poetry.

ATHANASIUS. (From the Cathedral.)

A sea of troubles tried thee till at length, Borne back by thy strong sinew, they uprear'd Thy might, and sternly bore thee in thy strength Onward, till on the Eternal Rock appear'd Truth's loyal Champion, to all time rever'd.

Great Athanasius! beaten by wild breath Of calumny, of exile, and of wrong.

Thou wert familiar grown with frowning death,
Looking him in the face all thy life long,
Till thou and he were friends, and thou wert strong.

The "Eye of Alexandria," rais'd on high, Thou from our tossing waves, and stormy sky,
Art in thy peaceful haven hid from sight;
But still thy name hath leave to guide us thro' the night.

PARISHIONERS OF CHRIST'S CHURCH, MONTREAL.

MY CHRISTIAN FRIENDS:

A Tract intituled "Lent Usages," bearing the name neen put into circulation for the instruction and edifiand seasons of fasting or abstinence, (especially the Present season of Lent) as serving "for the most part to foster lamentable self-deception, and perilous delusion in regard to the soul's health and salvation;" and as tending to "the substitution of mere formalism for enuine religion;" and the effect apparently intended to be produced by its re-publisher, is to justify his own

Believing this Tract to be subversive of the discipline of our Church, and destructive of true Christian practice, I feel it to be my duty to take such notice of you against both its schismatic tendency and spiritual

I shall consider the subject in two points of view Firstly, the authority of the Church in respect of stated days and seasons of fasting or abstinence, in connection with the offices in the same Church of the author and re-publisher of the Tract—and secondly, the arguments adduced in support of their schismatic

It is provided by the 36th Canon of our Church that "no person shall be received into the Ministry, except he shall first subscribe to these Articles follow-

1. The supremacy of the Sovereign, &c.

2. That the Book of Common Prayer, and Ordering of Lent, from customary worldly gratifications: of Bishops, Priests and Deacons, containeth in it nothing contrary to the Word of God, and that it may in the said Book prescribed," &c. &c.

"And if any Bishop shall ordain any, except he shall nitence. first have so subscribed, he shall be suspended from giving of Orders for the space of twelve months."

In "the Ordering of Priests," the Bishop asks the received the same?" &c. To which he answers-"I will do so by the help of the Lord."

The Book of Common Prayer appoints the following days and seasons "of fasting, or abstinence:" 1. The forty days of Lent.

2. The Ember days at the four seasons. 3. The three Rogation days.

4. All the Fridays in the year except Christmas day. milies, the several titles whereof we have joined under works, first, of fasting,"—and in this Homily it is the dead, and Christ shall give thee light." declared, not only that "the authority which Christ himself used (in respect of fasting) be left to the Church," but that "to abstain from certain meats, at certain times, not because the meats are evil, but because they are not necessary, this abstinence is not evil, and to restrain the use of meats when time and

But the author and re-publisher of the Tract under consideration, have made a solemn declaration, subscribed with their Christian and sirname, that "the Book of Common Prayer containeth in it nothing contrary to the Word of God," and that they themselves will use the form in the said Book prescribed"—and Jet they declare, that the observance of such days and seasons of fasting or abstinence, as are prescribed in appears to my simple judgment, that they who impugn England as a part of the Catholic Church? that discipline of the Church, which they have solemnly can, with a good conscience, continue acting as a Minis- and honour.

Service Book." Secondly-I am to consider the arguments which the Church? they have adduced in support of this, their schismatic

view of the subject. abstinence, is the danger of its being mistaken "for Primus inter pares, not as summus supra inferiores. vital godliness." Indeed, it is assumed that most per-"they may appear unto men to fast." This argument Peter, and on this rock I will build my Church?" Proves too much—because it must be equally good must also be repudiated.

injunction in the New Testament to that effect: we built not on one Apostle, but "on the foundation of part of the civilized world was under One Temporal remission of their sins; he is the one who waits upon upon line, here a little, and there a little." And, fiare nowhere bidden to fast. We are instructed how Apostles and Prophets, Jesus Christ Himself being the Governor (the Emperor of Rome), it cannot be thought our every step, teaching us godly and wholesome docto act when we do fast; but whether we are to fast or chief corner-stone." Unity in the Faith is the solidity so now, when, as was before said, there are about thirty trine, building us up in our most holy faith, warning Paul's instruction, "Ye fathers, provoke not your not, is left to be determined by every man's experience of the Church; but the Rock on which it is built is different States and Kingdoms in Europe alone; if it us against all false doctrine, heresy and schism, urging children to wrath, but bring them up in the nurture of its results." This is truly a most notable interpre- Christ. tation of our Saviour's injunction: "When ye fast, be Q. But is not St. Petercalled by our Lord the Rock tendom and of the known world was comparatively naristering to us in prosperity and adversity, counselling, the illustration, in his own Timothy, who, "from a not as the hypocrites," &c. According to the same of His Church, in the words just cited? mode of interpretation, the injunctions: "When ye pray, say, Our Father which art in heaven," &c. and and the other Apostles are called in Scripture the and more comprehensive; and if it was even condemned ting our bodies to the ground, earth to earth, ashes to culture, this training," says the admirable Bishop Jebb, When thou dost thine alms, do not sound a trumpet Twelve Foundation Stones of the Church; but Christ as anti-Christian, before its effects had been seen, it ashes, dust to dust, in hope of the resurrection in the "ought to commence at a far earlier period than peo-

termined by every man's experience of their results,"they are "not an essential duty." It is rather wonderful that this expositor of Scripture did not remember the example of Christ himself, in fasting forty days and forty nights, as a preparation for entering upon his ministry—and his connecting fasting with almsgiving and prayer, -nor his declaration to his disciples that the working of miracles could come "only by fasting ness, it would be an improper season for tokens of sorof "The Rev. Capel Molyneux, B. A., incumbent of row. But He clearly intimates, at the same time, that pressed. the Episcopal Chapel, Woolwich," as its author, and it would be their duty hereafter, for "the days will re-published here by the Incumbent of one of our come, when the Bridegroom shall be taken from them, chapels, as I am credibly informed, has very recently and then they shall fast." It is wonderful too that He did not remember the practice of the Apostles, as reprayed with fasting." (Acts xiv. 23.) "But I keep him to his successors, the Bishops of Rome? under my body and bring it into subjection: lest that, practice as differing from that which prevails in our

> predecessors."—(Wheatly.) Bishop Horne, which I do not doubt will be a sufficient and their Successors, as one of the Bishops of Rome, let them be united in the same Faith, in the same exercised. His taste is cultivated. His powers of and satisfactory answer to all that is said in the Tract Leo the Great, says; and St. Ambrose, "In beato Pe- Sacraments, and in the same Apostolic Discipline and reasoning are exerted. His imagination is invigorated.

"In this hallowed season, the Church, by the voice of all her holy services, calleth the world to repentance Peter when he said to him, Feed my sheep? lawfully be used, and that he himself will use the form from the rising of the sun to the going down thereof. 3. That he alloweth the Book of Articles of Reli- mote the glory of God, by forwarding the salvation of mission before given by Christ to all His Apostles in a then enjoy the blessing of primitive Christian Unity. tirely the religious education of their children. They gion agreed upon by the Archbishops and Bishops of man, it is this appointment of a certain set time for all solemn act of consecration. Whence St. Paul says to But they will never attain this Unity by subjection to act as if the heart could not go wrong. It is their Provinces, and the whole Clergy, in the Convocapersons to consider their ways, to break off their sins, the presbyters at Ephesus, "Take heed to the flock one supreme visible Head, of which the Primitive pride to have them free from prejudice. Their souls, tion frovinces, and the whole Clergy, in the Convocapersons to consider their ways, to dear the distribution from whence they have fallen through over which the Holy Ghost has made you overseers, Church knew nothing; and especially they cannot exthey say, shall be white paper, until they write their acknowledgeth all and every the Articles therein con- the infirmities of the flesh and the prevalence of temp- to feed the Church of God, which he hath purchased pect it from subjection to such a supreme visible Head creed on it themselves. Theology is too abstruse for for the avoiding of all ambiguities, such person that in a body so frail, and a world so corrupt, cares shall subscribe in this form and order of words, setting and pleasures soon oppress the heart, and insensibility Pasce oves meas. down both his Christian and sirname, viz: I, N. N., brings on the slumbers of listlessness and negligence Articles above mentioned, and to all things that are and dispersed by frequently repeated admonitions, will tice, what conclusion do we derive from it with respect at length seal it up in the deep sleep of a final impe- to the alleged supremacy of St. Feter?

diligence always so to minister the doctrine and sacra- specious plea of keeping every day holy alike, would ments, and the discipline of Christ, as the Lord hath often be found to cover a design of keeping none holy

I am, My Christian Friends, Your faithful Servant, JOHN BETHUNE.

Montreal, 19th February, 1847.

accessity shall require, this doth properly pertain to THE ANGLICAN BRANCH OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH. (From "Theophilus Anglicanus," by the Rev. Christopher Wordsworth, D.D.) [CONCLUDED.]

> IX. THE BISHOP OF ROME HAS NO SUPREMACY, SPIRI-TUAL OR TEMPORAL, IN THESE REALMS.

origin, doctrine, and discipline, with the Catholic with Scripture, "but is rather in direct opposition to England, dependent on that of Rome, yet is not the Article. I leave it to them to reconcile such a declaration to their own conscience—as they can; but it the Bishop of Rome authority over the Church of

promised to maintain, subject themselves to the penalty imposed on such persons, by the 38th Canon of the Christian; "Quisquis se universalem" and he is the Bishop of Rome is the successor of St. Peter, and one of th the three Articles of the 36th Canon, shall omit to use in person, for a special purpose, yet we are clear that (Lib. vii. Epist. xxxiii.) any of the orders and ceremoules prescribed in the Christ gave no pre-eminent power to St. Peter over of the orders and ceremoules prescribed in the minunion Book, he shall be suspended," &c. &c. his brother Apostles; but that all the Apostles were diction which does not belong to another Bishop?

Q. Has then the Bishop of Rome no peculiar juris-diction which does not belong to another Bishop?

God, and that ripeness and perfectness of age in we have reason to fear, may stick upon our garments. The I do not see (says Archdeacon Sharp) how any man equal in the quality of their mission, commission, power,

ter of our Church, who can allow himself either to Q. But does not St. Peter appear in Holy Scripdepart from her doctrine, as expressed in her Articles, ture as taking the lead of the Apostles, and speaking of from her rites and ceremonies, as prescribed in the in their behalf? and is he not designated by titles of As St. Jerome, the secretary of a Pope, says,—Ubispecial dignity in the writings of the early fathers of

A. Yes, doubtless he is; as are some of the other

Sons who observe those times and seasons, do so that Christ to St. Peter, "Verily I say unto thee, Thou art in the same manner as that of every other Bishop, power and commandment to declare and pronounce

they may be—nay, even against the whole visible Church. Therefore, according to the Treet these of the whole Christian world and the way He half appointed a Therefore, according to the Tract, these so, through them, of the whole Christian world, and for the maintenance of Unity in the Church, that it that is, by office and ministries ecclesiastical... Let not any

words, neque enim, he says, à Petro Petra, sed à Petrâ matters. Petrus; and again, Petrus ædificatur super Petram.

Q. But did not our Lord use (not the Greek, but) the Syro-Chaldaic language in his speech to St. Peter, rally leads to that of secular supremacy, which is indeed have "this treasure" in them! what are those, whom, its shoots with the first dawnings of sensation: and at

tween Petrus and Petra?

Q. But what do you say to the words which follow: | bonds of civil society. ven, and what soever thou shall bind on earth shall be bound headship; what are the spiritual ones? in heaven, and whatsoever thou shall loose on earth shall cation of our Church Members generally. The object corded in such passages as these: "As they ministered be loosed in heaven?" was not the Power of the Keys, preserving it. It rejects the wisdom, revokes the children must be taught to read and write, that they of its author is evidently to repudiate all stated days unto the Lord, and fasted,"—(Acts xiii. 2.) "and had as it is called, here given by Christ to Peter? and in judgments, and annihilates the authority of the Uni-

stant and regular in the observance of both their Whatsoever ye shall bind on earth shall be bound in Apostolic into Papal, and degrading Bishops into its his daughters, the means of those accomplishments, annual and weekly fasts. "Their weekly fasts were heaven, and whatsoever ye shall loose on earth shall be own Vassals, as is evident from the oath now imposed of body and of mind, which may prepare them for ac-From the very first ages of Christianity, it was custo- are retained." It would be to contradict these words tom. ii. p. 984.) mortification and self-denial, to prepare themselves for to St. Peter and his successors; and it is the concurthe feast of Easter. Irenœus, who lived about ninety rent language of all Christian antiquity that he receivagainst the propriety of abstaining, during the season tro claves has regni colorum cuncti suscepimus sacer- Government; let them communicate with one another Nothing is left to the slow process of time. Nothing

And, if ever there was an institution calculated to pro- but verba hortandi; and do not affect the general com- of the Spirit in the bond of peace;" and they will impression. And yet these, some persons neglect en-

do willingly, and ex animo, subscribe to these three as to its spiritual concerns, which, unless dissipated mentary on a law is contemporary and successive prac-

A. As it is certain à priori, that St. Peter could have no supremacy over the other Apostles, from the permitted to reserve to himself the choice of 'a conve- fact that Christ did not authorize, but did plainly pro-

authority in his own diocese, with respect to the ordi- for error in religion, or for viciousness in life.

Metropolitan, and Patriarch. Q. But it being granted that the Bishop of Rome * Christ intended that those whom He had made guides of p. 17. against all forms of public worship, however simple

A. First, that although in a certain sense the Church may be said to be built on St. Peter, as contains the cannot claim supreme jurisdiction over the Universal ministerial pardon, should also be used by us in all cases of our ministerial pardon, should also be used by us in all cases of our ministerial pardon, should also be used by us in all cases of our ministerial pardon, should also be used by us in all cases of our ministerial pardon, should also be used by us in all cases of our ministerial pardon, should also be used by us in all cases of our ministerial pardon, should also be used by us in all cases of our ministerial pardon, should also be used by us in all cases of our ministerial pardon, should also be used by us in all cases of our ministerial pardon, should also be used by us in all cases of our ministerial pardon, should also be used by us in all cases of our ministerial pardon, should also be used by us in all cases of our ministerial pardon, should also be used by us in all cases of our ministerial pardon, should also be used by us in all cases of our ministerial pardon, should also be used by us in all cases of our ministerial pardon, should also be used by us in all cases of our ministerial pardon, should also be used by us in all cases of our ministerial pardon, should also be used by us in all cases of our ministerial pardon, should also be used by us in all cases of our ministerial pardon, should also be used by us in all cases of our ministerial pardon.

with them," because that being a time of joy and glad- must be understood in its literal and grammatical consistent with and contrary to their duty to their law- to their trust? sense, and in that sense in which it has been now ex- ful sovereign; and thus does all in his power to annul = the obligations of civil allegiance, and to dissolve the THE CHURCH THE TEACHER OF CHRIST'S before reason is perceptibly unfolded, the appetites,

And I will give unto thee the keys of the kingdom of hea- Q. You have spoken of the secular evils of such a

THE MINISTERIAL OFFICE. (By the Rev. J. A. Spencer, A.M.)

nient season' wherein to turn from sin to righteousness, hibit, such a supremacy, when He told His Apostles, something akin to awe, to consider how mysteriously ture, it is not quite as certain that sin will! As if person to be ordained—"Will you give your faithful that 'convenient season' would never come; and the "that the kings of the Gentiles exercise lordship over the soul's interests are connected with the office of the the bias were not, from the start, away from God! them (the Gentiles), but it should be so with" them; and "man of God" whom we are to obey.* At all times, As if the attraction of the world were not continually again, "whosoever will be great among you, let him be from the cradle to the grave, he stands ready to min-mcreasing it! As if the devil were not diligent in commanded, and as this Church and realm hath at all. It seemed good therefore to the Church to fix your minister;" and "he that is greatest among you lister in Christ's name, and by His authority, to our his vocation, beyond the most devoted teacher of us a stated time, in which men might enter upon the great shall be your servant;" and that they had "One Mas-spiritual needs. As the steward of the mysteries and all! As if the question were not settled, beyond all work of their repentance. And what time could have ter, Jesus Christ," and that they were Brethren; and the manifold grace of God, he meets us at our entrance controversy, in the sure word of God! What was been selected with greater propriety than this 'Lenten' again, when He spake to them of twelve thrones, and upon life; born in sin and the children of wrath, Abraham's commendation, before God, but this, "that or spring season, when universal nature, awakening one throne, thus placing them on an equality; and through his instrumentality we are washed in the laver he will command his children, and his household after from her wintry sleep, and coming out of a state of the wall of the Church in the Revelation has "twelve" of regeneration, being in and by Holy Baptism "made" him, and they shall keep the way of the Lord?" deformity, and a course of penance, imposed for the foundations, and in them the names of the twelve Apostransgression of man, her Lord and Master is about to tles;" so it is also clear. à posteriori, that St. James, the kingdom of heaven." The "babes" in Christ he "Choose ye whom ye will serve; but, as for me and rise from the dead; and putting on her garments of who presided in a Council, that of Jerusalem, at which feeds with "the sincere milk of the Word," training my house, we will serve the Lord?" What was Da-The 35th Article says: "The Second Book of Hogen and beauty, to give us a kind of prelude to the St. Peter was present, and in which St. Peter was present, and the which St. Peter was present, and the which St. Peter was present, and the which St renovation of all things? So that the whole creation part as one of the speakers, knew nothing of such a and when they are "of full age," he dispenses to them "made a covenant with Jacob, and given a law to Isthis Article, doth contain a godly and wholesome doc- most harmoniously accompanieth the voice of the supremacy in St. Peter; that St. Paul knew nothing the "strong meat" of the Gospel. The Holy Com- rael, which he commanded our forefathers to teach arricle, doth contain a godly and wholesome doctime * * * * as doth the former Book "of Homilies," Church, as that sweetly accordeth to the call of the of it, who said that "he himself was not a whit behind munion of the Body and Blood of our Saviour Christ, their children, that their posterity might know it, and in all the Churches;" who classes Peter with James food of the most precious Body and Blood of our Saand John, and who withstood St. Peter and rebuked viour Jesus Christ; are assured thereby of God's fa- will not depart from it?" How clear and positive him to his face: and that St. Peter himself knew vour and goodness toward us; and that we are very Isaiah's doctrine is! "Whom shall he teach knownothing of it, who was sent by the authority of the members incorporate in the mystical body of His Son, ledge? And whom shall He make to understand doc-Apostles to Samaria; who speaks of "us the Apostles," which is the blessed company of all faithful people; trine? Them that are weared from the milk, and living Stone;" and who writes on terms of equality, kingdom, by the merits of the most precious death and not of superiority, as "a brother-Elder" to Elders. and passion of His dear Son. So too, as an ambassa-And, to descend to St. Peter's Successors, it is certain dor for Christ, as though God did beseech us by his Christian truth, that the order of the clergy is an order of as And, to descend to St. Peter's Successors, it is certain also that St. Polycarp, Bishop of Smyrna, knew nothing also that of such a supremacy in Pope Anicetus; that Poly- to God. As a messenger of the Lord of Hosts; as a crates, Bishop of Ephesus, and the synod of Asiatic watchman, anxiously caring for the souls committed sacraments or the inspirer of those Divine Otacles.—Rev. Wm. Bishops, and St. Irenæus, Bishop of Lyons, and the to his charge, knowing that he must give account at Law's First Letter to Bp. Hoadley, p. 47. Council assembled in that city, knew nothing of any the last day; as a shepherd of Christ's sheep; he Q. Although the Church of England is united in such supremacy in Pope Victor; that St. Cyprian, teaches and premonishes; he feeds and provides for w that same Book of Common Prayer, does not accord Church, and although she is not, as the Church of nothing of it in Pope Stephanus; that St. Augustin are dispersed abroad, and for His children who are in the blood of the Sou of God!—Methinks I may use the Apostonic in another case; "ve see your calling, brethren." and the Bishops of Africa knew nothing of it in Popes the midst of this naughty world, that they may be the words in another case; "ye see your calling, brethren." ing any thing of such supremacy as residing in them- the one only way of salvation, he shows us what we his shoulders? who would not be almost tempted to repent him A. Although we should allow that St. Peter was him) denounced the assumption of the title of Univer- and doctrine," he does the work of an evangelist, duty, to bring all that are committed to his charge fold miscarriages in this weighty undertaking; let us wee A. Every Bishop possesses the highest spiritual Christ, that there is no place left among them, either

Bishops, are equal, whatever their dioceses may be .- whom we are to obey, and to whom we are to submit cunque est Episcopus, sive Roma, sive Eugubii, ejusdem hands God has been pleased to dispense unspeakable est meriti, ejusdem sacerdotii: potentia divitiarum et blessings to our race; he is the one whom the Master Apostles, especially St. Paul, who "had the care of copum non facit. The Bishop of Rome, as has been Gospel; he is the one by whose hands the holy sacra-One of the arguments urged, in the Tract, against all the Churches." But we must not confound prithe "observance of times and seasons," for fasting or and we must not confound prishow of the arguments urged, in the Tract, against all the Churches." But we must not confound prishows of the arguments urged, in the Tract, against all the Churches."

But we must not confound prishops, by the Canons of the Catholic Church; but his and of the Holy Ghost, and wherein we are nurtured shops, by the Canons of the Catholic Church; but his and of the Holy Ghost, and wherein we are nurtured shops, by the Canons of the Catholic Church; but his and of the Holy Ghost, and wherein we are nurtured shops, by the Canons of the Catholic Church; but his and of the Holy Ghost, and wherein we are nurtured shops, by the Canons of the Catholic Church; but his and of the Holy Ghost, and wherein we are nurtured shops.

solute, not an essential duty; there is not a single no man lay than that is laid, Jesus Christ;" and it is not thought expedient by the Church when the greater unto His people, being penitent, the absolution and precept, line upon line, line was not desirable at a time, when the range of Chris- upon us day by day, our soul's eternal interests, min- and admonition of the Lord!" And how beautiful row, it cannot be so now, when the limits of both have guiding, watching, and praying with us in the cham- child," had "known the Holy Scriptures, which" were A. No. St. Peter was Πέτρος, a stone; and he been enlarged to a vast extent, and are becoming more ber of sickness and of death, and last of all, commit- "able to make" him "wise unto salvation!" "This before thee," are mere instructions how we are to act was ή Πέτρα, the Rock, out of which St. Peter and cannot be reasonable to desire it, now when the world last day, and the life of the world to come, through ple are commonly aware of. In husbandry, our care when we pray, and when we give alms; but whether we they were hewn, and on which they were heaven, and on which they were heaven, and on which they were heaven, and on which they were heaven and they were heaven and the heaven and they were heaven are to pray at all or give alms at all, is "left to be deof God called ! who is sufficient for these things! what appears; and, from the moment it does appear, our Q. In what respects has this tendency shown itself? is man that he should be a worker together with God! carefulness knows no intermission. And so it ought A. The claim of universal spiritual headship natu- what are the "earthen vessels," that they should to be in God's husbandry. The infant mind pats forth in which there is no such difference of genders as be- essential to render the former reasonable: and the though subject to all the infirmities and frailties of this period it is, that the most lasting and invaluable fact has been, and is, that in defiance of Reason and human nature, we are commanded to venerate, and to impressions may be made. The animal and sensitive A. He did; but this objection, from the character Scripture, the Bishop of Rome, on the ground, in the "esteem very highly in love for their work's sake!" parts of our nature are then in full vigour; and as these of the Syriac tongue, as has been shown, has no weight; first place, of spiritual, and then of temporal supremacy, ought we not to fear, lest, regarding them simply as are then treated, the future happiness or future misery and prayer;" nor the fact that he excused his Disciples and we must remember, that St. Mathew's Greek ac- asserts a right to depose princes, to dispose of their men like ourselves, we lose sight of, and undervalue, of the human being, will, to an incalculable extent, be from fasting so long as He, "the Bridegroom was count of our Lord's speech is divinely inspired, and dominions, and to impose oaths on their subjects in-

LITTLE CHILDREN.

(From a Sermon by Bishop Doane.)

A. It destroys Unity in the Church on the plea of The Saviour's little children must be taught. That versal Church, as represented in General Councils, by few, that have got beyond the savage state, will need the original impulse of the soul."* A. Yes, but not more so than to the rest of the its claim to negative and rescind their decrees; it re- to be informed. Few in our age and country that by any means, when I had preached to others, I my- Apostles. Christ gave that power to the Church, duces the Church to a perpetual necessity of erring are content with these attainments for their children. taught. The Church must do it. Such is the perself should be a castaway." (1 Cor. ix. 27.) Thus when He said, "Tell it to the Church; but if he nemaking the duty of fasting of more importance than glect to hear the Church, let him be unto thee as an it destroys the Order and Jurisdiction of Bishops, by self-denial, parents often make, and undergo, for the thou Me, more than these? Feed My lambs." So, preaching. "In watchings, in fastings," (2 Cor. vi. 5.) heathen;" and having said these words, He proceeded resolving all into its own power; and so deprives the instruction of their children. How many a father to the twelve the great commission ran, "Go ye, "In fastings often," (2 Cor. xi. 27.); nor the practor of their legitimate posterity and succession; hastes to rise up early, and late takes rest, and eats therefore, and make disciples of all nations, baptizing tice of the primitive Christians who were very con- viz.: by all his Apostles, "Verily, I say unto you, thus perverting the character of the Church from the bread of carefulness, that he may purchase, for them, in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and Wednesdays and Fridays, because on the one our Lord loosed in heaven:" and again, after His Resurrection, upon Bishops by the Pope of Rome, which fully conceptance with the world! And how often has the did the Apostle, on the day of pentecost, clearly apwas betrayed, on the other crucified. The chief of "He breathed on them, and saith unto them, Receive firms the prophetic speech of Pope Gregory the First widowed mother worn her eyes with watching, and ply it, "Repent, and be baptized, every one of you, their annual fasts was that of Lent, which they obserye the Holy Ghost; whose soever sins ye remit, they to the Bishops of Greece, "Si was Universalis est, her hands with work, that she might keep her only son in the name of Jesus Christ, for the remission of sins,
their annual fasts was that of Lent, which they obserye the Holy Ghost; whose soever sins ye remit, they lot the Bishops of Greece, "Si was Universalis est, her hands with work, that she might keep her only son in the name of Jesus Christ, for the remission of sins, ved by way of preparation for their feast of Easter. are remitted: and whose soever sins ye retain, they restat ut vos Episcopi non sitis." (Epist. lib. v. 68. at school, and fit him for a higher station than was and ye shall receive the gift of the Holy Ghost; for ever dreamed of by his forefathers! No one supposes, mary for the Christians to set apart some time for to say that the power of the keys was given specially | Q. But how, then, is the Unity of the Church to be for a moment, that these things come by nature. No one, who thinks them valuable, thinks of postponing years from the death of St. John, and conversed fami- ed that power as a figure of the Church in her Unity one Spirit, and one Hope of our calling; one Lord, one himself. When he can scarcely walk, his limbs are liarly with St. Polycarp, as Polycarp had with St. John, has all the Apostles did in her Universality. It was has happened to let us know, though incidentally, that not one man in the Church, but the Church in one He does not add, "One Visible Head." Let all the ful. When he can scarcely talk, he is set to learning as it was observed in his time, so it was in that of his man which received the keys. The words of our members of the Catholic Church be "joined together languages, that his pronunciation may be correct.— Lord were addressed to Peter, as representing by his in the same mind and in the same judgment," let them His eye is trained to exactness in proportions. His does the figure of a Vine express, but that the scion, I shall conclude with the following quotation from Faith, by his Office, and by his Acts, all the Apostles "walk by the same rule, and mind the same thing," ear is tuned to harmony of sounds. His memory is by means of their lawful Bishops, in National and in is trusted to his free choice. His will is, as it were, Q. But did not Christ give supreme power to St. General Councils, according to the institution of Christ, forestalled. And the hope is, that, before he attains and to universal primitive practice; let them all, each to the period for its exercise, habit will have hardened A. No; these words were not verbu ordinandi, in his own sphere, "endeavour to maintain the unity into nature, and the character have taken its indelible

ained, being in number nine-and-thirty, besides the tation. For though most certain it is, that sorrow with his own blood;" and St. Peter, "The elders I as subverts the one Faith by a New Creed, mutilates youthful minds. They have no notion that their hope to train, is holy baptism: "a death unto sin, tion, to be agreeable to the Word of God. | should be the constant attendant upon sin, and daily exhort, who am also an elder, feed the flock of God the Sacraments, destroys Apostolic government, and children should be gloomy. Let them enjoy life, while and a new birth unto righteousness; for being by "Which subscription, as it seemeth by the same and following Canon, must be before the Bishop himself."

The description of the Church in her seemeth by the same and transgressions call for daily penitence, yet fatal expensions, as it seemeth by the same and transgressions call for daily penitence, yet fatal expensions, and the children of wrath we are they can. Sickness and sorrow will come soon enough; be authority of the Church in her by constraint but willingly."

Wherefore, as St. August and the children of grace." The converse of the children of grace. The converse of the children of grace. The converse of the children of grace of the children of grace. The converse of the children of grace. The converse of the children of grace of the children of grace. The converse of the children of grace of the children of grace. The converse of the children of grace of the children of grace of the children of grace. The children of grace of the children of grace of the children of grace. The children of grace of the children of grace of the children of grace of the children of grace. The children of grace of the children of grace of the children of grace of the children of grace. The children of grace of the children of grace of the children of grace of the children of grace. The children of grace of the c gustine says, quum Petro dicitur, ad omnes dicitur, Unity, exacts an implicit subjection to all these Inno- what right has one man to determine in this question vations and Infractions, as an essential condition of for another? Is not the soul free? Should not the Q. Since, as has been before said the best com- Communion with itself, as a test of Church Member- heart make its own selection? Is it not all between the man himself, and God? As if to be without religion were not just as much a settling of the question, as if the choice were fully made; just as black, which Paul no sooner says, "according to His mercy He is the absence of all the colours, is quite as positive, for every practical purpose, as any of the seven! As It must, I think, strike every reflecting mind with if, however true it be that science cannot come by na-

* I shall beg leave to lay it down as a plain, undeniable, author and founder of the priesthood as the institutor of the of living."

† 2 Cor. vi. 1. such supremacy in Pope Victor; that St. Cyprian, leaches and premonshes; he feeds and provides for bishop of Carthage, and the African Bishops, knew the Lord's family; he seeks for Christ's sheep that whereof is more worth than all the world besides,—the price of The like observation applies with equal force reference to the like observation applies with equal force and the Bishops of Rome is saved through Christ for ever. A "preacher" of the saved that the Bishops of Rome and Boniface; and that the Bishops of Rome is saved through Christ for ever. A "preacher" of the another through the bishops of Rome is saved through Christ for ever. A "preacher" of the another through the bishops of Rome is saved through the bishops of Rome. with reference to their "subscription" to the 35th not our Lord give to that Apostle universal supreme themselves for six hundred years were so far from knowselves or in any one else, that Pope Gregory the First must do to be saved; "in season and out of season, self of his undertaking, and to wish himself any the meanest (as St. Cyprian, Bishop of Carthage, had done before reproving, rebuking, exhorting, with all long-suffering mechanic, rather than a minister? But, alas! this were vain, yea, sinful. We are engaged in this sacred office, and there is no retreating; we must now run the hazard, how great soever Church:—"If any Minister, after having subscribed that he inherits by office what was given to St. Peter and the bishop of Rome is the successor of St. Peter, and that he inherits by office what was given to St. Peter and that he inherits by office what was given to St. Peter and that he inherits by office what was given to St. Peter and that he inherits by office what was given to St. Peter and that he inherits by office what was given to St. Peter and that he inherits by office what was given to St. Peter and the Bishop of Rome is the successor of St. Peter, and the Bishop of Rome is the successor of St. Peter, and the Bishop of Rome is the successor of St. Peter, and the Bishop of Rome is the successor of St. Peter, and the Bishop of Rome is the successor of St. Peter, and the Bishop of Rome is the successor of St. Peter, and the Bishop of Rome is the successor of St. Peter, and the Bishop of Rome is the successor of St. Peter, and the Bishop of Rome is the successor of St. Peter, and the Bishop of Rome is the successor of St. Peter, and the Bishop of Rome is the successor of St. Peter, and the Bishop of Rome is the successor of St. Peter, and the Bishop of Rome is the successor of St. Peter, and the Bishop of Rome is the successor of St. Peter, and the Bishop of Rome is the successor of St. Peter, and the Bishop of Rome is the successor of St. Peter, and the Bishop of Rome is the Bishop of Rome is the Bishop of Rome is the St. Peter, and the Bishop of Rome is the Bish blood of souls, I say: for when I consider how many less discerned ways there be, whereby a man may involve himself in authority in his own diocese, with respect to the ordinary affairs of his own Church; and all Bishops, as He it is, the man of God, who has the rule over us, by a less severe, prudent, and wary conversation; not only by (for by these, the Apostle assures us, "a man may destroy the soul of his weak brother for whom Christ died;") not only by vou, alway, even unto the end of the world!" a gross negligence and supine carelessness, but by every lesser remission of those degrees of zeal and diligence which are so paupertatis humilitas sublimiorem vel inferiorem Epis- Himself has commissioned to preach the everlasting requisite in so important an affair; in a word, not by doing all that a man can, and lies within his power to save the souls sacred trust, the care of his dear lambs. The very committed to his charge; - I say, when I consider this, for name by which He loves to name it, the Fold, the mine own part I cannot, I dare not justify myself, or plead not | One Fold, of the one great Shepherd; the very name guilty before the great Judge of heaven and earth; but do upon jurisdiction as Bishop, Metropolitan, and Patriarch, is and strengthened by the Body and Blood of our Sa- the bended knees of my soul, bewail my sin, and implore His Q. What, then, are we to say to the words of limited to his own Diocese, Province, and Patriarchate, viour Christ; he is the one to whom God has given pardoning grace and mercy, crying mightily unto Him: "De- in David's fervent strain, "His people and the Sheep salvation; and my tongue shall sing aloud of Thy righteous-ness!"—Bp. Bull, "Visitation Sermon of the Priestly Office,"

him my garden, and told him it was my botanical garden.—
be led into green pastures, and brought forth beside
'How so?' said he, 'it is covered with weeds.' 'Oh,' I replied,
the waters of comfort. Most surely, if there be a must also be repudiated.

The Tract asserts there is no Scripture command to fast at all; but that Christians are left free to fast or not fast at all; but that Christians are left free to fast or not fast at all; but that Christians are left free to fast or not fast at all; but that Christians are left free to fast or not fast at all; but that Christians are left free to fast or not fast at all; but that Christians are left free to fast or not fast at all; but that Christians are left free to fast or not fast of the church is built not not not fast at all; but that Christians are left free to fast or not fast at that is only because it has not yet come to its age of discretion the waters of comfort. Most surely, if there be a

authority, and from the experience of those who are best qualified to speak on such subjects, that, even the passions, the affections take their bias towards evil or towards good: and those wrong propensities, which it will cost years of exertion to eradicate, may with ease be nipt in the bud; and those good habits, which are afterwards to be attained with cost and difficulty, may, by proper management, be now made, as it were,

The Saviour's little children, it is certain, must be of the Holy Ghost; teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you." And so the promise is to you and to your children." There is no aspect of the Church, in Holy Scripture, which does not clearly show, that she is charged of God with the religious care of little children. What does the figure of a Living Body teach us, but that every member is to "grow up unto Him, in all things, which is the head, even Christ;" the babe, to attain through grace, to the full stature of the perfect man? What grafted into it, takes nourishment from it, lives through its root, is nourished by its moisture, and from it derives the strength and fatness which develope every bud and leaf, and tendril, and which swell and sweeten in the full and purple cluster? And what is the lesson which the Fold supplies, but that the Saviour's lambs are placed within the shelter of its sacred pale, that safe from all the chances of the world, the venomous beast, the food that sickens, and the precipice that kills, they may be fed securely at his hand, and pass from earthly refuge to the blessed bosom of the Shepherd in the heavens? That it may be so -rather because it must be so-the very first act of this training; or rather, the birth of the new nature, which we

"Blest be the Church, that, watching o'er the needs "Of Infancy, provides a timely shower,
"Whose virtue changes to a Christian Flower "The sinful product of a bed of weeds!"!

But great, beyond expression, as this blessing is, we are not left to rest on it one moment. Just as St. saved us, by the washing of regeneration," than he adds, in the same breath, "and the renewing of the Holy Ghost;" so does the Church in her Baptismal Service, from the declaration, "seeing now dearly beloved brethren, that this child is regenerate," pass on, at once, to the explicit exhortation, "let us make our prayers, that he may lead the rest of his life according to this beginning." Nor does she leave us ignorant of what this means, nor bury it in vague and barren generalities; but, in her Exhortation to the Sponsors, traces out the course of duty, with a sunbeam's clearness: "forasmuch as this child hath promised by you his sureties, to renounce the devil and all his works, to believe in God and to serve Him, ye must remember that it is your parts and duties to see that this infant be taught, so soon as he shall be able to learn, what a solemn vow, promise, and profession he hath here made by you. And, that he may know these things the better, ye shall call on him to as doth the former Book "of Homilies," Church, as that sweely accordent to the care of all we receive at his hands; and we and all who duly rethe children which were yet unborn?" What was may learn the Creed, the Lord's Prayer, and the Ten the Churches," and who says accordingly, "so I ordain the Churches," and who says accordingly, "so I ordain the Churches," and who says accordingly, "so I ordain the lesson of Solomon's wisdom, but this, "Train up a Commandments, and all other things which a christian ought to know and believe to his soul's health; and that this child may be virtuously brought up to lead a godly and a Christian life: remembering always that baptism doth represent unto us our profes-Apostles to Samaria; who speaks of "as the appears, and of Christ, "the and are also heirs through hope of His everlasting drawn from the breasts: for precept must be upon Christ and to be made like unto Him; that, as He died and rose again for us, so should we, who are baptized, die from sin, and rise again unto righteousness,

> This is the office which the Saviour has enjoined in that expressive sentence, FEED MY LAMBS. Only the We minister to souls. Souls! Methinks in that one Church can carry it into effect. Only the Church has perpetuity of being, "through the power of an endless life." Only the Church has claim to confidence as certain to maintain the truth, of which she is divinely set, to be the ground and pillar. Only the Church has such authority, as will submit to it the wills of sinful men, in the reception of her witness for the faith. Only the Church has influence to draw men to her, to present their little children to her healthful breast. Only the church bath adaptation to all classes of society, to all states of human nature, to all conditions of the world, to train them up for the Church hath unity and universal being, so that all men, every where, brought into union with her, in the reception of her creeds and ritual, are brought together in Christ Jesus; and become, like her first members, "of one heart and one soul." Only the Church has promise of that blessing, without which all desires are hopeless, and all efforts vain, the presence, with, and in her, of her heavenly Head: "Lo, I am with Great and manifold are the advantages with which

> the Saviour hath supplied the Church for this most by which even of old, His ransomed were described, iver me from this blood guiltiness, O my God, thou God of my of His Pasture;" the very name by which His minisous- ters are spoken of, throughout both Testaments, "Pastors," "Pastors according to His own heart," "Pastors "Thelwall thought it very unfair to influence a child's that feed His Sheep:" all show the purpose of His

> > * Practical Theology, ii. 107. † Catechism.

thought that must engage the sympathies, and absorb the beginning has been erroneous and evil, every year Councils." If we should republish any more of ties attendant on such an undertaking in a small village which they enjoy; in their access to every hearth; in directed; and can it be otherwise? There is a conthe confidence of every heart; in their whole posture uexion, universally admitted we believe, between even and relation to the community in which they serve; the features of a country and the character of its other. in their participation, on the one hand, in all the cares, inhabitants; and that connexion is just as natural and trials of the daily life of their parishioners, and in between the temper and conduct of a people, and the the reverence and dignity, upon the other, with which, condition and occupation to which they may be reby their holy calling, they are invested, all is combined duced. Bind down a man to the cultivation of a quarwhich qualifies them best for this most sacred trust. ter of an acre of land,-limit his enterprise and his To them, the little infants, in their new-born help- energies to this scant sphere of their exercise, and the lessness, are brought, that they may claim them, from mind and the spirit must suffer from the physical conthe world, for Christ. Even as He did, so do they, traction. There is no space, in short, for intellectual they take them up in their arms, put their hands upon activity, -no room in which the mind may expatiate, them, and bless them. Before they lay them back branch off from its little centre, and form those com on their own mother's bosom, to nurse them for their binations of thought upon which its healthfulness and Lord, they tell them what they are to do. Soon as its usefulness depends. Were the energies of the their tottering feet can bring them up, and their lisp- soldier to be limited to pacing the few feet of ground ing tongues can utter the Lord's Prayer, they call to which his alternations of duty as a sentinel occathem to the sacred rail. There, in the Catechism, sionally restrict him, the spirit of martial glory would. which our true Mother, with such sound wisdom, has we apprehend, soon be crushed: were the scholar to prepared for her dear children, they are assiduously, have his task bounded by a section of the Delectus or with utmost tenderness, instructed, "what a Christian a problem of the Mathematics, he would soon weary ought to know and believe, to his soul's health." If of literary ambition and become an intellectual slugany question their comprehension to receive these gard; and who can hope for any expansion of mind mysteries, as some, in old time, were displeased to from the individual whose activity is cramped within hear the children crying in the Temple, and saying, a potato plot of a third of an acre, and whose enterin words which even their teachers did not under- prise is limited to the attainment of the merest and stand, "Hosanna to the Son of David," they are re- most contracted sustenance of life? minded of what he replied, "Yea, have ye never read, In this condition of the Irish peasantry, we have a perfected praise?"

"Oh say not, dream not, heavenly notes To childish ears are vain,
That the young mind at random floats
And cannot reach the strain.

"Dim or unheard, the words may fall, And yet the heaven-taught mind May learn the sacred air, and all The harmony unwind.

"And, if some tones be false, or low, What are all prayers beneath, But cries of babes, that cannot know Half the deep thoughts they breathe?

"In His own words we Christ adore, But angels, as we speak, Higher above our meanings soar, Than we o'er children weak:

"And yet His words mean more than they,

And yet He owns their praise: Why should we think He turns away From infant's simple lays?"*

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, MARCH 5, 1847.

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Fourth Page.
The Young Curate.
Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

Our Collector, Mr. Thos. Ryall, is now on a collecting tour in the Western part of the Diocese.

We have been instructed to announce the following

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

KENT TESTIMONIAL ANNUAL PRIZE.

the Lord Bishop of Toronto, is fixed as follows: - contented, and happy. The Threefold Ministry proved from Scripture. Candidates for this Prize, (who are limited to mem-

bourg) are required to transmit their Essays to the Diocesan Theological Professor, on or before the 20th May next. The names of the writers are to be sent outside answering to one affixed to the Essays respec-

mediately after the Annual Examination in August

A Prize (value £5) will also be given for the second best Essay on the same subject.

of the Church upon the completion of the arrangements relative to the permanent endowment of the Bishopric of Toronto. In consequence of this event two appointments in the Church become vacant,-the Archdeaconry of York, and the Rectory of Toronto. We have been officially authorized to announce that the Rev. Official Bethune, D.D., Diocesan Professor of Theology, has been created Archdeacon of York; and that the Rev. Henry J. Grasett, M.A., Assistant Minister of St. James's Church, in this city, has been preferred to the Rectory of Toronto. The ceremony of the Rector's Induction is only postponed until the Venerable Archdeacon can make it convenient to visit In connexion with these changes we have been in-

structed to state, that the Rev. Henry Scadding, M.A., relinquishes the duties which for some years past he has discharged in St. James's Church.

Many reflections crowd naturally upon us in contemplating the present frightful condition of the poor in Ireland; for it is impossible to limit such reflections to the alleviation of the immediate and pressing calamity. We are bound, in the spirit even of a Christian philanthropy, to look further on, and see how remedial measures may be applied for the prevention of such misfortunes in future, when the cure of the existing ills shall, through the mercy of Providence, have been effected.

It is a satisfaction to perceive that the Imperial Government have taken this weighty matter into consideration; for the starving condition of several millions of people is perhaps an unprecedented calamity, and it becomes a solemn duty that measures be devised

the present system of letting lands in that kingdom be of the present state of our controversy with that cortempting of Providence to risk our sustenance upon a Dr. Wordsworth has adopted,—Italian sectarianism solitary production of the earth; and it is, in the last must be overthrown by Catholic truth, and by it alone. degree, cruel and unchristian to limit a whole family's There is nothing gained by opposing one form of Dissupport to the produce of a scant half acre or less.

large body of their tenantry, -amounting in all, it is borrowed this victorious confutation of Romanism, said, to several millions of souls, -to depend for their appeals frequently and with confidence to the authosubsistence upon potatoes alone, and the scant quan- rity of Primitive Councils and Divines; and from the ter of an acre of land, might, in this age of advanced fact must be apparent,—that Rome has no footing in civilization, be deemed incomprehensible. That so the Early Church. Every thing that can be justly much of selfishness and hard-heartedness should have called the voice of the Universal Church will remain prevailed as has been exhibited in this miserable, de- eternally irreconcileable with the assumptions made must surprise us the more when we recollect the pro- years of their once exalted, but now fallen Church .verbial generosity and kindly nature of the great body It is not surprising, then, that Italian Divines should of the British and Irish people of all ranks. It only shrink from contact with the Early Church, and take shews that where a vicious system has been adopted, refuge behind the bold assertion, that "the decision of

out of the mouths of babes and sucklings Thou hast solution of much that would otherwise astonish and perplex us. In this we see explained the reason why they are enslaved, like bondmen, to superstition, why they are the ready dupes of the designing, the devotees of the priest, and the victims of the demagogue. Their habits of life preclude all mental exertion: and in the absence of forethought, in the removal of all material for reasoning or room for calculation, they surrender themselves to any passing excitement, and are ripe for any present mischief. They are not allowed the opportunity for a legitimate development of the intellectual powers, and consequently they are not able to grasp, or reason upon, the great principles of government, much less the mighty verities of reli-Experience shews how much, in reference to each of these, they have yielded themselves to the direction of the ambitious or the wiles of the crafty: we lege might well wonder, indeed, if under circumstances so unpropitious they should escape political bondage, or a spiritual de potism.

The remedy, we are persuaded, must begin with the physical condition of the people. They must be treated with more of the consideration due to rational beings, and they will then exert their mental energies to better purposes: they must experience the unstinted philanthropy and sympathy of Christians, and then we shall find them prepared, in a more hopeful degree, to throw off the shackles of superstition. And that this degradation has so long continued, is as deep a disgrace to the Government who permitted, as to the individuals who introduced it; and we are glad to see a movement made in Parliament indicating that the work of reform is about to be commenced with in

"Justice to Ireland," is a hackneyed, and by those who commonly employ it, a much abused term; but meaning, we heartily reiterate. "Justice to Ireland," in the neighbouring Townships, to devise means for appointments for Confirmation by the Lord Bishop of Toronto, in the different Churches of this Cirr du
appointments for Confirmation by the Lord Bishop of Toronto, in the different Churches of this Cirr du
appointments for Confirmation by the Lord Bishop of Cloyne and Ross informed him that five thousand persons lowing placard has just been issued, calling a Meeting perished of famine along the south-western coast since the beginning of Seventh 1999. mosities; but "justice to Ireland," in improving the condition of the poor,—in giving them at least half a Township of King:—

The Roman Catholic Primate of Armsgh, the most key.

Township of King:—

The Roman Catholic Primate of Armsgh, the most key.

The Roman Catholic Primate of Armsgh, the most key.

Township of King:—

The Roman Catholic Primate of Armsgh, the most key.

The Roman Catholic Primate of Armsgh, the most key. toes, -in allowing them to breathe and think with the freedom of responsible beings,-and, by augmenting the sense of their social and religious responsibilities, and affording some better ground of self-respect, to The subject for this Prize, with the approbation of prepare them for becoming thoughtful, sober-minded,

We have inserted on our first page this week the bers of the Diocesan Theological Institution at Co- Letter "to the Parishioners of Christ's Church, Montreal," both as a vindication of the valuable ordinance of Fasting, and to point out, as well, the inconsistency into which Church people are betrayed when they seek accompanying in a sealed note, with a motto on the to put private opinion in the place of the express teaching and appointments of the Prayer Book .-Liturgical services of every kind would soon become The Prize (value about £10) will be adjudged immerely nominal and virtually useless, if professing members of the Church were encouraged by their spiritual instructors to observe only so much as might be convenient and to neglect the rest. Mr. Molyneux, in his present pamphlet upon "Lent

Usages," a copy of which has been sent to us, has It is our pleasing duty to congratulate the Members taken a new and more decided stand against the Book of Common Prayer, than in those of his former treatises which have come under our observation. But when once we have set aside the principle that it is seemly and wise to submit our own judgment to the decisions of the Church, we can hardly remain for any length of time at the point from which we started .-Every new conception, as it presents itself and appears to be reasonable, will be espoused without regard to what the Church may have determined; the first departure from established rule begets another variation, and so on through a succession of changes, until at length the deviation from what has been ordained becomes so marked that no one can fail of noticing it .-A Tract written for the express purpose of discountenancing the observance of Lent, when the Church has so explicitly enjoined this season of self-denial and humiliation, is certainly, to say the least, a very remarkable production to have emanated from one to whom has been committed the office of expounding the Word of God as the Church has received it.

If improper additions to the provisions of our Liturgy, such as are specified and censured in the Chapter from Mr. Gresley's work on our last page, be ondemned, as they deserve to be; we think that unjustifiable suppressions should not be allowed to pass without their merited reproof. The Church has placed her system in our hands; we profess to accept it just as she intends to give it; and surely, with such a mutual understanding, as it were, we are bound, in all honesty of conscience, neither to append our own views, nor to subtract from hers.

Our republication of the Second Part of the Rev. Christopher Wordsworth's Theophilus Anglicanus is by which its recurrence shall, if possible, be prevented. now completed. We have chosen the portion which There is but too much cause to anticipate that, if relates to the errors of the Church of Rome on account persevered in, we shall very soon again have a renewal rupt communion. The only method of argument of these horrors: it is, as we may term it, a rash which can be effective against Romanism is that which sent with another. Even if such a policy should result How the rich and well-provided of that island,— in conclusive success,—which will never be the case, how the possessors of estates in that kingdom, should —it would only be superseding a greater evil by a less: have been so callous to the best feelings of humanity the triumph would not be upon the side of truth. and to their own permanent interests, as to allow a The author of the very able work from which we have tity which could be raised from a half or even a quar- manner in which he has alleged their testimony this moralizing, and most reprehensible state of things, by the Bishops of Italy in the declining and corrupt

the interest, and tax every effort, and fill every ferthe interest, and tax every effort, and fill every ferthe interest, and tax every effort, and fill every ferof after growth and strength only increases the diffiof after growth and strength only increases the diffiof Mount Pleasant and its worthy Pastor great prosperity. vent prayer with living fire, in them that minister in holy things, it is the appeal thus made to all their the seasonable suggestion of a kind friend with respect to the translation of the Latin sentences and phrases.

The interest, and tax every effort, and the manliness. In the commission which they bear; in that it tends to the deterioration of that inward printhe education which they receive; in the opportunities ciple by which the habit and the life are wont to be the writer's meaning is sufficiently expressed in the other parts in the vulgar tongue, to be perfectly intelligible to readers who are not acquainted with any

From the specimen of Dr. Wordsworth's work which has appeared in our columns, it will be readily believed that the eulogy written upon it by the Rev. G. W. Daubeny is not undeserved:-

"'Enlightened teacher!' well may the Poet say, Vast are the treasures which thy book unfolds Of sacred lore, hence may the student trace, His road to Zion, oft trod by saints of old In humble zeal, with prayer devoutly rais'd To Him, whose mercy beamed on sinful man, And in compassion to his fallen state, He built his Church, a refuge from the storm, A Zoar in the plain, where all may taste Their Saviour's dying love, and rest from toil. This is their ark; let discord rage without, Banish vain fears, for they in safety dwell. Enlightened teacher! long may thy lessons prove A stay and safeguard to the Christian's hope; Teach him to baffle the subtle arts of Rome, And love more ardently his Church at home."

It is some little time since a rumour was in circulation, founded upon a paragraph-invented, as it appears, on purpose-in an English paper, that the excellent Mr. Keble, the author of the "Christian Year," had seceded from the Church of England and oined the Romish communion. The reply to this wicked falsehood is best given in the words of Mr. Keble himself :-

"I have just got your note, but not in time to send to this night's post; but if you think it worth while I am quite content that you should contradict the report about me in the very strongest terms. The truth is, and I thank God for it, that I feel daily more and more how mpossible it would be for me either to unchurch the Church of England or to assent, as matter of Faith, to the Roman Catholic terms of Communion.

Mr. Keble, we believe, took a leading part in the novement which commenced about twelve years ago, -at first with the object of preventing the sequestration of the revenues of the Irish Church, and subsequently to rouse the Church generally in the United Kingdom to the assertion of her claims as a Divine institution, and to move her children, if possible, to a better appreciation of their high and invaluable privi-

The good that has been effected by this movement is now a matter of history: the contingent evils by which it has been attended, however deeply to be deplored, are as nothing in comparison with the benefits that have been achieved. That Mr. Keble's fair fame in connection with the honest effort to serve and advance the Church of his fathers, should be assailed by the calumny which he has so promptly contradicted, is only another amongst a multitude of modern instances that party-spirit is often stronger than truth, and

We are happy to learn that the Hon. Mr. Justice HAGERMAN, who has been seriously ill, is now slowly improving in health, and that there is hopes he will ere long be convalescent.

DESTITUTION IN IRELAND AND SCOTLAND .- We justice to Ircland," in its legitimate and Christian are happy to see that Meetings are about being held

LIFE OR DEATH IRELAND:

HIGHLANDS OF SCOTLAND! MEN OF SCARBOROUGH!!

Which is it to be, as far as you are concerned HERE is no time to waste in mere idle cavilling on the question. 'Tis for you to answer, Are your countryme to die from the want of that bread of which you have e and to spare; or are they to live to bless you for your timely

The destitution and want at home have been the means of YOUR obtaining better prices for your Produce this Winter: Will you not, then, give a portion of your profit towards re-lieving their necessities? Away with PARTY FEELINGS: your countrymen are dying by thousands. Will you try and save

Romanists and Protestants, Whigs and Tories, one and all orget your differences; the lives of millions may depend or your exertions. Dissension at such a time as this, is no a REPROACH but a CRIME. Remember what the Word of God eclares, and ponder it in your hearts:

Whoso stoppeth his ears at the cry of the poor, he also shall cry himself, but shall not be heard."_ PROVERBS XX. 13.

A MEETING

AT MR. DOWSWELL'S INN, IN SCARBOROUGH. ON THURSDAY, The 11th day of March, 1847,

At ONE o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of funds for alleviating the distresses of our Fellow-Countrymen at Home. N B. Separate Lists will be opened to receive Subscriptions.

Scarboro', March 4, 1847. An ardent and almost universal feeling of compassion has been evinced in the United States towards our suffering brethren in Ireland. We have seen announcements of collections in Churches in various quarters, and the different ecclesiastical journals which we receive abound with expressions of sympathy and sorrow. The following incident, amongst many of a

similar nature, is worthy of being recorded :-"The Right Rev. Bishop Doane has proposed that a Jersey ship be sent out to Ireland, laden with provisions for the relief of the sufferers in that unhap, y country.— The Bishop offers to contribute one hundred dollars himself in furtherance of the proposal."

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CANADA. DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

OPENING OF ALL SAINT'S CHURCH, MOUNT PLEA-SANT.—It is with no ordinary feelings of satisfaction we notice the opening of a new Church, in the village of Mount Pleasant, about six miles from the town of Divine Service was for the first time held therein on Thursday last, when a large congregation joined in the services of the day. An excellent and appropriate sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. McMurray, of Dundas, from 1 Chron. xxix. 14, "But who am I, and what is my people, that we should be able to offer so willingly after this sort? For all things come of thee, and To the exertions of of thine own have we given thee.' f thine own have we given the. To the exertions of few families are the inhabitants of this neighbourhood indebted for this neat and convenient Church, and great must be their pride, and the pride of those who, by money, material and labour, contributed to the erection of this temple of religion, in which they may worship their God in the faith and doctrine of the Church of their fathers. A number of persons from this city, and Dundas, Flamboro', Brantford, &c., were present on this interesting occasion. - Hamilton Gazette.

In additions to the particulars given above, we find the following in the Brantford Courier :-

The sum of £6 10s., we were informed, was taken up at the close of the service. We would congratulate the people of Mount Pleasant, that they have now a Church heir own neighbourhood, wherein they can worship the God of their fathers, after the manner of their own consciences, none daring to make them afraid. dustry and zeal manifested in the erection of this edifice by them, will be remembered when they shall have passed away from the things that are, and shall be succeeded by another generation. It also speaks much for the pious care and skill of our estimable Minister, the Rev. J. C. Usher, who has laboured there, for some years, in addihow hard it is to be emancipated from it, how, when one Pope is worth more than a hundred General finished under his superintendence, and in all the difficul-

DIOCESE OF QUEBEC. INCORPORATED CHURCH SOCIETY.

Payments made to the Treasurer at Quebec on account of the Incorporated Church Society, in the month of January, 1847:— Jan. 6.—Smith, C. Webber, donation £1 10 0

Fund for Widows and Orphans of the Clergy: Jan. 7 .- Collection, Upper Ireland £0 13 9 25.—On account of do. at St. Giles, St. Patrick, and St. Sylvester-per Rev. W. King

T. TRIGGE, 5 0 11 1st. Feb., 1847. BISHOP'S COLLEGE, LENNOXVILLE.—It is requested that all letters of inquiry or on other business will be addressed to the Rev. J. HELLMUTH, Vice-Principal, during the absence of the Principal.—Berean.

THE PARISH CHURCH OF ST. STEPHENS, Chester, which has been newly painted and its interior accommodations otherwise completed, was re-opened for Divine Service on Sunday the 7th inst.

School-house. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather a respectable number of the Parishioners attended. Most of the old members paid up their subscriptions, and about twenty new members were added. A further description of these interesting proceedings will be given in the next Times.

From our English Files.

DISTRESS IN IRELAND.

From Major S. Cane, of Ballycotton,, County of Cork. "This, I believe, is the poorest district to the south of Cork. It is most melancholy to witness the scenes of misery which witness; it is not single cases of misery that I have to record, but a general famine. At the moment I write, there are over a hundred outside my door, whose cries are wretched in the extreme. I have admitted three now, and they solemnly declare that for the last three days they have not tasted a morsel. I have entered into some wretched hovels; men, women, and children all huddled together, all their bed-clothes being pawned. There is a very general sickness brought on by the intense Mary Barry died from the want of food; she had not

tasted any for two days previously to her death, although I sent her some a few hours before she died. Ben Knowles died from the want of proper sustenance. There are innumerable cases of death accelerated by such causes. I venture to say that there is not in Ireland, even in the most prosperous times, so that the temper of faction will put even piety to flight.

wretched a village as Ballycotton. What then, must it be now? Enough to say, that their food is only raw turnips; the eed weed their sustenance. No money—no work."

The distress in the neighbourhood of Passage begins to be

severe. In the parish eleven hundred individuals are found to be in want. Their little stocks are exhausted; they have nothing to eat, and are ashamed to make known their destitution. At a public meeting at Skibbereen, on Saturday, for relief of destitution in that quarter, an address to the Queen was adopted, showing the fatal effects of famire and pestilence. The mortality in the district by starvation averages twenty per

Messrs. Leaby, of Flesk Mills, Killarny, have purchased Indian corn to the amount of £10,000 for grinding.

The Waterford workhouse is so crowded that the children are lying five or six a bed. Mr. Hackett has lent the guardians £500, free of interest to support the house.

The number of paupers in Newcastle workhouse is 740, being 240 over the number for which the house was built. The beys and girls' school-rooms will be converted into dormitories, to meet the applications for relief.—Limerick Chronicle.

There are 759 paupers in the Athlone Union Workhou of which number 276 are in hospital. Doctor O'Connell, the medical officer, has been attacked with fever, and the medical actitioners residing in Athlone have declined to attend the

RELIEF .- The fifth subscription list for the relief of Ireland and Scotland, has been announced. It amounts to £83,883 3s. 1d.—or, if we reckon the additional sums which are appended to this announcement, the total will be very little short of

One of Mr. O'Connell's amiable and favourite menaces has always been that "England's need was Ireland's opportunity, If the heartless trader in humbug agitation have any of the feelings that are common to his kind, he must writhe under inself-scorn as he looks upon what England is doing i Ireland's need. Her opportunity is to play the part of the good Samaritan. His would have been to light the torch of civil war, to urge insolent demands, and to play the part of a bully, whose valour is always in the inverse ratio of that of his enemy .- John Bull.

PRODUCE FROM THE PACIFIC.—The enterprise of our merchants is wonderfully developed at this period. Noveltie pour into our ports almost daily from every quarter of the globe and to the catalogue of bricks from China and Caffres from the Cape, locusts from one region and wonders from everywhere we may add sugar, cotton, and wool, of an excellent quality from the remote Pacific. These articles, grown in the Sa which Islands, have been forwarded from thence by Mr. Miller, our Consul General, and, as indications of resources of thisland of the Pacific, attracted considerable notice in the Under writers' rooms, where they were exhibited last week .- Liver-

AN ANECDOTE OF THE QUEEN DOWAGER .-- It chanced one evening, that our major, Count Reichenbach, stood up to dance a quadrille with the Princess Adelaide of Meiningen. His toilet was not well suited to the ball-room; his boots we heavy, the floor was slippery, and he several times tripped. At last he fairly fell. dragging his partner with him. His right arm was in a sling, and useless from wounds received at Lutzen, and some short time clapsed before the Princess was raised from her recumbent position by the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, and conducted into an adjoining apartment. With rueful countenance, and twisting his red moustache from vexation Count Reichenbach tried to lose himself in the crowd, and to escape the annoyance of being stared at and pointed out as the man who had thrown down the beautiful young Princess. It was easy to see that he would rather have stormed a dozen h tile batteries than have made so unlucky a debut in the Royal ball-room. In a short quarter of an hour, however, when the fuss caused by the accident had nearly subsided, the Princess re-appeared, looking more charming than ever, and sought about until she discovered poor Count Reichenbach, who had got into a corner near the stove. With the most captivating grace, she invited him to return to the dance, saying, lou nough for all around to hear, "that she ho enough for all around to hear, "that she honoured a brave Prussian soldier, whose breast was adorned with the iron cross, and whose badly-wounded arm had not prevented his fighting the fight of liberation at Leipzic, and that with all her heart the fight of liberation at Leipzie, and that with an her heart she would begin the dance again with him." The Count's triumph was complete: the Court prudes and parasites, who a moment before had looked down upon him from the height of their compassion, now rivalled each other in amiability. With a well pleased smile the Count stroked his great beard, led the a well pleased smile the Count stroked his great heard, led the Princess to the quadrille, and danced it in first rate style. When, in May, 1836, I was presented, as captain in the Dutch service, to the Princess Adelaide, then Queen of England, at St. James's Palace, Her Majesty well remembered the incident I have here narrated to my readers. To her inquiries after Count Peickenbach, I profortunately, had to reply that Count Reichenbach, I unfortunately had to reply that he was long since dead.— Wanderungen eines alten Soldaten.

THE PORTUGUESE REVOLUTION is drawing to a close, and Oporto is to be the scene of its final struggle. That city is now the only strong-hold which the insurgents possess, and they are making vigorous preparations to withstand the united forces of Saldanha and Casal, amounting to ten thousand men, with an effective train of artillery.

On the 14th inst. these forces were at Agueda, on the direct

road to Oporto, and within 12 leagues of it. The Junta have een collecting provisions and stores of every kind, to enable them to endure a siege; but it is supposed they have not been able to procure more than will suffice for seven or eight weeks at the expiration of which time, it is calculated they must surrender, as their communications will be almost entirely cut off

sea and mand. Should the city be carried by assault, it is feared a dreadful scene of plunder and carnage will ensue; and even should it capitulate, such is the exasperated loyalty of the Queen's troops, t is hardly expected their officers will be able to restrain them Many persons had quitted the place, and among them several English residents.

The keeper of a small shop, in a small village, had a considerable estate devolved upon him unexpectedly by the death of a distant relation. What was he to do? The man was a shopkeeper in soul, and could not live at a distance from his familiar counter. Some advised him to let his estate to farm; others recommended his dividing it among his sons, and train- Gemley,

ing them to agricultural industry; while some were even so bold as to recommend a sale of the shop and stock, and the application of the proceeds to the cultivation of the newly acquired territory. All this advice was rejected. The man's soul was in the shop; his ambition was to be the great shopkeeper of the relief and Edinburgh, in the proportion agreed on.

Moved by David Smart, Esq., seconded by the Rev. Mr. Gemley. of the village, and even to supplant the shopkeepers of the neighbouring villages. The estate was sold, the purchase money was expended in goods sufficient to supply the hundred, and the monopoly of the trade of a vast extent of neighbourhood was anticipated from low prices, such as a wholesale purchaser for ready money could afford. "The soundest principles of solitical economy," warranted the anticipation, but somehow here is always a peculiarity of circumstance to falsify deductions from these "soundest principles." The rich huckster's illage was supplied at less cost than before, but without any additional demand, men's appetites and their persons not being so elastic as the expectations of speculators, and the neighbour-ing villages gave no relief to the plethora of stock, for their in habitants stupidly preferred paying a halfpenny more at home for a pound of candles, cheese, or sugar, to travelling or sending some miles through cross roads in Devonshire. Thus the perishable portion of the stock of the nouveau riche rotted on his hands, the rest went off slowly, the prices which he had depressed could not be raised again - even he must purchase on credit—shop and estate went together—and the political eco-nomist of humble life went, like all of his class and school that we have known-into the Gazette.

Colonial.

PASSAGE OF THE IRISH RELIEF BILL THROUGH CON-GRESS.—By Telegraphic Report we have received the gratify-ing intelligence that the grant for the relief of the Irish has been adopted by the Congress of the United States, upon a division of 26 to 16. The amount proposed to be contributed was 500,000 dollars; we are not certain whether the whole of this sum has been granted, but, as nothing is said to the con-trary, we imagine that no reduction has been made.

RELIEF FOR THE IRISH .-- We rejoice to see that a very general sympathy has been roused throughout the Province in behalf of our suffering brethren in Ireland. Our readers will find in this week's number various pleasing records of active efforts which are being made in different parts for the alleviation of the prevailing distress. The exertions made in our own city with reference to this benevalent thing a popular to perfect the control of the prevailing distress. with reference to this benevolent object appear first on our list; but Toronto, it will be perceived, does not by any means stand

TORONTO .-- The Meeting in the Old City Hall on Thursday the 25th inst., was numerously attended. The speeches delivered on the occasion were very able, and produced an evident impression upon the feelings of the audience. We should very much desire to publish a full report, if that were possible, the limited are applied to spare will not but the limited space which we are enabled to spare will not allow us to enter so much into the details of the proceedings. The subscription on the spot amounted to £500 of which FIVE POUNDS were taken, at the door in small sums. We subjoin the Resolutions with the names of Movers and Seconders. Moved by the Rev. J. McCaul, LL.D., seconded by Skef-

fington Connor, LL.D;

1. Resolved, That the awful state of destitution to which vast numbers of the people of Ireland are reduced by deficiency of food, calls for deep commiseration and active sympathy.

Moved by George Duggan, Esq., M.P.P., seconded by W. B. Jarvis, Esq.;

2. Resolved, That we owe unbounded gratitude to Almighty

1. The resolve of this Province abundant har-God, for granting to the people of this Province abundant harvests and plentiful supplies of the necessaries of life; and that we recognize in the visitation of famine which has fallen upon

our unhappy fellow-subjects, an imperative demand upon ou most extended benevolence and brotherly liberality Moved by J. H. Hagerty, Esq., seconded by Dr. O'Brien; 3. Resolved, That while those among us who are Irish, feel it a duty more especially to respond to this call, they will en-tertain the deepest sense of obligation towards those of different origin who may come to the aid of their suffering countrymen Moved by Hon. R. B. Sullivan, seconded by J. W. Gwynne

Esq.;
4. Resolved, That we earnestly hope that the present dis-4. Resolved, That we earnestly hope that the present dis-tress may have the effect of bringing the attention of the Imperial and local Governments to the subject of Emigration and colonial settlement; so that territories now lying waste and unprofitable, may be beneficially cultivated, and the surplus ulation of the mother country, instead of remaining a burden at home, may be made to add to the wealth, strength and

den at home, may be made to add to the wealth, strength and safety of the colonies of the Empire.

Moved by Dr. Hayes, seconded by Col. Baldwin;

5. Resolved, That a subscription-list be forthwith opened, and that a general Committee be named, for the purpose of soliciting and collecting contributions for the relief of the suffering Irish people, and transmitting such means as shall be contributed, in such shape as shall be thought advisable, to the General Relief Committee of Ireland, to be applied at the discretion of the Committee as may to them seem most conducive to the objects of this meeting.

Moved by Dr. King, seconded by Counneilman Shaw;

H. Brett, J. G. Bowes, J. Browne, Jos. Bates, J. Craig, Wm. Creighton, John Carr, Robert Cathcart, George Duggan, sen., Geo. Duggan, jun., M.P.P., Charles Donlevey, Alex Wm. Davis, Chas. Daly, R. French, J. Fitzgerald, J. Foster, Colley Foster, Chas. Fitzgibbon, Rev. H. J. Grasett, J. W. Gwynne, Dr. Gwynne, Dr. Grasett, Clarke Gamble, J. Good, £2790. John Harrington, A. Hamilton, R. Hawke, G. Herrick, M.D., Dr. Hayes, J. H. Hagerty, L. Hayden, R. James, J. King, M.D. Michael, Love, E. McSherry, Wm. McMaster, John Mulholland, A. T. McCord, A. Mercer, M. Macnamara, T. McMurray, J. Mountjoy, Dr. J. McIlmurray, T. J. O'Neill, E. G. O'Brien, J. O'Higgins, Lucius O'Brien, M.D., M. J. O'Beirne, W. Os-borne, Col. O'Hara, Dr. J. O. Orr, S. Platt, W. L. Perrin, J. Ritchey, J. Ryan, E. H. Rutherford, Hon. R. B. Sullivan, Mr Sproule, Dr. Henry Sullivan, S. Shaw, J. Shannon, J. Scott, M.D., Chas. Stotesbury, Kivas Tully, James Trotter, J. Tyner, Dr. Trenor, W. D. Taylor, Richard Watson, Dr. Workman,

MEETING AT ACTON, ESQUESING .- Pursuant to public no MEETING AT ACTON, ESQUESING.—Pursuant to public notice a meeting was held in Knox's Church, Acton, on Tuesday, Peb. 16, at 4 P. M., to take into consideration the necessity of making a collection for the relief of the sufferers in Scotland, more especially in the Highlands and Islands.

Although the weather was very unfavourable and the attendance smaller than was expected, the subscription at the meeting amounted to about £9. The committee met immediately after the meeting, and made arrangements for calling upon all the inhabitants in this vicinity. Note by the Chairman.—It occurs to me that if some chan

nel were opened by which articles of clothing, bedding and farm produce could be forwarded to the sufferers, a larger amount of elief might be obtained than otherwise; for example—a charitable female called upon me the other day; after lamenting that she had not money to give, she freely offered a blanket.—
Now, that same blanket (a large double one) would be no small acquisition to a destitute family, but, if sold here, and convergence. ed into money, would amount to little. In regard to food, some who are tenacious of cash, would give the produce of their arms, such as peas, which contain more nutriment, and cost only half the price of wheat. These hints are thrown out with the view of engaging the attention of the friends and benefac-tors of our famishing fellow-beings.

J. BURNS. Acton, Feb. 19, 1847. Abridged from the Streetsville Review.

PORT HOPE. - The Durham Advertiser, which an esteemed friend has been kind enough to send us, contains a gratifying account of a Meeting held in this town for the same purpose. We publish the report of the proceeding, just as it appears in

Pursuant to a requisition to the President of the Board of Police, a public Meeting was held on Tuesday evening, the 16th Feb., at Walsh's Hotel, to take into consideration the distress t present prevalent in Ireland and Scotland, and to devise some James Smith, Esq., President of the Board of Police, was alled to the Chair, G. C. Ward, Esq., appointed Secretary, and David Smart, Esq., Treasurer.

David Smart, Esq., Treasurer.

The Chairman opened the Meeting with a very appropriate address, when the following Resolutions were passed, at each of which, the movers and seconders addressed the Assembly in very eloquent and pathetic language, which we are sorry our mited space prevents us from giving a detail of. Moved by John T. Williams, Esq., M.P.P., and seconded by the Rev. Mr. Gemley,
1. Resolved, That this meeting feelingly deplores the misery.

lestitution and disease, which now so severely afflicts a lar ortion of the inhabitants of unhappy Ireland, and the High ands and Islands of Scotland, which evils are mainly produced y the failure of an essential article of sustenance. Moved by the Rev. Mr. Baird, and seconded by Marcus F. Whitehead, Esq.,
2. Resolved, That this meeting recognizes in this humbling visitation, the afflictive dispensation of an all righteous Provi-

dence, and trusts that means may be devised to mitigate so se-Moved by the Rev. J. Shortt, and seconded by Nesbitt Kirchhoffer, Esq.,
3. Resolved, That we deem it the imperative duty of Chris-

tians to sympathise with and commiserate the situation of the unfortunate sufferers, and to alleviate their distress by pecunia-Moved by Wm. Millard, Esq., and seconded by Wm. Sisson,

4. Resolved, That a subscription be now opened in furtherance of the foregoing resolutions, and that three fourths of the funds now raised be appropriated to the Irish sufferers, and the remainder to those in Scotland. Moved by Henry H. Meredith, Esq., and seconded by Hiram

Gillett, Esq,
5. Resolved, That a Committee of the following persons with power to add to their numbers, be appointed to procure and receive subscriptions, viz. - James Smith, John T. Williams, M. P. P., David Smart, Henry H. Meredith, Esquires, and Messrs. Burton, Waddell, Beamish, Turner, Evatt, Bailey, Moved by David Smart, Esq., seconded by the Rev. Mr.

emley,
7. Resolved, That John T. Williams, Esq., do now take the

Moved by Nesbitt Kirchhoffer, Esq., seconded by Marcus F.

Whitehead, Esq.,
8. Resolved, That the thanks of this Meeting be given to James Smith, Esq., for his able and efficient conduc

(Signed) JAMES SMITH, Chairman. GEORGE WARD, Secretary. The collection taken up at the Meeting, amounted to £200 and upwards.

The same Committee have set forth a Circular, from which

ve take the following extracts, shewing their plan of operations "The 'Relief Committee,' in earrying out the resolutions of the meeting, have determined to transmit, whatever contributions they may receive, through Anthony Barclay, Esq., British Consul at New York, either in bread stuffs or money, according as he may find it most prudent, from the state of the markets, freights, or other circumstances of which we are igno-

They further determined that it was expedient to get up public meetings in each township of the County of Durham, in order to raise further relief, and, to this end, they have agreed to transmit a circular letter to such leading gentlemen in each township, as would be likely to interest themselves in the sacred cause of suffering humanity.

The plan adopted here, would probably be found as successful in other localities. The several ministers of religion in this town having been requested to call the attention of their respective congregations to the objects of the meeting, on the Sunday previous, to set forth the extreme necessity of the case, and w previous, to set forth the extreme necessity of the case, and winvite as large and numerous an attendance as possible, an analysually large number assembled among whom the Ladies gave the valuable aid of their presence. The minds of all were thus better prepared for the consideration of the sad and melancholy facts laid before them, and a greater scope was given for the operation of the arguments and exhortations of the several speakers, by which they endeavoured to induce their anderes to a ready and cordial imitation of those Christians in Macdenia, of whom the apostle bears record, that 'to their nower, year nia, of whom the apostle bears record, that 'to their power, yes, and beyond their power,' they were forward in the relief of the poor and suffering brethren in Judea."

"In addition to a public meeting, permit us to urge the speedy appointment of an active Committee in your township whose duty it shall be to visit every family and solicit donations, which the 'Central Committee,' in any instance where it is requested, will forward according to the plan adopted at Port Hope, or otherwise if desired."

Brantford.—In consequence of the unavoidable absence of the Secretary from town, we are obliged to postpone the list for the relief of Ireland until our next. But the work goes bravels on postly 680 hearts. bravely on; nearly £80 has been subscribed since last Saturday. Among the contributors we are glad to notice the name of our much esteemed countryman Col. Arnold Burrowes, for (from his house) £18 10s.—that is, £10 from himself, and £8 10s. from men in his employment;—also the name of Miss Carrol, sister-in-law of Allen Good, Esq., for £15 by order on her agent in Cork. It may not be amiss to state here likewise that the Odd Fellows of Brantford have done well, the aggregate of their individual subscriptions being Forty Pounds.—Courier.

We understand that the Brantford Amateur Band have it it contemplation to give a concert in aid of the destitute Irish and Scotch. We hope this generous offer will be accepted, and arrangements entered into by the Committees to further this charitable object .- Ibid. The sum of £242 17s. 6d. was subscribed at a public meet-

ing which was held in London, on the 16th inst., for the relief of the suffering Irish.—Ibid. IRISH AND SCOTCH FUND. The Charitable Committee for the relief of our destitute fellow-subjects in the British Isles, are unremitting in their exertions. They hold constant meetare unremitting in their exertions. They hold constant meetings, and are using all due diligence in the good work of merey in which they are engaged. Mr. Gowan has been chosen Chairman of both Committees, and Mr. Cosgrove. Secretary, George Crawford, Esq., is the Trensurer for the Lish fund, and the Hon. James Morris for the Scotch. We hope those persons who bave not yet paid their subscriptions, will do so with as little delay as possible. The Irish fund already exceeds £400, and the Scotch over £200. The Committee are sanguine in their hopes of raising over £800. To each of the other Towns and Districts in the Province, we say, "go thou and do like to both funds.—Statesman.

Among the means be

Among the many large and spirited subscriptions which are being collected throughout the Province, in behalf of the distressed in Ireland and Scotland, we notice the receipt of one hundred pounds by the treasurer of the St. Patrick's Benevo Moved by Dr. King, seconded by Counneilman Shaw;
6. Resolved, That the following gentlemen be named as a General Committee, with power to add to their number, to communicate and co-operate with all others acting with the same object throughout the Province.

In Brantford, also, a large We are informed that the collected.—Hamilton Gazette.

same object throughout the Province.

J. Armstrong, George L. Allen, Jas. Ashfield, Hon. Robert in the space of one month, above £2000, in small sums, from win, Dr. Bradley, J. Beatty, R. Beekman, T. P. Besnard, R. H. Brett, J. G. Rawse J. P.

RELIEF FOR IRELAND. - In subscribing to the relief of the estitute poor of Ireland and the Highlands and Islands Scotland, Quebec has shewn berself, as usual, amply mindful of her duty. Although the collections are not yet completed the amount subscribed up to yesterday afternoon amounted £2790. In addition to this, a farther amount has been collecting altoed by Sir H. Caldwell, and two other gentlemen; making altogether upwards of £3000. We are, moreover, informed, several sums of some magnitude have been promised; so that we may anticipate the whole collection in Quebec. when inished, will exceed £3500, and perhaps approach £4000.

The sum has been contributed by a population yet struggling with their misfortunes arising out of two of the greatest calamities with their misfortunes arising out of two of the greatest calamities with with their misfortunes arising out of two of the greatest ties with which any city has ever been visited. Many of our fellow-citizens were ruined by the fires of last year, and are now contending against the difficulties attendant upon ceippled resources, to recover their former position, and at the same time to provide for their daily wants and the necessities of their families. Still the cry of their families between reached their hearts and awakened their sympathies, and they have given, not from their abundance, but from their scanty means, to aid ot from their abundance, but from their scanty means, the hungry, to clothe the naked, and to shelter the houseless. It is true that Quebec was nobly and manificently succoured last year, and, thanks to that generous and christian support, her people are now rallying from their difficulties. They have now demonstrated their heartfelt and deeply rooted sense of gratitude for the timely and profuse assistance accorded to them, nd we cannot but believe their prompt reciprocity of charity

the grateful recipient of relief. We trust to find an equal response given to the call by every city, town, and village in Canada.—Quebec Mercury.

throughout the British Isles with that warm appreciation which Englishmen so well know how to accord and so readily give to

The passengers by the steamer Cambria, at the close of her The passengers by the steamer Cambria, at the close of voyage, raised a subscription in behalf of the destitute Irish and Scotch, which amounted to 100 guineas. The subscription was headed by General Tom Thumb with £10, and a Committee of the Committee of the Cambrian Camb e, consisting of the Rev. Dr. Baird, of New York, G. Holman, Esq., of Boston, and John Leeming, Esq., of this City, were appointed to remit the amount, which they decided to do by the hands of Cant Ludhian C. In the Amount. the hands of Capt. Judkins, of the steamer Cambrid

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE. - We learn that on Friday morning last, about 2 o'colck, a fire broke out in the residence of Mr. John Somerville, of Essa, on the road from Holland Landing to Barrie, which entirely consumed the dwelling, while children were lost in the flames. From the scanty information we have received it would seem that attend a party at a neighbouring inn, leaving their 3 children the youngest about 7 months, and the eldest about 5 years of age locked up in the house. At about the hour stated abovetelligence was brought them that the house was in flames but no exertions could save their children. We learn from a gentleman who saw the remains before the inquest was held, that their position justified the belief that the second child was suffocated while trying to escape by the window, and that the eldest was carrying the infant, when they both fell through the charred boards into the celles. charred boards into the cellar,

This is another of the many instances, where loss of life bas resulted, from leaving young children alone, in a dwelling where fires are used, and should read a terrible lesson to heads of famiies, and those who have the care of the young .- Colonist.

Usury Laws .- We have received from the Hon. Henry Sherwood the copy of a petition to the Provincial Parliament for a repeal of the Usury Laws, which it is intended to present in the ensuing session. In a future paper we may make some observations on this subject, and in the mean time would observe that we are decidedly in favour of such an alteration in these laws as would allow money to be lent for short periods, on notes of hand or other negociable paper at a higher rate of interest than that now permitted.—Montreal Courier.

MURDER IN THE TOWNSHIP OF TORONTO .- On the 22nd instant, the body of Noah Heaton, an old and respectable inhabitant of this township, was found in his own house with his throat cut, and his body otherwise dreadfully abused.

An Inquest was held on the body by George Duggan, Esq., pronor, and a verdict returned of "Wilful murder, committed y some person or persons unknown."

Two persons were arrested on suspicion, but nothing has as yet transpired to lead to the detection of the guilty party. Allen, our active High Bailiff, has been out to the locality of the murder, for the purpose of gaining intelligence, but has returned without learning any thing additional of importance.

One of the persons arrested on suspicion has been liberated. The deceased was an old man, lived alone, and was reputed have a considerable sum of money; about eighteen pounds

were found in his trunk .- Patriot. FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE. We are sorry to have to record the death of Mr. Patrick Colin and all his children (four n number,) of the Township of Ops, on the night of the 22nd ult. The wife and mother of the unfortunate victims, had been

absent on a visit to her sisters, for several days. The fire was first discovered in the early part of the evening by some persons, who were passing on the road, near the farm but not knowing what it was, they took no further notice of it.

and

District Gaol, Feb. 9, 1847.

To the Magistrates of the Home District. Gentlemen, - Several cases of diarrhea have occurred lately n this gaol; a circumstance hitherto unknown. I am of opinion that the cause arises from the change that has taken place in the quality of the bread issued to the prisoners. As the health of the persons confined in a prison should be a matter of

The foregoing letter need call for very few remarks. We and one stablishment is not to be trusted, let him be dismissed and one appointed whose recommendations and advice are to be

Dr. Widmer has discharged his duties to the gaol, as well as to other public establishments, faithfully, and honestly for many years. Justice to him and humanity to those unfortuale people, who have not the means of bettering their own condition, demand imperatively that the public should see to it. We cordially agree with the writer in regard to the gentleman he has particularly named.—Patriot. ALARMING .- We have almost been ashamed to publish the

statements of arrests by the Police at Montreal and Quebec, during the year ending ou the 31st December last. 4376 at Montreal and 3983 at Quebec, is about every twelfth resident of these cities respectively! It must be supposed, however, these numbers include persons coming to the cities on temporary business. Indeed, at Quebec 649 are admitted to be seamen, and the and the great increase of arrests, nearly triple in the summer months, seems to show that many of them were strangers to the cities. We should like to know the number of arrests in the "District of Quebec" out of the city. We should still lope that when we get into the country, we are in Canada, such it was before "the march of intellect," "civilization," and "to was before "the march of intellect," "civilization," and "te progrès," of which we hear so much. Of Quebec and Montreal we have nearly lost all hopes. We read in a Washington paper of the commencement of the present month an alleged insulated fact, "that Canada must be a very immoral country." We felt indignant at the assertion, and were preparing to contradict in the total "to say now when we Paring to contradict it; but what shall we say now, when we, lves, have published that in Montreal, the Seat of Government, 2689 were taken up in one year for drunkenness in pub dic, and about half as many at Quebec, with populations of about fifty and forty thousand souls?

about fifty and forty thousand souls?

It is the disposition of the aged to refer with praise to the times of their younger days. We certainly recollect with pleasure a time when there were only two or three jails in Canada, and they were empty, or had only now and then a few solitary inmates. The whole country parts of the Districts of Quebec, Montreal and Three Rivers hardly ever furnished a prisoner, and the police for a country parts of the police for the police for a present of the police for a p and the police force was a few unpaid magistrates and unpaid chese, and the whole expenses of city government of each of these towns did not exceed some hundred pounds a year.

We shall not attempt a comparison. It will be drawn from the returns which we have published; and the costs to the public! but we will be silent just now.—Quebec Gaz.

COUNTY OF OXFORD .- The Kingston Chronicle and the amilton Spectator have lately honoured this county with a blice, and they both agree in one particular, that conservatism apon the increase within its bounds. That such is the is evident from the exertions made to disguise it by the Radicals themselves. We learn that one more attempt is now making to establish a Radical Piess, but it has been talked of for a year past, and it is somewhat doubtful if it ever makes its appearance. Of the Radical papers now circulated in the district, we are informed that many are furnished gratuitously, and the expense of distribution is borne by "the party."

The Chronicle speaking of the face of the country, says:state—in the spring and fall altogether impassable; and so completely isolated are the southern townships, Dereham, Nor-Blenleim, Blandford, Zorra, and Nissouri, that until within a Year or two the spring and Nissouri, that until within a Tin, Copper, and sheet Iron,—ten Licensed Inns, paying aach

To which the Spectator adds:-

We fear that in the more rem too much the case; but running directly through the all seasons of the year. The cross roads are accounting the seasons of the year, that during four months of the year, they deed we might say, that during four months of the year, they

Notwithstanding these disadvantages, the county of Oxford Presents unmistakable evidence of rapid progress. The soil cannot be excelled in Upper Canada, and the country, where cleared, is as delightful as we ever cast our eyes upon. Let our Kingston contemporary pay it a visit five years hence, and he will scarcely know the locality which he now describes, so much will he find it improved, socially and politically. Villages are springing up as if by magic—mills are in operation, or Course of erection, on the many streams which intersect the country—dense woods are giving way to well cultivated field and comfortable tenements—and the inhabitants are making tapid stail. tapid strides in wealth, and general prosperity. That they may men of all parties; and the best method to insure this result is, o do away with all unnecessary political excitement, and allow the people to believe in reality that they live under a Government which extends equal rights and privileges to all classes,

the following proceedings of a meeting held in the almost unopened part of the district, through which Col. Light's Rail-At a public meeting held in the village of Norwichville, for

purpose of devising the best method of erecting a Grist in the town of Norwich, the following Resolution was

That a Joint Stock Company be formed, with a capital of ing," Carried.—Monarch.

VILLAGE OF NAPANEE, MIDLAND DISTRICT.—The vil-A STATE OF NAPANEE, MIDLAND DISTRICT.—The village of Napanee is situated in the Township of Richmond, on the Napanee river, 7 miles from where it joins the Bay of Quinte, and 24 miles from Kingston, from whence there is an seellent Macadamized road for the whole distance. The vilgelent Macadamized road for the whole distance. The vilgelent was laid out in the year 1832 by the late John S. Cartwright, Esq., at which time it was a forest, without a single thouse upon it. It now contains 100 houses and 500 inhabitants.

There are in Napanee 3 churches, 8 merchants' shops, that Mr. Justice Rolland should be the Chief Justice, and whatever lawyer is appointed to make up the number should come in as the Jumor Puisne Judge. This is what we call tinsmith, 1 chair-maker, 1 cabinet-maker, 2 waggon, and 1 fanning-mill maker. The increase of business and 1 fanning-mill maker. The increase of business and 1 fanning-mill maker. llery, 1 woolien factory, 2 druggists, 2 grocers, 2 bakers, 2 Per, I tinsmith, I chair-maker, I cabinet-maker, 2 waggonvillage may be illustrated by what has been done at the Woollen factory, owned by Messrs. Lowry & Perry, two yand enterprising men. In the year 1839 they manubout 3,000 lbs. of wool. In 1846 the quantity had ed to 21,000 lbs., which was made into about 15,000 In addition to this they carded 23,000 lbs. of Their business has so much increased that in several

he Executors of the Messrs. Cartwright have recently coma new dam and also a canal or raceway, 1021 feet long, twide and 5 feet deep, which is cut through the solid ileges, so that there are now 11 excellent mill sites .of water from the canal to the bed of the river is 31 attording an ample and never-failing water-power for all ske f Machinery, and forming some of the finest mill privi-Upper Canada. The Executors are now building a facturing Flour Mill, which with the other Mills inery that will probably follow its erection, will add ne the only flour mill between Cobourg and Milleroche, on pass away, like the red men, who in former days look-

s drawing 6 feet water can now easily ascend the Nachannel 8 and 10 feet may be obtained. Napanee is destined to be a large and flourishing railroad which at no distant period is sure to be

ugh this place .- Kingston Chronicle.

and the first "Store" established, by Messrs. Lewis & Cotton; at the same time two or three respectable mechanics established themselves here, and continued to do a moderate but increasing business. The wicked rebellion of 1837, however, gave a check to Brampton, as to most other places in the Province, and for some years afterwards it seemed very doubtful whether it would ever be a village or not. The last few years of quietness, however, have had their effect, and Brampton, in co with other places, has recovered itself, and "gone ahead," as our neighbours over the water would say, sufficiently to satisfy place four merchant shops, where they sell goods (as I am informed by those who have the best opportunity of knowing) for very nearly the same price for which they buy them, and indeed many articles they sell for "just what it cost us." There are in the Alacksmiths' shops, and 3 waggon and sleigh-makers' shops, a tannery, a brewery, and a distillery, 3 good inns, and chair factors.

The foregoing law of examine the quality of the bread formed by those who have the best opportunity of knowing) for very nearly the same price for which they buy them, and indeed many articles they sell for "just what it cost us." There are in the formed by those who have the best opportunity of knowing) for very nearly the same price for which they buy them, and indeed many articles they sell for "just what it cost us." There are in the formed by those who have the best opportunity of knowing) for very nearly the same price for which they buy them, and indeed many articles they sell for "just what it cost us." There are in the formed by those who have the best opportunity of knowing) for very nearly the same price for which they buy them, and indeed many articles they sell for "just what it cost us." There are in the formed by those who have the best opportunity of knowing for very nearly the same price for which they buy them, and indeed many articles they sell for "just what it cost us."

The foregoing law is a same price for which they buy them, and indeed many articles they sell for "just what it cost us."

Surgeon to the Cost us.

milleners' and dressmakers' shops, (I beg a thousand pardons for not placing the ladies in the front ranks), only 1 tailor's shop, 2 saddlers' shops, a watch and clock maker's shop, a painter's shop, about 6 house carpenters and joiners, and 3 or 4 masons; altogether about 50 householders. There is only 1 place of religious worship at present-a very neat brick chapel belonging to the Primitive Methodist Society. There is occasionally divine service performed by another class of Methodists, which reminds me that we have a very well attended Common School with a good teacher. There is also a resident preacher of the

rimitive Methodist connexion.
You will see that I am not accustomed to writing statistics, by the way in which I tumble shoemakers and ministers together and more especially that I have neglected as yet to mention the Post-Office, which, as the only Government establishment we have, should be put at the head of the list. The mail comes to Brampton twice a week, Wednesdays and Saturdays. We are in expectation of having a daily mail, which may be accomplished by the Post-Office Department with little or no additional expense, as a daily stage runs from here to Toronto. We have also two medical men, and last though not least, the Brampton Band, which you noticed in very complimentary terms in your

The principal drawback upon Brampton is the want of waterpower for machinery. If we had the advantage of the water-power of your favoured town of Streetsville, we would —Oh! I cannot tell what we would do. It has been in contemplation build a Steam Flouring Mill; but as yet no one has been sufficiently enterprising to undertake such a heavy concern.— It is in an excellent local situation for a flouring mill, and there is a site apparently designed by nature, for a steam mill, which the proprietor, T. Scott, Esq., has reserved for that purpose, ping that some enterprising individual, who understands the siness, and has sufficient means, would erect a steam mill thereon. Brampton is a great wheat market for an inland village. I am sure I am within bounds when I say that more than 200,000 bushels of wheat was purchased in Brampton the last season. Indeed the merchants have injured themselves by their competition in giving higher prices for wheat than they were warranted in doing; but they were more careful this

There are some other remarks which I had intended making but I find that I have stretched out this article much longer than I intended, or than probably, you can desire. I will therefore close my letter by wishing that the Streetsville Review may erit and obtain the support and confidence of the people.-Correspondence in Streetsville Review.

STATISTICS OF GALT .- There are in Galt two Flouring Mills, each four run of stones; two Saw Mills, that cut the lust year, as near as can be ascertained, 1,200,000 feet of Lumber, all used for home consumption in the Village and surrounding country; two Foundries, that melt 210 tons Pig Iron, and consumed 55 tons stone coal the past year, all to be imported; two sets Carding Machines, and two Fulling Mills, which in addition to a large share of country work, manufacture on a small scale. Two Distilleries running each an average of 40 bushels grain daily during the year. One Brewery doing a Che Lext Festery. pearance. Of the Radical papers now circulated in the dislet, we are informed that many are furnished gratuitously,
and the expense of distribution is borne by "the party."

The Chronicle speaking of the face of the country, says:—

"The roads through the county are in a most deplorable tate—in the spring and fall altogether impassable; and so

Dundas and Waterle	oo macadamized road, a	ire as follows:
		BARRELLS
W. Merigold, Galt, in Dumfries		9156
J. B. Ewart, do.	do.	12,336
J. K. Andrews, Ayr	, do.	4000
W. Kid, do.	do.	3010
J. Hespeler Preston	, Waterloo.	4000
Erb and Argo,	do.	11,000
Henry Bechtel,	do	4 860
Adam Ferrie,	do.	13,53
Jacob S. Shoemaker	, do.	8,108
W. Marcle,	do.	1,26
Jacob C. Snider	do.	5,108
E Alebin	de	.9 500

Total Barrels of Flour 78,878

Amount paid for Freight by Teams, Waggons, and Sleighs:

There are two daily stages (4 horse coaches) between Galt and Hamilton, leaving both places at the same time, 9 o'clock in the morning. Of the proceeds of the Mail Coach I am not informed; but the receipts of the Opposition average £275 a

The country surrounding Galt is a little undulating-all thickly settled, and well cultivated. The population of Dumfries is now about 8,000.—Corr. of Galt Reporter.

FUTURE CHIEF JUSTICE OF MONTREAL.-We believe that no decision has been come to as yet in regard to the apintment of a successor to the late lamented Chief Justice. Public opinion, as far as we can observe, is altogether in favour of the appointment of Mr. Justice Rolland, both as a matter of equity and public benefit. It seems fair that he who has the work should obtain the reward, and after the account of the labours of the only two working Judges, gone through since the commencement of the present year, and published by us a day or two ago, there can be no doubt but as far as having worked for it is concerned, Judges Rolland and Day have done as much and a little more than could be reasonably expected.—
We believe that promotion should follow a regular routine; that Mr. Justice Rolland should be the Chief Justice, and

If the Government do what is right, and make Mr. Justice Rolland Chief Justice, we trust that they will bear in mind the necessity of equally dividing the Judgeships in a national point of view. They must remember that the administration of sattinet, 5,000 yards flannel, and 2,000 yards grey Justice in the Lower Province is, and always has been, looked customers, and fulled for customers about 13,000 that, whether justly or not, there is a very general impression Their business has so much increased that in several that an Englishman never gets a fair trial before a French Judge or a French Jury. As far as the Judges are concerned we do not ourselves believe that they would wilfully be corrupt in their high office, but they cannot divest themselves of those choly fact, which no one here will contradict, and which Lord Durham's Report proves by incontrovertible evidence. Were it not then for the confidence which the people of British origin have in the integrity of Judges of the same race with then selves, it is our conviction that the machinery of the Courts of Justice could not be carried on at all. Men would submit to njustice rather than take their cases before a Court in which to the prosperity of the place. The old grist mill has stood for nearly half a century, and which was at are true is incontestable, and the only mode by which confidence can be inspired is to take care that the Bench in all board the John Edmond by those who were able, and two holes Courts shall be equally occupied by Judges of French and English origin. This is the only mode by which the well known prejudices of Juries can be counteracted.

et through the Bay of Quinte to the Lake and River, best road in the Province to Kingston;—with its water road in the province to the p imagine that, the independence of the Bench is best secured by giving a Judge nothing more to hope for after his first appointment; but we hold that in Mr. Rolland's case, there are good quite exhausted when taken on shore. The Captain and crew he railroad which at no distant period is sure to be grounds why this precedent should not be observed. The rule is that the man who holds the office of Attorney General is the inhabitants of "Ballaue" afforded every assistance to the Barristers' Robes, &c. made on the shortest notice and in STATISTICAL ACCOUNT OF BRAMPTON.—Observing in a trampton would furnish you with materials for a statistical one,—all its legal duties being performed by deputy; the Attorney General is most commonly (that is since the introduction new General is most commonly (that is since the introduction new General is most commonly (that is since the introduction new General is most commonly (that is since the introduction new General is most commonly (that is since the introduction new General is most commonly (that is since the introduction new General is most commonly (that is since the introduction new General is most commonly (that is since the introduction new General is most commonly (that is since the introduction new General is most commonly (that is since the introduction new General is new Ge entitled to the first vacancy on the Bench. But there is an would furnish you with materials for a statistical one,—all its legal duties being performed by deputy; the Attorthis village, and as, apparently, no one has yet reney General is most commonly (that is since the introduction of Responsible Government) not chosen for his high legal attypes their sincere thanks. Brave Farrell, will not his countrymen compliment him on his noble conduct. They certainly
of Responsible Government) not chosen for his high legal atof Responsible Government) not chosen for his high legal attainments, should remain unrepresented in your columns, to undertake the hackneyed excuse of inability to do justice to the subject, of wife about, and secondly, because there is in fact, nothing very remarkable tion of a small country village without associating it in his mind the celebrated "Little Pedlington,"

of Responsible Government) not chosen for his high legal attainments, but for his supposed political influence; hence it may happen, that, as at present, the office of Attorney General may happen, that as at present, the office of Attorney General may happen, tha

in his 60th year, and had long borne the reputation of being one of the most remarkable men this country ever produced.— He was born in the Home District, Upper Canada, in the old French settlement, about 18 miles north of Toronto, had left home at an early age and found his way to Quebec, where his extraordinary quickness in learning attracted the notice of the venerable the Bishop of the Diocese (Plessis), who, it is stated, took him under his own roof, and superintended his education, with a view to his taking holy orders. The wishes of the youth, however, ran in a different direction; and after engaging for a short time in mercantile pursuits, he commenced the stu-dy of the law, under the present Mr. Justice Bowen. He was admitted to the bar in 1812, and, as had been expected, his success in his profession was rapid and brilliant. In 1813, the year after his admission, he was appointed a K. C., and about the same time commenced to take part in public affairs, having been elected a member of the Assembly for the County of Champlain. He attached himself to the party of his country. men, and during the absence of Mr. Papineau on a mission to England, was chosen speaker to the House of Assembly. In 1828, during the Government of Sir James Kempt, Mr. Valieres was appointed Resident Judge of the District of Three Rivers, where he remained till 1842, when he was appointed by Sir Charles Bagot, Chief Justice of Montreal.

In his situation as Chief Justice, Mr. Vallieres was deserved-

ly very popular, whilst as the private gentleman, he was the idol of those who were admitted to his intimacy. His knowledge on all subjects was very extensive, and his mind had escaped the dull, sober cast that the study of civil law is calcula-

For the last few years—before and since his last appointment—the health of Judge Vallieres had been very much impaired, and lately he has very seldom made his appearance on the Bench, where his presence was always welcome to the members of the bar, with whom his courtesy of manner and general ur-

banity, rendered him a great favourite.

His remains are to be removed from Donegana's Hotel to the parish church, this morning at 8½ o'clock, followed by the embers of that profession of which he was so great an ornament, and we have no doubt, a very large number of citizens. We may add that Chief Justice Vallieres was married, and leaves a widow, but had no family .- Montreal Transcript.

NOVA SCOTIA.

THE CIVIL LIST-ARREARS, &c. -On Friday a Message from His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor communicated despatches relative to the Civil List and the surrender of the Casual and Territorial Revenues. The Whig Colonial Secretary demands a larger sum in exchange for the Casual and Territorial Revenues than the last offer. The payment of the arrears is also a stipulation. No other terms will be accepted. Our Impracticables have evidently let slip the favourable opportunity for a settlement of the question. The Casual and Territorial Revenues of Nova Scotia are sure to increase. The despatches relative to the Civil List and the surrender of the ntry also, if the British Government patronize some of the great undertakings of which it must sooner or later become the site, must also rapidly increase in population and wealth. The Salaries of the Civil Officers had they been established, would not have been augmented along with this increase of resources, would have been literally a source of revenue under the control of the Assembly, for objects of a public nature. With the increase of resources and population, and the greater importance of these revenues, it is not likely either that the British Government will consent to allow the officers of the Colony to receive salaries which in its impoverished state they might have nsidered to comport rather with its means than with the dignity of its officials -- or give up the control of valuable revenue without conditions which in their less productive state they might have thought it unwise to impose. Mr. Howe asked for copies of the despatches to the Colonial Secretary, to which the place in which the right of the Legislature to demand copies arrangements was insisted on-though it was admitted that the Government might refuse the information if sustained by a majority. The Attorney General expressed a willingness to make enquiry whether the despatches could be communicated, and the Speaker suggested that the question should lie over for the present.—Halifar Times.

There are in the Village ten well-supplied Merchant and Sir John Harvey has been engaged in an endeavour to Blenhiand, from the northern townships of Groery Shops—one Druggist,—three shops for manufacturing Tan, Copper, and hissouri, that until within a Perhaps there is no district where improvements are so much been done, where they would pay so well, and where so little has To which the Spectator adds:—

There are in the Village ten well-supplied Merchant and Groery Shops—one Druggist,—three shops for manufacturing Tin, Copper, and sheet Iron,—ten Licensed Inns, paying anch Eq. (1) and sheet Iron,—ten Licensed Inns, paying anch Eq. (2) and sheet Iron,—ten Licensed Inns, paying anch were lengthy correspondence has taken place between his Excellency and the western territory which has any value.

In Copper, and sheet Iron,—ten Licensed Inns, paying anch the western territory which has any value.

Eq. (10) and Farvey has been engaged in an endeavour to Groery Shops—one Druggist,—three shops for manufacturing Tin, Copper, and sheet Iron,—ten Licensed Inns, paying anch very lengthy correspondence has taken place between his Excellency and the "opposition." Responsible government has not yet shops—and three Butchers.

To which the Spectator adds:—

There are in the Village ten well-supplied Merchant and Groery Shops—one Druggist,—three shops for manufacturing Tin, Copper, and sheet Iron,—ten Licensed Inns, paying anch very lengthy correspondence has taken place between his Excellency and the "opposition." Responsible government has not yet lengthy correspondence has taken place between his Exevery lengthy correspondence has taken place between his Excellency and the "opposition." Responsible government has not yet lengthy correspondence has taken place between his Exevery lengthy correspondence has taken place between his Exten the western territory which has any very lengthy correspondence has taken place between his Exten the western territory which has any very lengthy correspondence has taken pl and Ireland, one Church of Scotland, one Free Presbyterian Church, one Secession, and one Methodist.

The resignation of Lord Falkland seemed to pave the way for a coalition, by removing that personal antagonism out deep, and lasting disgrace. district is one of the best roads in Canada—the Hamilton and up a great extent of country, and is in tolerably good condition at all seasons of the year. The cross roads are abominable; indeed we have a great extent of country, and is in colorable to the four from which is forwarded to market by Galt, non the collaboration of the supposition. Office—official paties are abominable; indeed we have a great extent of country, and is in colorable to make of the owners of such Mills, and their localities,—all the flux from which is forwarded to market by Galt, upon the localities,—all the flux from which is forwarded to market by Galt, upon the local transforming a free soil, and one Methodst.

The number of Flouring Mills, with the quantity of flour manufactured by each, from the ctop harvested in 1845, with the enduring dispance.

What are the few millions due our citizens from Mexico in some of the radical leaders in the Assembly. But the result has proved the fallacy of the supposition. Office—official paties and sheep and the four from which is forwarded to market by Galt, upon the local transforming a free the flux of the supposition. Office—official paties and sheep are the local transforming a free the few millions due our citizens from Mexico in some of the radical leaders in the Assembly. But the enduring dishonour of transforming a free the few millions due our citizens from Mexico in some of the radical leaders in the Assembly. But the enduring dishonour of the radical leaders in the few millions due our citizens from Mexico in some of the radical leaders in the few millions due our citizens from Mexico in some of the radical leaders in the few millions due our citizens from Mexico in some of the radical leaders in the few millions due our citizens from Mexico in some of the radical leaders in the few millions due our citizens from Mexico in some of the radical leaders in the few millions due our citizens from Mexico in some of the radical leaders in the few millions due our citizens from Mexico in some o

> The undersigned begs to offer, for insertion in your journal, ecription of his sufferings on the coast of Cape Breton .-The truly noble Dan. Farrell, deserves every praise. Sidney, C. B., 7th Feb., 1847. John Quin. Sidney, C. B., 7th Feb., 1847.

WRECK OF THE "JOHN EDMOND."-On Sunday, the 31st f January last, the John Edmond of Halifax, N. S., John Vin-ent, master, was lost on the "Ballaue Rock" of Main-a-dieu,

The circumstances attending this misfortune are truly lamentable, they are as follows:—The John Edmond sailed from Halifax on the 15th January, with a general cargo for "Rose Blanch" on the Newfoundland coast, and after encountering al nost every difficulty attending a voyage at this inclement season, she was driven off the land several times, between the Isle of Sable and St. Paul's—constant and changeable gales again drove this ill-fated vessel to the westward of Scatterie Island amongst ice and surrounded with fog, under the greatest suffermake the land, with the hope of saving their lives, the fore m was at that time carried away, and the foremast sprung, and the vessel unable to put to sea, having become a solid mass tense cold-two of the crew were severely frozen, endeavouring o make Ballaue harbour, the vessel struck on a sunken rock three heavy seas raised her off the rock and finally stranded he on a reef running off the easternmost point of the harbour about 3 or 4 hundred yards from the shore. The Captain having ascertained nearly where he was, endeavoured to attract the notice of the inhabitants, who began to assemble on shore.— The harbour was full of lolly, and partly frozen over, so as to render the boat perfectly useless—several attempts were made by the assembled crowd to afford relief to the sufferers on board, whose misery cannot be described by others, the vessel full of ice and water, the hatches on a level with the water, and the tense cold, caused every spot to become a solid mass of ice, in vain were the exertions of those on shore, a Newfoundland dog endeavoured to reach the vessel, urged on by his owner to go along-side, with the hope of getting a line fast to him which might be serviceable—but having thrice made the attempt the in their high office, but they cannot divest themselves of those national prejudices which are so strong in the French race.—
That no Englishman ever gets a fair trial before a French Jury
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That no Englishman ever gets a consulted their Captain, who, with the owner of the cargo, Mr John Quin, of Halifax, cheered the brave fellows to one exertion, one of the crew, Daniel Farrell, a native of Ireland. volunteered to reach the shore with a line, or perish in the attempt, saying at the time "he would die or save his companions he took two small oars in his hands and cauled over the vessel's side on the slender ice and lolly, and aided by a Gracious Providence succeeded in reaching the shore much exhausted, amids the cheers of the crew and their shore friends, the line he had cut into the haten to which it was fastened, one end being made sh origin. This is the only mode by which the well known ejudices of Juries can be counteracted.

We know that English precedent is against the elevation of sufferers, who have lost almost every article of clothing. Mr. superior style. Quin, the Captain and crew were kindly and hospitably lodged in the house of Mr. Robt. Burk, to him and his family they

Next moraing the neighbours, finding that the house was total consumed, instituted a search for the bodies, portions of the floor, above the unfortunate parent's bed, which must are floor, above the unfortunate parent's bed, which must are floor, above the unfortunate parent's bed, which must are floor, above the unfortunate parent's bed, which must are floor, above the unfortunate parent's bed, which must are floor, above the unfortunate parent's bed, which must are floor, above the unfortunate parent's bed, which must are floor, above the unfortunate parent's bed, which must are floor, above the unfortunate parent's bed, which must be entitled to, to its central position as the beart of a rich and thriving farming country, and to the industry of its inhabitants and of the floor, above the unfortunate parent's bed, which must be made. It strikes us that they were into another apartment of their dwelling to ascertain whether some heavy body had not fallen. The noise and and not certain whether some heavy body had not fallen. The noise and the floor, and proving of the country, and to the industry of its inhabitants and of the certain whether some heavy body had not fallen. The noise and the strikes us that they went into another apartment of their dwelling to ascertain whether some heavy body had not fallen. The noise and the strikes us that they went into another apartment of their dwelling to ascertain whether some heavy body had not fallen. The noise and the strikes us that they went into another apartment of their dwelling to ascertain whether some heavy body had not fallen. The noise and the strikes us that they went into another apartment of their dwelling to ascertain whether some heavy body had not fallen. The noise and the strikes us that they went into another apartment of their dwelling to ascertain whether some heavy body had not fallen.

The noise data they were tall undersome every dwelling and portion of the country. The noise and the strikes us that they went into another apartment of their dwel the most violent agitation was felt, none at all was experienced -and the sounds also at places not far separated, appeared very

About 3 or 4 minutes after the shock—a splendid meteor appeared to the westward, and passed from south to north, ex-ploding about midway between the zenith and horizon-in orightness it rivalled the moon which was shining in full splen dour at the time. At the moment of the shock and appearance of the meteor, the atmosphere was clear and serene. The agitation experienced was confined to elevated situations, and little or perhaps none felt on the level plain.—Antigonish Chronicle,

SHOWER OF GRUBS AT MAHONE BAY. -- On Friday more ing, the 5th inst., Mr. Acker, a respectable inhabitant of Onklands, Mahone Bay, was much surprised at observing upon the snow that had newly fallen, a number of grubs, (in reality quite numerous,) a circumstance which he can account for in no her way than by supposing that they fell from the clouds.— Zwicker, Esq., of Mahone Bay, saw some of these grubs, which were to all appearance like the grey cabbage grubs.— Upon placing them by the fire they showed symptoms of life. mena like this have been noticed in other countries, and re too well authenticated to cause any doubt upon the subject, but we never heard before, of an occurrence of the kind in Nova Scotia. Robins, Mr. Acker states, were quite plenty in the field, where the grubs had fullen, and appeared to enjoy the repast which Providence had provided for them. The untimely appearance of the robins upon the clearances, is no less remarkable than the other phenomena—and we understand that they have been seen in other places and in the fields of the peninsula of Halifax - Halifax Times

United States.

THE INCREASE OF SLAVERY. We rejoice to see so many of the Locos in the Senate of the State standing up manfully for the right, on the great question of extending slavery beyond its present limits in North Ameri-Senator Jones from the First District, and perhaps a few others are disposed to blink the question. He takes sides with the Washington Union, and goes for conquering the enemy, and acquiring territory first; and then deciding whether it shall be free or slave territory. This argument is seemingly founded in good sense, and certainly is very plausible; but it will not stand the test of a close examination under the peculiar condi-

tion of the various interests of the country.

It is plain that any territory to be acquired from Mexico cannot be both free and slave territory at the same time. It must be one and not the other. It slavery is to be forever excluded from the conquered provinces, it is no more than simple justice to the people of the Slave States, and to their brave citizens now in arms, and encountering all the perils and hardships of the war, to let them understand distinctly what kind of territory they are fighting for. It would be mean and dishonourable in brethren of the south, that they may expect to bring more slave states into the Union under circumstances more obnoxious than those in which the States of Louisiana, Arkausas, Missouri, slave representation, unless the people of the free states are willing to fulfil those expectations, Frankness, fairness, as well as plainness, become every people. On the other hand, our slave holding President, and all the slave-holding interests of the Republic, should declare what is their purpose in relation to the new territory already acquired of Mexico by force of arms. Is this now free land to be cursed with all the evils of human servitude; or blessed with all the advantages of a stable government and common republican liberty? Are thousands of pre-cious lives to be given and lost by the arms and far more de-structive climate of the Mexicans, and many millions of money by the people of the Free States, to add length and breadth, strength and power to the institution of slavery in the New

This is a great moral question, which must be first decided before any new territory can be fully annexed to this Union .-It is proposed by the Administration organ at Washington, to adopt the Missouri line of compromise as to slave and free ter-ritory, and extend it west to the Pacific. Let the reader take a map of North America, and look at the character and extent Sir John Harvey has been engaged in an endeavour to

has proved the fallacy of the supposition. Office—official parrounge—the loaves and fishes—are the bones of contention in Nova Scotia as well as in Canada. The patriotic gentlemen who are styled in Nova Scotia "Great Liberals," refuse to assist in the formation of a government "unless they have at their command such a measure of the substantial fruits of office as shall be deemed sufficient to compensate them for the toils and analysis of compensate them for the toils and definite extension of slavery by the people of Texas? Should shall be deemed sufficient to compensate them for the tons and anxieties of government." They assert that, if a coulition is decided upon, "a fair distribution of patronage should be arranged at the formation, and justice to all Her Majesty's subjects be the rule thereafter." And so on to the end of the cleanter of the people of all the free States, to be under the compensate of the people of all the free States, to be under the cleanter of the people of all the free States, to be under the people of the people of all the free States, to be under the people of the people of all the free States, to be under the people of the jects be the rule (thereafter." And so on to the end of the chapter. The design of a coalition has therefore been defeated. We do not regret the result, believing as we do that in all these affairs the utmost which can be effected is a hollow truce between opposing parties—during the existance of which ear tween opposing parties—during the existance of which but nurses its wrath to keep it warm, and impart additional bitterness to a renewed strife.—News.

(To the Editor of the Acadian Recorder.)

united, vigilant and active on this momentous subject, as the holders of slaves have ever been? The latter number only 250,000 in the whole Union; or about half as many men as there are voters in this single state. These 250,000 slave holders have held two thirds of all the offices in the gift of the Federal Government since its organization. They have acquired territory, and added 5 slave states to the old 13, in addition to all those that rightfully came in, if any could, like Alabama and Mississippi. Tell us freeman, how much longer shall 250,000 owners of human flesh and blood control this Republic? Is it nothing for them to make war, expend hundreds of millions of your money to increase their power over you, and extend slavery from the Rio Grande to California and the Pacific.—Rochester American.

GLOBES!

G. JOSEPH

HOME DISTRICT CLERICAL ASSOCIATION. The next meeting of this Association will be held (D. V.) towards the eastern coast of Cape Breton, the vessel and cargo at the residence of the Rev. W. S. Darling, Scarboro, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 10th and 11th March, 1847. ctory, York Mills,

BOARD

CLASSICAL AND MERCANTILE EDUCATION. N the family of a Gentleman, who has engaged a Tutor for N the family of a Gentleman, who has engaged a latter the education of his own children, Four Youths would be admitted to study with them in all the English Branches, proved of on trial, will be exchanged. All kinds of Instruments, Speciales, Jewellery, and Watches, made and repaired Accounts, Drawing and Music, if required. The course of to order, by experienced Workmen. Teaching pursued would qualify them for one of the advanced Forms in Upper Canada College. His residence is situated in the most healthy part of the West end of this City, and the strictest attention would be paid to their morals, health, and

For particulars, application may be made to Mr. Champion, at the Church Depository; or to Mr. Rowsell, King Street.
Toronto, Feb. 25, 1847.

THE MAPLE LEAF,

CANADIAN ANNUAL. Price £1 5s.

MANY Persons having expressed a desire of sending to their friends at home, copies of the above ANNUAL, the content of the con LONDON by the next STEAMER. The additional expense will be 2s. 6d. per copy. Persons desirous of availing them-selves of this arrangement, are requested to apply immediately. The copies will be sent direct to London, and forwarded thence to any part of England, Ireland, or Scotland. HENRY ROWSELL,

King Street, Toronto. February 17, 1847.

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

CHURCH STREET, TORONTO. J. P. respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that he keeps constantly on hand a well selected stock West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, &c. &c.

SUPERIOR VESTINGS, fashionable manner and on moderate terms.

Toronto, Dec. 4, 1846.

WATCH MAKER AND MANUFACTURING JEWELLER, SILVER SMITH, &c. No. 9, KING STREET WEST, TORONTO. NEAT and good assortment of Jewellery, Watches,

W. MORRISON,

Utmost value given for old Gold and Silver. Toronto, Jan. 28, 1847.

CAPITAL, £500,000 STERLING, or \$2,500,000.

EMPOWERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT-2 VICT. (Royal Assent 27th July, 1838)

'A Savings Bank for the Widow and the Orphan,"

T. LAMIE MURRAY, ESQUIRE, GEORGE STREET, HANOVER SQUARE, Chairman of the Court of Directors in London: F. FERGUSON CAMROUX, ESQUIRE, SECRETARY.

> HON. J. LEANDER STARR. GENERAL AGENT. AND

EDWARD T. RICHARDSON, ESQUIRE, GENERAL ACCOUNTANT, FOR THE UNITED STATES, AND BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES.

The following are among the advantages offered by this Institution:

The guarantee of a large capita. In addition to the accumulation of premiums.

The peculiar benefit secured to the assured by the principle of the Loan Department.

The payment of premiums half yearly, or quarterly, by parties insured for whole term of life, at a trifling additional charge.

The travelling leave extensive and liberal.

Persons insured for life, can, at once, borrow half amount of annual premium, and claim the same privilege for five successive years, on their own Note and deposit of Policy.

Thirty days allowed after each payment of premium becomes due, without forfeiture of policy.

The Society being founded on the Mutual and Joint Stock principle, parties may participate in the profits of the Society, two-thirds of which are annually divided among those assured for life on the participation scale.

The Society is not connected with either Marine or Fire Insurance,

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ESPECTFULLY solicits a share of public patro

GLOBES Celestial.

G. JOSEPH, OPTICIAN AND MATHEMATICAL IN-STRUMENT MAKER, 56, King Street, Toronto, returns his sincere thanks to his Friends and the Public generally, and would inform them, that he has just received direct from Eng land, CELESTIAL AND TERRESTRIAL GLOBES, from 5 to 18 inch diameter, which he offers on reasonable terms. Also, in connection with his former assortment of Spectacle, Mathematical Instruments and Jewellery, he has received Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gold and Silver L'Epine, Lever and Vertical Watches, ditto, ditto, Chains, Broaches and Pins, and Rings; Silver Snuff, Scent and Presentation Boxes; pure Gold Wedding Rings; Tea, Table and Soup Spoons; Sugar Tongs; Plated Candlesticks; Salvers; Cake and Fruit Baskets; Papier Maché Trays—to which he invites the inspection of his friends and the public, and hopes to give gen-

J. P. CLARKE, Mus. Bac. K. C. PROFESSOR OF THE PIANO FORTE, SINGING AND GUITAR. 62, CHURCH STREET.

Toronto, Jan. 13, 1847. PIANO FORTES. THE Subscribers have received, on Consignment, four GRAND SQUARE MAHOGANY PIANO FORTES, having Metallic Strung Plates, with all the recent improvements, an made expressly for this climate—the Manufacture of COLLARD

Toronto, Nov. 23, 1846. BOARDING SCHOOL,

FOR YOUNG LADIES, BY MRS. GEORGE RYERSON. TERMS PER QUARTER:

Italian ...

nd Dancing, on the usual Terms.

Each Young Lady to furnish her own Bed, Bedding, and

John Peters, Esq., formerly Treasurer and Sheriff of the Dis-A Quarter's notice required before removing a Punil.-

f November, and 15th of February.

MRS. RYERSON hopes to do justice to those who may entrusn ir children to her care, as she has had much experience id the work of instruction in the West of England, in Dublin, an. 489-tf in London, in the families of Noblemen and private Gentlemen

Bay Street, (between King Street and) Adelaide Street) March, 1845. WANTED.

A CLASSICAL MASTER, to take charge of a Small School, a short distance from Montreal. He must be qualified to direct the children in the ordinary branches of a NEAT and good assortment of Jewellery, Watches, Clocks, &c. Spectacles, Jewellery and Watches of all made and repaired to order.

Clocks, &c. Spectacles, Jewellery and Watches of all made and repaired to order.

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

Like 14, 1846

The Rev. H. Brent; Rev. A. Mortimer, rem.; Mr. I. Rys. all; No. 8 add. subs. and rem.; Rev. W. Richie; Rev. Wm. Abbott, rem.; Alex. Gaviller, Esq.; (too late for this week); Like 14, 1846

DR. O'REILLY and DR. MCKELKIN. JAMES MITCHELL, Esq. DR. MARTER. S. J. STRATFORD: Esq. DR. PHILLIPS.

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Dr. Alling. Dr. CARSON.

Dr. MACKLEM. Dr. GILCHRIST. Dr. DIXIE. Young Ladies' Seminary.

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

Terms of Tuition, and other particulars made known on ap-

[500-2]

plication to Mrs. Crombie at the Grammar School, Nelson Toronto, 27th Oct., 1846. A N ENGLISH LADY, who has for some time been

accustomed to TOITION, is desirous of engaging herself as GOVERNESS in a Private Family. Address to A. H., Box 321, Post Office, Toronto.

EDUCATION. RS. HERRMAN POETTER receives a limited num ber of Young Ladies, to instruct in the usual branches of a sound and lady-like Education. References kindly permitted to the Rev. W. M. HERCHMEE, to whom Mrs. Poetter is indebted for the superintendence of the religious instruction of her pupils, -and also to the undermentioned gentlemen, whose daughters she has educated :-

GEORGE S. BOULTON, Esq., of Cobourg. JOHN TURNBULL, Esq., of Belleville. Mrs. Poetter will be happy to forward her terms to any peron who may require them. King Street, Kingston, Sept. 16, 1845.

Wanted. POR the BATH GRAMMAR SCHOOL, a well qualified CLASSICAL TEACHER, to whom a liberal salary will be paid. Apply to PETER DAVY, Esq., or DR. STEWART

Bath, 7th Nov., 1846. BOARD AND EDUCATION. CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY. VORK STREET

MR. LOSCOMBE respectfully announces to his Friends and the Public that he will RE-OPEN HIS SCHOOL, thouse, on the Corner of York Street and Boulton Street West, when he trusts, by pursuing a course of unremitting attention, to merit a continuance of that support which has bitherto favoured his exertions. MR. L'SCOMBE has removed into a spacious brick house in Yonge Street, opposite to the new Protestant Free Church, and has vacancies for FOUR PRIVATE BOARDERS.

Satisfactory references can be given. Toronto, August 20, 1846. 474-18 BIRTHS

At the Rectory, on the 12th ult., the lady of the Rev. Arthur Mortimer, Rector of Adelaide, of a daughter In this city, on the 2nd inst., Mrs. Elijah Culbert, of a

MARRIED. At the Church of St. Thomas, Brock, on the 18th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Gibson, of Georgina, the Rev. R. Garrett, Missionary of Brock, to Caroline, third daughter of the late Capta Gibbs, of the 8th Royal Veterans, of Thora.

At Halifax, on Friday, 22nd ult., by the Venerable Archdeacon Willis, William H Street, Esq., of St. John N. B., to Sarah Boyd, eldest daughter of Major Orr, of Dullatur House,

trict, and Col. of Militia. On the 12th ult., at the residence of George Rykert, Esq., All of which he is prepared to make up to order in the most Quarters commence on the 9th May, 1st of September, 23rd St. Catherines, after a very lingering illness, John Mittleberger Esq, aged 37.

On Sunday morning last, Mr. Wm. Hodgkinson, of Grantham, aged 94. The deceased was among the last of that hardy band, who, retaining their allegiance to their Sovereign, in the American Revolution, was obliged, after struggling for seven years through the victories and defeats, and the hardships and dangers of that trying scene, to leave their own comfortable firesides, and seek a home in the wilderness. At Niagara, on the same morning, Mary Ann, wife of George

Morpeth—Jas. Nation, Esq. Newmarket—WM. Roe, Esq. Simcoe—D. Campbell, Esq. Whitby—Peter M. Nicol, Esq.

Grafton-JOHN STEELE, Esq. Streetsville--B. SWITZER, Esq.

No. 6, King Street East, Toronto,

and when all things were going on satisfactorily, I lost vice to the parish; but as the cause of his removal salvation. was an appointment to a living, I could not but feel happy at his preferment. I found, however, great difficulty in supplying his place. It has been stated, I believe on good authority, that the number of young clergy ordained is smaller than what are required to supply the annual deaths. When, in addition to the ordinary demand, we take into consideration the new churches built from time to time, very serious apprehension arises whether a sufficient number of clergymen will be found to supply the wants of the Church The fact is, that the endowments are so small, the labour in many cases so overwhelming, the prospect of honour and emolument so much reduced by the late Cathedral Act, that parents who desire to place their

After a good deal of inquiry and difficulty, I at wishes in this respect. length heard of a curate who seemed likely to suit me, being strongly recommended for learning and piety, though hitherto he had not been employed beyond the wall of his college. On the arrival of Mr. Monkton, I was pleased with his manner and conversation. He was evidently well read-possessed, indeed, of much posed. more information than most young men of his age; a forward-but that, perhaps, was to have been expected in one who had just emerged from the common room. His mind was also evidently devoted to his sacred office, and imbued with a deep interest for all things connected with it. I certainly augured well from the first interview, and hoped that he would thing which I did not like was his dress, which consisted of a very long coat, or cassock, hanging down sisted of a very long coat, or cassock, hanging down to his beels, with a straight upright collar, and a row of buttons up the front, after the fashion of a Roman Catholic Priest. Certainly I would infinitely rather have seen him wear such a dress, than that of the dandy young clergyman whom one sometimes meets, with black or coloured stocks, chains on their waist-coats, smart-fitting boots, and coats in the newest fashion. Mr. Monkton's fault was all on the right side.

Still I would have preferred that he had avoided unnecessary neculiarity, and kept to the decent and recommendation of our superiors.

These proceedings of course attracted the attention of the congregation; and I could observe that many of them, instead of attending to what they were about, were watching Mr. Monkton. Several also, amongst the most respectable members of the congregation, made serious objections to some of these peculiarities.

It was evident to my house, the first thing I did was to turn to the rubric in the Communion Service, in which I had imagined that it was strictly ordered that common wheaten bread was to be used. But I was evident to my house, the first thing I did was to turn to the rubric in the Communion Service, in which I had imagined that it was strictly ordered that common wheaten bread was to be used. But I was evident to my house, the first thing I did was to turn to the rubric in the Communion Service, in which I had imagined that it was strictly ordered them excessive. Still, whatever may be our private opinion, it is not right for us to vary from them, either to England, it is of course open to had been forgotten for centuries, was brought to light in the 17th century. It was, and is, a melancholy mass of desolate ruins. The hills on which I stands have been supposed to be volcanic,—but erroneously: they are composed of aqueous beds, chiefly limestone.

BUT AND SHOE MICHAELER.

93, NONGE STREET, TORONTO. of them, instead of attending to what they were about, to remonstrate with him.

scruple to inform me of anything which is amiss; and it seems to be implied that wafers continued to be God for what he has given us.

altering it."

tice-to some of your conduct in church. Mr. M -Ah! I know to what you allude, sir .reverence. When one looks around and sees the lation-some staring about them, others lolling in their letter :pews instead of reverently kneeling, and their disregard for the Sacred Presence in which they are assenibled, -surely any the slightest action which tends to remind them, or indeed oneself, of the awful majesty of Him in whose house we are; must be not only not

objectionable, but most desirable." Mr. L .- I go along with you, my good friend, in all you can say on the propriety, or rather the necessicause, I like to see my congregation turn to the east, in the good old fashion, when they say the creed;† and often wonder at two or three persons in the church, who go out of their way to behave differently from the rest of the congregation, by standing immovably like stocks, or looking their neigbours in the face, as much as to say, "How much better I know how I ought to behave than you!" This affectation of want of reverence is much worse than affectation of the contrary; and if one must do differently from other people, it is better to err on the side of reverence. Do not think, therefore, that I disagree with you in principle. The question is simply with regard to the propriety of particular acts. As to bowing at the name of Jesus, I quite approve of it. We teach it our children: why not practise it ourselves? Indeed, a good many of the more respectable amongst the older members of the congregation retain the habit; and I should like to see it become more general. With regard to bowing towards the altar, also, you are kept in countenance by many of the congregation, especially some from the country, who retain the reverent custom of bowing as they come up the church. It is the practice, I believe, of the dean and chapter at some of our unnecessary to use in God's house the same mark of behaviour to which objections have been made-and, I think, not without reason-is your open use of the

sign of the cross. Mr. M .- Indeed, sir! said Mr. Monkton, apparently surprised. What objection can there possibly be to that holy emblem which typifies our salvation? How can it be wrong for men, who are to know nothing save Christ and Him crucified-men whose only hope is in the cross of Christ,—to remind themselves continually of His precious sufferings and death?-

* I have had some doubts as to the propriety of introducing circumstances which may seem to point attention to a par-ticular individual. But they have been over ruled by the consideration, that the value of such statements as I have made in this book depends on their not being exaggerations or caricatures, but as near as possible to real facts. Nor do I see any reason why facts may not he stated in a volume like this, which would have been properly brought forward in a pamphlet

† The reason of turning to the east at the creed appears to gruous arrangement of the pews in many of our churches, it is impossible to do so when kneeling. When, however, we stand, as we do at the creed, all may turn without inconvenience; and a very reverent appearance it surely has. The reason of bowing the head at the name of Jesus in the creed is founded on the text, "At the name of Jesus every knee shall bow."-When we are actually kneeling, it does not seem necessary to bow; kneeling being an action of lowlier reverence than merely

THE YOUNG CURATE.

(From "Bernard Leslie," by the Rev. W. Gresley, M. A.)

Surely those who object cannot be aware that the early Christians continually used the sign of the cross,
and saw it in everything: the mast of a ship, with its

such as can be safely acted on, or else are not applibraved, as the historian remarks, the power of th Surely those who object cannot be aware that the ear- stated the principles of your conduct; which, how- of massacres, have ever been from the days of Xenophon FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT, cross-beam; the extended arms in the figure of the human body; the very hilts of their swords; all ap-

appears connected with those exploded errors.

o argument against its use.

tance, promised that, at my request, he would give up the practice, which he accordingly did: and I was in hopes that things would have gone on very well; for Church. At any rate, it is certain, that what you

Some while after, I had occasion to be absent from own principle, than the innovations of more recent little too fond, as it struck me, of bringing his learning home; and on my return, being at my accustomed sectarians. place at the altar, what was my surprise, when Mr. Monkton bowed his head on entering from the vestry, weight with Mr. Monkton. And I improved the opto see that he had shaved the hair from the top of his portunity by showing him in a lengthened conversation, crown—in short, had adopted a regular tonsure!

gry, half laughing. I am sorry to say I could not get and that it was our duty, as ministers of the Anglican prove a valuable aid to me in the ministry. The only rid of the thought even during the service. The Church, to conform to her customs and usages. In thing took me by surprise, and I could not drive it particular, I spoke very strongly, as I had done in my from my mind, so as to attend to my devotions; and I have no doubt that the come officer was proposed in the control of the co

you have not seen the churchwardens since you came | course: the consequence of which was, that I retained

that took place?"

in his manner. He invariably bowed at the name of the people who went up to the rail would not take their disposition, or be beguiled by some false theory Capt. Newbold suggests that the singular tunuli of Sar-Jesus; and on entering the church, or repeating the creed, or approaching the east end, he would bow to
the people who went up to the tank and the dispersion, or be beguned by some laise them, but came away without communicating. I do not know what you will think of it, sir; but the parish kindly dispositions, and a conscientious desire to do, the attention of the Society.—Philadelphia has a population of 10,000 Turks, and 3,000 Greeks. It contains 25 is all up in arms about it."

"No wonder," I said; "I must look to this matter without delay.'

It was evident to me, therefore, that it was my duty this was not the case: had it been so, I felt much in- in the way of addition or diminution. What we have | "My dear sir," I said, as we left the church to- But the words were these: "To take away all occa- gregation to profit by them. When the Church has gether, "it is right, in the relation in which we stand casion of discension and superstition which any per- advanced to anything like a due observance of the orto each other, that there should be no reserve or re- son hath or might have concerning the bread and wine, dinances which she enjoys, it may be time for its heads straint between us; and I trust you will not feel annoyed if I advert to any part of your conduct which may seem to me to need correction."

"I beg," said Mr. Monkman, "that you will never straint between us; and I trust you will never son hath or might have concerning the bread and wine, it shall suffice that the bread be such as is usually to be eaten; but the best and purest wheat bread that solemnities of God's worship. But until such an alconveniently may be gotten." Now, in this rubric it is not stated that it must be wheaten bread Indeed. "I beg," said Mr. Monkman, "that you will never is not stated that it must be wheaten bread. Indeed, form strictly to what is enjoined, and humbly thank if I can conscientiously do so, you may depend on my commonly used, as had been the custom before the Reformation; and therefore I could not accuse him of Mr. L.-Well, then, since you are disposed to re- any positive violation of the rubric. Still, the revival ceive my remarks with so much candor, I must say of a custom long since exploded, at the certain risk of that objection has been made-and I think with jus- giving needless offence, seemed to me an unpardonable act of indiscretion, or perhaps it might be termed, irreverent affectation. At any rate, it appeared to But surely you do not object to an act betokening me that Mr. Monkton was not the sort of person with whom I could continue to act with any degree of satmentable apathy generally observable in a congrega- isfaction; and therefore I wrote at once the following

"DEAR SIR,-From your compliance with my request "Dean Sir,—From your compliance with my request respecting the use of the sign of the cross, I entertained hopes that I should have been enabled to profit for a continuance by your ability and diligence in my parish; but the information which I have received since my return home, and what I have myself had occasion to observe, prevents me from any longer indulging that hope. That you should think fit to shave your head, intending it, I suppose, in imitation of the Roman tonsure, would appear all you can say on the propriety, or rather the necessity, not only of the inward spirit, but of outward forms of reverence. Speaking abstractedly, the slightest indication of so good a feeling is desirable. For this cause, I like to see my congregation turn to the east, of your own accord, make an innovation in the usual practice, which must needs give offence to many pious communicants, certainly appears to me most reprehensi-ble. I do not accuse you of having done anything absoble. I do not accuse you or having done anything aosolutely contrary to the letter of any canon or rubric; but your want of consideration, as regards the feelings of your flock, and the impropriety of so young a man introducing unauthorized changes, appear to me so glaring, that I fear I shall find it impossible to avail myself in future of your assistance in this parish; and therefore, from this day, it is my intention to perform the duties entirely myself, until I can obtain the assistance of a curate whose sentiments and notions of propriety are more con-

genial with my own. "Your faithful servant,

"BERNARD LESLIE." No sooner had I despatched this letter than I began to relent, and think that I had acted rather too harshly. Mr. Monkton was, beyond question, a conscientious, able, and learned minister, and capable, if rightly managed, of being of great service to the twelve points. Nestorius retorted on his opponents, and proclaimed them heretical also in a dozen of anathemas. Church; but if he were harshly dealt with, it was impossible to say what step he might take. I accordingly doubted whether it was not my duty to reason with him, and endeavour to convince him that he was acting on a wrong principle. I therefore took my hat, cathedrals. Why should it be thought improper or and walked to his lodgings. Mr. Monkton was in his respect which we scruple not to adopt in the presence I could see traces of tears in his eyes: certainly he study, with my letter open before him; and I fancied of royalty? But to come to the point, the part of your looked rather sorrowful than indignant, which of course operated with me in his favour, as it argued a right

> of your ability should really attach importance to such matters as the shaving your head, and so forth, unless under the influence of some theory with which they

appear to you connected. Mr. M.-My theory is this, sir-that all usages of catholic antiquity are to be retained with reverence. In our own Church, unfortunately, owing to certain prejudices which had their origin at the Reformation, many catholic customs have been discontinued, though, as I conceive, not condemned or forbidden. One principal inducement with me to accept the curacy of be this: We ought always to turn to the east, if we followed the ancient practice of the Church; but in the present incongruous arrangement of the pews in many of our churches, it is of the practical deficiencies which exist in our branch of the Church catholic; and was prepared to sanction the revival of ancient customs, as far as they could be on those who resisted the invaders—says our correspon-

> by which we are bound. Mr. L.—Mr. Moukton, I wish to discuss this mat-victims have been bedaubed with fat, and then baked in ter fairly with you, and am glad you have thus plainly ovens. The Kurds, who have committed these unheard-

a very excellent curate, who had been of essential serpeared to them so many types and memorials of our tions without the sanction of our superiors, or reviving with the projects and notice. Niebuhr obsolete customs, which are not essential in them-Mr. L.—I am quite aware, I replied, that the practice is sanctioned by the almost universal custom of must, in charity, consider the prejudices of our peotice. We must, in charity, consider the prejudices of our peotices anarchy, and are equally brave and nomadic. It the early Church; and I admit, that in itself it is ple, and not risk offending them in matters such as nost pious and edifying. Still we all know that it these. The requirements of the Gospel are in themhas come to be associated in the minds of the people with the superstitions of Romanism; and our Protesture, without our adding other causes of offence by ant congregations are very jealous of any thing which our caprice or indiscretion. I thought we had under-Mr. M.—Surely, sir, the abuse of a good thing is ject. But it appears to me that you have also made a mistake as to matters of fact. You suppose things stood each other in a former conversation on this sub-Mr. L.—In essentials I grant you that this rule is sound. However much the Romanists may have tholic customs are such as have been adopted by the observes that the history of these interesting localities is abused the sacraments, the priesthood, or any thing else essential to the Church, we must not, on that account discontinue them. But the sign of the cross form of ordination and of administrating the count of the cross form of ordination and of administrating the count of the cross form of ordination and of administrating the count of the cross form of ordination and of administrating the count of the cross form of ordination and of administration and the count of the cross form of ordination and of administration and administra can honest living, will no longer educate them for the Church. Unless, therefore, an enthusiasm, or zeal for the ministry, can be called forth, independent of professional prospects, it is much to be feared that either labourers will be wanting in the vineyard, or that they will gradually deteriorate in point of education. But the sign of the cross is not a point of necessary duty: it is simply useful as conducing to edification; and if, as it is most certain, people are distracted in their devotions, and scandalized by what appears to them, it may be in their ignorance, a relic of popery, we are bound, for the will gradually deteriorate in point of education. But the sign of the cross is not a point of necessary duty: it is simply useful as conducing to edification; and if, as it is most certainly a subsequent innovation; and so, I have no doubt is the tonsure. St. Jerome, in commenting on Ezekiel xliv. 20, seem to show that the priests in their ignorance, a relic of popery, we are bound, for the sake of our weaker brethren to abstain. I trust locks." In truth all affectation in God's ministers is they will gradually deteriorate in point of education and ability.

The ignorance, a rene of popery, we are bound, for the sake of our weaker brethren, to abstain. I trust, and ability.

In truth all affectation in God's ministers is out of place; whether it be seen in the young preachtier a good deal of inquiry and difficulty. I at without the sake of our weaker brethren, to abstain. I trust, therefore, my dear sir, that you will comply with my display a contains about forty scattered cottages, one only tenanted by a Christian. The mosque of the population of place; whether it be seen in the young preachtier and only of the jackal, occupy the site of the once population.

The village of Ayasaluk stands about a mile out of place; whether it be seen in the young preachtier and only of the population of the sake of our weaker brethren, to abstain. I trust, therefore, my dear sir, that you will comply with my display a contains about a mile of the population of the populat ishes in this respect.

er who displays himself in the pulpit with his hair the village contains four granite columns, said to have frizzled out like a hair-dressers apprentice, or in him belonged to the great temple of Diana, whose ruins are

which it is not necessary to detail, that all essential Church in Smyrna continues in a flourishing condition

necessary peculiarity, and kept to the decent and grave costume which respectable clergymen generally wear. Whatever may be the merit of the abstract question as to the propriety of the clergy wearing a distinctive dress, any change should come from the recommendation of our superiors.

The melancholy Gygen course the consequence of which was, that I retained him in his curacy; and, so far from having had cause the consequence of which was, that I retained him in his curacy; and, so far from having had cause the consequence of which was, that I retained him in his curacy; and, so far from having had cause to repent, I do not think there is a more diligent and conscientious clergyman in the diocese. Had Mr.

No; I have not seen the churchwardens since you came home. But they want to speak to you about what happened on Thursday last at the communion'—for I had a communion on every festival.

"No; I have not seen the churchwardens since you came home. But they want to speak to you about what happened on Thursday last at the communion'—for I had a communion on every festival.

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"No; I have not seen the churchwardens since you about what have not seen the consequence of which was, that I retained him in his curacy; and, so far from having had cause to repeat the consequence of which was, that I retained him in his curacy; and, so far from having had cause to repeat the consequence of which was, that I retained him in his curacy; and, so far from having had cause to repeat the consequence of which was, that I retained him in his curacy; and, so far from having had cause to repeat the consequence of which was, that I retained him in his curacy; and, so far from having had cause to remain the course, the consequence of which was, that I retained him in his curacy; and, so far from having had cause to remain the course, the consequence o "No; I have not seen them, Simon. What was it hat took place?"

Monkton been arrogant and conceited, he would, no doubt, have set himself obstinately against all advice

Alyattes—produce a scene of gloomy solemnity. Massive ruins of buildings yet remain, the walls of which are made up of pieces of the Corinthian and Ionic columns However, this was not the only peculiarity of my new curate. When he began to officiate in the church he exhibited a more than usual appearance of devotion in his manner. He invariably bowed at the name of the manner of the page of the corrections of the ancient Pagan temples. Some of the who, though they may be led astray by the ardour of sand abounds have probably originated the pinker. by God's aid, what is right.

clined to have presented my curate to the Bishop .- to do is to use them reverently, and induce our con-

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

THE NESTORIANS.—The talents, energy, and activity THE NESTORIANS.—The talents, energy, and activity of our Foreign Minister are sometimes grossly and viciously misdirected. If, instead of sending long state papers to Constantinople on the subject of domestic slavery in the East—which is neither felt to be burdensome nor oppressive—for the social collar in Turkey is worn loosely, and the slave treated as one of the family—he were to direct his attention to the cruel barbarities practised on the Nestorian Christians by the Kurds, as detailed in our Constantinople correspondence published on Turkey. in our Constantinople correspondence published on Tues-day, he would be doing a real service to the cause of humanity, and elevating, at the same time, the character and extending the influence of England. These Nestorian Christians, it may be as well to state, are the followers of that Nestorius, Archbishop of Constantinople, whose character is so eloquently sketched in the luminous pages of Gibbon. Born in Syria, Nestorius early embraced the monastic life. Remarkable, not less by the braced the monastic life. Remarkable, not less by the readiness of his talents, than by a seductive and powerful eloquence, he rendered himself still further popular by his zeal and austerity. In 428, he was called to occup the primacy of Constantinople, where he soon displayed the inflexibility of his character. The Emperor Theo dosins sustained by his power the rigour of his ecclesias-tical edicts, and the great body of his flock were enthusitical edicts, and the great body of his flock were enthusiastic in the praise of one who exalted, on all occasions, the doctrines and piety of John of Chrysostom. One of the Acolytes of Nestorius, named Anastatius, maintained that the Virgin should not be named the mother of God, but mother of Christ only. Nestorius supported the doctrine, maintaining that there were in Christ two persons—God and man. The theological dispute extended from Constantinople to the solitudes of Egypt. Cyril, Patriarch of Alexandria, intimuted that it were wisen not Patriarch of Alexandria, intimated that it were wiser not to agitate the question; but if he were forced to pronounce an opinion he must declare that Nestorius was in error. This decision, far from producing submission on the part of Nestorius, only inflamed his zeal. An appeal was made to Pope Celestine, who assembled a cour Rome. This council approved of the doctrine of the Patriarch of Alexandria, and condemned the opinions of Nestorius. A second Council was assembled in Egypt by Cyril, at which the decision of Rome was approved of. This council ended with a declaration of faith pro-This council ended with a declaration of faith, proclaiming that the doctrines of Nestorius were heretical in proclaimed them heretical also in a dozen of anathemas. The Emperor Theodosius, to settle the dispute, called a general council at Ephesus. Nestorius refused to appear. His doctrine was condemned in his absence, and he himself declared deposed from the primacy. He retired first to the monastery in which he had been brought up—then to Petra, in Arabia—afterwards to an oasis in the desert of Lybia, where he died proclaiming his doctrine. His opinions have never since that day needed zealous and strenuous defenders. Proscribed and persecuted by the Emperors, the Nestorians withdrew into a corner of Per-Emperors, the Nestorians withdrew into a corner of Per-Emperors, the Nestorians withdrew into a corner of sia, where they were well received. They translated the principles of their doctrine into Syriac, Persian and Armenian, founded a number of churches, maintained many and the held various councils. feeling and humble spirit.

Mr. L.—You will see from my letter Mr. Monkton, that I have been exceedingly hurt and annoyed by your conduct. It has, however, occurred to me that it was my duty to come in person, and remonstrate with you. It cannot be supposed that a man strate with you. It cannot be supposed that a man strate with you. It cannot be supposed that a man strate with you. It cannot be supposed that a man strate with you. It cannot be supposed that a man strate with you. It cannot be supposed that a man strate with you. It cannot be supposed that a man strate with you. It cannot be supposed that a man strate with you. It cannot be supposed that a man strate with you. It cannot be supposed that a man strate with you. It cannot be supposed that a man strate with you. It cannot be supposed that a man strate with you. It cannot be supposed that a man strate with you. It cannot be supposed that a man strate with you. It cannot be supposed that a man strate with you. It cannot be supposed that a man strate with you. It cannot be supposed that a man strate with you. It cannot be supposed that a man strate with you. have been made to unite the Nestorians to the Roman Church, but all these attempts have hitherto failed. The Nestorians have ever maintained their primitive doctrines, and as they were in the time of their patriarch, so are they now. When the Portuguese first penetrated in the interior of India they were surprised to find a body to the interior of India they were surprised to find a body of Nestorian Christians whose only pastor was a Bishop sent from Mosul. From the fifth century Nestorianism has prevailed along the coast of Malabar. The earliest Portuguese missionaries, as the latest, endeavoured to convert these heretics, as they called them to the Roman Church, but always in vain. The Dutch have interfered little with Nestorianism, and the Nestorians have, we believe, even now, for instructors on the Malabar coast the members of the Latin Church. Such are the primitive towns have been laid waste, and from 6,000 to 10,000 Nestorian Christians murdered. The tortures inflicted made to come within the exact letter of those rubrics dent-have been barbarous and atrocious in the extreme Hundreds have been impaled, and hundreds more burned

were more worthy a kind-natured and humane man like Lord Palmerston to stand between these fierce barbarians sometimes sleep in the ear of a statesman as well as in the ear of the greatest of fools.—St. James's Chronicle.

he was diligent in his duty, and otherwise well disposed.

consider a catholic custom is a mere modern invention, and no more necessary to be observed, even on your temple was consumed by free modern than the most flourish. temple was consumed by fire. Smyrna, the most flourishing of the whole, is an increasing city. Its population which 20 years ago was about 77,000-is now above 130. These observations appeared to have considerable opweight with Mr. Monkton. And I improved the opthree Latin, and two Protestant Churches. The Greek, have numerous schools, and the Latin a large college but the Protestant schools have failed. The Greek "Well, this is too bad!" said I to myself, half an- catholic practices were retained in our own Church; Pergamus is the most prosperous of the Churches, after Smyrna. The population is 16,000, of whom 14,000 are Turks, and nearly all the rest Christians The Christian tion of 10,000 Turks, and 3,000 Greeks. It contains 25 Churches-all small and mean, but containing fragments As regards the "traditions and ceremonies" adopted by the Church of England, it is of course open to

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

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J. W. BRENT. CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, KING STREET, KINGSTON. AN'S AND FAMILY PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED

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

TORONTO. T. BILTON, MERCHANT TAILOR. No. 2, WELLINGTON BUILDINGS, KING STREET, TORONTO

[LATE T. J. PRESTON.] BANK STOCK BOUGHT AND SOLD BY A. B. TOWNLEY. Land and House Agent, &c.

130, KING STREET, TORONTO. | 423-tf LAND SCRIP FOR SALE BY A. B. TOWNLEY,

Land and House Agent, 130, KING STREET, TORONTO. [423tf Lands for Sale, in Upper Canada.

THE FOLLOWING LANDS are offered for sale by the Executors of the late JOHN S. CARTWRIGHT, Esq., viz.: Township. Lot. Con. Acres Broken lot 27, and E. part of broken lot 26

E. half 11 W. ½ 17, W. ½ 27 mcoe Collingwood .. Do. do.
Eastern Cornwall
Newcastle ... Cramahe E. half 14 Part N. half 20 6, 7 & 12, Block No. 2 14 & 15, " " 16 11, " " 17 3 & 4, " " 35 3 & 4, "
19
18, 22, 24 & 34
23 28
front \(\frac{1}{4} \) 33
12, 17, 18 & 34 W. ½ 19 15, & E. ½ 25 N. half 30 S. half 28 W. half 19 13, W. half 14 own.... North Crosby nce Edward Picton [Town] 11, 12, 13 & 14

Victoria Sidney Prince Edward Sophias

For Terms of sale and other particulars, apply,-if by letter, free FRANCIS M. HILL Kingston, 1st December, 1845.

Farm for Sale. POR 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. 489 | Hamilton, 12th June, 1845.

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE FOLLOWING LANDS, the property of several Gentlement in England and Canada, are offered for sale by the undersigned Township. Lot. W. half River, containing 3000 acres, now being laid out in 200 acre lot rerms of sale and other particulars, apply,—if by letter free

FRANCIS M. HILL Kingston, 1st December, 1845. LANDS FOR SALE,

ON REASONABLE TERMS. District of Simcoe. Lot 4, 1st Con. East of Hurontario Street, Mulmur, 200 acre-W. half 10, 4th "

Western District. E. half 7, 7th Con. N. of Egremont Road, Warwick, 100 25, 8th Con..... Dawn, 200

W. parts 18 and 19, 11th Con..... Madoc, 200 Midland District.

S. half 7, and N. half 11, 10th Con Richmond 200 Lot 1, 6th Con......Camden East 200 The above Lands will be sold at moderate prices, and of terms to suit the purchaser. Apply (if by letter, post-paid) 10 Napanee, M. D., 25th March, 1846. CAMPBELL.

Eight Hundred Thousand ACRES OF LAND IN THE

HURON TRACT. NOTICE TO OLD SETTLERS, EMIGRANTS

AND OTHERS. THE CANADA COMPANY have again three their LANDS in the HURON TRACT for disposal, y way of LEASE for TEN YEARS, NO MONEY

by way of LEASE for TEN YEARS,—NO MULTIPLE BEING REQUIRED DOWN. The Rent, payable on the 1st February in each year, is not much more than the Interest upon the upset price of the Land,—the right to purchase the Freehold at any time within the ten years, at a fixed price named in the Lease, is secured to the Settler, who would thus are all further payments of Rents. save all further payments of Rents.

The Huron District is known to be one of the most healthy and fertile Tracts of Land in Canada—it has more than doubled its population within four years. The Huron Tract, in the year 1842, contained 7101 souls; in June, last year, the Heron District numbered 14,983 souls, according to the Official Returns.

The above Lands are in Blocks, therefore affording facility for the undivided settlement of Families, of Old Settlers and

their Friends. Maps, Printed particulars, and every requisite informat upon the Huron and the Canada Company's other Lands in the Province, will be furnished, FREE OF CHARGE, by application (if by letter post-yaid) to the Canada Company's Office, tion (if by letter post-paid) to the Canada Company's Office at Toronto, and Goderich and Stratford, in the Huron District

CANADA COMPANY'S OFFICE,

Engraved District Maps.

TO be Published, a complete ATLAS OF CANADA WEST, in Districts, shewing every Lot, Farm, River, Creek, Port, Town, Village, Post Office, Church, &c., in each rownship, exhibiting a Bird's as of the control of the Roads, and Roads, and Roads. Township; exhibiting a Bird's-eye view of all Travelled Rosing distinguishing the Concession Lines and bearings, Plank, Rail and Mail Routes, beautifully Engraved upon Copper Plates, (about 2 by 3 feet), forming a Register of all Improvement the Country, upon a scale of 2½ miles to one inch—consider larger than Bouchette's, and embracing more information that contained in any other Map—and drawn by eminent Surveyors

Plate 1-The Western District, with Chart. Plate 2-London, Talbot, and Brock Districts. Plate 3-The Huron Tract.

The Home, Simcoe, Niagara, Midland, Newcastle, and other Districts, will follow in succession, one every two months.

Price to Subscribers, 10s. each plate, who will receive Proof impressions. Subscribers' names will be received by the Engravers, J. ELLIS & Co., 8, King Street, Toronto, (from 15, Broad Street, Bank of Facility of Street, Toronto, (special control of the control Broad Street, Bank of England, London), and at the Office of this Paper. Toronto, Oct. 1, 1846.

NOTICE IS hereby given, that D'ARCY E. BOULTON, Esq. of Cobourg, Canada West, is sole Agent for the general manage ment, superintendence and sale, of all Lands in this Province registered in the name of JACQUES ADRIAN PIERRE BARBIER, Trustee of EUPHRASIE BARBIER; and that no sales will be recognised, or payments upon mortgages acknowledged, that are not effected personally with Madame Barbier, or this her Agent, Mr. Boulton. And all mortgagees, or persons indebted for payments on sales already mortgage. for payments on sales already made, will please communicate the particulars of their debts forthwith to Mr. Boulton, who is autaorised to collect and receive the same.

New York, February 14, 1845. Leaded Windows, Garden Glasses, &c. THE Subscriber is prepared to furnish Leaded Lights for Church and Cottage Windows, and Hand-Glasses for Gardens, of any shape or pattern, at the lowest po WM. GRIEVE. Cobourg, June 16, 1846.

CARD. THE business heretofore carried on at Cobourg by D. E. Boulton, Esq., Barrister, Solicitor in Chancery, ruptcy, &c., will for the future be conducted in the nan him. the undersigned who have entered into co-partn

D. E. BOULTON. JAMES COCKBURN. Cobourg, July 7th, 1846. WOOL. THE highest market price will be paid in Cash for WOO! at the Ontario Mills Woollen Factory, Cobourg, by

S. E. MACKECHNIE. Cobourg, June 12, 1845. N. B.—Growers of Wool who may prefer it, will have an opportunity of exchanging any portion of their Wool for Cloth.

Home District Mutual Fire Company. OFFICE-NEW STREET, OPPOSITE NEWGATE STREET, TORONTO,

NSURES Dwellings, Houses, Warehouses, Buildings in general, Merchandize, Household Furniture, Mills, Manu factories, &c. DIRECTORS.

John McMurrich, John Doel, Charles Thompson, Benjamin Thorne, James Beaty, John Eastwood. James Lesslie, J. B. Warren, Capt. J. Elmsley, B. W. Smith, J. RAINS, Secretary. J. H. PRICE, Esq., President. All losses promptly adjusted. Letters by mail must be

July 5, 1843. THE PHENIX FIRE ASSURANCE COM-PPLICATIONS for Insurance by this Company are requested to be made to the undersigned who is also authorised to receive miums for the renewal of policies.

MOFFATTS, MURRAY & Co. Toronto, July 1, 1841.

BRITISH AMERICA FIRE & LIFE & MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY NCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT) AGENT AT COBOURG-ROBERT HENRY, Esq.

November, 1844. The Church

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