threw herself at her mother's eet exclaiming,-Oh! Mother! Mother! I am afraid to die! Pray give my old clothes to the people around to pray for me! She then rose, went into bed again, and soon after fell into a sound sleep from which she never

If the request of this poor girl implied a desire that prayers should be offered up for her after death, she was, of course, labouring under the influence of one of the most dangerous errors of Romanism. Our correspondent has not made this point clear, but we take it for granted that he understands the language of the unhappy girl in this their cantons you will find recorded the apostle of that country, St. Gall, an Irish missionary. Will you return home by Lombardy, Burgundy, and Champagne?—you will find through the whole line traces of another Irish missionary, St. Columbanus. Or do you prefer the Rhine, Belgium and Holland? Ask that mighty river who were Belgium and Holland? Ask that mighty river who were that they have good cause for resting on the Atonement Belgium and Holland of Ask that angles of St. Willibrod, at girl, whose case we have been requested to mention, had utrecht, of English birth but Irish training, as he who merits of Jesus Christ; and if, in consequence of her piness, we are, Rev. and dear Sir, defective religious education, the apparent calmness of her last sleep was owing to the persuasion that the prayers of

> life not conformed to the example of Christ, her case, of course, must command our sincere compassion. But is this a solitary instance? Surely not. How earnestly, then, should we continue to protest against that system which is fruitful in such ignorance and delusion. THE REV. CHAS. LEYCESTER INGLES

others, after her death, would redeem the misdeeds of a

Desires that all letters and papers for him, may be addressed to Drummondville, Niagara District.

CHURCH CALENDAR.

WEEKLY CALENDAR.

Our usual Calendar, we are sorry to say, is rather a most boisterous one, the gale being so strong that for behind hand. It will be prepared and distributed next

Day.	Date.			1st Lesson		2d Lesson.	
G	Jan.	7,	IST SUND. AFT. EPIPHANY. & M.	Isaiah		Mat. 5. Rom. 5.	
M	"	8,		Gen.		Mat. 6. Rom. 6.	
T		9.		"	15,	Mat. 7. Rom. 7.	
W	**	10,	Abp. Laud beheaded 1664 { M, E,	"	17,	Mat. 8. Rom. 8.	
T	"	11,		11	19.	Mat. 9. Rom. 9.	
F	**	12.		17	21.	Mat. 10. Rom. 10.	
S		13,		"	23	Mat, 11. Rom, 11.	
G		14.	2ND SUND. AFT. EPIPHANY. & E,	Isaiah	51,	Mat 12. Rom. 12.	

Communications.

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

To the Editor of The Church.

REV. AND DEAR SIR .- Be assured that I am as truly Protestant as you would wish any member of the Anglo Catholic Church to be. Yet, though I solemnly protest against the errors of the "Roman Church," I have several times lately been sorry to see extracts (fro papers) in your valuable paper speaking of the "Roman Church" and Her Clergy in a manner, not at all becoming the dignity which such a paper as the *Church* should maintain. To mention them particularly appears needless, and would fill an experience of the state of and would fill up your space to no purpose. At the time I saw them I was going to ask if it would not be well to obtain more suitable extracts; but from want of time I had neglected it. You have, however, brought them again to my recollection by your Article on "Romish intolerance" in your number of Dec. 21st. I perfectly agree with you that the act to which you refer, was one of intoler-Odd Fellowship," I beg humbly to give my firm dissent.
You ask the question "Is mere membership in such an Association as that of Odd Fellowship to be accounted an offence of this heinous nature and sable dye." The answer is plainly—No! But will you tell me how the Primitive Church would have treated those who belonged to such a Society which recognizes no distinctive Christian principles, and in whose deliberations no prayer is offered up for the Divine guidance? That such is the case is evident from their printed statements. And, I think that we may safely conclude that there is no religious Service performed at their meetings, or if any, the Saviour's name (as a general rule) cannot be used, as a Jew may be a me the I. O. O. F., and further if a Clergyman should happen to be one, he is nothing there but a layman, forsooth!— Christianity indeed!—Therefore I think you are wrong in saying "that it is not pretended by any one, we believe, that there is any thing in the principles and operations of this Society detrimental to Christian virtue and faith;" for if what I have asserted be the case, and that I firmly believe, it is undoubtedly "detrimental to Christian Faith" aye, and even subversive of it. I conceive that any So-

THE BISHOP OF MONTREAL'S CHARGE.

In another portion of our paper will be found the remainder of this able document, which is replete with matter at once varied and important, and will be carefully matter at once varied and important, and will be carefully Wishing you the Compliments of the season,

I remain your obedient Servant, AN ANGLO CATHOLIC. Festival of St. Stephen, ¿

Dec. 26th, 1848.

To the Editor of The Church. Str., - M. Velpeau, a distinguished French Philosopher, signed a public declaration "that Cholera was non-contaand he repented his rash assertion. It is not my intention, in my former communication that Cholera is contagio Dr. Graves; I still maintain, notwithstanding the sneering are maintained by different writers in the periodicals o that the positive declaration of the non-contagiousness of Cholera would deter individuall from using the necessary exertion on behalf of those who are in such visi families"—whether it be contagious or not is of minor importance, so long as Senior also admits the truth of the position just re-iterated. So far, Sir, from desiring to do a mischievous thing, I wish only to place the Clergy in a proper position, and desire to see their Widows and Orphans, to a certain extent, protected from penury and wrong. With the earnest hope that Senior, in his future epistolatory condemnations, may be a little more careful as to the manner of expressing himself, and be less in-clined to carp at good intentions; I shall conclude, trusting to the generosity of a Christian community for carryng out a plan recommended after due consideration; and I again remind them that "The Widows and Orphans' and of The Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto yet needs assistance, particularly too, at this time, when the servants of God are hourly expecting to be called on for the performance of additional duty, involving a risk

N. B.-The Cholera was last month imported into New York and New Orleans. Let us watch its track this year

—as yet it is in New York confined only to Immigrants.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CANADA.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

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

Previously announced in No. 176, amount... 322 16 21 St. Paul's Church Chatham-per Rev. F. W.

177 Collections, amounting to £324 16 2½ T. W. BIRCHALL,

Toronto, Jan. 3rd, 1849.

TESTIMONIAL.

Maitland, 29th December, 1848. REV. AND DEAR SIR, - We feel much pleasure in presenting you with the accompanying Purse, collected by us from the attendants at St. James's Church here, of bours, and that your unwearied exertions in the faithful discharge of your duty among us may be successful Wishing you, Mrs. Blakey and family, health and hap-

Yours very affectionately, (Signed) SARAH JANE HERVEY, E. M. HERVEY, MARTHA ANN DUMBRILL, ANN M. JONES.

Rev'd R. Blakey.

The preface annexed to the list of subscribers: We, the undersigned, cheerfully contribute the sums appended to our respective names, as a small token of

our regard for the Rev. Robert Blakey, and our gratitude for his assiduous and affectionate administration of the Ordinances of the Gospel, as Pastor of St. James's Church, Maitland,—of which mark of our esteem we request his cordial acceptance, assuring him of our gratification in enjoying an opportunity, as members of his Flock, and attendants on his services, of expressing our high appre-ciation of his kind and valuable ministrations, our admiration of his many virtues, our deep solicitude for his well being and happiness, and our earnest prayers that his labours among us may be crowned with much success.

REPLY. Augusta, December 29th, 1848.

My DEAR Young FRIENDS,-I return you many thanks for this unexpected instance of your esteem and kindness, by the co-operation of your parents and friends, and for the co-operation of your parents and friends, and for the friendly sentiments you have expressed for the wel-fare of myself and family. But the greatest satisfaction arising to me from this act, is that I have reason to hope you have been benefitted by my ministrations. I feel gratified to God who has put it into your hearts thus to emember him who is set over you in the Lord; grateful that his labours have not been in vain, since they have stirred up in your youthful minds a desire to give a token and a substantial one* that you have improved by them, and are thus desirous to make manifest the feelings of your hearts. May God grant, for His dear Son's sake, that your constant endeavours, in your various stations, may be to secure the true riches, and so to pass through ings temporal that you finally lose not the things eter sing, by our instrumentality, may descend upon many generations when we have done with time. And now may the God of peace that brought again from the dead our Lord Jesus Christ, that great Shepherd of the sheep, through the blood of the everlasting covenant, make you perfect in every good work, to do His will, working in you that which is well pleasing in his sight, through Jesus

Christ, is the sincere desire and prayer of Your affectionate Friend and Pastor, ROBERT BLAKEY.

* This was a handsome Purse, containing £24 9s. 44d.

ENGLAND.

THE RECENT CAMBRIDGE ALTERATIONS. - Whatever the Times may assert, it is necessary to go a little farther back than Prince Albert's election for the source of the late movement at Cambridge. The state of University disipline has for years past engaged the attention of every active man within the acidemical precincts, and the more tender consciences had become painfully anxious for alteration of some kind. Hardly a time elapsed without the publication of two or three pamphlets, containing the most varied suggestions. The prominent evil, and the one enlarged upon by these authors, was the evident im-perfection of the restraining power possessed by the Col-leges over the life and habits of their students. It was notorious that large numbers of the undergraduates spent a considerable part of their University career precise ly as they pleased. How was this enormous mischief to be cured? The University possessed one remedy so obvious and so full of promise that to look around for other means of prevention before giving it a trial, would have been prepos erous—it had simply to give the undergraduates more to do. They were systematically idle for three or four terms of their course: the clear duty of the University was to furnish them with work. We do not hesitate to say that the large majorities of Tuesday week were mainly due to an almost universal conviction of this necessity. No doubt another operative cause was the feeling that the University, in bestowing honours on classical and matter. sical and mathematical studies exclusively, had erred a little on the side of too great caution in the selection of its educational instruments. But the great motive was the desire of removing that disgraceful idleness which almost ave, and even subversive of it. I conceive that any Society among men, in which a Clergyman cannot assume desire of removing that disgraceful idleness which almost more than the necessary majority of votes. It is gratifyll as a rule characterized the career of the oi πολλοί—of find that during a period of so much excitement, not only

freeing the University from the responsibility of allowing its students to contract under its own shade fixed habits of the grossest dissipation.

of the grossest dissipation.

This is the true key to the measure of reform adopted by the Senate. Most of our contemporaries have altogether misconceived its nature. They seem to consider it an abnegation on the part of the University of its former system. But in point of fact the old classical and mathematical training is wholly retained; the report of the very Syndicate with which these alterations originated, mentions it in honourable terms, and expressly disclaims interference with it. It is clear that the authors of the change did not look upon themselves as concerned with those students in whose case the former system hath full play: the University had long ago determined what its educa-tional machinery was to be, and it had no reason to be dissatisfied with its results, wherever it had really operated. But the case under consideration was that of the students with whom it did not operate: it was a mere abuse of language to say that the students who did not seek University honours; had a classical and mathematical education. Could this have been given them in virtue of any ordinance of the Senate, we doubt whether that body uld have arrived at their decision of Tuesday week But it was impossible, or nearly so. The non-honour students had, by the very fact of their declining to enter the contest for honours, declared t eir distaste for clascal and mathematical studies in the extended sense. The Syndicate, therefore, whose duty it had become provide them with fresh mental aliment, most wisely determined to give them the opportunity of turning their attention to any scientific pursuit which might possess peculiar attractions for individual tastes. Accordingly, a number of sciences having been specified, one of which is to be selected by the Undergraduate, and studied under its proper professor. And, besides this, Triposes in the its proper professor. And, besides this, Triposes in the Natural and Moral Sciences, have been instituted, which will bring to bear on the of πολλοί an agency only too powerful at Cambridge—Emulation. Every one who carefully reads the programme of these Triposes may convince himself of the truth of our assertion respecting the dominant intention of the University reformers. Vastabase y greater facilities are given to students who covet these distinctions, than to those who seek the honours of the destablished classical Tripos. Evidently their creators lesign them for a class of students which ought not to be made to struggle with any unnecessary preliminary dif-neutres, and the struggle with a last anticipate their interfere-ing with, or superseding, the older routes to their interfere-With regard to the particular sciences to be hereafter

With regard to the particular sciences to be nereasis-studied at Cambridge, there is not one of them to which the most timid can object, if treated in a proper spirit. The University is in a position to exercise the completes supervision over its Professors, or at leas to neutralise the effect of exceptionable teaching by discurraging or prohibiting attendance at the lectures in which it is conreyed. That, in the event of the unlikely co veyed. That, in the event of the unlikely configency alluded to, such a course would be adopted, we fel the fullest confidence, and we therefore by no means are the apprehensions we hear expressed in certain quartes. A very great change must come over Cambridge before heterodoxy, or even political dogmatism, is tolerated in a lecture-room; and it is quite possible to teach Geology without the one, and Political Economy without the other. DESTRUCTION OF MONUMENTS-WESTMINISTER AB-

BEY.—Really, it is high time that Mr. Blore should cease to be allowed to do what he likes in Westminister Abbey. If deans and chapters cannot do without him, let him go to Chester, or Carlisle, or even York—to some place, in short, with very few or no associatious to remove. Why detain him in Westminister, amid monuments and recollections which he cannot understand—and can destroy? Dean Ireland (Gifford's Dean Ireland, by the way) per mitted him to destroy the identical small, square stone with "O, Rare Ben Johnson" upon it, which Jack Young put over Jonson in the north aisle of the nave of Westminister Abbey. The man who smashed the Portland Vase—the cook at Mr. West's who singed geese at Michrosomer with Messinger's upon blished plays—and Malone. aelmas with Massinger's unpublished plays—and Malone who painted Shakspeare's bust at Stratford-on-Ayon were destructives of the same kind. But this is not all that Mr. Blore has done or is doing. He induced the dean and chapter not to repair the monument to Chauce because it was not a monument of Chaucer's age, and therefore could not and did not (which it does) contains the ashes of the father of English poetry. The same Blore actually took up the blue flag stone covering Cow-ley's grave, and bearing Cowley's name, and packed it away as a stone of so many square feet, and nothing

" A primrose by a river's brim A yellow primrose was to him, And it was nothing more."

And now, this identical Mr. Blore, by permission Dean Buckland, Milman the poet, and others, has destroyed one-half of glorious John Dryden's monument, and removed Sir Godfrey Kneller's bust, and Pope's en bling epitaph, to where the bust cannot be seen verses cannot be read. Poor Lady Kneller l her activity and desire for a lasting perpetuation at Twick-enham and Westminister Abbey been to no purpose; enham and Wesiminister Abbey been to no purished and mother removed from the place in which it is still to poet, who opposed her at every turn, paid her with a kind of epigram epitaph :-

"One day I mean to fill Sir Godfrey's tomb, If for my body all this church has room. Down with more monuments !- more room (she cried;)

For I am very large and very wide. If "Down with more monuments!" be Mr. Blore's cry—then "Down with Mr. Blore!" must be ours. Athenæum.

A Good Example. - Our obituary (says the Salishur) Herald) contains the name of an individual long known the frequenters of Salisbury Cathedral-Richard Bright—who for more than half a century, has regularly attended the daily service therein. For the long period of 65 years, the deceased had been afflicted with blind a circumstance which was thus commemorate about twenty years back, by a distinguished poet, at member of the Cathedral body, the Rev. Cane

There is a poor BLIND MAN, who every day, In summer sunshine, or in winter's rain, Duly as tolls the bell, to the high fand Explores, with faltering footsteps, his dark way, To kneel before his Maker and to hear The chanted service pealing full and clear.

Ask why, alone, in the same spot he kneels Through the long year? Oh! the wide world is cold, As dark, to him :- Here, he no longer feels His sad bereavement-FAITH and HOPE uphold His heart—He feels not he is poor and blind, Amid the unpitying tumult of mankind: As thro' the aisles, the choral anthems roll, His soul is in the choirs above the skies, And songs, far off, of angel-companies.

Oh! happy, if the Rich-- The Vain-The Proud-The plumed Actors in life's motley crowd,— Since pride is dust, and life itself a span,— Would learn one Lesson from a Poor BLIND MAN."

DIOCESE OF RIPON.

DIOCESAN CHURCH BUILDING SOCIETY, The Leed Intelligencer states that the following grants have been made for new Churches:— £400 to Bank Foot, in North Bierley, in the parish of Bradford. This Church will contain 490 sittings, 350 be free, and the rest let at a small rent, estimated cos

£500 to the district of All Saints, in Leeds. 4750, and to contain 1000 sittings all free, As the plans specifications, and estimates of this Church, as well as of the intended parsonage house for All Saint's produced to the meeting, the grants towards both object ere made subject to the plans, &c., being approved by the Leeds District committee prior to the respective ere tions being commenced.
£500 to St. Matthew's district, Leeds. To contain

700 sittings all free or let at a small rent. Cost £3260. £350 to Morton, in the parish of Bingley. 411 sittings

£360 to Oxenhope, in the parish of Bradford. 421 sittings all free. Cost £1575.
£400 to Shelf, in the parish of Halifax. This Church is to contain 493 sittings 245 is to contain 493 sittings, 345 are to be free, and the resident at a small rent. John Hardy, Esquire, will give £3000 partly to build but principally As there was considerable difference in the length and breath of the sittings in the above proposed Churches, it

That in future the society would not make any grant wards the erection of a new Church or Chard of the towards the erection of a new Church or Chape rebuilding of a Church or Chapel unless each sitting was at least 20 inches in length and 36 inches in width.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH

Arrival of the Europa.

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM EUROPE.

(From the Colonist Extra.) Troy, January 3rd. 51, P. M. Troy, January 3rd. 5\(\frac{5}{2}\), P. M. with fourteen days later news from all parts of the old worlds. She sailed from Liverpool on Saturday 16th Dec., and our advices are to that data.

vices are to that date FRENCH PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

Almost every return from the Provinces, show an increased majority in favour of Louis Napoleon, and no possible doubt can now be entertained that the Prince is returned by much

nany official retur matter. It is no or absolute majori truth, returned by by surprise. POSTAGE .- Th have much pleasure convention with tled, and a draft of day's mail to Au United States nited States. will be made on a feeling on both sid definitely removed.

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Postage.—The Loudon Times of the 15th ult. says. "We have much pleasure in announcing that the basis of the postal convention with the United States has been at last finally settled, and a decrease of the state of the postal led, and a decrease of the states has been at last finally settled. led, and a draft of the convention itself will be sent by this lay's mail to America, for ratification by the Senate of the Balish United States. By the convention, a considerable reduction will be made on American letters; and we trust that the illseling on both sides which the question had occasioned will be

There has been a terrible gale on the coasts of England and Ireland, in which many American vessels suffered.

Cotton and Corn are up.

The Emperor of Austria has abdicated in favour of his

hephew, Archduke Francis Joseph.

From Italy, according to the latest accounts from Rome, the Pope did not leave his apartments in the Quirinal Palace since the murder of Count Rossi, and was actually treated by the Government as a state prisoner, all his own Guards were removed and he was surrounded by persons supposed to be fa-yourable to the new Administration; his chief associates were Foreign ambassadors, and one of these Count Thore, the arian Envoy planned and effected the escape of the Ven-

The Pope after the funeral on the evening of the 24th, disguised himself as a servant of Count Sphore, and wearing the livery of the Bavarian legation, dressed in the Character of a footman, he mounted the box of the Ambassador's carriage and seated himself and and sested himself by the Coachman, and thus absconded from the Quirinal Palace, and was carried off to Gaeta.

The Count having previously obtained passports for Naples, whither the Pope accompanied bim, not in his first disguise, but in that of the Envoy's Chaplain. No one in Rome recognised him, and the illustrious fugitive arrived in Gaeta on the night of the Parliament.

Parliament.

On his arrival there, he informed the King of Naples of his dishard apprised his Majesty that steamers had been placed at his dishard.

Two fearless and independent gentlemen, possessing a spirit at his dishard. that he was ready to depart, if his presence caused the King the least disquietude. The answer was given by the King in on, who with his family and Court, proceeded to welcome

LIVERPOOL MARKETS, Dec., 16th. United States wheat flour is quoted at 27s. 6d. @ 28s. Wheat 6s. @ 6s. 3d. Indian Corn white 32s. @ 32s. 2d. Yellow 33s 6d. @ 35s.

Colonial.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

Montreal, December 23rd, 1848. owing appointments, viz. :-

John Francis vost, Esq., to be a Barrister, Advocate, Atorney, Solicit. Honourable Robert Sympson Jameson, Vice Chancellor; the Hon. James Buchanan Macauley; the Hon. Archibald McLean; the Hon. William Henry Draper; the Hon. Robert Baldwin Sullivan, Julyan of the Country of the Hon. Robert Baldwin Sullivan, Julyan of the Country of the Hon. Robert Baldwin Bullivan, Julyan of the Country of Sullivan, Jolges of the Court of Queen's Bench, Sawuel Besley Harrison, Joh. Godfrey Spragge, and James Grant Chewett, Esquires, to be Commissioners under the Heir and Devizee Act (8th Victoria Ch. 8

The Honourable Ada. Ferguson, Narcisse Amiot, Edward Cartwright Thomas, Roy Reinton, and George Brown.

Jos. CARY. (Signed) Deputy Inspector General.

House of Industry, Jan. 1st, 1849. The Superintendent of the House of Industry would thankfully acknowledge the following donations. One fat sheep from the Rev. R. Murray, Prof., &c., &c., and one do. from a Friend.

EDWARD PERRY, Superintendent, &c.

THE LATE MEETING IN CHINGUACOUSY .- We last Week copied from the Globe an account of a meeting held lately at Westerfelt's Inn, in reference to King's College and the passed on the occesion :-

"Resolved, that THE PRESS FAVOURABLE TO THE OBJECTS OF THIS MEETING be respectfully solicited to publish its pro

Now, in order to guard against misconception, we deem it mitigated disapproval.

We honestly are of opinion that the proposed changes in the University of King's College will go far to destroy the distinguished reputation which it has attained. Its present constitution with its character as a non-infidel seminary. Men of every shade of belief—nay, of no belief at all—can freely avail themselves of all the educational advantages which it embraces; so that to destroy the very slight recognition of Christianity which

As to the Clergy Reserves, this vexatious question has long to been finally settled, and on principles sufficiently liberal in conscience. Earnestly do we deprecate the revival of a dission the certain effect of which will be to re kindle the flame ford in our Province, and perpetuate the elements of social Organization and strife. Apply these funds to the "advancement of our Common School education," or to any other purpose, vever praiseworthy in itself, other than that to which they been deliberately and finally devoted by the "Imperial and what would be the necessary consequence? All ence in Legislative measures would be destroyed, so far would be mainly employed in stultifying the enactments character of a never-healing ulcer, a ceaselessly running sore, prosperity and happiness would be sacrificed to gratify leen or administer to the caprice of a few restless, ambi-

be honest, well-meaning men, and by no means given to change." We fear, however, that they have been misled, in We fear, however, that they have been misled, in

"The worse appear the better cause." - Streetsville Review.

to learn that a serious misunderstanding has occurred between panies, which has led to the threatened resignation of a large rce, who immediately determined to resign.

At twenty minutes past seven o'clock on Tuesday evening of a government payable at a future day, with interest. preceded by a band of music, playing the dead march in Saul.
The men were all in their working dresses, and many of them bore torches. A transparency, with the words "Petition or Resignation."

The men were all in their working dresses, and many of them mer cut by the approximation.—Quebec Mercury.

signation, occupied a prominent place.

A great crowd bad assembled about the City Hall to witness the proceedings, and every inch of ground open to the public, was densely packed. A deputation, composed of the Captains

The Union of the British North American Provinces under one government was first suggested, we believe, by His Royal Highness the late Duke of Kent, father of Queen Victoria, who resided some time here. A general union of these Provinces, either federal or legislative, with a railroad from Halifax to Quebec, was the first plan that suggested itself to the late Earl of Durham when Royai Commissioner and Governor General of British North America; but in consequence of the difficulties which the then state of Lower Canada seemed to present, and perhaps of some other obstacles that he met with, he recommended as a substitute a legislative union of the two Canadas only. A general confederation of the colonies, with representation in the British Parliament, if we recollect rightly, was proposed some months ago in the Glasgow prepres, by Mr. Isaac Buchanan, formerly of Toronto; and the question is now agitated in New Brunswick, as will appear by the following extract from the St. John Observer, of the 5th instant:— IMPORTANT SUGGESTION.

A Mission to England on the " Union of the Colonies."

We were pleased to hear a few days ago of a suggestion, emanating from an able and influential professional gentleman of this community, to send with all possible despatch a depu-tation from New Brunswick to England, to bring under the notice of her Majesty, the ministry, the Imperial Parliament, and the British Press, the unfortunate position in which we are placed as regards Trade and Colonial Government policy and to introduce, explain, advocate and urge upon them the necessity of a great parliamentary messure, that will effect,—
1st—A union of the entire British Colonies and Dependencies; Free Trade, and parental and filial Annexation between

them and the Mother Country.

2nd—Colonial representation in the British Ministry and in

of determination to overcome all obstacles, and to bring the matter before the people, through the medium of the press, could be found in New Brunswick, who would undertake the mission from motives of patriotism, and we understand that ample funds could be raised to defray the expenses of such a delegation. To be successful in either or any one of the objects before mentioned, would, we conceive, be attended by a revival of every branch of Colonial Trade, and an opening of our vast resources to the capital and labour of the British Empire.— Surely there are none among us possessing real or personal property, who would refuse to contribute to this measure, by their means and cordial support. The broad proposition is one of such vital importance to every man among us, who claims to be loyal and patriotic—without reference to minor political differences of opinion—that we would feign hope the gentleman from whom the suggestion has emanated, will use his influence His excellency the Governor General has been pleased to for convening a meeting of our influential citizens, for the con sidera ion and discussion of the project. We do not entertain a doubt but that our neighbouring colonies will gladly fall in

no remedy, apparent to us, but in a parliamentary bill for a "Colonial Contederacy;" and we think this bill can be obtained of the colonies will now severally send deputations, authorised to go to each member of her Majesty's government—to each to each member of her Majesty's government—to each these vessels are brendstuffs and provisions. Esqs., to be a Board of Inspec are for the management of the Provincial Penitentiary, under the Act 9 Victoria Ch. 4, in John Thomas and stead of the former Board.

To go to each member of the Management — to go to each member of the Inspecial Parliament, and explain our unfortunity of the management of the place and stead of the former Board.

The will solve the same time, by means of the press, and explain our unfortunity of the provincial Penitentiary, under the Act 9 Victoria Ch. 4, in John Thomas are position—urging, at the same time, by means of the press, and explain our unfortunity of the provincial Penitentiary, under the Act 9 Victoria Ch. 4, in John Thomas are position—urging, at the same time, by means of the press, and explain our unfortunity of the provincial Penitentiary, under the Act 9 Victoria Ch. 4, in John Thomas are position—urging, at the same time, by means of the press, and explain our unfortunity of the provincial Penitentiary, under the Act 9 Victoria Ch. 4, in John Thomas are provincial Penitentiary, under the Act 9 Victoria Ch. 4, in John Thomas are provincial Penitentiary, under the Act 9 Victoria Ch. 4, in John Thomas are provincial Penitentiary, under the Act 9 Victoria Ch. 4, in John Thomas are provincial Penitentiary, under the Act 9 Victoria Ch. 4, in John Thomas are provincial Penitentiary, under the Act 9 Victoria Ch. 4, in John Thomas are provincial Penitentiary, under the Act 9 Victoria Ch. 4, in John Thomas are provincial Penitentiary and explain our unfortunity and explain our

Bays, to be a Board of Impes, as for the management of the provincial presentative, under the Act 9 Victoria Ch. 4, in John Thompson, Equire, to be an accide Coroner for the Nagara District.

John Board of the former Board.

John Thompson, Equire, to be an accide Coroner for the Nagara District.

Joines Fry and Saliss Wright Cook, Equires, to Consider the Gord District.

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Joines Mouteral, 22nd Dec, 1848.

Amount of Provincial Debentures payable 12 months after date, with interest at 6 per cent.

Mouteral, 22nd Dec, 1848.

Amount of Provincial Debentures payable 12 months after date, with interest at 6 per cent.

Total issued.

£198,727 10 taged and the form the form District of the Control of the Control of the Provincial Debentures payable 12 months after date, with interest at 6 per cent.

Total issued.

£201,255 0 taged cannot, without a common there, and draw there. Specific form the form the control of the province of the most important practical means the control of the sale of the province of the most important practical means the control of the province of the most important practical means the control of the province of the most important practical means the control of the province of the most important practical means the control of the province of the most important practical means the province of the most important practical means the control of the most important practical means the province of the management of the boundary of the province of the management of the boundary of the province of the management of the boundary of the province of the management of the boundary of the province of the management of the midty dollars of the province of the management of the lift with the farmers of the Northern States at the province of the management of the midty dollars of the midty dol

the Junction and St. Catharines. This would do more to increase the trade of this town than anything we know of. would likewise remove considerably the objection raised by some interested parties against our claims to the district buildings being situated here--namely, that we are not the geographical centre of the district. We are, at the present time, the siness centre, and the more roads we open up, leading to the district emporium, the more ridiculous we make the puny objection above stated .- St. Catharines Journal.

THE DECREE.—The town was thrown into great consternation on Wednesday last, by the news that the Commercial Bank, pending the negociations with the City Council, had obtained a Decree in Chancery for the re-payment of the Clergy Reservet. When we transferred this article to our of this decree are very stringent, and those who are elected to Overlooked the following resolution, which, among others, was There is no doubt whatsoever that the Bank should be paid, at the same time, they ought not to have a preference over other persons holding the city debentures .- British Whig.

The Executive Government, in the name of the " Queen," has appointed the quondam rebel, Duncombe, to the Lieutenant-Coloneley of a Battalion of Militia in Canada necessary to declare, in the most unequivocal terms, that the objects of the meeting in question meet with our entire and question meet with question ebel, for whose head a large reward was offered; and such a circumstance should, alone, prevent him from being appointed to an office of trust and honour; and it is absolutely ridiculous to see such men, under the authority of the Queen's name, invested with honours and rewards in Canada, while in and by the authority of the same name, intending rebels in Ireland are

are sentenced to death or banishment.

There is another great objection to this appointment, Duncombe was not even a valient rebel; he led a rabble rout to its charter now makes, would be wanton and uncalled for in the highest degree. It would be a pitiful realization of the dogbut that he would either run away or desert to the enemy; if he ever was ordered to take his Battalion into action? What on earth can the Governor-General be about, to permit the Militia of the Province to be disgraced by the appointment of such a cowardly rascal to a Colonel's command. - Courier.

THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT.—The Pilot has lately made great efforts in defence of his patrons, the present ministry, to justify the wholesale issue of provincial debentures since the last three months, notwithstanding the loud and just, but unavailing, complaints of a portion of the Canadian press, and has even appealed to an Act of the Provincial Legislative as their finality was concerned, and the administration of one year would be mainly early in staltifying the energy of Gevernment Administration. The 11th Victoria, chap 9, Thus our Colony would assume the must be the authority relied upon, and on a reference thereto it will appear, that the Governor in Council is thereby authorized to raise by way of loan, on the Credit of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of this Province, a sum not exceeding £125, Of course we do not apply these epithets to the parties who be honest well well-as well as well-as well particular attention to the concluding words of this enactcall particular attention to the concluding words of this enacting clause, and the whole act only contains four more, baving all reference to this first ; we are therefore at a loss to conceive Present instance, by some crafty, pawky politicians, who contrived by their sophisms to make

how these debentures can be considered as being issued under the authority of Parliament, as they profess to be on the face. of them, if there is no other law on the subject than the Act

Streetsville Review.

EMEUTE IN THE FIRE DEPARTMENT OF MONTREAL.
RESIGNATION OF EIGHT OF THE COMPANIES.—We regret

learn of the Province, under the assumed authority of Parliament, contained in four Provincial Statues enacted since 1841, authority of the just quoted. the Fire Committee of the Corporation and some of the comlynx-eyed censors now in power have ever been heard, and yet Portion of the present active and efficient force. The Council have found it necessary, in consequence of the recent difficulties, to dismiss two of the Captains, Messrs. Muir and Fletcher—a others would have possessed. The Pilot is unable to discover why asmiss two of the Captains, Messrs. Muir and Fletcher—a others would have possessed. The Pilot is unable to discover why the force and signed the signed the force and signed the force and signed the force and signed the force and signed the signed th behtures and Exchequer Bills, except that both are obligations the bells of the different engine houses were rung simultaneously, and the companies assembling proceeded to the British and Canada and the companies assembling proceeded to the British and Canada and the companies assembling proceeded to the British and Canada and the companies assembling proceeded to the British and Canada and the companies assembling proceeded to the British and Canada and the companies assembling proceeded to the British and Canada and the companies assembling proceeded to the British and Canada and the companies assembling proceeded to the British and Canada and the companies assembling proceeded to the British and Canada and the companies assembling proceeded to the British and Canada and the companies assembling proceeded to the British and Canada and the companies assembling proceeded to the British and Canada and the companies assembling proceeded to the British and Canada and the companies assembling proceeded to the British and Canada and the companies assembling proceeded to the British and Canada and the companies assembling proceeded to the British and Canada and the companies assembling proceeded to the British and Canada and the companies assembling proceeded to the British and Canada and the companies assembling proceeded to the British and Canada and the companies assembling proceeded to the British and Canada and the companies assembling proceeded to the British and Canada and Canad ver be one more justly characterised as such, than the present; Canadian School Room; thence they walked in procession through the streets to the City Hall in Notre Dame Street, preced the British Ministry; still the Pilot does not hesitate to bring The Clergy and Lay Members of the Church, in the Gore

United States.

companies, were received by his Worship the Mayor. CALIFORNIA GOLD MINES.—Twenty-two vessels have sailed Captain Bertram of the Montreal engine, acted as York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, during the months of No-Spokesman, and handed to his Worship the Mayor, a Protest, signed by the members of eight of the companies, against the Proceedings of the Fire Committee towards the Department in the many last. He said, that had there been anything wrong in the members of enigration from other parts of California, of the disbanded in the members of Robinstean and December. The population of San Francisco and the proceedings of the Fire Committee towards the Department about 5,000 souls, including men, women and children. The emigration from other parts of California, of the disbanded in the members of eight of the companies, against the broken and December. The population of San Francisco and the proceedings of the Fire Committee towards the Department in the most of No-vember and December. The population of San Francisco and the proceedings of the Fire Committee towards the Department in the most of No-vember and December. The population of San Francisco and the gold region for a hundred miles around, was in July last. in the external working of the Department, they should not have complained at the interference of the Department; they should not have complained at the interference of the Department; they should not soldiers of Col. Stevenson's regiment, and of the runaway sailors from ships, will increase this population to 1500 more. Our Government has sent out 1000 soldiers, and these twenty-two ships will carry more or less passengers. There crews will

the public peace not been disturbed, but that the proceedings, to far as can at present be ascertained, have been conducted with perfect good humor. The following is the official account of the number and proportion of the votes, as they had been received in London to the 15th ult.:—

Total number of votes 2,396,000. For Louis Napoleon 1737,000, General Cavaignac 516,000, there are as yet not mater. It is not only that Louis Napoleon, has the necessary or absolute majority, but he has been, as a Journal says with truth, returned by acclamation, nor does this come on any one The news from Rome is of considerable interest.

General Confederation of the 15th ult. says. "We have much pleasure in appearance of the postal" of the postal of the companies, in all 339 men. (This resignation of the whole of the the contract of the companies, in all 339 men. (This resignation of the whole of the companies, in all 339 men. (This resignation of the whole of the companies, in all 339 men. (This resignation of the whole of the companies, in all 339 men. (This resignation of the whole of the companies, in all 339 men. (This resignation of the whole of the companies, in all 339 men. (This resignation of the whole of the companies, in all 339 men. (This resignation of the whole of the companies, in all 339 men. (This resignation of the whole of the companies, in all 339 men. (This resignation of the whole of the companies, in all 339 men. (This resignation of the whole of the contract of the companies, in a from Guayaquil mention the shipment from that port, of 1000 dozen Panama hats to San Francisco; so that the men, women and children there will have each a hat. Vessels from Boston and this city have taken five thousand dozen chip hats, some of these can be used as strainers,) besides fur hats, cloth caps, glazed caps, &c.

Boots and shoes were scarce; and to meet the exigency 30.000 pairs have been included in different invoices, which will be likely to suffice for some time to come, as most the Californians generally glory in the luxury of going hare-foot. Of domestic cottons 1500 bales have been shipped, which will give to each person some hundreds of yards to wear; and of for five years to come. New York jobbers having old stock have many of them made shipments of their unsaleable goods -silks, satins, rich shawls and poor ones. One house sent out one hundred dozen lace veils. By being laid over a sieve these one hundred dozen take verse. So being state over the house for a part over the house for the house for which they were the house for which they were much in demand for the purpose for which they were made.—

Hoes, shovels, pick axes, and wire sieves have been a favourite Hoes, shovels, pick axes, and wire sieves have been a lavounted investment; and from the quantity on board each vessel, one would think that Whitney's Railroad must certainly reach the Atlantic from the Pacific in a very few months. Two very valuable cargoes have already sailed from Liverpool to California, either one of which would supply the market for one year;—several also have been despached from Hamburg and other posts. Shipments of provisions promise better than of dry goods; but from Oregon large supplies will be drawn; and at last accounts several vessels were loading and loaded at Valparaiso with wheat and flour, where it can be now purchased cheaper than

The duration of the voyage will be about five months; so that vessels will arrive in the spring and summer, when the fashionable costume of the gold region, for the men, will be a cotton shirt, a pair of drawers, and a chip hat. If every man in the country was a working tailor, they could not make up the dry goods shipped from here, into clothing, in one year; and the shipments of ready made clothing have been in preportion. This last article will sell first; for according to reliable accounts, a man may gather from the soil fifty dollars worth of gold, in less time than he could make a garment which five

dollars would purchase ready made. The emigrant to California, if he has any money, should take it with him in half dollars, and when there, purchase what he may want (which will be very little in the shape of clothing,) to enable him to dig gold in summer. When in the gold region, as he may probably have to sleep on the ground, let him sleep with two thick blankets under him, cat plenty, drink

you will have to wear out and use yourself every thing you CALIFORNIA GOLD .- The gold fever continues unabated. torney, Solicitor and Proctor in all Her Mejesty's Courts of The Honourable John Bevery, Robinson, Chief Justice; the Honourable Robert Sympson Level Sympso The most of the British Colonies are in a wretchedly unprosperous condition—in a middle state—suspended between Great
Britain and the United States; both the Mother Country and
the United States are taxing our produce—and the colonies
taxing the little trade there is between one another. There is
the trade there is between one another. There is
the trade there is between one another. There is
that a very little from the produce with adventurers. Three or four vessels are fitting out in New York, three in Philadelphia, four in Baltimore, and one or more in New

plated even by the most take should imagine is not contem-scarcely suppose that the sensible peolitionists; and we would would resort to hostilities against their Northern Breten States constructive interference, such as the provision by which it is forbidden to extend Slavery into Oregon, or a law to abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia, or even by the enactment

The people of South Carolina, who appear to be the most mercial Bank, pending the negociations with the City Council, had obtained a Decree in Chancery for the re-payment of the English loan, with the current and back interest. The terms of this decree are very stringent, and those who are elected to the City Council next January will have their hands full. tions will not, generally, be supported in the South, and that a majority of the Southerners are inclined to let the inhabitants of these new territories settle the question of slavery or no slavery for themselves. There is no doubt but that the Slave question is the great

problem which the people of the United States have to solve, and that, however its solution be procrastinated, it must some day be dealt with in earnest, but that it should ever cause a civil war, we cannot bring ourselves to believe.

It is rumoured in Washington that Gen. Taylor will offer the Secretaryship of the Treasury to Mr. Abbot Lawrence, of

It is now distinctly stated that (en. Taylor will go with the North on the Tarriff and Internal Improvement questions, but with the South on the Free Soil question. The Yankees are not such abominable fools as to desire the removal of protection to native industry and products .- Montreal Courier.

CHOLERA AT NEW YORK.

New York, Dec. 19-3 P. M. Saturday's report of Board of Health says 4 cases have occurred among the German passengers of the ship New York since the report of yesterday. A man who had the Gholera at Sallust, Bell. Catilin. the Quarantine, and who eloped to the city in a small boat on Friday night, returned to the Hospital yesterday in a state of Ovid, Fasti, B. I. relapse, and died in one hour after admission. Twenty cases Translation into Latin Verse and Prose. of Cholera remain in the Hospital. Dr. Whiting reports today five new cases and two deaths. No cases in the city.

Dr. Whiting reports two new cases of Cholera and two deaths

Virgil, Æneid, B. VI. among the German passengers of ship New York, during the

TORONTO MARKETS.

owls, Do. ...
Straw, per ton ...
Hay, do. ...
Fire Wood....

and Wellington Districts, are hereby notified that the Parochial Meetings of the Church Society will be held agreeably to the following appointments :-Elora Monday, 8th Jan., 11 a. m.

Guelph				p. m	6 6 0 4
Galt		9th			
Paris	3 100 m	F Bane	. 7	p. m	
Mount Pleasant	. Wed'day.	10th	Jan., 11	a. m	- T -
Brantford			7	p. m	with the
Ancaster					
Dandas					
Stoney Creek					
Wellington Square					
Oakville					
Hamilton-Annual					
A STA TELEVISION	Section of the Control of the Contro		BLE GED	THE WAR	

To the Members of the Home District Clerical Society. Rev'd Brethren, The next Meeting of this Association will take place (D. V.,) on Wednesday the 10th of January, 1849, at the Rectory, Toronto.
RICHARD MITCHELL, B.A.

Toronto, Dec., 14th, 1848.

Organ For Sale.

A VERY NICE CHURCH or CHAMBER ORGAN, warranted, with Four Rows of Pipes, to be sold cheap for Cash or approved For particulars apply to The Church Office. Toronto, January 3d, 1849.

To be Sold or Let, O'N reasonable Terms, a PEW, No. 37, in the West Gallery of St. James's Cathedral Church, handsomely lined, cushioned, For terms apply to Mr. Turner, Brewer, Toronto, Palace Street

Toronto, January 3d, 1849.

Wanted.

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

The Home District Grammar School.

THE business of this School will be resumed, after the Christman Recess, on Monday, the 8th instant, at 9 o'clock, A.M. M. C. CROMBIE, Head Master, The Classes of Mas. Chondie's Young Ladies' Seminary ill also resume their Studies on the same day.

Toronto, January 3d, 1840.

THE MISSES MACNALLY

 $B^{\rm EG}$ to announce that the Classes will be resumed, after the Christmas Recess, on the 8th of January, 1849. MISS MACNALLY has had many years' experience as a finishing feacher, and begs to state, in reference to her qualifications, that she as obtained introductory letters from the Rev. Dr. Singer, Senior Verltow of Trising College, Dublin; the Rev. Robert James McGhee Rector of Holywell and Nudingworth, Huntingdonshire; Sir Philip on, Bart., and several eminent persons of learning and dis-, whose daughters she has educated, bearing testimony to her by as an instructress, and to her zealous attention to the ad-

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

Separate hours and apartments are allotted to the various branches

of study, by which method the rapid progress of the department is secured.	
Terms:	
showed retonic to reamorage A. Foldmen a bond no times	
French Language	£I 15 0
German	. 2 0 0
Italian	2 0 0
Piano Forte and Thorough Bass	. 1 10 0
Drawing	1 10 0
Geography, History, Astronomy, and Use of Globes	1 0 0
Fancy Works	0 15 0
Dancing	. 1 15 0
English Language, Writing, Arithmetic, & Plain Wor	K 1 5 0
Board, including the last-mentioned acquirements	0 10 0
Use of Piano	1 0 0
Washing	

Each Young Lady to provide her own bedding and blankets, two ounterpanes, two toilets, six towels, two pair of sheets, and a silver ounterpanes, two tonets, it covers ork and spoon.

Number of Boarders limited to twelve.

Payments to be made quarterly, and he advance.

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

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

Her Sister will be happy to give Private Lessons in Drawing, Including Pencil and Water Colours, Landscape and figure.

*THE RIGHT HON. VISCOUNT MORPETH.

*THE RIGHT HON. SIR CHARLES WOOD, BART.

*THE RIGHT HON. SIR CHARLES WOOD, BART. the Wilmot provisio with regard to California and New

Ring's College, Coronto.

ESTABLISHED BY THE COLLEGE COUNCIL, OCTOBER, 1846.

A T an EXAMINATION, held on OCTOBER 18th, 19th 20th and 21st, the following candidates were elected Names. Scholarships. Where Educated.

1. GRIER (J. G.)— University Classical U. C. College.

2. FITZGERALD (E.)—University Mathemat- \(\) London Dist. Gram, School

3. Freer (Cortlandt) - U. C. College Home District. Tyner (R.)—
Clark (A. M.)—
Elliot (C. F.)—

Home District.
U. C. College
Western District U. C. College. SUBJECTS OF EXAMINATION FOR 1849.

Arithmetic. Euclid, B. I, II, III, IV. Homer, Iliad, B. I. Homer, Iliad, B. I.
Odyssey, B. IX.
Xenophon, Anabasis, B. I. Def. V. and B. VI. Lucian, Vita, Charon and Algebra, to Quadratic Equations Timon.

[inclusive. Horace, Odes, B. I.

ADDITIONAL FOR 1850. Homer, Iliad, B. VI., and

The number of vacancies will be Twenty-four-one for each The number of vacancies will be Twenty-four—one for each District, two for U. C. College, and two for the University. The U. C. College and District Scholars are entitled to exemption, from all Dues and Fees during three years from the date of their election; the University Scholars enjoy, in addition to the above, the privilege of rooms and com without charge during the same period. The only qualifications for election are stated in the subjoined extract from the Regu-

"1 The Candidates for the District Scholarships to be required to produce certificates of the residence of their parents or guardians in their respective districts during the year previous to the Examination—of their having themselves received

SCHOOL.

MISS SCOBIE, (LATE ASSISTANT TO MADAME DESLANDES.) RESPECTFULLY intimates to her Friends and the Public, that she has opened a Preparatory School in Adelaide Street, second door west of York Street, where she hopes by continued strict attention to the Morals and general improvement of the Pupils committed to her charge, still to merit and retain the very kind patronage she has so liberally received; and for which she desires to offer her most grateful thanks. Studies will be resumed on the 8th of January.

Terms for Boarders. Including all the branches of a sound English Education, Writing rithmetic, and all kinds of Needlework, and Washing. &c., £30

Diocesan Press.

A MEETING of the Committee of the Dioceson Press will be held at The Church Society's House, at Toronto, on Thursday, the 4th January next, at 10 o'clock, A.M.

T. Champion, Manager.

Toronto, December 12th, 1848.

The Champion, Manager.

Toronto, December 12th, 1848.

The Champion, Manager.

Toronto, December 12th, 1848.

The Champion, Manager.

The Champion of "E." has been received.

"H. C. C." in our next.

MRS. JAMIESON RESPECTFULLY notifies her return to Toronto, and will resum

WRITING, And in the use of THE FRENCH ACCORDEON.

In Writing, Whether in Classes or in Private, the attention would be direct alone, in the Lessons given, to the speedy acquirement of a neat and graceful style of Writing—an accomplishment which all know how to appreciate, and which, by strict attention on the part of the Pupil, under the system pursued by Mrs. J., may be imparted in TWILTE LESSOS 3; as will be satisfactorily shown by a number of her former Pupils, in the British American Provinces and United States.

The French Accordeon, The French Accordedn,
An instrument now in general use, is also taught by Mrs. Jamisson
Simple in construction, and sweet in melody, its use is readily acquired—Twelve Lessons being deemed sufficient to impart a competent knowledge of it to those who are levers of the art.

In the arrangements for Tution, the convenience of the Pupils wil
in every case be consulted, both as to time and place: Ladies being
waited on at their own residences, or received at that of Mrs. J.

waited on at their own residences, or received at that of Mrs. J.

An Evening Class for the instruction of Young Ladies and Gentlemen in Writing Will be open at Mrs. J's, from seven to eight, and from eight to nine o'clock every evening.

Mrs. Jameson will also attend Ladies at their own residences.

Mrs. Jameson respectfully submits that she isprepared to afford the most satisfactory references, and is kindly permitted to mention the names of the Rev. H. J. Grasett, M.A., and the Rev. Hv. Scadding, M.A., and can furnish testimonials from many of her Pupils, who, under her guidance, have attained a proficiency in Writing and Music in a comparatively brile period.

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

Toronto, Nov. 1848.

Toronto, Nov. 1848. THE CANADIAN ANNUAL.

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Courtry, are requested to forward their Orders to the Publisher a soon as possible, with the Name and Address to which they are to be sent plainty written. They will be sent from Toronto early it January by Express, and the cost will be one Dollar extra covering all expenses to Lond n. from whence they will be despatched by H. R.'s Agent to any part of Great Britain or Irelend.

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HENRY ROWSELL, Publisher, King Street, Toronto. 20-41 December 8, 1848. JUST PUBLISHED,

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20-11

SOCIETY

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Vide LIFE OF DR. DODDRIDGE.

*THE RIGHT HON. SIR CHARLES WOOD, BART. *THE RIGHT HON. SIR GEO. GREY, BART.

THE RIGHT REV. THE LORD BISHOP OF OXFORD. MIGHT REV. THE LORD BISHOP OF NORWICH. tembers of the Committee of Council on Education. THE NOBILE GREATEGY, AND GENTRY OF

UNIVERSITY, U. C. COLLEGE, AND DISTRICT OFFICE OF THE SOCIETY, 137, REGENT ST., SCHOLARSHIPS; Managers.— Mr. HENRY HERINGTON.

It is the desire of the Projectors of this undertaking to give the middle and poorer classes an opportunity of possessing works of a pious and instructive tendency, calculated to improve the taste and elevate the mind, replacing those which have hitherto tended to demoralize, and render it less susceptible of religious impression; at the same time, the expenses attendant on the production of subjects of great importance, by Artists of the highest talent, being very contacted the most liberal water is especially and it is siderable, the most liberal support is absolutely necessary, and it is hoped that the Nobility. Clergy, and Gentry will render every assistance towards the promotion of such an object, the want of which has been so long felt.

een so long felt.

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The Agony in the Garden.

The Garden. Extract from the Guardian Newspaper.

Society FOR THE DISTRIBUTION OF RELIGIOUS PRINTS:—We have at different times received various communications respecting the "Society for the Distribution of Religious Prints" We have hitherto or guardians in their respective districts during the year previous to the Examination —of their having themselves received instruction within the District whose Scholarship they desire to obtain, during the same period; and of good conduct, signed by the Principal, Head Master. or Tutor, under whose charge they have been. The Candidates for the Upper Canada College Scholarships, to be required to produce certificates of attendance at that institution during the year previous to the Examination, and of good conduct, signed by the Principal. The above certificates to be lodged with the Registrar at least one fortnight before the day of Examination."

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 other (either Mathematics or Classics.)"

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SCHOOL.

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Wrs. DACE.

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Adelaide Street West,

Toronto, 27th December, 1848.}

22-3m

Theorem 10 per quarter is music, French, and Drawing, on the tothe Ladies of Toronto, for the liberal patromage she has received since her commencement in business, and begs to inform them that she continues to import French Coutillé Elastic, &c.

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Upper Canada College.

THE authorised Boarding House of this Institution having been placed under the supervision and care of the Rev. Wr. Stennert, M. A., 3rd Classical Master, will be ready for the reception of BOARDERS at the close of the present Christmas Vacation, on the

BRITISH AMERICA Fire and Life Assurance Company.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Dividend at the rate of eight per cent per annum on the Capital Stock paid in for the half year ending on the 31st instant, was this day declared, and that the same will be payable on or after Monday the fifteenth day of January next. The Transfer Book will accordingly be closed from the 1st to the 13th day of January, inclusive.

When Order of the Books.

By Order of the Board, British America Assurance Office. T. W. Bricchall.
Toronto, 26th December, 1848.

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N returning thanks to the gentry of Canada West for the distinguished patronage his establishment has so long received, begs timate that his usual assortment of Fall and Winter Goods

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VERY SUPERIOR GOLL -ENS; Silver Tea and Coffee Service; Silver Forks, Spaons, Ladles, &c.; ditto Cups and Goblets; ditto Dessert Knives and Forks; a very splendid Papier Machee Work table; ditto Work Boxes; Portfolios, Envelope Cases, Desks, lokstands, Jewel Boxes, Card Trays and Cases, the best Plated Side Dishes and Covers, Castors, Salvers, Candlesticks and Branches; Tea Urns and Kettles, &c.; German Silver, Plated on German Silver, Plated on Steel Spoons, Forks, &c., &c.; Ladies' and Gentlemens' Rosewood Dressing Cases, fitted complete; Rosewood Work Boxes and Desks; fine Ivory Table Cutlery, warranted; Japanned Tra Trajs, newest patterns; Plated and Britannia Metal Communion Services; Victoria Metal Venison Dishes and Covers, a d Hotswater Plates; ditto ditto Dish Covers; two Porcelain and Ormolu twelvelight Chandeliers; large and small Music Boxes and Accordions.

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ALSO .- Maker of Sykes' improved Hydrometer: GEORGE SAVAGE. Observe 54. Victoria Row, King Street. Toronto, Nov. 10, 1848.

(From the Worcester Ægis.) Bock's Hyperion FLUID,—Many are the nostrums recommended by various individuals to promote the growth of the human hair, and ret but few are useful in removing dandruff and cutaneous diseases, and in giving to the hair a miniorm, soft, sliky and glossy appearance. For these purposes, we know of none which takes, or which ought to ake, precedence of Bogle's Hyperion Fluid. As an unexceptionable, and we may almost say, indispensable article, either for a lady's or a gentieman's toilet, we can and do most cheerfully recommend it. For Sale by ROBERT LOVE, Toronto, and also by Druggista generally

ANOTHER SEVERE CASE OF ASTRHA IN NEW HAMPSHIRE, CURED BY DR WISTAR'S BALSAM. always relieves when no hing else will; and further. I have no doubt, could I have had the Wild Cherry in the first stages of the disease, that it would have entirely cured me. I can confidently recommed it as a very valuable medicine for all lung complaints

New Hampton, April 5, 1846. BENJAMIN ROBINSON. None genuine, unless signed I. BUTTS, on the wrapper For sale, Wholesale and Retail, by LYMAN, KNEESHAW & CO, and ROBERT LOVE, Toronto, also by Druggists generally.

BIRTH. In Brantford, on the 20th of December, the wife of the Rev. J. C. Usher, of a Son. MARRIED.

At Montreal, on the 2nd, at Christ's Church, by the Rev. J. Bethune, D. D., Doctor Douglas Grantham, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, eldest son of Stephen Grantham, Esq., of Ryder's Wella, Sussex, to Amelia Louisa, second daughter of Captain Blens karne, Ordnance Department, late of H. M. 14th Regt, At Streetsville, by the Rev. R. J. Macgeorge, on the 21st ultimo, Mr. Timothy Street, of Streetsville, to Margaret, daughter of Mr. John Waterson, of Trafalgar,

DIED. In Kingston, on Thursday morning, the 28th December, at he residence of her sister, Mrs. Pope, Miss Elizabeth Smith, third daughter of Doctor John Smith, of Oxford, England.

LETTERS received to Wednesday, January 3rd .-Rev. Dr. Lundy, add. sub.; Rev. Robert Blakey, rem.; Rev. H. E. Piecs, add. subs.; the Lord Bishop of Montreal.

Rev. Dr. Lundy; the parcel only came to band on Tuesday ast, which will account for our not having sooner acknowledged

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Those who have travelled from Pavia to Milan, will recollect (for they no doubt visited on their way), the the participation of the one Spirit." monument of the proud penitence of the first Duke | gustine?" of Milan. Galeazzo Visconti founded it in the fourcoveted honour and wealth of his position. It was Rome. This we threw off, and returned to the simdesigned for twenty monks; and, while the buildings plicity of the one first faith and Church." themselves were erected on the largest scale, and the Here followed a short discussion on the supremacy manship and jewellery, that it remains still a perfect about Athanasius, Cyprian, &c. treasure-house of beauty and of art, the monks were Besides," I added, "since Augustine's time, Rome endowed with possessions of princely revenue. These has added other doctrines which are corruptions to her possessions were of course seized at the French faith." Revolution; the buildings, however, still exist, the chapel enriched with its unspoiled marbles and precious stones; but the number of monks is diminished from twenty, the original foundation, to fourteen, who subsist entirely on the alms of the charitable, or the Creeds of the Universal Councils. You add to these offerings of those who repair to the convent for the the doctrines of the Council of Trent." purposes of religious retirement or counsel.

The church, the chief object of the stranger's curio- trines of the first Councils." sity, is of the Romanesque style of architecture, and V. "Yes, indeed; none can join your Church withthroughout its length, with its twelve chapels and out an assent to the additional Articles of Pope Pius's altars, which line the sides of the nave, in one mass of Creed, imposed at that Council." variegated marble, the several altars consisting of that Here we paused; and I moved to take my leave .-

cloth, with the cowl drown over their heads, they neath was the following :resembled grotesque stone images in the dark stalls of oak, rather than men with human thoughts and sympathies. It was Lent; and as our guide, the Papa XVI. anno 1840, Indulgentiis ditare dignatus est. verger, informed us, the vespers were now joined on

bastions from the wall. Each one had his separate tenement. I was led to inquire somewhat of the inmates. My information told me they were chiefly men who had retired from the world; several of them officers who had been in the French army, and who ora pro Anglia. "S. Augustine, ejus discipule, Anglia Apostole, ora pro know dedicated the remainder of their lives to devo- Anglia, tion and penitence. One of them, the superior, had been, he, a Missionary to India. On inquiring whether Anglia. many resorted to the convent for the services of the Pavia, or officers quartered at Milan, came thither in sæcula sæculorum. Amen." about Easter-time, for the purposes of religious retirement, and to make their confession, preferring the the town. While thus we talked under the arching roof of the cloister, the line of monks issued from the south door of the church, and filed past, with melancholy step and dejected eyes—a white row of spectral forms-to their respective residences. I begged my guide to point out which was the late Missionary; and almost before my wish was expressed, he had stepped forward, and announced to the last in order of the hooded monks that a stranger begged to speak with him. This was a little embarrassing: he approached, however, and invited me into his dwelling I apologized stammeringly, but the low door opened. and we went in. A small room received us, having another smaller one on the side. These were filled with lumber, rubbish and firewood, and were intended anual operations. The further end of the apartment opened iuto a garden a few feet square, but this too was in total disarray. Some steps led us to an upper room, which was large and airy, and clean, with a good prespect over the plains which witnessed the defeat of Francis I. This was furnished with a Dutch stove, table, chairs, &c., and looked tolerably comfortable.

I felt some difficulty in explaining the cause of what, I was conscious, was an intrusion, especially as I had been drawn into it almost against my will; but there was no help for it, so, with an apology, I said that my guide had informed me of his having labouredus of Missionary in the East, and that I was experience learning from him, if I might do

he had in that Christiandle-aged man, well-looking, The monk wher a stern expression; his manner thoughld, and, as he threw back his cowl, he displayed a closely shaven but well-shaped head. He told me, in reply to my inquiry, that he had been twelve years in the East, ten-and-a-half of which had been passed in the Indian province of Madura. At the end of this time he had been obliged to go to the Isle de Bourbon on account of his health, from whence he passed on to Siam and Prince of Wales' Island, where his companions died, his attendants ran away, and he himself, feeble from ill health, resolved to return. He proceeded to say, in teply to another question, that the success of the Missionaries of Rome in India was much less than it used to be; that Pariahs alone were found among their converts; and that the causes of this ill success were the late schemes among the Goa | quent in and Papal Bishops and priesthood, and the activity of the "Methodists" in distributing the Bible, &c.

Church of England.

My friend's colour mounted into his sallow cheek EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BOOK AND JOB WORK at these words, and, with a little unguarded change in his manner, he turned upon me, and commenced an

M. "What, you are a Protestant, then?"

V. "Assuredly, and yet of the Catholic Church of England. ' Cutholicus sed non Romanus.' "

M. "Well, Sir, what do you think of the pretended conversions by your people in India? The converts are only runaways from us, ignorant or pretended Christians. Your distributions of the Bible are of no use. I have seen Brahmins laughing together at the

translation. And they are received by the natives only V. "As for the distribution of Bibles among the Heathen, we of the Church of England do not concur in the indiscriminate dispersion of the word of God which is practised by some Protestants: we know that

Heathen must be gathered to the Church by the SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY AND BANKRUPTCY, preaching of her Missionaries, and so we aet. But in regard to the converts in India, we have certain knowledge from our Bishops that thousands of Hindoos have been converted to the faith. I know you commonly say they are drawn from the Church of Rome, but the fact is not so."

M. "They say that you English are all coming over to the Catholic Church.'

V. "Pardon me; some have left us, and we regret their loss; I cannot enter into the cause of this defection, but the conversions are ceasing now." M. "Oh no; impossible! You are all broken up

into schisms in England."

V. "Undoubtedly, many are schismatical; but recollect, we of the Anglican Church are a branch of the Church Catholic, holding the Apostolic rule and the faith of the Church."

M, "But, if that be so, then you are the true Church, and we are not. Are you the only true Church ?"

INTERVIEW WITH A MISSIONARY AT THE V. "We do not maintain that; you are a branch of the Church, the Greek communion another, and we SOLICITOR AND ATTORNEY, M. "In what then does unity consist?"

V. "In the apostolic communion and faith, and in magnificent convent of the Grande Chartreuse-the M. "Why did you forsake the Church of St. Au-

V. "Because he introduced novelties unknown to teenth century, by way of atonement for the marder the British Church, by which we were brought into of his brother, by which he had raised himself to the subjection to the assumed supremacy of the Bishop of

chapel so enriched with the rarest specimens of work- of the Pope, with the usual answers and rejoinders PROFESSOR OF THE PIANO FORTE,

M. " Do these doctrines destroy the faith?" V. "Not necessarily ;-- they corrupt it."

M. "What faith do you profess then?" V. "The doctrines of God's word, taught in the

material, or of alabaster richly inlaid and set round I was sorry to find afterwards, that, by my visit, I had with gems of rare size and beauty. Considering the kept my host from his dinner, which had been placed character of its warlike and unscrupulous founder, we within a little hatch by the side of the entrance-door were a little struck at discovering that, to adorn the down-stairs. As he rose, he good-temperedly said, western entrance, he had caused to be sculptured most "You will all come over to us; observe here—this is exquisitely in ivory, the history of St. Ambrose on the what I say daily for this purpose;" and leading me to one side, and his own very different achievements on a small niche with a table beneath it, he took from it and put into my hands a printed paper, on the top of When we entered, we found service was being which was a rough print of the Virgin treading on the chanted in the choir by the few dismal occupants of serpent's head; according to their translation, in the this gorgeous temple with its spacious buildings .- | Vulgate, of Gen. iii. 15, in which they substitute "she" Dressed in their ample vestments of coarse white for it "it," and apply the text to the Virgin. Under-

"Oratio pro conversione Angliæ.

werger, informed us, the vespers were now joined on to the matins, in order that the usual hour of dinner might be undisturbed.

While the service continued, I strolled into the adjoining cloisters. They were large and spacious in extent, and round them the separate residences of the monks were set, projecting outside like small square monks were set, projecting outside like small square "Sancta Maria Mater Dei ora pro Anglia." "Omnipotens æterne Deus, qui per solam veram fidem

"Sancta Maria Mater Dei, ora pro Anglia.
"SS. Petre et Paule, Apostoli Christi, orate pro Anglia.
"S. Georgi, Angliæ Patrone, ora pro Anglia.

"S. Thoma Cantuarensis, ora pro Anglia.
"S. Gregori Papa, Ecclesiæ Catholicæ Anglicanæ Pater,

"S. Bonifaci Angle, Germaniæ Apostole, ora pro "Salvum fac populum tuum, Domine, et benedic hære-Church, he told me that several of the students from ditati tue, neque sinas animas perire, quas Filius tuus pretioso Sanguine redimere dignatus est. Qui vivit et regnat

I thanked my kind companion for the paper, and privacy of such an establishment to the churches of after declining an invitation to partake of his meal, descended the small staircase, and issuing from the low door, pursued my journey.

and referring to it now, is because it illustrated what I have found to be the great ignorance in which the Roman Catholics are kept, in regard not merely to our Missions, but to our whole system. The same stereotyped facts were here adduced, and the same objections advanced, which you will find in the mouth of every Roman Catholic. In the reports of the "Annales de la Foi," members of the Church of England are classed with all other Protestants as "Methodists," or Anabaptists." The very same stories about the Brahmins laughing at the translation of the Bible, and its leaves being used to line boxes, are repeated, and the Legislature, at its next Session, to Amend the Charter of the Toronto Dry Dock Company, and to Extend the Capital line From Dr. W. lics. Even Dr. Wiseman repeats similar stories in his Stock thereof to £40,000.

Catholics, that they could be more truly informed on the subject of our Missions, and, indeed, our doctrines. But on the other hand, if they are too systematically tutored and instructed in a catechism of controversy, beyond which all is to them a terra incognila, it must be owned that most of us are too little instructed in this kind of warfare; we are commonly left each of us to our own suggestions in dealing with an argument, always skilfully put; and it might be well if a more systematic compendium of this kind of polemical divinity formed a part of the instruction of all the members of our Church,

Advertisements.

RATES. Six lines and under, 2s. 6d. first insertion, and 7 d. each subsquent insertion. Ten lines and under, 3s. 9d. first insertion, and 1 each subsequent insertion. Above ten lines, 4d. per line first insetion, and 1d. per line each subsequent insertion. A discount will be allowed for advertisements of not less than twelve

I felt he must be taking me for a Roman Catholic, in speaking thus unreservedly; and so interrupting him, I rejoined that I felt it fair to him to say, that I did not belong to the Church of Rome, but to the Church of Fordand.

DONE IN A SUPERIOR MANNER AND WITH DESPATCH, AT THE OFFICE OF "THE CHURCH." No. 5, KING STREET WEST, TORONTO.

DR. DERRY Has Removed to 101, Bishop's Buildings,

ADELAIDE STREET. Toronto, May, 1848. JOHN ELLIS & CO.,

Official Seal and Bank Note ENGRAVERS, LITHOGRAPHERS. AND COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS.

8, KING STREET WEST, TORONTO. MR. DANIEL BROOKE, Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, &c. Office on Division Street, next door north of Messrs. Brooke & Beatty's,

COBOURG. HUGH PAYNE SAVIGNY,

Provincial Land Surveyor and Draughtsman, YONGE STREET. ADDRESS, TORONTO POST OFFICE.

DONALD BETHUNE, Jr. BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. Solicitor in Chancery and Bankruptey.

CONVEYANCER, &c. DIVISION STREET, COBOURG, CANADA WEST. Cobourg, Oct. 21, 1845.

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TORONTO.

EF ENTRANCE NEXT DOOR TO MR. DIXON'S SHOP.

The Church.

Toronto, Nov., 1846. T. BILTON,

MERCHANT TAILOR, No. 2, Wellington Buildings, King Street TORONTO,

J. P. CLARKE, Mus. Bac. K.C. SINGING AND GUITAR, Residence, Sumach Cottage, Ann Street. Toronto, Jan. 13, 1847.

OWEN, MILLER & MILLS, COACH BUILDERS, FROM LONDON,

KING STREET, TORONTO. MORPHY & BROTHERS, M. "The Council of Trent did not add to the doe- WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS

CITY BUILDINGS.

(Opposite Saint James's Cathedral,) AND AT 98, YONGE STREET, TORONTO, MPORTERS of Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Silver and Plated Ware, Fancy Goods, Accordeons, Musical Boxes, &c. &c. Clocks, Watches and Jewellery, Repaired & warranted. Accordeons and Musical Boxes tuned. Jewellery and Silver

Ware made to order. Gilding, Silvering and Engraving. Old W. MORRISON, WATCH MAKER AND MANUFACTURING JEWELLER.

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Toronto, August 24th, 1848.

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Daguerreotypes for One Dollar! TO NEW YORK PRICE. A (TO SUIT THE TIMES.)

My reason for recording this interview at the time, Rooms over Mr. Phillips's Store, corner of Church and KING STREETS. Toronto, Aug. 31, 1848.

WANTED, a Situation as Nursery Governess by a Lady who would take the entire Charge of two or three Young Children, and would make herself generally useful. Salary not so much an object as a comfortable home—has no objection to the Country. References kindly permitted by the Rev'd J. G. Geddes, Rector of Nov. 30th, 1848.

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ANGUS BLUE. Toronto, March, 1848. RE-OPENING

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With Copper and Tin Furniture complete, all of which are made o

With Copper and Tin Furniture complete, all of which are made of the very best materials. GEO. B. SPENCER. Toronto, 28th Sept., 1848.

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Toronto, June 13th, 1848.

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EDUCATION.

THE REV. H. N. PHILLIPPS, formerly Mathematical Master at the Camberwell Collegiate School, in connexion with King's College, London, and for many years Head Master of the Antigua Grammar School, West Indies, has made arrangements in Toronto for the Boarding and Tuition of a limited number of Young Gentlemen. The Plan of Instruction intended to be pursued by him in every Branch of Education.—Commercial, as well as Mathematical and Classical,—is of the most substantial kind, the good effects of which are evinced in the number of his Pupils in the West Indies who have been admitted to Holy Orders.

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

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August 16th, 1848. EDUCATION.

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

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It is idle to express a wish, while so strict a watchulness and prohibition is exercised over the Roman Catholics, that they could be more truly informed on the case when the argument is directed to any other point. There are certain fixed charges or rejoinders with which the better informed members are stored; in discussion, they cast the javelin as the properties of the most desirate the public, thatry next, from York Street, to Rosedale, a residence beginvine has selected as offering from its healthy situation, and the public, thatry next, from York Street, to Rosedale, a residence of the most desirate the public, thatry next, from York Street, to Rosedale, a residence of the most desirate the public, thatry next, from York Street, to Rosedale, a residence of the most desirate the public, thatry next, from York Street, to Rosedale, a residence of the most desirate the public, thatry next, from York Street, to Rosedale, a residence of the most desirate the public, thatry next, from York Street, to Rosedale, a residence of the most desirate the public, thatry next, from York Street, to Rosedale, a residence of the public, thatry next, from York Street, to Rosedale, a residence of the most desirate the deathy and the Education and the Dublic, thatry next, from York Street, to Rosedale, a residence of the most desirate the deathy afternom York Street, to Rosedale, a residence of the most desirate the deathy and the Removing has been deathy and the Healthy struction, and the Education of the most desirate the Establishment should embrace all the advantages of an ROSEDALE HOUSE, YONGE STRE

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Toronto, N 32 23d, 1848. MRS. HERRMAN POETTER, HAS REMOVED her School from Kingston to this CITY and has taken a house, No. 20, William Street, where she will be ready to receive Pupils on the 15th instant, and instruct them in the usual Branches of a sound and finished

She will be happy to forward her Terms to any person re REFERENCES kindly permitted to the LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO, and the Rev. WILLIAM HERCHMER, Kingston; also to the following Gentlemen, whose Daughters' Education Mrs. POETTER has had the honour of finishing.

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The above rates, For Life Without Participation and Half Credit, will, upon comparison, be found to be Lower than the similar tables of any other office at present offering to assure in Canada, while the assured With Participation will share in three fourths of the whole profit of that Branch of the Company's business.

Tables of Rates, Prospectuses, Forms of Application, and

any further information respecting the system of the Company, or the practice of Life Assurance, can be obtained of the Secretary, or from any of the Local Agents. Agents and Medical Officers already appointed: Brantford William Muirhead James Cameron..... .. Robert M. Boucher

..... Dr. Jas. Hamilton.

EDMUND BRADBURNE,

MOFFATTS, MURRAY & Co

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London

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By order of the Board,
THOS. M. SIMONS, Secretary, THE PHENIX FIRE ASSURANCE COM-PANY OF LONDON. A PPLICATIONS for Insurance by this Companyare requested to be made to the undersigned, who is also authorised to receive premiums for the renewal of policies.

Albany Chambers, King Street West-Medical Referee—George Herrick, Esq., M.D.



Home District Mutual Fire Company. OFFICE-BAY STREET, TORONTO. INSURES Dwellings, Houses, Warehouses, Buildings in general, Merchandize, Household Furniture, Mills Manu-

DIRECTORS. W. A. Baldwin, J. B. Warren, B. W. Smith, A. McMaster, John Eastwood, John Doel, James Lesslie, Wm. Mathers, James Shaw Alex'r McGlashan. JOHN MCMURRICK, President. . RAINS, Secretary. All losses promptly adjusted. Letters by mail must be July 5, 1843.

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