

Poetry.

WILL ANY MOURN?

(By William Motherwell.)
When I beneath the cold red earth am sleeping,
Life's fever o'er,
Will there for me any bright eye weeping...

THE HISTORY OF THE PRAYER BOOK.

(By the Ven. Archdeacon Berens, M.A.)

CHAPTER IV.

The Prayer Book under Queen Elizabeth—Act of Supremacy—High Commission Court—Public Disputation in Westminster Abbey—The English Prayer Book restored—Sunday Prayer Lessons—Bishop's Bible.

Queen Mary died the 17th of November, 1558. Elizabeth was then at Hatfield, when, having received intelligence of her sister's death, and of her being proclaimed Queen, she came from that place to London.

Elizabeth was now about the age of twenty-five, and had been so well disciplined in the excellent school of adversity, as to have become mistress of a wisdom and discretion above her years.

Elizabeth's first and great concern, after her settlement on the throne, was to restore the Reformed Religion: and though she made but very few privy to the design, yet so well was she persuaded of its purity and orthodoxy, and had built upon the principles of reason and education such a high opinion of its primitive truth and simplicity, that she was fully resolved to countenance and support it.

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By the other Proclamation, which was published on the thirtieth of December, it was enjoined, "That no man, of what quality or degree soever, should presume to alter any thing in the state of religion, or innovate in any of the rites and ceremonies thereto belonging, but that all such rites and ceremonies should be observed in all parish churches of the kingdom, as were then used and retained in her Majesty's chapel, until some further order should be taken in it."

title or designation of Lord Vice-Regent or Vicar-General. As it must be acknowledged, that the extensive powers of this Court were, in the two succeeding reigns, sometimes exercised harshly and oppressively, and since being so exercised, they contributed not a little to embitter and exasperate the hostility of the enemies of the Church of England and of the Prayer Book, that hostility, which for a time succeeded in overthrowing and trampling upon both, it becomes expedient to pay some attention to the first establishment of this formidable tribunal.

There is a conclusion which must at once occur to every one in perusing such speculations as those of Mr. Newman; namely, that if things be really as he represents them, it must be not only useless but positively injurious to study the early writers at all. Useless, surely—for who that enjoys the noontide would linger in the dawn? but, moreover, pernicious, in so far as it would not only the eyes are injured by straining the vision, but objects themselves are liable to be seen in the most mistaken and distorted aspects.

Parliament was summoned to meet on the 23rd of January, but on account of the Queen's indisposition, was prorogued till the 25th. It opened with a long speech of Bacon's, the Lord Keeper, in which he "laid before them the distracted state of the nation, both in matters of religion, and the other miseries that the wars and late calamities had brought upon them."

It was difficult to keep within any reasonable bounds the intemperate zeal of both religious parties, which threatened to throw the whole kingdom into confusion. At Dover, at Hailsham, in Bow church in London, and in other places, some Protestant zealots engaged, and eagerly in the work of pulling down images, demolishing altars, and defacing and injuring various parts of the churches.

author of the treaties, was born, and in which, ere the Revolution, he had acquired a good living. Leslie fell into disgrace with James for zealously withstanding the admission of a Roman Catholic High Sheriff of the county of Monaghan, who had been nominated by James himself; and he was deprived of his preferment by William for declining to take the oaths to the new Government.

DEVELOPMENT AS OPPOSED TO PATRISTIC AND SCRIPTURAL STUDIES. (By Rev. Professor Butler.)
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THE LORD'S DAY. (By a Correspondent of the London Times.)
"Dies Dominicus non est juridicus."
The well related article which appeared in your paper as to the excitement occasioned on Sunday last by the Government having allowed the official deposit to be made on that day, leaves the subject very incomplete, in not administering a rebuke to those who sanctioned this desecration of the Lord's day, and who have thus introduced a principle new to this country, and opposed (as I desire leave to show you) to the law of England.

LESIE ON TITHES. (From the Edinburgh Witness.)
This is a very learned and very curious little book—production of that Leslie whose "Short and Easy Method with Deists" is so extensively known. Leslie was a conscientious though somewhat wrong headed man, greatly opposed to Popery, and greatly opposed to the Protestant succession, and ill in favour in his character as a non-juror with William III. and the Revolution party; and in his character as sternly anti-Papistical with his friends the Jacobites and the King over the water.

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THE PROMISES OF THE GOSPEL. (From a Sermon by Archbishop Tillotson.)
If we expect the blessings and benefits of the exceeding great and precious promises of the Gospel, we must be careful to perform the conditions which are indispensably required on our parts. It is a great mistake, and of very pernicious consequence to the souls of men, to imagine that the Gospel is all promises on God's part, and that our part is only to believe them, and to rely upon God for the performance of them, and to be very confident that he will make them good, though we do nothing else but only believe that he will do so.

REWARD OF SIN. (By Dr. Daniel Featley.)
Good God, how doth the god of this world delude the children of the world! who he persuadeth that the ready way to purchase all the comforts and contentments of this life, is to fall down and worship him, and to sell themselves with Abah to work wickedness against God: whereas sin unrepaired, doth not only deprive them of all hope of a better life hereafter, but of all the joy of a good life here. For it consumeth their substance, it blazeth all the fruits of their labours, it disablen and wasteth their body miserably, troubleth their consciences, staineth their name, and shorteneth the days of their life.

IGNORANCE.
[We have seldom seen a richer specimen of stupidity and ignorance than is exhibited in the following extract from "The Pilgrim in the shadow of the Jungfrau Alps, by Geo. B. Cheever, D.D."—Caledonia.]
"On this spot I read with great pleasure the Benedicite in the Book of Common Prayer, which my friend lent me. 'O ye mountains and hills praise the Lord! There is but one consistent with the beauty of the whole, and that is the appeal of Ananias, Azarias, and Misael, which is as if the bellows of an organ had burst in the middle of an anthem; it can tell me what it means, will have more knowledge than any man I have yet encountered.' (Y) My friend thought an English Clergyman, could not solve the problem.

GERMANY.
THE RELIGIOUS QUESTION IN GERMANY.—According to a German paper, the following are the principal points that will be submitted to the Protestant Synod about to assemble in Berlin:—1. The Christian doctrine ought to consist in one faith, founded on the Scriptures. Whilst granting the freedom of individual conscience, and tolerance, and peace with respect to persons who think otherwise, the preference will be given, in nominating parties to the theological chair, to such professors as combine scientific independence and erudition with a love of the Gospel and the Church. 2. The ecclesiastical constitution will resemble that of the Evangelical Church, at the same time admitting the modifications required by the localities, seeing that the existing localities, the consistories, and the superintendencies have been intrusted for the last three centuries in Evangelical Germany with the ecclesiastical direction. The next

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dent for other occasions, it is a national grievance. And I respectfully call upon you so to denounce it. I have the honour to be, sir, yours, &c., Oxford, Dec. 3. ONE DAY IN SEVEN.

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Eccelesiastical Intelligence.

ENGLAND.

THE WELSH BISHOPRIC.
The longer we reflect upon the proposed destruction of a Welsh bishopric, the more unjust and unchristian a measure seem in itself—the more ruinous in the principle it involves.

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Colonial.

Letter, addressed by the Hon. William Cayley to the Editor of the Pilot.

Goderich, 18th Feb. 1846.

Sir, I have this day learned that my name has been brought before the public, through the Medium of your Journal, as if it were connected with the "Arcade Club" in Montreal, where it is stated that a certain individual lately lost large sums of money...

My acquaintance with the "Arcade Club" began and ended with the capture of the city of Montreal in 1805. I can remember in August last—that having shared in the refreshments offered to myself and others who chose to partake of them, and not being disposed to be under any obligation to a stranger, I handed to the proprietor of the Establishment the amount of the bill...

Majority for Mr. Cayley 127. We congratulate the county of Huron upon its choice; and trust that it will continue to maintain its sound Conservative character. The Hon. Wm. Morris and Mr. Secretary Higginson, arrived in town on Wednesday morning...

UNIVERSITY QUESTION.—A meeting of the Roman Catholics of this diocese, relative to the existing arrangements of King's College, was held on Wednesday last, and it was to be judged from the individual who filled the chair and the remarks of the Bannor and Mirror, it was a mere second edition of the Reform party movement...

DEAR SIR, I receive that neither the Globe nor Mirror has given Mr. O'Neill due credit for the liberal views of opinion expressed by him at the late disorderly University meeting in the City Hall. Mr. Terence's views are decidedly of a much more philanthropic nature, than those expressed by any other of the King's College agitators...

THE LATE BANK ROBBERY.—Bail has been taken for the party concerned in the late robbery, as also for Handford, the son of the late Judge Handford, who was arrested on Saturday. The amount of the Bail taken is two securities in £600 each, and himself in £1200.

MILITARY CHANGES.—We have been informed that the following Military changes will take place at the opening of the 28th Regiment from Montreal to Quebec, proceeds to England. The 46th Regiment from Lunenburg to St. John's. The 82d Regiment from Toronto and Kingston to London.

CHATHAM.—We extract from the Gleaser the accompanying account of the amount of goods exported from the port of Chatham for the year ending 31st Jan. 1846, together with the value thereof when shipped.

STATE OF IRELAND.—The Limerick Chronicle of yesterday has the following melancholy article:—It is melancholy and it is painful to contemplate the wretched disorganized state of the rural districts, where no respectable family is safe from aggression and outrage.

THE PROTESTANTS.—If we may judge from the number and quality of public meetings, the feeling of the country has seldom been so earnest or so united on any object as in maintaining the principle of non-resistance. The St. James's Chronicle of this day contains a report of several meetings, in which the members of the League were in the majority.

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position before the Senate and endorsed by that body, as a substitute for the notice and extension of our laws. In this view the President hopes to be morally coerced into accepting the British compromise and to claim credit for the credit of Peace for so doing, while he says to "the whole of Oregon war-hawks," "I would have stood out for the whole and got it, but the Whigs, the Abolitionists, and the Mercantile interest overruled me. This, so far as we can discern, is the Executive game; let it be closely observed."

SHIVERMECK AND LOSS OF 45 LIVES.—We are indebted to J. T. Sherwood, Esq., British Consul in this city, for the following particulars of the most melancholy shipwreck and loss of life. The mate, Mr. Robert Mowbray, arrived in this city yesterday and has made his protest.

NOVA SCOTIA. (From the Montreal Gazette.) We have often had occasion to notice the indecency of debate in the United States House of Representatives, and some of those of our own. The style and tone of public men in the United States is, to us, a scandal, a reproach, a disgrace to the institutions. It brings forcibly to mind the maxims of an aristocracy, of an "order of gentlemen," who on every occasion, whatever the provocation, preserve the usages of good society.

FRIDAY, Feb. 20. The dispatches alluded to in our Thursday's report, were laid on the table of the House yesterday. One of these, from Lord Falkland to Lord Stanley, impartially apprised his Lordship of the whole state of the railway movement in this city, and in doing so, referring to the Windsor and Quebec proposals, said, "I have been so long in England, were made public in this city by Messrs. William and George R. Young, who are named in them as Solicitors."

THE VACANT JUDGESHIP.—We observe that a morning paper has been discussing the probabilities of a successor to the late lamented Judge Archibald. Rumour has been busy upon this topic. The Attorney General, Mr. Stewart, of the Suffolk Bench, and other parties, have all in their turn come in for a participation in the good thing which has fallen to the patronage of the Executive. Now, with respect to the appointment of the Attorney General, it is too useful to the Government at the present moment, to lead them to incur the expense of his services as an Executive Councillor, though we believe it is generally acknowledged that he has strong claims upon political grounds and standing at the Bar, to the office which the Government have in their power to bestow.

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THE FOLLOWING LANDS, the property of several Gentlemen in England and Canada, are offered for sale by the undersigned, at the City of Montreal, on the 1st day of March, 1846.

Table listing land parcels with columns for location (e.g., Bathurst, Brook, Middle, Western), area (e.g., 1/2, 1/4, 1/8), and price (e.g., \$12, \$20, \$30).

THE next meeting of this Association will be held, D. V., at the Paragon Theatre, on Wednesday and Thursday the 15th and 16th of April. ALEX. SANSON, Secretary.

MILL PRIVILEGES AT NAPANEE. The Trustees of the Mill Reserve, at the Village of Napanee, Middle District, give notice that the Canal constructed for the increase of the privileges on the Napanee River, at the said village, will be completed in the summer of 1846.

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guarantee that in the event of the resolution not receiving the final sanction of Parliament, the old duties should be paid.—In reply speaking, therefore, the reduction would take effect from the day on which it was agreed to, but perhaps there would be an exception made in the case of seeds, on which the reduction would not take effect until June.

INDIA AND CHINA.—The Bombay Times of 1st January contains the following:—The long expected crisis in the affairs of the Punjab has at last taken place. The Sikh Army, anxious for plunder, crossed the Sutlej to the number of 30,000 men, with 70 pieces of artillery.

FRANCE.—We have Paris dates of the 4th ultimo. The correspondence of the Morning Chronicle says:—"The new convention of the Chamber of Deputies, which has just been opened, is a very important one. It is the first time since the Revolution of 1830 that the Chamber has met in a regular session."

THE THEATRE.—The Theatre Francaise has just given a performance of the "Femina," a comedy in three acts, by M. de Vigny. The play is a very interesting one, and has attracted much of the public attention.

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Original Poetry.

Carmina Liturgica;

OR, HYMNS FOR THE CHURCH.

N. B.—These Hymns are fitted to the Tunes used in Churches, being of the same Metres with the received Version of the Psalms of David.

XXXI.—THE THIRD SUNDAY IN LENT. C. M.

We beseech Thee, Almighty God, look upon the hearty desires of Thy humble servants, and stretch forth the right hand of Thy mercy, to our defence against all our enemies; through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

Regard, O God, our deep desire; Stretch forth Thy holy arm! If THOU wilt deign to keep Thy saints, No hostile Force can harm.

Where'er the foe, impure, unclean, Dash lodge within the heart, Lift up Thy hand of Majesty, And bid the Fiend, depart!

Nor leave, O Lord, the cleansed breast All empty, averted, and bare; But, dwell within—fill THOU the void; Or, senda will within thee.

When both doth strive to lure the flesh, Be this our banner-bread— How can I do so vile a deed?— How, sin against my God?

Through grace, we'll strive to follow THEE, And guide our steps aright; We'll walk in love, as Christ has loved; We'll walk as he, "of light."

O never, Lord, may sinful jests Be this our banquet-bread— Let all our joy gush forth in praise; Our mirth, in holy song!

THE HAPPY FAMILY; OR TALENTS WELL EMPLOYED.

When the children were dressed they went out to walk, and at length getting tired, sat down to rest on a green bank, under the shade of some tall trees.

"Are you tired, Helen?" said Mrs. Wilnot, turning to the little girl, who had been sitting silent for some minutes.

"Oh no, mamma," said Helen, "I am not tired; but very sad thoughts have come into my mind since we have been out. This morning I was so busy planning all I would do, and how I would employ my talents when I was grown up; and now, how can I tell whether it may not please the Lord to send a fever and take me to himself, as he did the little girl just my own age? O dear mamma," added Helen, and the tears came into her eyes as she spoke.

"What should I say when he required me to render up my account? I have never thought of preparing for that."

"And," said Edward, "papa told us this morning that every man, woman, and child in the world, had each their talent. He said child. We must try and find out ours, and begin to employ it at once in our Lord's service. Perhaps we may never live to grow up."

"Mrs. Wilnot was silent for a few moments. Her heart was full, and she was lifting it up to her heavenly Father in secret but fervent thanks that it had pleased him to answer her prayers. To see her children live to his glory, was his most earnest wish of her heart and the object of her unceasing labours. She knew, and she obeyed the command, "In the morning show thy seed, and in the evening withhold not thine hand: for thou knowest not whether shall prosper either this or that, or whether they both shall be alike good." (Ecc. xi. 6.) But she knew likewise that whoever planted or watered, it was God who could increase the increase, and both her husband and herself knelt daily together at the throne of grace, and implored him, "from whom cometh every good and perfect gift," to send his Holy Spirit into the hearts of their dear ones, and bless their instructions to them.

Her eyes were still filled with tears when she turned towards her children and smiling affectionately on them said, "My dear children, I was going to remind you of this, while you were making so many good resolutions this morning. I was going to say to you, as the man in the parable did to his eldest son, 'Son, go to work to-day in my vineyard,' (Matt. xxi. 28.) I would have repeated to you our blessed Lord's own words, 'I must work the works of him that sent me, while it is day: the night cometh when no man can work' (John iv. 4.) But I am glad now, that I was prevented by Mary's sudden coming in, from saying any of these things to you; for I find that God's Holy Spirit is bringing them into your minds, and I cannot but praise the Lord for his goodness to my own dear children, while I see that he himself is now working in you 'both to will and to do of his good pleasure,' (Phil. ii. 13.)

"Well, and what are we to do?" exclaimed Edward. "Come, Helen, let us try and find out what is our talent. Let me see—papa mentioned money—and time—and—"

"Ah!" said Helen, "I had money enough last week—the half-guinea grandpapa gave me on new year's day; but I have spent it all on the Bedstead I bought for my large dog. How sorry I am that I wasted my talent."

"But I have mine," cried Edward, "my half-guinea is safe in my box; and Helen you have another talent, you have time—don't forget that,—and besides you can sew very nicely. There are two talents,—do you hear that, mamma? Two talents for her—her Lord's service!—and I have one! And now, how shall we employ them?"

"I have just thought," said Helen after a pause, "of the old woman who lives at the end of the lane, poor widow Jennings; she is a poor, sickly, infirm creature, and has no one to help her. Her clothes are all in rags, and I am sure she must suffer very much from the cold, for her house is so old and so badly thatched, it lets in the rain. Now Edward you can spend your half-guinea in buying stuff to make this poor widow clothes, and that will be employing your talent well; and I will use my time and my sewing in making up the things for her when they are bought."

"And where is my little Henry's talent?" said Mrs. Wilnot, "and what is he going to do for the good cause?"

Now Henry had not nearly so good a disposition as his brother and sisters. He was subject to frequent fits of ill humour, and could not bear to have his inclinations thwarted in any way. His pious mother was often grieved at his waywardness, and she had taught him how he might overcome this evil temper by struggling against it, and praying for strength and assistance to enable him to do so, whenever he felt it coming on. Something had occurred since they left home to put the little boy out of humour, so that instead of entering into the conversation as

usual, he hung back from the rest of the children, and when his mother spoke to him he answered sullenly, "I am sure I don't know, mamma, I have no talent."

Mrs. Wilnot thought it better not to say any thing more while he was in his present mood, and as Helen and Edward entreated her to allow them to go at once to the little shop in the village and make their purchases, they all rose up and took the road to it. They had soon bought materials for a comfortable suit of clothes, and on their return home through the green lane, stopped at the poor widow's cottage to pay her a visit.

It was a miserable abode. The cold autumnal breeze came whistling down through the holes in the broken thatch, the window was stuffed with hay that hardly kept out the wind; and there were a few articles of furniture to hide the cold walls. Two or three sticks were burning in the wide chimney, and over these half-lit embers sat crouching the old woman, bent nearly double with age and rheumatism. Her clothes, now worn to rags, seemed to have been patched and mended with pieces of so many colours and sorts that it would have been difficult to decide what had been the original material of the garments.

When Mrs. Wilnot and her children entered, it was with some difficulty she raised herself up. "This is a poor place for gentle folks to come into," she said, "may I be so bold as to ask you to sit down, madam?" added the poor woman, placing the only chair the hovel contained, for Mrs. Wilnot, and wiping it with her apron.

"Your house does indeed seem very uncomfortable, my poor woman," replied the lady. "Do you live alone, and is there no one to assist you?"

"I do live alone, madam," she answered; "my husband and three promising sons are dead, and I am left as you see, to shift for myself in my old age."

"Oh how terrible!" exclaimed Helen, "how lonely you must be! Are you not afraid of perishing from want and hunger?"

"No, my dear young lady," replied the old woman calmly—"no, I put my trust in Him who is the husband of the widow, and father of the fatherless. He has hitherto raised up friends for me, and he has said, 'I will never leave thee, nor forsake thee.' (Heb. xiii. 5.) I know, she added, raising her hands and looking upwards, "Thou wilt keep him in perfect peace whose mind is stayed on thee; because he trusteth in thee." (Isa. xli. 3.)

The children were greatly touched by the cheerfulness and trust of this poor old widow, so contented and thankful in the midst of all her poverty. "Do you love reading your Bible very much?" asked Edward.

"Ah, my good young gentleman," said the woman, "that was my sorest loss of all! When I got so poor that I was forced to sell every thing, that was my greatest and only treasure, and I was resolved to starve sooner than part with it, for I knew 'Man shall not live by bread alone, but by every word of God.' (Luke iv. 4.) The Bible is the word of God, and it was my bread of life. Last winter I took ill of a fever, and some wicked person robbed me of my precious book while I was confined to bed. But I thank God, I can remember much of what I read in it. Many a sweet text comes into my mind while I am sitting at night bent over the fire this way, when the rheumatism does not let me sleep."

Mrs. Wilnot was delighted with the pious conversation and Christian spirit of this poor old woman. She remained some time longer with her, but was at length forced to take her leave; for the children had had been making signs to their mamma not to tell the old woman Jennings of their kind intentions towards her, were impatient to get home and commence their labour of love.

"There, Miss Doll," said Helen, as she put her away in her cradle, "you must do without your new frock. You are only wood and cannot feel, but I am going to work now for one who can, and obey my Lord Jesus Christ's command, to 'clothe the naked.' Mamma, when we do good to poor people, does our Lord really consider we do it to himself—to his own self—mamma?"

"Yes, my love," said her mother, "his words are, 'Verily I say unto you, inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto ME.' (Matt. xxv. 40.) When we consider all he has done for us, this I think is one of the strongest motives we can have for our exertions. It would make any labour or sacrifice seem light."

"I shall be thinking of it all the time I am working at these clothes," said Helen, whose needle and thread were already busily engaged. Edward was holding the stuff, while his mother cut it out.

Henry sat in the corner eyeing his brother and sister. "It is all very fine," he said at length, "just now when you have got this fancy about the talents fresh in your heads; but I know how it will end. You will soon be tired enough of it. Don't you remember, Helen, how busy you were about your patch-work quilt? You could think of nothing else at first, and then in a day or two it was thrown by, and all the pieces lost, and torn, and dirtied. That is always the way with you."

Henry said this in a very cross tone, and Helen felt quite vexed and annoyed. She coloured up, and was going to make a sharp answer to her brother, when some verses she had learned came suddenly into her mind, and made her keep down her anger. They were these—

"Be ye kind one to another, tender-hearted, forgiving one another, even as God for Christ's sake hath forgiven you." (Ephes. iv. 32.)

"Not rendering evil for evil, or railing for railing, but contrariwise, blessing." (1 Peter iii. 9.)

"If God so loved us, we ought also to love one another. If we love one another, God dwelleth in us and his love is perfected in us." (1 John iv. 11, 12.)

Seeing she made no reply, Henry went on. "I dare say you and Edward will be quarrelling by and bye. You did, you know, last year, when you undertook to weed the large flower-bed together."

"The thought that she had been guilty of all these things Henry spoke of, quite humbled poor Helen, and softened away her angry feelings. She laid down her work and said in a very sorrowful tone, after a few moments reflection—

"It is all very true that Henry says, and how do we know, Edward, that the same may not happen again? I am sure we are not better now than we were then."

"What then is to be done?" said Mrs. Wilnot.—"Think a moment, my love."

"O! I know, I know!" exclaimed Helen, and taking her brother's hand she said, "We have forgotten to ask God's blessing on our work, nothing can go well or prosper, without that."

Then Helen knelt down and said, "O Heavenly Father, listen to us, thy children. We wish to employ our talents in thy service, but we can do nothing of ourselves. Wilt thou help us and bless us, and not suffer us to quarrel or grow tired of this work.—Do this, O God, for the sake of thy dear Son, our Saviour."

When Helen rose up from her knees, all traces of anxiety had vanished from her countenance. She felt quite sure that her little prayer had been heard, and would be answered, and she went on gaily with her sewing.

Before night she had done a great deal, and next morning as soon as it was light, she awoke and begged Mary to dress her, that she might go on with the clothes, so anxious was she to have them finished soon for the poor widow. She hardly allowed herself time for breakfast, and was seated at her work again before her brothers or Fanny had left the table. Henry had quite gotten over his ill-humour, and was as merry as usual, but he said nothing about finding out his talent.

"Do you not think, sister," said Edward, as he stood by Helen as she worked, "we had better speak to Henry about doing something to help us?"

"No," said she, "you know mamma always prefers persons doing those things of themselves. She never forces any one, for she says, 'God loveth a cheerful giver.' Hark! what noise is that in the closet?"

Inside the nursery was a large closet where the children kept their play things. Henry had gone into it, and now they heard him opening his drawer and taking out the contents. Presently there was a crashing sound, as of several things being poured out on the floor.

"Those are shells," said Edward, "he is emptying the whole bag. What can he be doing with his bag of shells?"

"I cannot imagine," said Helen. "There now he is shutting the drawer again, and I hear him going down stairs," and Henry's light footsteps, as he jumped nimbly from stair to stair, were soon heard no more.

"Well," said Edward, "I think it would be much better for him to try and employ his talent, as we are doing, than to be wasting his time with those silly play-things. I am afraid he has not thought much of what papa said about the unprofitable servant."

"Oh!" said Helen, "you know we are not to judge any one. Mamma tells us to look to ourselves and not to others."

An hour passed away, and Henry did not return. Walking time came, and still no Henry. Mrs. Wilnot did not appear uneasy at his absence, but Helen and Edward were uneasy in their fears and conjectures. "Where can he have gone," they said, "and what could he want with the empty shell bag? He certainly carried it with him."

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The nursery dinner was being put on the table, and the children were beginning to think they must sit down to it without their brother, when a busy little maid came hurrying up the stairs. The door flew open, and in burst Henry. He was quite out of breath, his cheeks were red and flushed, and his eyes sparkling with excitement.

"What tell us where you have been?" cried the children. Henry said nothing, but flinging down his bag on the table, began to open it, and to pour out the contents.

"Oh!" exclaimed Helen, "shillings, half-pence, six-pence, half-crowns too, I declare!" she screamed, "one, two, three! Oh Henry! where did you get all this money?"

"You shall hear," said the delighted little boy, drawing a long breath. "But first I must tell you how unhappy I felt last night when I went to bed, thinking that you were employing your talents and preparing for your account, and that if I were to die as the little girl did, I should be cast out, like the unprofitable servant. So I determined to try what I could do, and soon I thought of a plan. I asked mamma's leave this morning, and then set out with John to make a subscription for the old woman, and took my shell bag to put the money in."

"I resolved to go to every house I knew, and first I came to the school at the entrance of the village.—The boys gave me some a penny, and some a half-penny, and some sixpence. Then I went on to Mr. Darlington's, and when I told my story there, they all put something into my bag. I went to two or three shops, and when I got to the pastry cook's it was full of gentlemen who were all talking and laughing.—One of them offered me a cake, but I refused and said, 'Sir, I would rather you would give me money.' He asked for what, and I told him all about the widow Jennings, and how we were determined not to be unprofitable servants any more. He laughed and called me a young saint, and then they all began to ridicule and laugh at me. I was getting very angry, but I remembered I could do no good then, and so I checked myself, and said quietly that I must not mind their laughing when I knew I was doing right. One of the gentlemen then said, 'You are a fine little fellow, and here is half-a-crown for your old woman.' The others then gave me money, and I was so glad I had not run out of the shop in a passion, as I was just going to do when they began to laugh at me.—Mamma says I have done to buy a Bible and a pair of spectacles and some shoes. Oh! how delighted poor Mrs. Jennings will be to get a Bible!" and Henry clasped his hands and jumped about the room for joy.

In less than a week the clothes were made, and it would have been difficult to find a happier party than were the children the morning they set out, carrying the Bible and spectacles, clothes and shoes to the poor old widow. The sun shone brightly, gliding with its rays the foliage of the trees, then rich with the bright and many-tinted hues of autumn; and as the reflected back the cheerful beam, they shed along the path a flood of golden light, like the glowing colours of a lovely sunset in summer.

It would be needless to describe the joy and gratitude of the poor woman. The sight of the Bible, that treasure she had so long ardently desired, quite overcame her, and for some minutes she was unable to speak, while the big tears coursed each other down her thin cheeks.

"Ah, dear young lady!" she said at length, turning to Helen, "was I wrong when I told you I had no fear. I had put my trust in God? He indeed raised up kind friends for me in my distress.—For he shall deliver the needy when he crieth, the poor also, and him that hath no helper." (Psalm lxxii. 12.)

Helen assisted to dress the old woman in the clothes which she had brought. Her mother had taught her never to be above doing any little kind office for the humblest of her fellow-creatures, and on one occasion when she had shown a proud spirit in this respect, her anxious parent had made the little girl learn by heart part of the thirteenth chapter of St. John's gospel, where it is related that our blessed Saviour, whose example we are all bound to endeavour to imitate, though he was King of Kings and Lord of Lords, took a towel and girded himself, and washed his disciples' feet.

THE CONSCRIPTION IN FRANCE. (BY REV. CHARLES BROOKS.)

In the city of Rouen, which is about half way between Havre and Paris, there lived a peasant and his wife with one child, a boy of fourteen years of age.—The question once came up before this family, what will be the fate of our dear boy when he comes to the age to be drafted as a soldier? This son was their all, and in money they were somewhat poor. But the crisis could not be postponed, for old Time does not stop even for 'only sons.' The father loved his boy with his whole soul, and dreamed of his future health, success and reputation. As heaven has kindly suppressed all unwelcome associations with the future life of the young, this father gladdened his heart with all joyous prospects. We were near Rouen at the time, and the sequel of this family story is in strict truth as follows:

The father and mother agreed to make every exertion in their power in order to save money enough to hire a substitute for their son when he should be drawn to serve in the standing army. They made every thing bend to this one idea for four years, when they had accumulated enough to hire the proposed substitute, they deposited their money in the hands of a rich friend whose credit was high, and they waited in patience the drawing of the lists for the army.—While thus resting in security, the rich man, who had their money, failed! Their all was gone; and from no one could they get a dollar to save their son from being forced away from his home to the utmost boundary of France, or to some Foreign province of the realm. These parents now looked on their son with double affection because he was a treasure which might be officially and legally snatched from them in any hour. All that was left for them was to hope that the number he should draw would be a good one, and that his lot for seven years as a soldier of France might

be cast in some place near enough to Rouen to enable his parents to visit him occasionally.

Think of these parents looking on their only child and counting the days when the next lots were to be drawn, which would decide whether he was to remain with them a little longer, and if not, whether he was to go ten miles or ten hundred. They who drew certain numbers were stationed at certain previously designated camps; and the young men of eighteen drew their own number or lot from the fatal reservoir. The time had come at last when this only son, arrived at the liable age, was summoned to draw his lot and become for seven years a common soldier in the French standing army. His parents were now overwhelmed with anxiety and sadness. They must part with their darling boy. He must go to be exposed to all the vicissitudes and degradation of a common soldier on wages of one cent a day. He might have his lot near Rouen, and he might be drafted for Algiers and Africa written within it, then far away where, when the Arabs do not destroy, are cut down by the pestilential climate. To bury their son would be a privilege compared with this death service in Africa.

The morning was bright when the blood-lottery-ticket was to be drawn, and the parents went to the rendezvous to witness the decisive act,—but not without having devoted their son to the "Blessed Virgin," if she would put the good number into his young hand. His turn came, and he marches up to draw his fate. He draws, and opens his paper in the presence of the presiding officer. On the inside was written, "TO ALGIER." He showed it to his mother and she fell fainting on the floor. In ten days from that time he must leave home for Africa, probably never to return! Five days elapsed and they were spent in praying for the life of their son and in making preparations for his departure. On the morning of the sixth day the father was missing at breakfast time. They called his name aloud round the house; but he answered not. His wife went into a back shed and there her husband hung by the neck dead! Here was the climax of misery and destitution. Lying on the ground beneath him a letter was discovered. So soon as the body was taken down and laid out in the habiliments of death, the letter was unsealed and read. Its words were these: "I love my son better than my own life; and as, by the laws of France, the only son of a widow cannot be drafted to go out of the country as a soldier, I have felt it my duty to sacrifice my own life to save that of my son."—Advocate of Peace.

D. E. BOULTON, BARRISTER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY AND BANKRUPTCY, NOTARY PUBLIC, AND MASTER EXTRAORDINARY IN CHANCERY, COBURG, CANADA WEST. 430-1/2

DONALD BETHUNE, JR. BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Solicitor in Chancery and Bankruptcy, CONYANGREE, &c. DIVISION STREET, COBURG, CANADA WEST. 432-1/2

WILLIAM A. GARRETT, ATTORNEY AT LAW, &c. &c. &c. (Over the Store of J. V. Boswell & Co.) COBURG, CANADA. 388-1/2

MESSRS. BETHUNE & BLACKSTONE, BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS, &c. OFFICE OVER THE WATERLOO HOUSE, No. 134, KING STREET, Toronto. ONE DOOR EAST OF RIDOUT, BROTHERS & Co. December 1, 1842. 282-1/2

REMOVED TO BAY STREET, NEAR TO FRONT STREET, A Home for consultation from 10 a.m. till 12 daily. Toronto, April, 1844. 353-1/2

DR. J. A. COVLES, SURGEON DENTIST, OPPOSITE THE OFFICE OF THE BANK OF MONTREAL, 81-20 STREET, COBURG. 418-1/2

J. W. BRENT, CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, KING STREET, KINGSTON. PHYSICIAN'S AND FAMILY PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED. July 14, 1842. 363-1/2

EDWARD GEORGE O'BRIEN, GENERAL AGENT, Accountant and Notary Public, CHURCH STREET, TWO DOORS SOUTH OF KING STREET, TORONTO. 332-1/2

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS. DEALERS IN WINES AND LIQUORS, Wellington Buildings, CORNER OF KING AND CHURCH STS.—TS. Toronto, February 2, 1843. 291-1/2

G. & T. BILTON, MERCHANT TAILORS, No. 24, WELLINGTON BUILDINGS, KING STREET, TORONTO. [LATE T. J. PRESTON.] 307

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A. McMORPHI, UPHOLSTERER AND PAPER HANGER, AT MR. ELLIOTT'S, KING STREET, COBURG. Sofas, Couches, and Chairs, stuffed and neatly repaired; Mattresses and Pillows always on hand; Curtains and Blinds cut and made to order. 391-1/2

FOR SALE, BANK STOCK, LAND SCRIP, &c. BY EDWARD G. O'BRIEN, CHURCH STREET, TORONTO. Current Prices of Bank and other Stocks, as well as rates of Exchange, &c., may be ascertained on application to the above. 339-1/2

JOHN HART, PAINTER, GLAZIER, GRAINER AND PAPER-HANGER, (LATE OF THE FIRM OF HART & MARCH.) RESPECTFULLY returns thanks for the kind support he has received while in partnership, and desires to acquaint his friends and the public that he has removed to the house lately occupied by Mr. POWELL, No. 233, King Street, two doors east of Mr. Bousfield's, where he is carrying on the above business, and trusts, by strict attention and liberal terms, still merit a continuance of public patronage. Toronto, 25th May, 1842. 47-1/2

Farm for Sale. FOR SALE, The South-East quarter of Lot No. 17, in the 4th Concession of the Township of Hamilton; 40 Acres of which are cleared. The Land is well watered, and in a high state of cultivation. For terms of payment, &c. enquire of the Subscriber on the premises. THOMAS CROSSAN. Hamilton, 12th June, 1845. 414-1/2

FOR SALE, THAT very valuable property, beautifully situated on the Shore of Lake Simcoe, Township of Georgina, being "THE BRIARS," the property of the late CAPTAIN BOURCHIER, R.N. The Estate contains 200 acres of very good land, of which there are 70 under good cultivation, and fenced in a very superior manner; the House is of Brick, well built, and not only comfortably arranged for a gentleman's family, with all necessary and sitting offices, but also well and completely furnished in every particular. "THE BRIARS" is within a mile of the Church, Post Office, excellent Grist Mill, Saw Mill, and Store, and a few minutes walk from the Steamboat Wharf at Jackson's Point, the cove of which is one of the most perfectly sheltered boat-harbours of that beautiful piece of water, Lake Simcoe. To any person visiting the picturesque scenery of the Lake, or desirous of settling in its healthy banks, this property can be pointed out by Capt. LAUGHTON, the intelligent commander of the Steamboat Zouze, who is acquainted with the place, and on whose information every reliance may be placed. For terms and particulars apply to EDWARD G. O'BRIEN, Land Agent, &c., No. 4, Victoria Row, King Street, Toronto. April, 1844. 353-1/2

TO LET, On Reasonable Terms, THE COUNTRY RESIDENCE, LODGE, and extensive OUT-BUILDINGS, &c. belonging to Mrs. CARTWRIGHT, elegantly situated on the Bay, two miles from the Town, on a Macadamized Road, with about 40 acres of land. Possession given this Fall. Apply to F. M. HILL, Esq. Barrister, &c. Also: to be Let next Spring, a FARM in the vicinity, with a good House and Out-Buildings, &c. Kingston, August 28, 1845. 424-1/2

Wool. THE highest market price will be paid in Cash for WOOL, at the Ontario Mills Woolen Factory, Cobourg, by the Subscriber. Cobourg, June 12, 1845. S. E. MACKENZIE. N. B.—Growers of Wool who may prefer it, will have an opportunity of exchanging any portion of their Wool for Cloth. 413-1/2

Advertisements. RATES. Six Lines and under, 2s. 6d. first insertion, and 71/2d. each subsequent insertion. Ten lines and under, 3s. 9d. first insertion, and 1s. 6d. each subsequent insertion. Above ten lines, 4d. per line first insertion, and 4d. per line each subsequent insertion. The usual discount is made where parties advertise for a year, or for a considerable time. Advertisements from the City of Toronto, may be left in the hands of the Agent of this Journal, THOMAS CROSSAN, Esq., 144, King Street, and will be forwarded by him from the charge of postage to the parties advertising. From the extensive circulation of The Church, in the Province of Canada, (from Quebec to Cape Breton, in New Brunswick, and throughout the Hudson's Bay Territories, and in Great Britain & Ireland, as well as in various parts of the United States, it will be found a profitable medium for advertisements which are desired to be widely and generally diffused.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF JOB WORK. DONE IN A SUPERIOR MANNER At the Office of "The Church." ALSO, BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS, KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND, WITH AND WITHOUT RAG OF DOWER, Handwritten printed on superior Paper and on Parchment.

Portrait OF THE HONORABLE AND RIGHT REVEREND The Lord Bishop of Toronto. It is proposed to publish an Engraving of his Lordship the Bishop of Toronto, from a Painting just completed by Mr. Berthon. The size and style of the Engraving will be similar to the Portrait of His Excellency the Governor General, recently published. The Painting has been seen by numerous of his Lordship's family and friends, and is universally pronounced to be a most correct and admirable likeness. Persons desirous of securing copies of the Engraving, are requested to forward their names without delay. The price will be—Proofs, £1 0 0 0 12 6 The Painting may be seen, and Subscribers names received at the Store of H. & W. ROWSELL, King Street, Toronto. 264-1/2

ECCELESIASTICAL MUSIC. JUST PUBLISHED, WITH THE SANCTION OF THE BISHOP AND RIGHT REVEREND THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO, CANADIAN CHURCH PSALMODY: CONSISTING OF A Selection of Psalm Tunes, Chants, &c. EDITED BY J. P. CLARKE, ORGANIST OF CHRIST CHURCH, HAMILTON, TORONTO. The work is in medium oblong 4to size, and consists of one hundred and sixteen pages, containing generally two Psalm Tunes on a page, with Organ or Piano Forte accompaniments, with Anthems for the principal Festivals during the year, and numerous double and single Chants, Te Deums, &c. &c. Part I. in stiff covers, with cloth backs, 6s. 3d. each; full bound in cloth, lettered, 7s. 6d. each. Persons desirous of having copies made, may send orders to the Publishers, for sale at Ramsay, Armour & Co.'s, Kingston; Goddard & Corbridge, Cobourg; Ramsay & McKendrick, Hamilton; J. F. Rogers, Woodstock; Armour & Ramsay, and J. Walton's, Montreal. H. & W. ROWSELL, King Street, Toronto. 429-1/2

THOMAS H. EDMUNDS, TAILOR, ROBE MAKER, AND DRAPER, NO. 2, CHURCH STREET, TORONTO. IN returning his most sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal support hitherto extended to him, would beg most respectfully to inform them that he has just received (per Great Britain from London,) a large assortment of Goods, adapted for the present and coming seasons, which for quality and elegance, cannot be surpassed in the Province. Also, materials for University, Harrier's and Clergymen's Robes, from ADAM & EDES, Robe Maker to her Majesty's High Court of Exchequer, Chancery Lane, London. And as the advertiser has had considerable experience in Robe making, as well as all other branches of his business, he hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit that patronage which it will ever be his study to deserve. Toronto, May 23, 1844. 385-1/2

RICHARD SCORE, FASHIONABLE TAILOR, KEEPS constantly on hand a supply of WEST OF ENGLAND BROAD CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, DORSETS, and RICH VESTINGS, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage and support. N. B.—STYLETTS work done in all its different orders; AND EVERY OTHER ARTICLE USUALLY KEPT BY THE TRADE, IN THE MOST APPROVED STYLE, and on moderate terms. Toronto, July 1st, 1845. 416-1/2

JOHN C. BETTRIDGE, YONGE STREET, TORONTO, HAS just received from the English, French, and American Markets, an extensive Stock of GENUINE, PATENT AND OTHER MEDICINES; Drugs, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, Oils, Colours, Varnishes; GROCERIES, WINES AND LIQUORS; WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. On a Liberal Terms as can be obtained in Canada West. An able ASSISTANT has been engaged to superintend the Drug Department. PHYSICIAN'S PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED. Toronto, July, 1845. 416-1/2

NOTICE. I hereby give, that D'ARCY E. BOULTON, Esq. of Cobourg, Canada West, is sole Agent for the general management, superintendance and sale, of all Lands in this Province registered in the name of JACQUES ADRIAN PIERRE BARRIE, Trustee of EMBREUSE BARRIE; and that no sales will be recognized, or payments on mortgages acknowledged, that are not effected personally with Madame BARRIE, or this her Agent, Mr