ES.

RDS,

Pears, Grape Many now so

Hardy desira-tock of

now be

TY,

t the

V. G.

Com-

Poctrn.

[Communicated to the Church] BALM: A FEW CONSOLATORY STANZAS. By the Author of "Proverbial Philosophy."

Patience yet one little hour,
Pale, unloved, uncourted flower,
Seeing not the sun,
Patience.—heart of depth and duty,
Yearning for the smiles of beauty,
Never catching one:

Patience,—martyr following faintly, Gentle nun, serene and saintly, Kneeling in the dust; O not vain thy long-enduring! Still with meekest might securing Triumph to thy trust!

Hushing every mutter'd murmur,
Tranquil fortitude the firmer
Girdeth thee with strength;
While no treason near her lurking,
Patience, in her perfect working,
Shall be Queen at length.

And, behold! thy plous daring
Is a glorious crown preparing
For thine own sweet brow,
Precious pearls of softest lustre
Shall with brightest jewels cluster
Where the thorns are now!

Faith and Patience! sister, brother,— Lean in love on one another, Calm for good or ill, Comforted by surely knowing That The Ruler is bestowing Strength in sitting still!

O ye virgin spirits wasting,
O ye hearts of thousands, hasting
Darkly to decay
Through the blight of disappointment,
Tenderly with precious olutment
Lull those cares away;

Tenderly, with wise beguilings Court sweet Patience for her smilings On th.t ruin drear; Soon, with other sister graces, Shall she make your hearts and faces Laugh away their fear;

Soft contentment, bright-eyed duty,
Faith in his archangel beauty.
Joy, and Love sublime,
Follow,—Patience, where thy finger
Gently beckens Hope to linger
On the wrecks of time.
MARTIN F. TUPPER.

AN ANGEL IN THE HOUSE.

low sweet it were, if without feeble fright, or dying of the dreadful beauteous sight in angel came to us, and we could bear To see him issue from the silent air, the evening is Ao see him issue from the silent air,
At evening in our room, and bend on ours
His eyes divine, and bring us from his bowers
News of dear friends, and children who have never
Been dead indeed—as we shall know for ever.
Alas I we think not what we dially see
About our hearths—angels that are to be,
Or may be if they will, and we prepare
Their souls and ours to meet in happy air—
A child, a friend. a wife whose soft heart sings
In unison with ours, breeding its future wings.

LEIGH HUNT.

THE COMMON-PLACE BOOK.

No. XI.

THE CHURCH.

The Church is a spiritual society, the foundations of which were laid by Jesus Christ Himself, its Divine and perpetual Head; its frame and constitution being afterwards constructed and settled by His Apostles, acting with his authority, under the guidance of the Holy Ghost. Its office is to bring sinners to Christ, by furnishing to those who are incorporated into it, the means of knowledge and holiness; that it is, therefore, not merely instrumental as a teacher, but sacramental, as a medium of the believer's personal union with his Saviour, conveying and dispensing grace. And the Church consists not merely of the Clergy, but of the whole body of baptized evers; and every member of that spiritual household has his appropriate duties to perform in that capacity, as well as those who are set over the rest, to give them meat in due season. All are concerned in

the Church's purity and efficiency, and bound to promote it, as they have opportunity; and if it be the Church's duty to provide the food of God's Word and Sacraments, and all those ordinances which are requisite to the dispensation of truth and grace, and if it be the duty of her Ministers to dispense them accorvision, and not to despise any of those appointments, has the advantage of not being without its moral. by which she realizes her sacramental character."

Bishop Bloomfield.

CATHEDRALS. "WHAT IS THE USE OF CATHEDRALS?" is the question which one hears asked every day by utilitarians and latitudinarians. We, for our part, are Perhaps more alive to the value of our Cathedral Establishments than some of our contemporaries. Though they are no longer practically available as a council to our Bishops—though the election of Bishops is, for the present at least, taken from them yet, in the daily offering up of prayers and praise, see the same usefulness and acceptableness to Almighty God, as in the daily sacrifice at the Temple of Jerusalem. Nay, even in a utilitarian point of view, as the noble structure of our vast Cathedrals strikes the eye of the beholder with feelings of awe, and gives the impression from the very vastness of the labour and expenditure used in the construction and reparation of the edifice, that the service of God God, or the good of the souls of the people, we coninfinite value. They are types of the everlasting selves. praise which is due from all created beings—they go up as intercessions for the toiling world—they help to

English Churchman. GOD'S LOVE AND JUSTICE.

imbue many a worldling and sceptic with feelings

It is very easy, if men were well disposed, to read at once in the death of Christ, the greatest love of God to us, the greatest love of His laws. His love appears in that He would, for our good, and that we might not be eternally undone lay aside His own right which He hath to perish-forgive us a debt which we were not able to pay—alter His law, and abate the strictness of it—dispense with the execution of the old law, and make a new one of grace and favour; and that He might do so, and save us both from dying, and His law from contempt by our escape, that He would provide such a wise reour escape, that He would provide such a wise remedy as this of His Son's dying for us. Herein was His love manifested, and we can never sufficiently

He hath to our hearty and constant obedience.

Bishop Patrick. DIVINE PROVIDENCE.

The insect that with puny wing, Just shoots along one summer ray; The flowret which the breath of spring, Wakes into life for half a day; The smallest mote, the tenderest hair-All feel our Heavenly Father's care.

E'en from the glories of His throne, He bends to view this earthly ball; Sees all, as if that all were one Loves one, as if that one were all; Rolls the swift planets in their spheres, Rolls the swift planets in the same And counts the sinner's lonely tears.

Cunningham.

TRIALS OF THE CHRISTIAN.

The harp of the human spirit never yields such finger of God delights in touching it, and draws from night." Rev. Henry Melvill. WHY MEN ARE PRONE TO CENSURE OTHERS.

The divine Spaniard, in his pleasant but useful fictions of the life of Gusman, makes his Rogue wittily and their prying into, and censuring of other men's first come to hand, which they take to be their ownthe ripeness of sin, but will not be perswaded that he is any way the occasion of the same.

Burton's Anatomie of Melancholy. 1630.

HYMN TO CHRIST. Infant born the world to free, Look on us! That in child-like wisdom, we May put on thy humility.

Thou that midst the beasts didst sleep, Helpless Babe! From dark beasts that seek thy sheep, Sacred Shepherd, save and keep.

Thou, who hast thy Godhead laid All aside, On the breast of mother maid, To our weakness lend thine aid.

To Thee, opening heavenly door, Virgin-born!
To Three in One, whom we adore, Glory be for evermore.

From the Parisian Breviary. A FACETIOUS CLERGYMAN.

Clergymen sometimes indulge in a little quiet dingly—it is in the same degree obligatory upon her humour as well as other people. We have been other members to profit to the utmost by that pro- much amused with the following specimen, which

A country parson, who was not over promptly paid by his parishioners, on entering the church one Sabbath morning, met one of the most wealthy of his flock, and asked the loan of a dollar.

"Certainly," said the man, at the same time handing over the coin. The parson put it into his pocket, and preached

his sermon in a most capital style; and on coming down from the pulpit, handed the identical dollar to the man from whom he borrowed it. "Why," exclaimed the lender, "you have not used

the money at all."

"It has been of great service to me nevertheless," relied the clergyman; "I always preach so much better when I have a little money in my pocket." The hint was taken, and the balance of his salary was collected on the following day, and paid over to him.

The heart of man is strangely proud. If men Bishop Taylor.

GREGORY NAZIANZEN'S EPITAPH TO HIS MOTHER NONNA. which, if cherished, may conduce to their everlasting

"This is the day which the Lord hath made."-Psalm cxviii. 24 "The Sabbath made thy genial heart her throne: Each day of mourning woke thy plaintive moan; Each festival thy joy; the conscious fane Beheld each pleasure, every pain.

Thy trickling tears impressed the stones around, But on the cross alone in drops were found. The awful rites no careless look disdained, And no unhallowed words thy lips profaned. No idle mirth perturbed thy placid cheek: The hidden virtues, God alone can speak.
Thus flowed thy life at that congenial shrine: Wherefore he bade thee, in the fane resign Thy mortal part, and soar to realms Divine!"

THE PASSAGE OF THE JORDAN.

From one of the lofty peaks in the neighbourhood admire it, that He would have Him die rather than of Abel-shittim, God showed Joshua the land for imus; that He would have Him suffer that we might mediate occupation, which, about five centuries before be delivered! But then this also plainly tells us the had been shown to his forefather Abraham in distant great love that He bears to holiness, to His laws, and promise. From this quarter the vale of the Jordan is to our duty, which He took care should not be injured seen in its utmost extent; a long strip of rich plain by this favour and remission. Though He would not of the breadth of twelve miles, flanked on each side have all die out of love to us, yet He would have one, by jutting and retiring headlands, which are somelest we should still continue in the love of sin.

The should still continue in the love of sin. Christ suffer, that we might not take the boldness gleams over the chains of hills to the north, and the reduced things to an excellent temper: providing the south. The Jordan is seen as he issues from the but he is to be the interest and had nothing but the that neither we nor God might be damnified; that glittering basin of the Sea of Galilee, and again his but he is to bow down before him with reverence and we might be damnified; that glittering basin of the Sea of Galilee, and again his but he is to bow down before him with reverence and disregarded private interest, and had nothing but the we might not suffer for what we have done, and that might not suffer by our doing still the same;

All this beautiful land, from Lebanon to the Desert of the Sea of Salide as he would salute another friend, but he is to bow down before him with reverence and but he is to bow down before him with reverence and but he is to bow down before him with reverence and bequests, and had nothing the hour, and say to him, Peace be unto thee, Rabbi."

All this beautiful land, from Lebanon to the Desert wise. It is, therefore, obviously necessary to establish between the Colonial Secretary and the officers subject to him.

goest.

better things to come in the Church of God, and were is called the Talmud.

the roaring river called him back ever and anon to the number or vigour of the reflections at such a moment

thoughts on this eventful night? Joshua rose early to array his people. The immense host of the chosen people appeared before him, having washed their bodies and garments outwardly with water, and having sanctified their hearts inwardly with fasting and prayer, fit exemplar of the spiritual order, took the lead, and thus God went indeed before his people, and preceded his Church through and care—so even more is this impression conveyed ourselves from others, since the voice of discerning he shall hereafter, to the mansions of heavenly rest. by the surpassing beauty of the Cathedral Service— men hath already made the separation. If men do The signal was given, and all was in motion towards when when care is taken that it shall be celebrated revenot commend us, we think they are stupid, and undertentle.

The signal was given, and drowned in the noise of the
from the Jewish tradition. rently and devoutly. The very sound of the Cathestand us not; or envious, and hold their tongues in multitude. How must the heart of Joshua and his drail and devoutly. dral choir strikes the heart of the casual passenger spite. If we be praised by many, then fame is the people have throbbed with expectation as they beheld people have throbbed with expectation as they beheld with feelings of reverence, and reminds him that all voice of God. If we be praised but by few, then we the Ark, which was borne by the priests 2000 cubits his thoughts should not be given to the affairs of this cry,—these are wise, and one wise man is worth the in advance, approach nearer and nearer to the broad world. Whether, therefore, we regard the houour of whole herd of the people. But if we be praised by impassable stream. At length it actually entered the river. The feet of the priests were dipped in the sider the good of the souls of the people, we coninfinite the Choral services of our Cathedrals as of and speak well of nobody, and think well only of ourbrim of the water. At that appointed moment the waters which came from above, stood and rose on an heap, and those that came down failed and were cut off. Thus a road on dry ground was opened through the river. The Ark took its station in the middle of the stream until the whole host had passed through. Fifteen centuries after, at the very same spot, the disciples of John the Baptist made through these waters the passage from sin unto repentance and forgiveness. What glorious recollections, what significant foreshadowing would then present itself to the mind of the true believer! How singularly has God, throughout his whole economy, consulted this associating quality of our mind. All the typical parts exclusively rest upon it. Yet we, through an affectation of spirituality, in which the company of our body will not

> ON THE INTERPRETATION OF THE SCRIPTURE.

Extract from Mr. Hirschfelaer's Introduction to his New Version and Commentary on Isaiah, about to be pub-

But some of the precepts in the code of oral law

that He might be what He is, and we become what and from the Euphrates to the sea, Joshua was comthat He might be what He is, and we become what we ought; that the old original laws which required our obedience might remain in force, and the rigour of them not be executed for our disobedience: that or them not be executed for our disobeticities. that the society, Additions, by London Hibernian Society; 2001. to the British and Foall the rest: in one word, that He might be moved to to all the law which Moses my servant commanded in order to attach more importance to them, imposed no means establishes their divine origin: certain reign School Society; 100l. to the Religious Tract Society; all the rest: in one word, that He might be moved to

of the matter, for after the death of Simon the Just, they were not of divine origin. Had, indeed, the ated collegers; and of 21% per annum for Latin and Eng-He shortly found proof of the Lord being with him son of Onias 1st, who died 292 B. C., there arose a Council of Trent shown that the traditions which lish essays. He shortly found proof of the Lord being with him as he was with Moses, according to his promise. as he was with Moses, according to his promise. as he was with Moses, according to his promise. Sort of ambitious men, known by the name of Tannaim, they were about to impose upon the Christian Church, under Sir R. Peel's -Spies, which he had sent to Jericho, brought who, in order to appear wiser than their generation, had been universally received by all the early Churches, Act, of St. James, Congleton, capable of accommon him news of the extreme consternation of the began to enlarge upon the Mosaic law, and the tradi- they would have silenced the Reformers at once, and 700 persons. him news of the extreme consternation of the people, and he was convinced that the Lord had broken their spirit and delivered them into his hands. He removed from Shittim, and brought the host down to the Jordan. The number of fighting with great zeal by their disciples, who added again their predecessors, -and to such a frivolous allegation men amounted to 600,000, and the Lord was with their own imaginations to what they had received from the whole Church were expected to yield blind subthem. But the Jordan was swollen by the melting those who went before them, and so it continued till mission. But as the Church of Rome has left the snows of Lebanon, and interposed a rapid stream of about the middle of the second century after Christ, world in darkness on this matter, let us not treat it Bishop of Down and Connor; the Rev. Mr. Perrin, brothe breadth of about a mile. Yet after three days when Antonius Pius governed the Roman empire; by with equal indifference, but let us rather examine when there of the Judge, succeeding the Dean. Joshua gave orders for the passage of the river on the which time their traditions had swelled to such a great ther such a Catholic tradition can really be discovered bulk as to exceed all possibility of being any longer | before the Council of Trent; and that it may not be He distinctly informed the people of the miracle preserved by the memory of men. It was then found said we treated the subject superficially or impartially, which was to happen, and was not answered by any necessary that a collection of the traditions should be let us endeavour to trace it from its very so murmur of disbelief, so changed was the generation. made, and the laborious task was undertaken by Rabbi is not unreasonable to suppose that Moses should have and its strings are most torn. Then it is when the As their forefathers had been commanded, previously Judah, son of Simon, who was also surnamed, from left to his nation some further instructions regarding world pronounces the instrument useless, and man to their receiving the Law from Sinai, so now were his great piety, the Holy, at that time rector of the the observance of certain laws, ceremonies or feasts would put it away as incapable of melody, that the they commanded to sanctify themselves. Such an school of Tiberias, and president of the Sanhedrim, mentioned in the written law, but which, not being order forcibly recalled the wondrous passage of the and the book which now contains those traditions is essential to salvation, were not committed to writing. Red Sea, and in all the assurance of faith Joshua and called the Mishna. But although the Mishna seemed Or we may even go further, and say that some of the calamity, come affliction, God still says to His people, his people, as be a complete work, yet the Rabbies thought it priests or elders may have made by-laws, which, as which lay beyond the broad and roaring stream.— not explicit enough, and thus had another opportunity Professor Hay justly observes, "they were perfectly shop of London. of the Assyrians, "Ye shall have a song, as in the Perhaps he, and many saintly men, were thus turned afforced them to exercise their ingenuity; they accorto the contemplation of that abode of final rest which dingly set to work and made comments upon Judah's the old ones, or only applied the old ones to particular lies beyond the passage of the grave. Perhaps they Mishia, which they called Gemara, (i. e. perfection,) cases, and settled the means of executing them." That saw in the scene before them, the type of higher and and which, together with the Mishna, makes up what unquestionably was the first origin of oral tradition.

school, they play away, and lose their consciences, the night which ushered in so eventful a day. We been a prophet also," and thus they would make out before he dwelt in Charran, (Acts vii. 2). And again which their master finding, he lays them up carefully can do it but very imperfectly, and yet quite suf- that Amoz, the father of Isaiah, had been a prophet, in verse 4th, when Abraham had removed to Charran in a chest; but because he hath the keeping of so ficiently to perceive their sublime singularity. To simply because we read several times, Isaiah, the son after his father's death, God removed him from thence many, and they mixed one with another, he gives to go on from them to the thoughts of Cæsar on the of Anoz. There is, however, not the slightest ground into the land of Canaan. his scholars, when they go away, such consciences as night before he invaded Britain, or even of Columbus for such a supposition: the scripture is perfectly sion the night which veiled the sight of the already- lest as to the family of Isaiah, so much so, indeed, ment of God appearing to Abraham when he was in first come to hand, which they take to be their own— on the night which veiled the sight of the already-but are, indeed, somebody's else; whence it comes to discovered new world, is at once to cover these heroes that hid not his father's name been mentioned with his discovered new world, is at once to cover these heroes that hid not his father's name been mentioned with his discovered new world, is at once to cover these heroes will join their thanks with his—is not permitted to make

playning of the baduess of the times, the decay of trade, visible accomplishment of God's promises! how declares to be the only true interpreter of the Holy tradition, and some fancies of their own imaginations. deeply must he have felt the bliss of this reward of Scriptures, is in fact nothing more than a base contri- Our Saviour and his Apostles too seem to have so far the faith which had sustained him through so many vance of the Rabbies, projected to forward their own adopted some of the traditions as to make use of them trials in the parched wilderness! Thence he would views; let us, in the next place, proceed to consider in reasoning with the Jews; and could we possibly, at revert to the memory of his companions, who, lacking the mode of interpretation which now exists in the this distance of time, separate the old traditions from was requested to give publicity to the following:there. Alas! of the whole generation to which he belonged, all had fallen save himself and Caleb; and he had been the companion of the fathers of the imhe had been the companion of the fathers of the im- enjoyed the full light of the New Testament. But, intermixed with the fables and absurd and inhuman mense multitude of warriors by which he was now unfortunately, we are greatly disappointed in our ansurrounded. Yet how different was he in his notions

2. That the Rev John L. Ver Mehr, Ll. D., Ph. D.,
Wissionary to San Francisco, with his family, sailed for the mall, with the exception of such traditional narrahis destination, and, to our utter astonishment, we can, in them all, with the exception of such traditional narrawhat it should effect. With what thankfulness to his Upholder must be now have looked back upon past trials and mercies, while a centre was given to the past trials and mercies, while a centre was given to the possibly the case in the Jewish Church, although the support of two Missionaries at San Francisco, one at probably the case in the Jewish Church, although the support of two Missionaries at San Francisco, one at probably the case in the Jewish Church, although the support of two Missionaries at San Francisco, one at probably the case in the Jewish Church, although the support of two Missionaries at San Francisco, one at probably the case in the Jewish Church, although the support of two Missionaries at San Francisco, one at probably the case in the Jewish Church, although the support of two Missionaries at San Francisco, one at probably the case in the Jewish Church, although the support of two Missionaries at San Francisco, one at probably the case in the Jewish Church, although the support of two Missionaries at San Francisco, one at probably the case in the Jewish Church, although the support of two Missionaries at San Francisco, one at probably the case in the Jewish Church, although the support of two Missionaries at San Francisco, one at probably the case in the Jewish Church, although the support of two Missionaries at San Francisco, one at probably the case in the Jewish Church, although the support of two Missionaries at San Francisco, one at probably the case in the Jewish Church, although the support of two Missionaries at San Francisco, one at the support of two Missionaries at San Francisco, one at the support of two Missionaries at San Francisco, one at the support of two Missionaries at San Francisco, one at the support of two Missionaries at San Francisco, one at the support of two Missionaries at San Francisco, one at the support of two Missionaries at San Francisco, one at the support of two Missionaries at San Francisco, one at the support of two Missionaries at San Francisco, one at th whole system of their detached incidents! The interpreter pleases, and have forthwith introduced it water,—the cloven rock,—the consuming pestilence,
the entombing earthquake,—the devouring fire,—
the fiery serpents,—all revived in his mind, and were
seen as harmonious parts of one whole. Meanwhile
the respiratory river called him back ever and anon to the dignitaries of the Church of Rome were not to be outfull sense of his present blissfulness, and summoned done by the Rabbies, and having now a precedent in him to praise God. And then he would return and that of the Jewish Church, they maintained divine recall the thoughts which invited him when he lay on origin for their oral tradition likewise. There was the banks of the Red Sea, on the night before the now no rebelling against it, however great the inconpassage of it, at the very same time of year, forty venience of observing it might be, -an infringement years ago. But who can euter at all adequately into the even of one of its most insignificant laws might now be visited with the severest chastisement: here again of us." of such a man, who had seen upwards of fourscore did the dignitaries of the Church of Rome follow the years, all full of signs and wonders, with a most obser- footsteps of the Jewish Rabbies, who never scrupled vant eye, with a most feeling heart, and who still re- to inflict the severest punishment for the slightest oftained all his bodily and spiritual vigour? What fence. Indeed, if we closely examine the two systems price would be too much for a single hour of his of oral tradition, as existing in the Jewish and Roman Churches, we cannot fail to perceive that their chief The morning came: the morning of a day among characteristics are one and the same; the one introthe most memorable in the calendar of the Church. duced to serve the personal purposes of the Rabbies, and the other to serve the personal purposes of the clergy of the Church of Rome, both hatched in the corruptions of ages, and the decay of the Church and religion. But this is only my opinion of the subject, and that

army of saints: while the Ark, by God's especial the reader may not think I have formed an erroneous one, I shall now proceed to examine the matter in the same manner as I have done in examining the oral is a thing of importance, deserving our utmost labour commend us, we think we have reason to distinguish Jordan, as he did afterwards through the grave, as traditions of the Jews, and in order that the reader may see the great resemblance which the two systems bear to each other, I shall adduce parallel examples

In the first place, it will be necessary to shew whether the Church of Rome does really acknowledge an oral tradition of divine origin, and this I think may be done most satisfactorily by quoting the decree of the Council of Trent itself, which runs as follows: That the Council receives traditions, both as to faith and monners, either delivered by Christ himself with his own mouth, or dictated by the Holy Ghost, and preserved in the Catholic Church by a continual succession, with equal piety of affection and reverence, as the proofs of Holy Scripture, (Sess. 4.) The same Council further affirms: That the truth of the Gospel is contained partly in books that are written, and partly in unwritten traditions. Here, then, we have the plain confession of the Council, that there are actually such traditions from Christ and the Holy Ghost, distinct from Scripture, which relate to faith, and also declares equal respect and reverence due to them. In the year 1564, Pope Pius the Fourth issued a brief summary of the doctris nal decision of the Council of Trent in the form of a creed, generally known by Pope Pius's Creed, which has ever since been received by the Church of Rome bear us out, and to which we have been driven by our as an explicit and accurate summary of the Roman violent reaction from superstition, not only neglect, Catholic faith. In that creed we find the following but are afraid to entertain the admonitions of the confession: "I most firmly admit and embrace aposspot. Many and valuable are the lessons both to tolical and ecclesiastical tradition, and all other constihead and heart, of which we thus so unwisely deprive tutions and observances of the same Church." Now every Christian will at once admit that the word of our Saviour and the dictates of the Holy Ghost demand equal respect, no matter how conveyed to us, but then it is nothing but reasonable to suppose that if such an oral tradition had been left by our Saviour and his apostles, as a foundation of faith together with the written word, it would have been universally received in all the Christian Churches. Or does the Church of Rome are too partial not to betray the authors of it; the pretend to say that the Bishops of Rome were, by di-Though He would not have every one of us suffer the level with overhanging woods. It is a scene of the Public with the brute, whilst the level with overhanging woods. for the breach of His laws, yet He would have striking beauty. The snowy ridge of Lebanon the Rabbi is raised to the highest honours. The fear of the Palking of the Rabbi is raised to the highest honours. The fear of the presented to the Christian world by that very still to break them. This death of His Son barren mountains of the Desert form the boundary to barren mountains of the Desert form the boundary to that the oral law teaches. Yes, "a disciple is not to of Rome all honest and pious men, men who totally

The Jews further had some traditional narraconscious of being typical agents. (Hebrews xi. 13, Asregards the canons of criticism of the Talmudists, tives, to some of which reference is made in the Majesty and her Honourable Privy Council shall seem discourse of the unconscionableness of the Genowayes, 14.) How sublime must have been the feeling. not nuch more reliance can be placed on them than New Testament; thus, for instance, St. Stephen, in 14.) How sublime must have been the feeling.

It is instructive to endeavour to enter into the on the oral law. They, for instance, say, "that if addressing the council, makes mention that God aplives; that when they are young, and go first to thoughts of Joshua as he lay musing on his bed during the fither of a prophet is mentioned, he must have peared to Abraham when he was in Mesopotamia, corrected at the Reformation."

"Therefore, brethren, stand fast and hold the traditi- sent state of the Treasury will allow. brethren, in the name of our Lord Jesus Christ, that ve withdraw yourselves from every brother that walketh disorderly, and not after the tradition which he received

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

ENGLAND. .

MISCELLANEOUS CHURCH INTELLIGENCE. BISHOPRIC OF MANCHESTER .- The Guzette of Tuesday ontains an Order in Council, ratifying a scheme of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners "for providing a residence for the Bishop of Manchester; for confirming the Bishop as Visitor of the Cathedral thereof; and for regulatin nourary Canonries therein." The Commissioners say they are not yet prepared to recommend that a permanent

Episcosal residence should be provided for the Bishop of Manchester, but propose to pay 400l. a-year for a residence to be occupied by the Bishop for the time being. EPISCOPAL RESIDENCES .- The Ecclesiastical Commis sion has authorised the expenditure, on Episcopal residences, of the following sums: - Palace at Ripon, 13,6891. purchase of land and house for the Bishop of Gloucester, 11,000*l*; alteration of a house for him, 11,897*l*; purchase of estate and house for the Bishop of Lincoln, 39,406/.; alteration of a house for him, 13,392/.; purchase of estate and house for the Bishop of Rochester, 25,557l.; alteration of residence of the Bishop of Worcester, 7,000l.; alteration

of residence of the Bishop of Oxford, 6,469l. PLYMOUTH.—Another subject of aguation use at Plymouth. A charitable and pious lady, who for some time past has taken a great interest in the condition of the when at one of the landing places was discovered a scene of the when at one of the landing places was discovered a scene of the landing places was discovered as scene of the landing places. PLYMOUTH .- Another subject of agitation has arisen imagined than expressed. by her, offence was taken at the form and manner of their creatures were carried to houses adjoining, and every exertion performing their works of mercy. The following extracts were carried to houses adjoining, and every exertions used to restore animation; but, unfortunately, these exertions were from the documents which have appeared, will best explain the nature of the case. The Rev. T. Hatchard, and three sent to the Royal Infirmary; two died upon the way. Vicar of St. Andrew's, Plymouth, says in a letter to the lady herself, after an interview with her:—

and one shortly after. Eleven persons, slightly bruised, were able to be removed to their homes, and others are still in the

being Papists, it is yet manifest that your views are in were, in the course of the evening, removed to the Clyde perfect accordance with those best known by the name of Street Hospital, and there kept till Sunday morning for identi-Tractarian, and so far I must remain as unsatisfied as before the interview; believing as I do (and of which About ten o'clock the authorities were at the hospital, and about 200 instances have exemplified the correctness of it was arranged, to satisfy the relatives of the poor creatures my view,) that they almost necessarily end in their up-

On the other hand, an address, signed by the Mayor testimony:-

"We have visited this establishment (the Orphans' gas pipe was almost instantly extinguished Home,) and have fully ascertained the principles on which it is conducted. And we feel bound to state our conscientious conviction that the ladies who superintend it are sincerely attached to the Church of England. They devote themselves to works of piety and charity. visit the sick with the sanction and under the direction of the parochial Clergy. We are also prepared to assure the public that the books used in the instruction of the children are from the list of the Society for Promoting

Pious Bequests .- Mr. George Richards, late of Chel- ence with the governor and authorities, been usually addressed

all the rest: in one word, that He might be moved to let go His right to punish us, and we not moved to let go His right to punish us an annual to the let go His right to punish us an annual to the let go His right to punish us an annual to the let go His right to punish us an annual to the let go His right to punish us an annual to the let go His right to punish us an annual to the let go His right to punish us an annual to the let go His right to punish us an be careless in yielding Him the rest of His right which left, that thou mayest prosper whithersoever thou origin. And this seems really to be the plain truth

IRISH CHURCH INTELLIGENCE.

THE BISHOPRIC OF DOWN AND CONNOR.—The Deau of St. Patrick will, it is confidently asserted, be the new

COLONIAL CHURCH INTELLIGENCE. FIRST NATIVE CONFIRMATION AT CALCUITA. - At the first native confirmation, held in the Cathedral of Calcutta,

Thakapukar, Ramnagur, Mirzapur, and Agarpara, were confirmed. The Bishop's address on the occasion was translated into Bengali by the Rev. T. Sandys. EDUCATION. THE NATIONAL SOCIETY .- Among the recent contri-

butions to the National Society, are donations of 100l. from his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, 250l. from Her Majesty the Queen Dowager, 250l. from his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, and 200l. from the Lord Bi-

DISSENT. MR. NOEL'S SCHISM .- Some members of Mr. Noel's congregation have determined upon a petition to the Queen, in which, on the ground of his secession, they "most humbly pray that Her Majesty may be graciously pleased to take such measures as, in the wisdom of Her

UNITED STATES.

DICCESE OF NEW JERSEY .- The Bishop of the dicese, though, by God's benignant answer to the prayers of His faithful people, nearly recovered from a second and far pass, that no man bearing his own conscience in his own bosome, every man lookes and pryes into that of another man's. The truth of this story may be questioned, but the morall is true without all question, and we have need sometimes of such pleasant passages to tell us the truth, that we may understand ourselves the better.

There's hardly a man to be found, that is not curious in other men's faults, blind in his own, partial to himself, never without matter against others, still complaying of the badness of the times, the decay of trade, playing of the badness of the times, the decay of trade, and the badness of the times, the decay of trade, and the father of Jeremah, Been the morall is true without all question, and we have need left the banks of the Nile forty years ago. When, the father of Jeremah, Been the morall is true without the body of Moses, of which the father of Jeremah, Been the moral tradition of Michael the Archangel contending with the father of Jeremah, Been the moral tradition of Michael the Archangel contending with the devil about the body of Moses, of which there asks of his reverend brethren the father of Jonah, they must have all been must, therefore, have quoted it from tradition.

The Talmudists, Hilkiah the father of Jeremah, Been the father of Jonah, they must have all been must, therefore, have quoted it from tradition.

The Talmudists, hilkiah the father of Jonah, they must have all been broad gleam of waters, which shone the brighter for being backed by the dark shadows of the mountains of the Promised Land, how must his heart have leaved in nearly seventeen years, of the canonical notice, and the father of Jonah, they must have all been must, therefore, have quoted it from tradition.

The Talmudists, Hilkiah the father of Jonah, they must have all been must, therefore, have quoted it from tradition.

The Talmudists, Hilkiah the father of Jonah, they must have all been must, therefore, have quoted it from tradition.

The Talmudists, Hilkiah the father of Jonah, they must have all been in nearly seventeen years, of the term must, therefore, have quoted it from tradition.

The Talmudists, Hilkiah the father of Jonah, they must have all been is may be granted .- Banner of the Cross.

MISSIONS IN CALIFORNIA AND OREGON. Church Missions .- At a stated meeting of the Do-

2. That the Rev. John L. Ver Mehr, LL.D., Ph. D., of this flecting life from that vain Persian king, who, in a fit of vexed pride, wept over his innumerable in a fit of vexed pride, wept over his innumerable.

His reception from that vain Persian king, who, reality, perceive nothing more than the old deception that are particularly referred to in Scripture.

George Washington. And that the thanks of the Com, in the name of the Board of Missions, have been tendered to will not be carried on by the Jewish Rabbies, practised with no William P. Furniss, Esq., of the City of New York, for host. His exception from the general lot was to him less ardour by the Church of Rome. Some of the doubt but every founder of a Church must make by- a free passage, including all stores for the voyage, given a proof of what faith had effected, and a taken of digniseries of that Charab have, no doubt, perceived taws, and give directions not worth writing down, by him, in said ship, to the Missionary, his wife, four

whole system of their detached incidents! The interpreter pleases, and have forthwith introduced it falling manna,—the flight of quails,—the sweetened into their Church. But then the Jewish Rabbies have but that such oral directions were given by St. that the Com. will proceed to the appointment of Mis-

them to you." (1 Cor. xi. 2.) Again 2 Thess. ii. 15, now appointed, although inadequate, is all that the prethat the salary of 500 dollars to each of the Missionaries ons which ye have been taught, whether by word or our appeal to the churches generally, but with peculiar emepistle." And in ch. iii v. 6. "Now we command you, phasis and great earnestness to those which have sent forth their members and representatives to that distant region, for funds to carry the above objects into effect. By Order of Committee,
CHARLES H. HALSEY, Sect., &c.

N.B.—The Committee also give notice that a free passage for two Clergymen has been tendered them by the President and Members of an Association, expecting to sail in their own vessel from this port, for Francisco, within the next month.

Deferred Extracts from our English Files.

SHOCKING CATASTROPHE AT GLASGOW .- On Saturday evening, Feb. 18, about half-past seven o'clock, one of the most fearful catastrophes that ever occurred in Scotland took place in the Theatre Royal, Dunlop Street. Very shortly after the performances had commenced, an alarm was given that a fire had broken out in the upper gallery, and as a matter of course the audience, which was numerous in the gallery, became much excited. me much excited.

It was soon apparent to the manager that the fire had been

occasioned by an explosion of gas, and he, together with the members of his company, used their utmost exertions to restore order, in which they partially succeeded. Meanwhile, however, the alarm had been conveyed to the central police offices, and the fire brigade was very soon at the theatre, and immediately commenced operations, which had the effect of increase ing the fears of the people, and a general rush was made to the door, in order to escape from the fire, which had in fact, been previously extinguished. Despite all remonstrance, the people would be out, and the result was the premature death of sixtyfour individuals, besides four more or less injured. It would be vain to attempt to convey an idea of the scene which the theatre presented at the time of the accident; that can be better

o the promotion of their welfare, having formed a sister-nood for the government of a female orphan house, founded died together, trodden under foot, dead, and dying. The poor Whilst I entirely exonerate you from the charge of Infirmary in a dangerous state. The sixty-one dead bodies

holders becoming Romanists.

the night, to admit them. The bodies were spread out on the "So long as the Roman name of the 'Sisters of Mercy' floor of the large shed, and when each relative, father, mother, "So long as the Roman name of the 'Sisters of Mercy' be retained, the dress of Nuns or something very similar is used, and the appellation of Superior of the Sisterhood be applied to the head of the establishment, the Christian public cannot fail to look with great jealousy upon your proceedings, in which, too, I cannot cease most fully to join."

On the other hand, an address, signed by the Mayor

On the other hand, an address, signed by the Mayor and five Clergymen of Devonport, contains the following tre has sustained no damage from burning, as the flame of the

HOUSE OF COMMONS. RANK OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC PRELATES.

STR R. H. INGLIS moved an address for a copy of any com-nunication from the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland to Earl Grey on the subject of the rank of persons described as prelates of the Roman Catholic church in Ireland, to which communica-Christian Knowledge."

of the British colonies, Earl Grey stated that "bis attention had lately been called by the Lord-Lieutenant of heland to the donation of 400l. has been received by the committee of the Additional Curates' Fund.

control. (Hear.) The circular went on to say, that "as Parliament bad, by the Charitable Bequest Act, formerly recognised the rank of the Irish Roman Catholic prelates by

A large body of Mormon giving them precedence immediately after the prelates of the established charch of the same degree, the Roman Catholic the agricultural districts, and will not seek the gold region. archbishops and bishops respectively," the Government thought it their duty "to conform to the rule thus laid down by the Legislature," and the colonial governors were therefore in-structed officially to address the prelates of the Roman Catho-Mc church in the colonies by the title of "Your Grace," or "Your Lordship." Now, the Bequests Act did nothing of the sort; it merely provided that Her Majesty should nominate ten persons, five of whom should be members of the church of Rome, but whether they should be deacons, priests, bishops, or plain laymen, was nowhere stated. Lord Grey must have been | for a pair of vases of Sevres porcelain noning the Gazette announcing the names of certain numissioners in a certain order with the act of Parliament. (Hear.) Precedence rested partly on immemorial custom, and partly upon statute; and he (Sir R. H. Inglis) doubted whether the Queen herself could have given this precedence. It was beyord the competency of the Crown to create an order, for sale, and high prices were obtained. Louis Napoleon bought example, between a viscount and earl, and equally so to create an order between a bi-hop and a viscount. He felt it his duty to call attention to this proceeding, because it was the recog-nition of an authority which this country had for three centuries repudiated and disowned-the authority of the see of Rome to place in Her Majesty's dominions, without her sanction, a class of men to whom the Crown was then to give place and precedency above its subjects. (Hear, hear.) This circular had thrown a new element of discord into our colonial possessions, and in the case of Sidney had done it at the expense of one of the most excellent prelates England ever sent forth-Bishop Broughton-the oldest of the bishops of the Church of England now in the Australian colonies; and at a time when, with the self-denial of a private bishop, be had resigned onethird of his salary to promote the erection of other bishopries guarded like Napoleon's with gigantic porters in the Napoleonie in his diocese. (Hear, hear.) As our object ought to be not livery; he stands in a hereditary posture with his hands behind in his diocese. (Hear, hear.) As our object ought to be not livery; he stands in a hereditary posture with his hands behind his back; he is right royally affable, with a few words for every have in every colony a miniature England; and an Englishman body; he is imperial and condescending, magnificent and had a right to find the church established wherever he went in Her Majesty's dominions. The Church of England went went work.

Crown of England went. (Hear, hear.) If there had been a Scotch colony at the time of the union, Darien, for instance, it might have followed the fate of the Presbyterian church of Scotland, and the Crown of Scotland might have been held to carry the church of Scotland into that colony; but the crown being necessarily held by a member, and a communicant, of our Pro-testant Episcopal Church, that church should be regarded as established wherever the Queen exercised her dominion. LORD J. RUSSELL had to state that there was no official

communication from the Lord Lieutenant to Lord Grey upon the subject of the rank of persons in his ciscular as prelates of the Roman Catholic Church. It did not appear to him (Lord J. Russell) that it was the duty of the Lord-Lieutenant to cor-respond officially with the Colonial Secretary upon such a subject; it had no immediate reference to the government of Ireland (hear), or to anything appertaining to the rank of Roman Catholic bishops in Ireland. What Lord Clarendon did was this:—In the Bequests Act there was so far a recognition of certain ecclesiastics belonging to the Church of Rome, that they were in several clauses called archbishops and bishops of the Church of Rome; the usual title by which we designated archive. bishops and bishops in conversation or in letters was "the Most Reverend the Archbi-hop," and "Your Grace," and "the Right Reverend," and "Your Lordship;" and Lord Clarendon was of opinion that when we saw certain prelates of the Roman Catholic Church in Ireland it would be befitting, lest they might feel themselves in any respect degraded and not placed in the rank they ought to hold, not only to call them "Archbishop" and "Bishop," instead of "Doctor," as they used to be called—" Dr. Troy," and the like—but to address them with the title of "Your Grace" and "Your Lordship." Some time afterwards he found that there were Roman Catholic bishe in the colonies, one of whom was then residing, as he (Lord J. Russell) believed, in Ireland, who thought that what had been done in Ireland might be very properly done in the colonies, and therefore he informed Lord Grey of what had so been done, and stated that he believed the Roman Cattolic Church in the colonies would be much gratified if there were a similar acknowledgment of the rank there. (Hear.) The Bequest Act certainly did not give any particular rank to Roman Catholic archishops and bishops, any further than calling them such; neither had it done away with the act prohibiting them from calling themselves bishops of any sees of which there were Pro-testant bishops by law established; and Lord Grey added in testant bishops by law established; and Lord Grey added in this circular that the governors of colonies would observe that rule. Hear, hear.) It did appear to him (Lord J. Russell) that this matter was of very great importance (hear, hear); it was, he believed, agreeable to the feelings of Roman Catholic archbishops and bishops that they should be called by their titles, but it did not imply that any legal pre-eminence or authority was thereby acquired. (Hear, hear.) He could not conceive, therefore, that it was necessary that the house should take any proceedings upon the subject. (Hear.) If they Incorporated Church Society of this Diocese are reshould vote an address for any communication, none could be produced, and the only return could be that there was no letter of the kind in the Colonial-office. With regard to the stateof the kind in the Colonial-office. With regard to the statement of the hon. baronet respecting the church of England
being carried into all its colonies, he (Lord J. Russell) did not
monies received in each district during the past year,
brother clergyman's courteous and disinterested kind"On one point alone do we agree with our corres He did not think, for instance, that in Trinidad, were the greater number of the people were Roman Catholics, it would be convenient to say that the Church of England existed there, and therefore every Roman Catholic must consider himself a dissenter from the religion established by law. (Hear, bear,)

MR. COULBURN thought that the public impression produced by the proceeding in question deserved consideration. In Sid-ney the Roman Catholic Church had placed an Archbishop, there being only a bishop of the Church of England; and the consequence of this circuiar had been, to give an apparent supe-riority so the Roman Catholic Church in that colony, so far as we might send a Protestant archbishop there, but surely it would not be decorous to be running a race of that sort as to titles (hear); we should rather adhere to the ordinary course, this country as a country encouraging the Church of England and not giving any superiority to the Church of Rome. (Hear, hear.) As to the statement in this letter of a rule being laid down by the Legislature, that was a mistake; the Legislature laid down no rule whatever as to the precedence of the persons appointed under the Bequests Act.

MR. J. O'CONNELL thought that when the hon. baronet complained of the Roman Catholic bishops, he should remember that sees now held by bishops of his communion were estab-lished by the Pope, and never existed till he created them established without the consent of the King of England. noble Lord spoke of Roman Catholics dissenting from the established church of the country; but he begged him to recollect that the members of the Roman Catholic church were not Dissenters; and that, on the contrary, the established church dissented from the Roman Catholic church. (LORD J. RUSSELL had said just the reverse of what the hon.

member now imputed to bim. What he stated was, that in colonies where there existed large numbers of Roman Catholics | chial Committee, and the subscription so paid will be it would be found that, according to the argument of the hon, gentleman (Sir R. Inglis), they would be considered as dis-

MR. PLUMTRE asked whether the noble lord would take any steps to do away with the objectionable practice of Roman Catholic archbishops taking the precedence of bishops of the Church of England in the colonies?

LORD J. RUSSELL did not understand that any precedence

was given to Roman Catholic archbishops by what had been done. He believed that the rule of precedence which existed had not been altered. The Bishop of the Church of England in Australia was the metropolitan, and a member of the council; and he did not apprehend that any Roman Catholic took presedence of him. That there might be some bad feeling at Sydney on this subject he could well imagine, as he remembered that several years ago, when he was Colonial Secretary, the Protestant bishop complained of the Roman Catholic bishop waiting on the Government, wearing his episcopal ring, an

clothed in his episcopal vestments. He thought it was unreasonable that the Protestant bishop should object to such a thing, and the Roman Catholic bishop no doubt was annoyed by the complaint that had been made. SIR R. INGLIS. In a paper called the Sydney Chronicle it was stated, that as the bull of Pope Pius IX., appointed Dr. pointing Dr. Perry the Protestant bishop, therefore the former was entitled to take precedence. This showed that there was in the colony a party who regarded the Roman Catholic arch-bishop as having the right of precedence. He should be glad to know that Lord Clerendon had not in this interfered with the duties of another member of the Cabinet, and if his noble contemned, evidently originated in that latit dinarian-

friend (Lord J. Russell) would consent that the answer to the ism and spurious liberality which is characteristic of address should be wil he would be perfectly satisfied. The address was then agreed to In the provinces of France manufactures and other branches of industry are beginning to regain their former prosperity. bly contr. The iron-mills, cotton-mills, &c., have resumed operations, all nent: workmen being fully employed and wages having been advanced.

fire and several villages destroyed.

was the individual. There are 30 or 40 monks under him at

Austrian Lloyd Company, for their Navy The Times of the 22d corroborates the statement that the

allies to annex them. They have declared war against Austria therefore and declared they will oppose their Ban himself, Jellachich, nuless he join them,

looking to Cavaignac as their leader. A society has been formed at Potsdam for the avowed purpose of eradicating from the German language all words adopted tacitly admit many, of whose opinions and practice, in from the French or any other tongue. It demands of the respect of Church-membership, I could not formally ap-

The forests on the Carpathian mountains have been set on re and several villages destroyed.

An Abbot has just been consecrated in England—the first ince the Reformation. Rev. J. Palmer, now Father Bernard,

at present to issue any notice on the subject to my Clergy in general. If any of them should consult me, I shall feel The Austrian Government has bought two steamers from the ustrian Lloyd Company, for their Navy. Paisley.

I need not remind your Grace, that in the early, and,
Church, the sin of Russians have entered Transylvania to aid the people against as I

Russians have entered Transylvania to aid the people against the Magyars.

The small pox was raging at Athens at the last accounts.

The people of Crotia, who have been at war for independence against Hungary, do not relish the project of their Austrian who inherit from their parents a system consecrated, in their view, by many sacred and effecting associations. derness should be exercised in laying down terms of com-It is stated that the new French Assembly, if it has a majo- munion. I should be slow to exclude any, of whom it rity of Bonapartists, will proclaim Louis Napoleon President for life. The Republicans, in prospect of such an issue, are penitence, and with due reverence to the Church, at the hands of whose Ministers they were seeking so great a benefit. It is plain, therefore, that I would in

A reduction of about one hundred million francs, in the which I should not have thought it necessary to volunteer. In any instance, however, in which the person seeking communion had made himself notorious by pub-A large body of Mormons have left Wales for Liverpool, licly opposing any of the doctrines of the Church, I should consider that in his case, the difficulty of assenting to his admission was much enhanced; and this the more, in proportion as the spirit in which such opposition had been A number of elephants were captured at the seige of Moultan.

The Clubs of Paris are very actively engaged in preparing

Attempts to assassinate the soldiers continue to be made a

-supposed to be in pursuit of a systematic plan.

It is stated that at least twenty letters per day are received

The Roman Catholic priests in Austria demand a separation

f church and state, in order that they may have entire control

Louis Napoleon seems to have made himself friends and to

daily acquiring strength. He shows sound sense, good

"President Bonaparte is indulging Paris to its beart's con-

WEEKLY CALENDAR.

G April 1. SUNDAY NEXT BEF. EASTER & Exod. 9. Matt. 26.

3. TUESDAY BEF. EASTER.

7. EASTER EVE.

2. Monday before Easter. & M. 1 Sam. 7. John 20.

4, WEDNESDAY BEF. EASTER. & M. Hosea 13, Jno.11 v 45,

5. THURSDAY BEF. EASTER. * [M. Daniel 9. John 13. E. Jerem. 31. Heb. 7.

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, MARCH 29, 1849.

CONTENTS OF THE OUTSIDE.

Poetry. Balm; An Angel in the Deferred Extracts from our Eng

House.
The Common-Place Book.
The Passage of the Jordan,
On the Interpretation of the Scriptures.

Darkness.
The Snake.

It is the intention of the LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO

God willing, to hold Confirmations during the coming

summer at all the Parishes and Stations in the Niagara,

Home, and Simcoe Districts, and the several Districts

East of Toronto. His Lordship purposes to take the

District of Niagara in the latter part of May, the

Home and Simcoe Districts in June, and the other

Districts in their order, of which more particular notice

N. B.—By reference to article xviii of the Consti-

not required for local purposes, and remaining unappro-

trict Association, shall be forthwith transmitted to the

The Secretaries of the Parochial Associations in the

Home and Simcoe Districts are requested to forward

their annual reports to the Secretary of the Parent

Society, on or before April 30. The subscriptions

in each Parish, together with the subscribers' names,

are to be forwarded at the sametime, in order that the

sums respectively contributed may be carried to the

year's account, and the names of the subscribers in-

By reference to the 4th clause of the By-law

of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, "To

make provision for the due administering and improv-

ing the Widows and Orphans' Fund," it will be ob-

served that "each Clergyman, in order to intitle his

widow and children to claim the annuity thereafter

provided, shall be an incorporated member of the

Society, or a subscriber thereto of one pound five shil-

lings per annum." It is supposed that each clergy-

man will pay his annual contribution through his Paro-

ARGYLE.

In our last we briefly stated the fact that His Lord-

ship the Bishop of Glasgow and Galloway has refused

to sanction the administration of the Eucharist to the

Duke of Argyle. His Grace, as we last week ob-

served, is a Presbyterian, and has lately published a

pamphlet containing no small amount of abuse against

the Church of Scotland. In these circumstances-and

as he was neither "confirmed or was ready or desi-

question had only one course which he could pursue.

A long correspondence ensued between the parties,

in which the Peer exhibits himself to very little advan-

tage. "His letters," as the Churchman remarks, "show

some ability, with considerable aristocratic insolence,

and a bitter and contemptuous spirit; and he finishes

off by saying in effect 'he does not care.'" We may

add, that the Duke's desire to receive the Communion

him, and upon which we animadverted last week.

from a Presbyter whose church he repudiated and

We subjoin the Bishop's last letter, which favoura-

"Wiston Rectory, Dec, 26, 1848.

bly contrasts with the spirit displayed by his oppo-

serted in the next annual report of the Society.

W. H. RIPLEY, Secretary.

W. H. RIPLEY, Secretary.

will in due time be given.

and the lists of the subscribers' names.

Treasurer of the Society at Toronto.

st Lesson 2d Lesson

M. Ge 22tov20 John 18. E. Isaiah 53, 1 Peter 2

M, Zach. 9, Lu. 23 v 50 E, Exod. 13. Heb. 4.

judgment, and no little adroitness in conciliating merit of all classes. The Spectator sneers, but its sneers betray the truth:

be completely overthrown.

an untried colt for 4,400.

Date.

of the church revenue and patronages.

The cholera in Constantinople has ceased.

manifested was violent, contemptuous or irreverent.

Your Grace disclaims any bitter and contemptuou feeling towards the Church of which I am a chief Min for the approaching elections. All sympathy is generally dis-claimed by the ultra radicals, and a moderate Republic is held up as the great object of desire. The socialist party seem to ister. Your disclaimer, as far as it goes, is creditable to your sense of what is due to that branch of the Universal But your publication is an overt act, which you have (I fear) no thought of recalling or quallifying; and The sum of '0 000 francs was paid at Paris a few days since the expression which I quoted, as virtually applied to a belief in the Divine institution of Episcopacy, and in its being essential to the completeness and authority of a Church—viz., that this belief is "the emptiest supersti tion"—this expression is, in my honest judgment, both bitter and contemptuous; and this use of it must have a most material bearing on the question, whether the avowed Presbyterian who uses it, (and who is in open mmunion with the Presbyterian body,) shall be admit by the Police at Paris, from persons asking to be allowed to give information against their fellow conspirators. sential to a due administration of the sacraments.

It is not for me, on such an occasion as this, to write a treatise on the Divine institution of Episcopacy; nor on the Church's doctrine on the subject. It is sufficient for me to observe that a belief in its necessity, wherever it can be had, pervades the whole system, and all her Prayer Declaring that the due administration of sacraments is essential to the very being of a Church, (Article XIX) and that sacraments are generally necessary to salvation, (Catechism), and that they must not be administered by any but lawful ministers; (Article XXIII), and that it is Christ's commission and authority that gives them their validity, (Article XXVI.), and that none shall be admitted to Holy Communion, until they are confirmed, or are ready or desirous to be confirmed, (Rubric), by her whole practice and her whole ordinal from beginning to end, she declares her mind as to what is to be taken for the manufacture. ess" in those who claim to administer the sacraments of Christ. There may be too many who hold a doctrine on such subjects far short of what is the doctrine of their Church. Your Grace, however, must, I think, see that a Bishop of the Church, when called upon for a formal opinion, must give it, not according to the lax in-terpretation put upon the formularies of his Church, by individual members, but by his own conscientious judg. ment of what is their plain and natural meaning,

all possible gentleness, that a man is not the best judge in his own case. You disclaim a bitter and contemptions spirit; but it is for you to reflect that in the deliberate adgment of one whom your Grace acknowledges as a Minister of Christ, you have written what may be jistly characterised by those terms. Of course I may be mistaken in my judgment, and in the course which I have taken. I have only to say I give it under a distinct sense of the responsibility which I incur here and hereafter. If your Grace should ever hear of any expressions of nine which seem to you bitter and contemptuous, I will thank you if you will trouble yourself so far as to remind me of my fault. I would wish to avoid such expressions myself, and to discountenance them in others. The rul which I have at least proposed to myself, and by which, in this correspondence, I have endeavoured to be guded, is to speak the truth; i. e., what I honestly believe to be the truth, and what I think myself responsible for bearing witness to as truth—to speak the truth in love.

Thanking your Grace for any expressions by which you have intended to soften the apparent harshness of the wording of some of your sentences, I am, your faithful servant,

Bishop of Glasgow and Galleway. His Grace the Duke of Argyle."

ber of the Gosnal Mos. senger: "A correspondent at a distance informs us, munion Service. On the goblet and chalice respec-

inscription, including the names, &c., of both brethren.' There is a special interest attached to this gift from the good feeling it indicates between brethren in the Christian Ministry, in different branches of the Church. But apart from this fact we consider it worthy of record, as a most beautiful and acceptable token of regard to the Rector of a congregation. Its great convenience in administering the communion to the sick renders it exceedingly desirable, that every Parish or Rector should be in possession of a portable commuof the consec:ated plate."

tively is a GLORIA covering the sacred initials I. II. S.

A similar ornament appears also on the face of the

patten: upon the reverse side of which an appropriate

THE REV. A. DIXON, B.A., has been appointed Superintendent of Common Schools, in and for the Town of St. Catharines

THE ASSESSMENT BILL.

An article by a correspondent appears in the considered as complying with the requirements of the Canadian Free Press, (a Radical Journal) of March 13, in which this measure introduced by the Inspector General, is investigated in a very rational way, and THE BISHOP OF GLASGOW AND THE DUKE OF without any undue bias. This style of writing is rare on both sides, and is therefore the more to be valued when we meet with a fair specimen of it. We will publish the article next week, and we return our thanks to the friend who has drawn our attention to it.

THE BILL entitled " An Act to enlarge the Representation of the people of this Province in Parliament, has been lost in the House of Assembly. The failure of this measure, which would have been attended with rous to be confirmed"-it is plain that the Prelate in extensive and serious changes, and would have greatly accelerated our downward anti-British progress, will probably affect with it-as the Colonist observesseveral other Government measures, -such as the Municipal Corporations Bill, the Assessment Bill, the Division of Counties Bill, the Road and Bridge Bill, and the Judicature Bills for Upper Canada. Some the laws relating to winter roads in Lower Canada modification will probably be necessary in regard to all of these, as "they have been submitted to the Legislature", remarks our Contemporary, "in such form as to render them more or less dependent on the

success of the Representation Bill." Two-thirds of the House (56) voting for the Bill were necessary to its passing, whereas the vote was 55 for, 16 against.

STANFORD AND SWORDS' CHURCH ALMANAC. We have been favoured by the publishers (Stanford & Swords, 139, Broadway, New York,) with a copy of Sword's Pocket Almanac and Church Register, containing lists of the Bishops and Clergy in each Diocese, and an alphabetical list of the same, with other statistical information of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, for the year of our Lord 1849. This is a publication for the United States Church, similar to Gilbert's well-known, useful little annual for the English Church. We recommend it to the Clergy of Canada as, on occasions, a useful referee in many matters connected with the sister their view, by many sacred and affecting associations,—
I quite admit (as I admitted in my last) that much tenof the seals used by the Bishops of the several Dioceses in the United States. In some instances, as for 26, Nays 25. example in the cases of the Dioceses of Maryland and New Jersey, these seals consist, if we mistake not, of the device or shield of arms used by the State which constitutes the Diocese, -with certain Christian insignia added, as, for instance, the Cross, the mitre,

ment the shield is charged with an ox between a plough and an altar. Ohio-" Conor." Missouri-" Vincit qui patitur." The inscription on the New Jersey Episcopal seal is "Right onward,"-characteristic of the energetic prelate that now sits in that See. Rhode Island's word is "Hope." Illinois'-" Jehovah-jireh." We are pleased to observe that the seals of the bishops of Illinois and Tenessee are of the correct ecclesiastical oval shape—that peculiar, pointed oval, technically called the vescica-piscis, - which seems to have distinguished, from very antient times, the official seals of Bishops, Abbots, &c., and which has a symbolical reference to the word IXOYE, formed from the initials of our Lord's names. We shall, we trust, be pardoned for suggesting that it would be well, and more accurate, were all the Episcopal seals to be so shaped,-We do not mean that the shape of the heraldic shield, which in most cases has been adopted, should be changed-although even this would be an improvement-but that it should be enclosed in a pointed oval, to give the seal the proper ecclesiastical appearance. We may add-some of the seals in the little volume before us bear such legends as " Neo Hant. Episco," "Sigill Epis. Connect," "Novi Ebor. Occidentalis," "Episcopus Missionariensis," "Hlinoiensis This retaining of antient usages is refreshing to the eye, and exhibits a link, among many stronger ones, between the Episcopate of the United States and their spiritual progenitors in England .-"S. Ang. Hierosol," the signature of the Anglican Bishop at Jerusalem, is another not unwelcome instance in modern days of abiding by old usages.

WILLIAM LYON M'KENZIE.

Some disturbances of a riotous character, which are reported in an extract from the Patriot in a succeeding column, have recently taken place in this city, in nsequence of the presence of this notorious indivi-We are not surprised at this exhibition of popular feeling though we deeply regret it. Doubtless it is extremely irritating that M'Kenzie should again appear in the neighbourhood of the scene where Colonel Moodie fell by the hands of men whom this ringleader of sedition instigated to rebellion. It is true, also, that what there was of violence in the late disturbances was wantonly and foolishly provoked; but it is far beneath the credit and the character of Toronto that its citizens should resort to any measures but those which are perfectly legitimate and peaceful. Let the laws be respected even in favour of the man who plotted to overthrow them!

THE CONSEQUENCES OF PARTY GOVERNMENT.

The arbitrary proceedings of the Radical faction are sweeping away one after another all the safe-guards of the Britsh Constitution in this Province. Those who are opposed to them in political sentiment can hardly be said to enjoy the privileges of British subjects. "Oppression maketh a wise man mad;" and oppression like that under which every loyal principle is now languishing is enough to exhaust the greatest patience, and to drive even the best men into extremes. In an emo-THE CHURCH IN QUEENSTON AND LEWISTON. tion of despair "Annexation to the States" has been The following incident is an example of the inter- proposed as a remedy for our troubles. It has become hange of kindly feeling and brotherly services between a too frequent topic of conversation, and is gravely the Church in Cauada and in the United States. discussed, we are sorry to see, in conservative journals. During the Rev. F. J. Lundy's late absence of five It is true that the powers of Government are now posmonths in England, The Rev. A. C. Treadway, of sessed by a democracy of the worst description-a Lewiston kindly assumed his duties at Queenston, democracy as thoroughly selfish and remorseless as His ministrations, we are assured, were thankfully and any that the world has ever seen. Never was the affectionately appreciated by the little band of Church | ability to do great good more unscrupulously abused people in and about the village of Queenston; and, to the purposes of extensive evil. But there are conquested to forward to the Secretary of the Parent cept of any remuneration for the services which he ruling Providence keep honestly and closely to these, Society, on or before April 30, the annual reports had performed. The subjoined paragraph, noticing and talk of none other. The Montreal Courier sug-

gates from the British constituencies of this Provin tution it will be seen that it is provided, that all monies that the Rev. F. J. Lundy, D. C. L., of Niagara, be assembled forthwith, either in Montreal or Kingston, having for its object the consideration of the state of Canada West, has recently presented to the Rev. A. affairs in Canada generally, and the preparation of a priated at the General Annual Meeting of each Dis- C. Treadway, of Lewiston, an elegant Pocket Com- solemn remonstrance to the Queen against the Ministerial measures, for the reform of the Representation, and the payment of Rebels. This remonstrance being prepared, steps should be taken for its circulation throughout the British constituencies, in order that the signatures of the male population, with each man's residence and occupation attached thereto may be obtained. We believe that such a remonstrance would obtain a quarter of a million of names. This being done, and the whole of it under a well arranged system could be accomplished in three weeks, a delegation should be sent to England with the remonstrance, and full powers to represent the grievances of the British people to the Queen. The Sovereign and Government of England must be told, calmly and lemnly, that the Anglo-Saxon people of Canada will no longer submit to French masters and French legislation that if Canada is to continue a British Colony, it must be their necessities. British in fact as well as in name. We believe we do not err in informing our readers that

We believe we do not err in informing our readers that the holding a Convention for this purpose has been deternined on by the leading men of the British party in both chial Day and Sunday School, the amount of £500 Provinces, and that its details are now under co tion. There is, however, no time to be lost.'

> PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT. ceived by the last Telegraphic Report:-HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

MILL OWNERS. A message was received from the Legislative Council, with

the Mill Owners' protection bill, and requesting the concu LIFE ASSURANCE. The Canada Life Assurance Company incorporation bill was

read a third time and passed. SCHOOL NAVIGATION. The report of the committee on the Provincial School Navigation bill, Quebec, was received, and ordered to be printed.

Several private bills were advanced a state. GOVERNMENT CORRESPONDENCE. On the motion of Mr. Robinson, copies of correspondence between the Provincial and Imperial Governments, in additi to that transmitted by message from His Excellency on the 6th

instant, was ordered.

LADIES' INSTITUTION. On motion of Mr. Christie, a select committee was appointed to enquire into and report concerning the late Acts incorpora-ting the Ladies' Educational and Charitable Institutions. WINTER ROADS.

Mr. Laurin moved the second reading of the bill to repeal Mr. Holmes moved an amendment, that the bill be read a second time this day six months, -Yeas 42, Nays 15. The main motion, as amended, was subsequently agreed to. Yeas 42, Nays 15. OFFICIAL SALARIES.

The Official Salaries Attachment bill was withdrawn. MONTREAL, March 22. CLERGY RESERVES.

Mr. Morrison moved that the petition of John Holmes, Esquire, and others, praying for the repeal of the Impe rial Act relating to the Clergy Reserves, &c., be referred to a select Committee. After some discussion a division took place, when there appeared for the question 7, against

Montreal, March 23.

DEATH OF MR. BROOKES. The Legislative Assembly met to-day, at the usual hour, and immediately adjourned, in consequence of the melancholy intel-ligence of the death of Samuel Brookes, Esq., M.P.P. for Sherooke county, who expired last night after a few hours' illness. On motion of Mr. M'Connell, a new writ was ordered for the ection of a member for the county of Sherbrooke, in room of Brookes, Esq., deceased.

Mr. Sherwood moved the second reading of the Medical Profession Upper Canada Incorporation Bill. Mr. Flint moved in amendment that the bill be read a second time that day six months.

The amendment was then put and lost. Yeas 32, Nays 28. After some discussion the bill was read a second time. Yeas GORHAM v. THE BISHOP OF EXETER.

The following is the latest position of this interest-

ing and highly important case:-Legislature the enactment of a law prohibiting the use of foreign words in legislative acts.

Tegislature the enactment of a law prohibiting the use of foreign words in legislative acts.

The Gross, the unitre, the cross, the unitre, the special control not formally approve; and cases might occur, in which, were I formally ment of the pastoral staff. Some of these scals words in legislative acts.

The Gross, the unitre, the cross, the unitre, the keys, and the pastoral staff. Some of these scals words in legislative acts.

The Gross, the unitre, the cross, the unitre, the keys, and the pastoral staff. Some of the congregation, argued on a former day on the part of the plaintiff, that argued on a former day on the part of the plaintiff, that argued on a former day on the part of the plaintiff, that argued on a former day on the part of the plaintiff, that argued on a former day on the part of the plaintiff, that argued on a former day on the part of the plaintiff, that argued on a former day on the part of the plaintiff, that argued on a former day on the part of the plaintiff, that argued on a former day on the part of the plaintiff, that argued on a former day on the part of the plaintiff, that argued on a former day on the part of the plaintiff, that argued on a former day on the part of the plaintiff, that argued on a former day on the part of the plaintiff, that argued on a former day on the part of the plaintiff, that argued on a former day on the part of the plaintiff, that argued on a former day on the part of the plaintiff, that argued on a former day on the part of the plaintiff, that argued on the part of the plaintiff, that argue

paratus, agere et pati,"-in reference to which senti- the bishop, having allowed twenty-eight days to expire from the application of the plaintiff to be instituted to the living of Bamford Speke, in the county of Devon, and diocese of Exeter, to which he had been previously presented by the Lord Chancellor, before commencing examination of the plaintiff, and therefore the examination of the plaintiff, to which the Bishop of Exeter submitted Mr. Gorham, was a nullity by a canon of the Church. His Honour delivered the judgment of the court at great length, and decreed that, under the ing to himself, but he calls for his offering, for his own canon of the Church which had been relied on by the plaintiff's counsel, the bishop was not prohibited from commencing and continuing his examination of the plaintiff as to the soundness of his doctrine within twentyeight days from the plaintiff's application to the bishop to be presented to the living. The judgment was, therefore, in favour of the Bishop of Exeter."

[The above appeared only in part of our impression

ST. JAMES' CHURCH.

Parochial Branch of the Church Society.

Address of St. James's Church Parochial Branch of The Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto.

The Committee of the Parochial Association of St. James's Cathedral Church, in connection with the James's Cathedral Church, in connection with the Diocesan Church Society, beg to bring under the consideration of the members of the United Church of But ye say, Wherein have we robbed thee? In titles England and Ireland, resident within this Parish, or who attend the ministrations of religion in the Cathedral Church, some of the objects of the Society, and the reason why, as members of the Church, it is their duty and should be their pleasure to assist, by every means in their power, to extend its influence. The Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto was

established in the year 1842, for the purpose of promoting the following objects :-

FIRST-For the encouragement and support of Mission aries and Clergymen of the United Church of England and Ireland within the Diocese of Toronto, and for creating a Fund towards the augmentation of the Stipends of poor Clergymen, and towards making a provision for those who may be incapacitated by age or infirmity, and for the Widows and Orphans of the Clergy of the said Church in the said Diocese.

SECONDLY—For the encouragement of Education, and for the support of Day-Schools and Sunday-Schools in the said Diocese, in conformity with the principles of the ocese, in conformity with the principles of the THIRDLY-For granting assistance whereit may be neces-

sary to those who may be preparing for the ministry of the Gospel in the said Church within the said Diocese. FOURTHLY-For circulating in the said Diocese the Holy Scriptures, the Book of Common Prayer of the said Church, and such other Books and Tracts as shall be approved by the Central Board or Managing Committee

Parsonages and Rectories, according to the same Establishment, and the management of all matters relating to such endowments.

With these objects in view, and in the earnest desire to unite more closely all classes of Church people in the Parish, this Association has been formed; for the Committee feel that the Church to which they have the happiness to belong, looks upon all its members as one great Christian family. Rich and poor are all equal in the sight of God and His Church, and the widow's mite and the rich man's store, if offered in faith, are freely accepted by Him to whom the secrets of all hearts are known. Here all can meet on common ground, all can equally shew zeal for our holy religion, and they who have ten talents and they who have one, if they are used aright, will be judged according to that which they have.

Church from the formation of this Association, the Society, three-fourths of the funds raised in any Parish | not merely affect us as individuals, but the opini may be appropriated to Parochial purposes, such as

endeavour to devise plans to pay off its incumbrances. In connection with this Association the Committee contemplate forming a Parochial Visiting Society, whose duty it will be to visit periodically the residences of the members of the Church, particularly those of the poor, ascertain their wants, bring their cases under the consideration of the Clergymen, and administer to

The Committee congratulate the members of the having been collected for that purpose, but a further sum will still be required to complete it. All these objects will engage the anxious attention of the Committee, but they feel that all their exertions will be in The following comprises the few particulars re- vain without the cordial co-operation of every memmitted into the Church by Baptism becomes a subscriber to its funds. It is not by a few giving liberally that the Church can prosper, but by all contributing according to their ability. Let all and each of us consider that the welfare of the Church depends upon our individual exertions. Let us labour as earnestly and faithfully on behalf of the Gospel as we do for our own benefit, and the crimes, the ignorance, and disregard of all sacred things, which at present disgrace society will be removed; and in the prosperity and virtue of those around us, we shall find our own reward, both in this world and in that which is to come.

H. J. GRASETT, Rector.

W. M. WESTMACOTT, Secretary. Vestry of St. James' Church, Toronto, March 16th, 1849.

of the following for the distressed Medical man at Yorkville: A Family, £1 5s.; Dr. Melville, Staff Officer, Kingston, £1 5s.

AGENTS IN LONDON AND NEW YORK. Any Parcels for this Office, or for The Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, which may be sent to Mr. Rowsell, 31, Cheapside, London, or to Mr, Bainbridge, Wholesale Stationer, 32, Platt Street New York, will be regularly forwarded to Toronto.

Communications.

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

To the Editor of The Church. DEAR SIR, - A late correspondent in The Church sked you for information on the subject of Tithes; permit me while soliciting like information from you, to call attention to the enclosed quotations from God's Word I beg, sir, to be distinctly understood as not at all advo-cating compulsory tithing which is most unquestionably offensive to Almighty God. We cannot for a moment suppose that Jehovah, who accepts the sacrifice of "a broken spirit and a contrite heart," would receive and bless the law-compelled taxes to his Church. The Lord spake unto Moses saying, "Speak unto the children of Israel, that they bring me an offering: of every man that giveth it willingly with his heart, ye shall take my ing Deacons to baptize, and not suffering them to consecute the consecute that can be consecuted to be both sound crate, &c., which could be easily proved to be both sound you offering." (Exodus.) The Israelite was to pay the Lord's dues, not grudgingly or of pecessity, for God Lord's dues, not grudgingly or of necessity, loveth a cheerful giver; and we are told that "they came every one whose heart was stirred, and every one whom

we see the very garments of the Priest were to be of the offering. It may e'en seem harsh to condemn the labours of those, who, entering into the spirit of this see of inventions seek, by works of excitement to cheat the people into a performance of duty, but most certainly we cannot expect a blessing on what we do unless we act in God's own appointed way. Bazaars and concerts may give a fund, it is true; but is this, can this fund, be called an "offering of the Lord's?" for he asks not for an offerright. People are either able to give (to speak in a worldly sense) or they ought not, i. e. if they had money to spend on their own selfish gratification, they had the same means to contribute to the service of God in a harmless and lawful manner; therefore why not give even of our abundance in an unostentatious and comely manner. In common with many others I feel that a time of trouble is at hand for the Canadian Churchman, the source from which our temporal means have been so long drawn must soon of necessity be directed to other barren and dry lands, where no water of life yet flows, and the blessed privilege will devolve on us to widen the The following is the Address of the Parochial Committee to the Parishioners, which was referred to in the account of the organization of the St. James' passages that the New Testament, given by Christ Jesus, the ntirely agrees, in this respect, with the teachings of the

G. S. St. Mary Christ's C St. John's

ANNUAL

Lac

I have Meeting

myself t by his preside

"PROVERBS iii., 9 .- Honour the Lord with thy substance and the first fruits of thy increase, so shall thy barns be filled with plenty, and thy presses hall burst out with new wine." "MALACHI iii., 7, 8, 9 .- Return unto me and I will return

and offerings.

me, even this whole nation.' "MARK xiv., 7 .- For ye have the poor with you always, and whensoever ye will, ye may do them good. "LUKE xiv., 13 .- But when thou makest a feast, call the poor, the maimed, the lame, the blind.'

Ye are cursed with a curse: for ye have robbed

1st CORIN THIANS xvi., 2 .- Upon the first day of the week let every one of you lay by him in store, as God hath prose-pered him, that there be no garberings when I come." "2nd CORINTHIANS viii., 11 .- Now therefore perform the doing of it; that as there was a readiness to will, so there may

be a performance also out of that which ye have." "2nd Corinthians ix., 6, 7, 9.—But this I say, He which "2nd CORINTHIANS IX., 6, 7, 9.— But this I say, He was soweth sparingly shall reap also sparingly; and he which soweth bountifully shall reap also bountifully. Every man secording as he purposeth in his heart, so let him give; sutgrudgingly or of necessity; for God loveth a cheerful giver. He that disperseth abroad he hath given to the poor; his He that disperseth abroad; he hath given to the poor: righteousness remaineth for ever."

"lst Corinthians ix.—Do ye not know, that they who minister about holy things live of the sacrifice; and they who wait at the altar are partakers with the altar? Even so hath the Lord ordained also, that they who preach the Gospel should live of the Gospel."

As Christ worshipped in the Jewish Temple or Church, and taught in the Synagogue, I presume he was not a schismatic, and as we find him taking every opportunity to return to the Jewish Church both to teach and to worship, so we presume he did not so that the second state of the second so we presume he did not set up a rival Church to divert from it the means for its temporal maintenance nor FIFTHLY—For obtaining and granting aid towards the erection, endowment and maintenance of Church erection, endowment and maintenance of Churches, according to the Establishment of the said Church in the said Diocese; the creating and maintenance of Parsonage houses; the setting apart of Burial Grounds and Church-Xards; the endowment and support of Parsonages and Rectories, according to the same Establishment, and the management of all matters relating that his Father's house was a house of Prayer, but that they had made it a denorthing. they had made it a den of thieves? We can see but one indivisible Church throughout Scripture, and but one authorised mode for its support, and that made the pay ment of God's demands.

Believe, me yours,

To the Editor of The Church Times, Halifax, Nova Scotia.

MY DEAR SIR, - Will you give me credit for sincerity if I say that I take a lively interest in the affairs of the Church in your Diocese? The stand you take upon points touching the well being of Society, is firm and unflinching. This seems particularly the case in your articles on Education. I trust that the blessing of God will rest on your labours, and may He great the standard of God will rest on your labours, and may He great the standard of God will rest on your labours. rest on your labours, and may He grant that your editorial remarks may be an humble means, among many others, of awakening Christians to a sense of their duty, and of banishing from the land "all erroneous and strange doctrines." Yet, while I agree with you on many points which you hardle in course which you hardle in course of the strange doctrines." In addition to the advantages likely to arise to the burch from the formation of this Association, the li wish to give my humble dissent. You will, perhaps Committee feel that the Parish will derive much benefit from it, as, by the Constitution of the Parent | subjects on which I think we should all agree, as the Church Catholic in all ages. I would, at present, be understood to allude to "the Absolution" of the Church, on the salary of a School Master, the purchase of Bibles and Prayer Books for distribution among the poorer members of the Church, the establishment of a Parochial Library, and the relief of those whom Providence has thought meet to afflict.

The Cathedral is unfortunately at present heavily in debt, and one object of the Association will be to endeavour to decise whom to see the content of the Church, on which you have written several arcicles; your first two which you have written several arcicles: your first two which you have written several arcicles: your first two which you have written several arcicles: your first two which you have written several arcicles: your first two which you have written several arcicles: your first two which you have written several arcicles: your first two which you have written several arcicles: your first two which you have written several arcicles: your first two which you have written several arcicles: your first two which you have written several arcicles: your first two which you have written several arcicles: your first two which you have written several arcicles: your first two which you have written several arcicles: your first two which you have written several arcicles: your first two which you have written several arcicles: your first two arcicles: your first two which you have written several arcicles: your first two arc has ordered, in the Rubric of her Prayer Book, that "the Absolution or Remission of Sins' should be pronounce by the Priest alone. You, on the retention and meaning of the word alone there, give as your own opinion, (and I think properly) had you said "We" instead of "I am in clined to the opinion," &c., it would have been more authoritative, but now we have to deal with yourself personally, or W. B. in particular. You are not (I should say) borne out in your assertion "that it was never in tended that the people, under any circumstances, should be deprived of this consolatory office," for there would be cases when none but Deacons could be present; though I should think that it was not contemplated that such would be the case. But again, you affirm "that if the service is conducted by a Deacon alone, then the greatest deviation to be justified would be the omission of the deviation to be justified would be the omission of the sentence; although it may be fairly argued that if, in the absence of the Priest, the Deacon may give Holy Baptism for the washing away of sin, there can be no reaso objection that, under similar circumstances, he should ber of the Church, and they will not consider their mission fulfilled, until every one who has been admitted into the Church and they will not consider their mission fulfilled, until every one who has been admitted into the Church and they will not consider their mission." This is, I think, very specious argument, but my dear Sir, to what would not this, if correct, and they have been admitted into the Church and they will not consider their lead us? The Church, when giving the order for "the Absolution" to be pronounced by the Priest alone, did so upon the undoubted authority of the Primitive Church, and the Primitive Church so interpreted Holy Scripture, that it was plain to her that none of her ministers but those in Priest's orders should pronounce "the absolution, and it is my humble opinion that our services should no and it is my humble opinion that our services should not be performed unless a Presbyter be present. This is however unhappily quite impracticable, as, if we were to require this, many would be without the ministrations of our holy religion. We are, therefore, left to obey the orders of our Church; and here I would say that our Church positively forbids the Deacon to give "the Absolution. In the three places in which it is found in our Common Prayer Book, the words "Priest" or "Bishop or Priest". Prayer Book, the words "Priest" or "Bishop or Priest are studiously made use of, in opposition to the word Minister in the other parts of our Service Book (Vid. "Sparrow's Rationale," and "Wheatley on the Com. P.). not this declare it to be the opinion of the Church? Does not this declare it to be the opinion of the Church that Deacons have not the authority to do this? Also let us turn to the "Ordination Offices," and there we notice a advert further to it. Does not this shew what construc-The Editor of The Church acknowledges the receipt tion the Church puts upon Holy Writ? Does it not shew that she thinks that those memorable words of our Lord to His Apostles, viz.: "Whosesoever sins ye remit, they are remitted to them and who who were the state of them. are remitted to them, and whosesoever sins ye retain they are retained," were said to them as Priests alone?—
Surely no other construction can be put upon this. Surely no other construction can be put upon this. As to the Church allowing Deacons to baptize in the absence of the Priest, it only shows her anxiety for her young members, and she does not go beyond the Bible in this, as the Deacons mentioned there baptized. But as to their performing any of the higher offices of the Ministry, may affirm that they did not. I have said "if what you asserted as your individual opinion were the case, to what would it not lead us?" You know the Church has authoritatively declared that Laymen have not a right to authoritatively declared that Laymen have not a right to baptize: I, for my own part, say that if they have, I see not the need of a "Ministry of reconciliation," for if they can administer one Sacrament surely they can another; and your reasoning would further shew that, if they could do this, they could pronounce in the name of God the absolution of their penitent fellow beings. This is an argument which I have had to contend against in several instances, with regard to Lay Readers. But thous be to instances, with regard to Lay-Readers. But, thanks be to God, this is not the case: if it were, all would resolve it self into this simple question, "Does the Almighty work by means?" And you rightly shew that he does, when in your first article you say that "it is true that remission would be sealed to the contrite soul, although no living your living and the sealed to the contrite soul, although no living your lips should pronounce the blessing,—but this was true also of those pardoned souls upon whom Jesus Christ authors His own hungar and forcing the control of uttered His own benign and forgiving word." though able to perform a miracle absent, and without touch or a word, saw fit to be present to touch and to say, when opening the eyes of a blind man, "Ephphatha."
Was this without its meaning? I leave you to judge;
am not now arguing the wisdom of the Church in allo

> and Scriptural, as you yourself very well know. must pardon this liberty, and believe me, with every sen timent of regard, to remain, your sincere friend,

March 20th, 1849

AN ANGLO-CATHOLICS

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CANADA.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

BISHOP'S STUDENTS' FUND. Collections made in the several Churches, Chapels, and
Missionary Stations in the Diocese of Toronto, Jan. 21st, 1849, appropriated to the Fund for the support of Divinity Students, by order of The Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, made on the 3rd day of January, 1849, in accordance with Act XIX of the

Previously announced in No. 126, am'ting to 199 0 1½
Trinity Church, Galt, —per Rev. M: Boomer. 2 3 4
Amherst Island—per Rev. J. Rothwell...... 1 9 0
St. Phillip's Church, Markham—per Rev.
G. S. I. Hill. 0 18 6

St. Mary Magdalen's, Napanee... £1 0 0 Christ's Church, Tyendinaga.... 0 6 10½ St. John's Church, Richmond... 0 3 1½ -per Rev. S. Givins.... 1 10 0

132 Collections, amounting to...... £205 0 11½ T. W. BIRCHALL.

Toronto, 28th March, 1849.

The Treasurer has also received from the Rev. S. Givins, the following collections made on behalf of the Mission Fund:
St. Mary Magdalen's, Napanee.....£1 0 Christ's Church, Tyendinaga..... 0 5 0

£1 5 0 Also from the Eastern District Branch, per W. H. Bottom, Esq., £6 5s., being one fourth of Collections made by the Cornwall Parochial Committee, and by the Rev. If Rev. H. E. Plees, in the several stations within his

DIOCESE OF NOVA SCOTIA. ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE DIOCESAN CHURCH

SUCIETY. (From the Church Times.) The Annual General Meeting of the Diocesan Church Society, took place on Wednesday evening at the Masonic Hall, His Excellency the Lieut Governor took the Chair at 7 o'clock, assisted by the Lord Bishop, and the Archdeacon. A number of Clergy of the Diocese were Present and the proposers and seconders of the resolutions, and Members of the General Committee, took their plan.

places on the platform. he proceedings were commenced as usual, by singing Archdeacon offered up the prayers appointed for the Occasion.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor then addressed eting as follows:-My Lord Bishop and Reverend Gentlemen.

Ladies and Gentlemen,-I have always been of opinion that the Chair of these Meetings should be occupied by our respected Diocesan nevertheless, I have not on that account, opposed mysalf. myself to the wishes which have been expressed to me y his Lordship and others, that I would attend and reside on the present occasion. Suffer me then to assure you of the satisfaction which I derive from again only no fellows. lining my fellow-Christians in this public demonstration our anxious desire to promote the moral and religious education of the young, and the spiritual benefits and consolation onsolation of the adult and aged of the members of our arch, more especially of those dispersed in what may denominated the wilderness of the Province, through

instrumentality of this admirable Institution. The Report which is about to be read to you will ibit the gratifying proof, that the exertions of its al Missionaries and Teachers, have been continued unabated zeal, and-considering the depressed state times-with great success, nor must be unmindful of the efforts of those within our more immediate vicinity. I allude to the recent formation of two additional Committees: mittees in this city, under the auspices of our Venerable Archdeacon and the Reverend the Incumbent of St. Districts Parish, and the Clergy of their respective

r as much as ye have done it to the least of these, ye have done it unto me" might not be a presumptuous or inapt motto for this Association; and even apart from those to the control of the contro se loftier Christian motives and principles by which agents in the operations of this Society are doubtless Influenced, I will venture to remark that I have always regarded the Latin motto of Virtus propter se, (the word "Virtus" being rightly translated benevolence or chacity, heart en as it confessedly is in its origin, yet as paressence, and consequently in its inspiration—and assurting to no class of men can it be more correctly applied than to those whose labours are unceasingly devoted to society, under circumstances of this truly benevolent toil and privation, and without the prospect of any other earthly reward than the consciousness of making themselves the instruments of contributing to the temporal and the subject in this light in order to shew that while we are in conformity with our highest Christian duties, so do in conformity with our highest Christian duties, so do e fulfil all moral obligations by advocating and promot-

His Excellency then called upon the Secretary to read the Report, which exhibited, on the whole, a very satisfactory review of the increased usefulness of the

The following resolutions were then proposed:-Moved by the Honourable the Chief Justice, seconded the Rev. Edwin Gilpin, and passed unanimously. printed, and circulated under the direction of the General

the Rev. Mr. Leaver, and passed unanimously.

Resolved. That this Meeting desires to record its statistic to Almighty God for His blessing upon the past labours of the Society, and its unshaken trust in His protections of the Society, and its unshaken trust in His protections.

Protections of the Society, and its unshaken trust in His protections of the Society, and its unshaken trust in His protections.

That the people of this Province ought not to be called the solve of the Society of the Soci Moved by A. M. Uniacke, Esq., seconded by the Rev. Bullock, and passed unanimously.

3. Resolved, That this Society take the present oportunity to express their gratification at the successful forts of the Right Reverend and Honourable the Vistior, the Associate Alumni, and other friends of King's College, made on behalf of that Institution, the upholding of which Establishment is the third object contemplated by this S.

Moved by W. C. Silver, Esq, seconded by the Rev. Fitzgerald Uniacke, and passed unanimously.

itute places, with unmingled satisfaction. Moved by John J. Marshall, Esq., M. P. P., seconded

by Rev. Mr. Arnold, and passed unanimously.

tended the business of the evening. The Doxology was then sung, and the assembly was dismissed with the Apostolic Benediction. and the able manner in which he had superin- avenged this most atrocious, this most unparalleled insult! !-

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH. Arrival of the Canada.

GREAT BATTLE IN INDIA!-95 BRITISH OFFICERS KILLED, AND 2,500 MEN KILLED AND WOUNDED!

New York, March 24, 21 P. M. The Canada's news came over the wires last night. Her Breadstuffs of all descriptions ruled in favour of the buyer. pply of Flour very large, while Wheat is quoted at 6s. 10d. 7s. 2d.! Flour 22s. @ 25s. 6d.; Northern Yellow Corn, 6d. ; mixed, 28s. @ 28s. 6d.; Meal 13s. A fair trade

sgoing forward in American cured provisions.

A soall increase of bullion in the last Bank account,
which inst ch all increase of bullion in the last Bank account, indicates a change in the Money Market. London hey Market continues easy. Consols for money 92, for closing at 923. American stocks fully maintained by prices. m the manufacturing districts the accounts continue

The prospects of tranquility are more favourable than they have been during the past year. The Assembly is occupied in passing the electoral laws.

SECOND REPORT.

The Bombay Telegraph says, another of those murderous battles which have rendered our hostilities with the Sikhs so conspicuous, has occurred on the left bank of the River Jelam, as near as possible to the identical spot which, 2000 years ago, formed the battle-field of Alexander and Porus. That scene, rich in classic associations, has been the arena of a figure and flight of the Bengal Cavalry Regiment, and the retreat, scarcely as yet satisfactorily explained, of two British Troops of Dragoons. A struggle finally which left the contending parties so weak and shattered, that it was doubtful which had ustained the greatest injury from the conflict, and which ielded so few of the badges of triumph for the victors, that their opponents took a new position and fired a salute in honour of its termination. Though masters of the field, her laurels are drenched with blood, and it is the universal opinion, that two more such victories would be a virtual ruin. No attempt vas made by the English press, to disguise the fact, that the news from India was of the most disasterous character.

Lord Gough has been promptly superseded in the command, by Sir Charles Napier, who was to have proceeded to the scene of hostilities on the 20th instant.

AUSTRIA. The Austrian war in Hungary has proceeded with variable Success in the South of Hungary.

The German population finding the insurgents carrying the destruction in every quarter, called on the Russians who now occupy Constadt, and Hermastadt. Several serious battles have

ITALY. While Austria is pushing on the wars in Hungary, she is not unmit dful of Italian affairs. She has marched a body of Troops into Fenura, and seized upon that city, and levied a fine upon the citizens of 200,000 Scudi, which she hands over

The revolution in Tuscany is complete, and a Republic has been proclaimed in Leghorn and Florence, and a central Italian Republic has been formed in union with the Romans.

Colonial.

RESOLUTIONS,

Mored by the Honble, H. J. Boulton, in Committee of the whole on Wednesday, the 21st March, 1849.

Mr. Boulton moved to resolve, as the opinion of the Com-

1 .- That whatever may tend to lessen the independence, or disparage the character or dignity of either Branch of the Legislature, is a blemish and an injury to the whole body.

2 - That in the opinion of this Committee, that provision of the Act of Union which declares that it shall be lawful for any ember of the Legislative Council of the Province of Canada ng of the character of a Divine precept—divine in its to resign his seat in the said Legislative Council, has a direct

unnecessary interference with the internal course of its proceedings, which should be left free and unfettered to the judgment and discretion of this House, and be regulated by its own orders and imports a distrust of the discretion and judgment of this With these observations I proceed to suggest that the

4.—That the provision of the Union Act that it shall not be lawful to present to the Governor of the Province of Canada for Her Majesty's assent, any Bill of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the said Province, by which the number of Representatives of the Legislative Assembly may be altered. unless the second and third reading of such Bill in the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly, shall have been passed with the concurrence of two-thirds of the members for the time being of such Legislative Council, and of two thirds of the members of the said Legislative Asssembly respectively, is In mittee.

In the mean of the direction of the direction of the majority of the people, through their Representatives, Rev. Mr. Leaver, and passed unanimously.

Resolved. That this Meeting desires to record its Government, under the inalterable control of the minority,—

5 .- That the people of this Province ought not to be called

4. Resolved, That this Society have reason again to has been so successful an experiment, and that we hail destitute places of obtaining six additional Missionaries for destitute places.

Society be elected Members of the Standing Committee is he ensuing year:—Joseph Starr, Henry Ince, Beambullet, J. G. A. Creighton, Major Myers, C. H. G. Werkel, T. B. Akin, W. Dunbar, W. C. Silver, J. C. Werkel, T. B. Akin, W. Dunbar, W. C. Silver, J. C. Gossip, E. Pryor, Junior, Captain Smith, R. A., S. R. General P. Society Mr. Arnold, and passed unanimously.

KEBELLION KEWARDS.—The following is the protest of the minority of the Legislative Council against the protest of the minority of the Legislative Council against the protest of the minority of the Legislative Council against the protest of the minority of the Legislative Council against the protest of the minority of the Legislative Council against the protest of the minority of the Legislative Council against the protest of the minority of the Legislative Council against the protest of the minority of the Legislative Council against the protest of the minority of the Legislative Council against the protest of the minority of the Legislative Council against the protest of the minority of the Legislative Council against the protest of the minority of the Legislative Council against the protest of the minority of the Legislative Council against the protest of the minority of the Legislative Council against the protest of the minority of the Legislative Council against the protest of the minority of the Legislative Council against the protest of the protest of the protest of the purpose of Canada, for the purpose of Canada of Canada, for the purpose of Canada, for the purpose of Canada of Canada, for the purpose of Canada o REBELLION REWARDS .- The following is Gossip, E. Pryor, Junior, Captain Smith, R. A., many of whom had complicity in the Rebellion. The insult and General Robinson, and Lieutenant F. Du Cain, will never be forgotten nor forgiven, and we tell those who have perpetrated it, in the words addressed by the Roman Posthumius His Excellency the Lieut. Governor retired about ten to the Senate of Tarentum, when his gown was defiled in their and the remainder of the resolutions were passed, along the blood to wash this gown!" Men of Canada, of British origin, with a vote of the resolutions were passed, along with a vote of thanks to his Excellency for his atten-

DISSENTIENT. 1 .- Because this Bill, having for its object the indemnification of 1837-'8, fails in one important point—inasmuch as, does not establish a clear line of distinctions between such as, does not establish a clear line of distinctions between such as, at that unhappy period, remained steadfast in their allegiance, and those who either rose in open revolt, or were engaged in treasonable practices, with a view to the subversion of the Queen's

rightful sway in Canada.

Considering this material defeat of the Bill, in connexion with the specific sum to be raised by the Debentures under its authority, and the Reports of former Commissioners upon the indemnification for losses sustained in Lower Canada, we think ourselves warranted in presuming that all who are not specially excepted in the Bill may seek indemnity from the Board of Commissioners about to be formed, and be entitled to receive it, and that the claimants who proved faithful at the trying moment of insurrection are to be mixed up and confounded with the mass of disaffected persons, whose loss of property was the result of their own wicked, though vain, endeavours to effect

a violent change in the Government of this country.

The claims of the former class of sufferers are assuredly just,

The two Judges who are to be dispensed with in the Court

The debate which followed falsified all the expectations en- throughout the land that salutary respect for law and order, Chancellor; and that the Puisne Judges of the Superior Courts Mr. McIntosh's, some stones were again flung against his door,

both parts of Canada, while in Lower Canada the same Fund

was placed at the disposal of the Municipalities, (without any charge or deduction.) from the passage of the Act.

Hence, it appears that Upper Canada will be unequally dealt

The Registrar of the Court of Chancery to be ex afficio Clerk of the Court of E ror and Appeal of Upper Canada.

rich in classic associations, has been the arena of a ferce and protracted struggle, between the armies of the Punjaub, and the Sikh forces, under Rajah Shere Singh. A struggle occurred in which the British have to deplore the loss of at least 95 officers and 2,500 men in killed and wounded; 4 guns captured and four or five regimental colours, taken by the enemy. The struggle terminated in victory, which was disgraced by the integrity, or defended with constancy, if the Legislature should

PETER MCGILL. ALEXANDER FRASER. JOHN MACAULAY. ADAM FERRIE. GEO. J. GCODHUE. WM WALKER. PAUL H. KNOWLTON. J. FERRIER. For the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 5th, Reasons,

R. JONES. -Montreal Courier.

LOSS OF THE REPRESENTATIVE SCHEME IN THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY!

course, would hurry on the Bill to alter the Representation in the House of Assembly, contrary to all rules of decency and propriety. They refused even to grant the short delay that was required, in order to put the House in possession of some important information which had been applied for in regard to the measure, by an address to the Governor General; and every other amendment that was offered was thrown overboard with as little ceremony. The unjust and tyrannical nature of the Trinity, last Monday in Aug.,—Saturday of ensuing week. proposed Representation scheme will be gathered from the extracts which we have made from a Montreal contemporary on the subject, and a letter from Mr. Cauchon, one of the French members, following these extracts. But, as appears by our telegraphic report last night, the Government were in too great haste on this occasion, and the Representation Scheme is therefore lost, for the present session at least. According to the Union Act, two-thirds of the members must have voted members, so that it requires a vote of 56 members in favour of the measure; but there were only 55 votes in its favour—being one too few! An effort was made to induce the Speaker to yote, but that functioners were supported by the formula of the vote, but that functionary very properly declined; and Mr. Baldwin gave it as his opinion that the House might, if they Baldwin gave it as his opinion that the House in governor for the royal of the vote being deficient on the second reading, the bill, if the last day of Easter Term, next after its passing.

There is also by the Bill to be established a Court of Error of Chanpassed, could not be presented to the Governor for the royal and the inhabitants of Causda will be afforded some time to

Legislative Assembly may be altered, unless the second and third readings of such bill, in the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly, shall have been passed with the concurrence of two thirds of the members for the time being of the said which shall hereafter be charged upon the same." This special unless addresses shall have been presented by the Legislative ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE BILL, AND THE CHANCERY

propriated in Schedule in A, appointed to the said Act, to the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor respectively and who are respectively appointed at Home, upon the sole responsibility of the Ministers of Her Majesty's Imperial Government.

7.—That upon all sound constitutional residual and solve the number of Puisne Justices, in this Court, and that hereafter it shall consist of the Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench. The Court of Queen's Bench is now presided over by the Chief Justice of Upper Canada, and four Pusine Justices. It is proposed to reduce the number of Puisne Justices, in this Court, and that hereafter it shall consist of the Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench. The Court of Queen's Bench is now presided over by the Chief Justice of Upper Canada, and four Pusine Justices. It is proposed to reduce the number of Puisne Justices, in this Court, and that hereafter it shall consist of the Chief Justice of the Chief Justice of Upper Canada, and four Pusine Justices. It is proposed to reduce the number of Puisne Justices, in this Court, and that hereafter it shall consist of the Chief Justice of the Chief Justice of Upper Canada, and four Pusine Justices, in this Court, and that hereafter it shall consist of the Chief Justice of the Chief Justice of Upper Canada, and four Pusine Justices. It is proposed to reduce the number of Puisne Justices, in this Court, and that hereafter it shall consist of the Chief Justice of the Chief Justic lors to sit together in Court. The proposed arrangement then

Beuch, to be paid yearly ... £ 1250 0 0

Two Puisne Justices, Do., £1000 each. ... 2000 0 0

The Chancellor of Upper Canada ... 1250 0 0 Chief Justice of Upper Canada, which is fixed for life at £1666 13s. 4d..... Making a present total £10,166 13 4 The present establishment is as follows:-Chief Justice of Upper Canada £ 1666 13 4 Four Puisne Justices, £1000 each..........
The Vice Chancellor...... 4000 0 0

From which deduct difference to the present Chief Justice £416 13 4 Do., difference to the present Vice Chancellor, the salary offuture Vice Chancelle

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

Figure 26th.

To afford compensation for losses of the latter description, as the provisions of this Bill appear to authorise, is a proceeding which we consider repugnant to sound principles of policy and justice, injurious to public morals, and calculated to weaken justice, injurious to public morals, and calculated to weaken of Common Pleas shall have rank and precedence next to the Liberals; and after extinguishing the gas-lamps opposite of Common Pleas shall have rank and precedence next to the Liberals; and after extinguishing the gas-lamps opposite

Further, the fees of the offices of Master and Registrar of the but however this may be, the whole affair is properly chargeable to the tax on Tavern Licences, in accordance with the law which surrendered that branch of Revenue for local uses in the surrendered that branch of Revenue for local uses in the surrendered that branch of Revenue for local uses in the surrendered that branch of Revenue for local uses in the surrendered that branch of Revenue for local uses in the surrendered that branch of Revenue for local uses in the surrendered that branch of Revenue for local uses in the surrendered that branch of Revenue for local uses in the surrendered that branch of Revenue for local uses in the surrendered that branch of Revenue for local uses in the surrendered that branch of Revenue for local uses in the surrendered that branch of Revenue for local uses in the surrendered that branch of Revenue for local uses in the local uses in

All fees are to be paid into the Consolidated Revenue fund of the Province, and the respective officers of the several courts are to be paid yearly salaries, as follows, in lieu of all fees:—

Two Clerks of the Crown and Pleas £400, each £ 800 0 0
Two Senior Clerks, do. do., £250 each 500 0 0 250 0 0 Two Junior Clerks, do. do., £125 each...... Twenty Depaties, -- one in each of the pre-sent Districts of Upper Canada, not more than £50, nor less than £15 each,

average say £30 each..... Master in Chancery Registrar do. 125 0 0 Total yearly for Clerks, &c. &c

-with an increase for Deputies as Countes are multiplied. Add salaries of Judges

Making a yearly total of £12.925 0 0 A specia provision is made, in the case of C. C. Small, Esq., the present Clerk of the Crown and Pleas, who has hitherto been paid by fees. That gentleman, should be think fit to continue in the office, shall receive £750 a year during his incumbence; instead of the proposed salary of £400, to be afterwards attached to the office; but the proposed increased allowance b Mr. Small is only to be paid, "after paying or reserving afficient to pay all former charges as hereinbefore

The Ac, 8 Vic. cap. 14, "to make further regulations for holding the Courts of Assize and Nist Prius, and Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, in Upper Canada, and The French-Radical Government, following their tyrannical to provide for the trial of prisoners under certain circumstances,

Ends.

Michaelmas, 3d Monday in Nov .- Saturday of ensuing week. The Commissions of Assize and Nisi Prius, Over and Ter

miner and General Gaol Delivery, to be issued twice a year, viz., between Hilary and Easter Terms, and Trinity and Michaelmas Terms, for the several counties, except the county of York. Extraordinary commissions may be issue periods, when necessary.

For the County of York there shall be three similar county.

open respectively, on the first Monday in January, the first Monday in May, and the first Monday in November in each

Queen's Bench. Court of Common Pleas, and Court of Chanexpress their aentiments in regard to it, and we trust effectually prevent it passing st a future period. No thanks to the administration for this deliverance; and if, in the meantime, the freemen of Upper Canada do not make a proper use of the opportunity which is thus accidentally afforded them, by protesting against injustice and oppression, in being subjected to a French yoke, they will prove by their apathy that they are worthy of the bondage which has been prepared for them by their French Radical tyrants. We, however, anticipate better at their bands. The following is the portion of the 26th clause at their hands. The following is the portion of the 26th clause of the Union Act, which has for the present saved them their liberties, and which such a man as Mr. H. J. Boulton would liberties, and which such a man as Mr. H. J. Boulton would liberties, and which such a man as Mr. H. J. Boulton would liberties, and which such a man as Mr. H. J. Boulton would liberties, and which such a man as Mr. H. J. Boulton would liberties, and which such a man as Mr. H. J. Boulton would liberties, and which such a man as Mr. H. J. Boulton would liberties, and which such a man as Mr. H. J. Boulton would liberties, and which such a man as Mr. H. J. Boulton would liberties, and which such a man as Mr. H. J. Boulton would liberties, and which such a man as Mr. H. J. Boulton would liberties, and which such a man as Mr. H. J. Boulton would liberties, and which such a man as Mr. H. J. Boulton would liberties, and which such a man as Mr. H. J. Boulton would liberties, and which such a man as Mr. H. J. Boulton would liberties, and which such a man as Mr. H. J. Boulton would liberties, and which such a man as Mr. H. J. Boulton would liberties which was man as Mr. H. J. Boulton would liberties which was man as Mr. H. J. Boulton would liberties which was man as Mr. H. J. Boulton would liberties which was man as Mr. H. J. Boulton would liberties which was man as Mr. H. J. Boulton would liberties which was man as Mr. H. J. Boulton would liberties which was man as Mr. H. J. Boulton would liberties which was man as Mr. H. J. Boulton would liberties which was man as Mr. H. J. Boulton would liberties which was man as Mr. H. J. Boulton was man

deprive them of. See his resolutions in another column.

26th. From Union Act.

"Provided always, That it shall not be lawful to present to the Governor of the Province of Canada, for Her Majesty's assent, any bill of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the said Province, by which the number of representatives in the Legislative Assembly may be altered, only a the province of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the Province, "after Legislative Assembly may be altered, only a the province of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the Province, "after Legislative Assembly may be altered, only a the province of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the Province, "after Legislative Assembly may be altered, only a the province of the consolidated Revenue Fund of the Province, "after Legislative Assembly may be altered and the consolidated Revenue Fund of the Province, "after Legislative Assembly may be altered and the consolidated Revenue Fund of the Province, "after Legislative Assembly may be altered and the consolidated Revenue Fund of the Province, "after Legislative Assembly may be altered and the consolidated Revenue Fund of the Province, "after Legislative Assembly may be altered and the consolidated Revenue Fund of the Province, "after Legislative Assembly may be altered and the consolidated Revenue Fund of the Province of Canada, for Her Majesty's and the province of Canada, for Her Majesty's assent, and the consolidated Revenue Fund of the Province of Canada, for Her Majesty's assent, and the consolidated Revenue Fund of the Province of Canada, for Her Majesty's assent, and the consolidated Revenue Fund of the Province of Canada, for Her Majesty's assent, and the consolidated Revenue Fund of paying, or reserving sufficient to pay, all such sums as have been directed by any former acts of the Legislature, to be paid

of two thirds of the members for the time being of the said Legislative Council, and two thirds of the members for the time being of the said Legislative Assembly respectively; and time being of the said Legislative Assembly respectively; and the said Legislative Assembly respectively; and the said Legislative Assembly respectively; and the said Legislative Council and two thirds of the members for the time being of the said Legislative Council and two thirds of the members for the time being of the said Legislative Council and two thirds of the members for the time being of the said Legislative Council and two thirds of the members for the time being of the said Legislative Council and two thirds of the members for the time being of the said Legislative Council and two thirds of the members for the time being of the said Legislative Council and two thirds of the members for the time being of the said Legislative Council and two thirds of the members for the time being of the said Legislative Council and two thirds of the members for the time being of the said Legislative Council and two thirds of the members for the time being of the said Legislative Council and two thirds of the members for the time being of the said Legislative Council and two thirds of the said Legislative Council and two thirds of the time being of the said Legislative Council and two thirds of the time being of the said Legislative Council and two thirds of the time being of the said Legislative Council and two thirds of the time being of the said Legislative Council and two thirds of the time being of the time being of the said Legislative Council and two thirds of the time being of t Council and Legislative Assembly respectively to the Governor, stating that such bill has been so passed."—Colonist.

The amount, to be charged upon the consolidated revenue fund. A very comfortable plan indeed for the Executive for the time These are are general features of the new Judicature Bills These are are general features of the new Judicature Bills for Upper Canada. There are numerous other provisions, which refer merely to the modes of practice, and rules to be adopted in the Courts, &c., which are not of interest to the

5.—That the people of this Province ought not to be called upon to pay the salary of any public functionary, however exalted may be his position, in whose appointment their Representatives are not consulted, and over whose conduct they have no control.

6.—That by the Act of Union, the several sums of 70001 and 1001 of sterling money of Great Britain, are thereby appropriated in Schedule in A, appointed to the said Act, to the As a CLIMAX to the measures of the

respectively appointed at Home, upon the sole responsibility of the number of Puisne Justices, in this Court, and that hereafter the Ministers of Her Majesty's Imperial Government.

7.—That upon all sound constitutional principles of free government, such appropriations should, in the language of Lord Viscount Howick, now Earl Grey, and Her Majesty's Principal Secretary, of State for the Colonies, be borne upon Court of Chancery shall consist of a Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas shall consist of a Chief Justice of the Court of the faction to which chance may give the preponderance in that House at any particular time. Among these Principal Secretary, of State for the Colonies, be borne upon "5. That the people of this Province ought not to be called

upon to pay the salary of any public Functionary, however ex-alted may be his position, in whose appointment their repre-sentatives are not consulted, and over whose conduct they have no control."

When Mr. Isaac Buchanan informed Lord Elgin, at the time that his Excellency was preparing to assume this Govern-ment, that he would be the last Governor whom the British Government would send to Canada; most people laughed at the announcement as a ridiculous freak. Will they regard it in the same light now? We think not. And if the Governor is to be elected by the House of Assembly, or by a majority, or by the faction which may chance to be ascendant, then shall her Majesty be no longer the sovereign of this Colony. This

38, QUEEN-STREET EAST, 2 DOORS FROM CHERCH-STREET. is the commencement of Imperial and Colonial differences in British North America. This scheme for the election of Governor has a republican basis. Read the Resolutions in another column and weigh them well.—Colonist.

Effigy Burning .- On Thursday evening the inhabitants of Toronto witnessed this very uncommon specthe inhabitants of Toronto witnessed this very uncommon spectacle—more uncommon than surprising at this time. The Attorney General, the proud Solicitor General, and the Hero of Gallows Hill were associated in one common fate, amid the cheers and exuitations of the largest concourse of people beheld in Toronto since the election of Dunn and Buchanan. The three dolls—would that their originals had been as harmless—were elevated on long poles and paraded round the town, visiting the residences of the three noble individuals, and subsequently the of them were hardened as M. Baldwig's residence, and two of them were burned near Mr. Baldwin's residence, and the third opposite Mr. McIntosh's, in Yonge St., the house in which the humane and gallant Mackenzie had taken up his which are the suppossible to describe the expressions of indignation and disgust on the part of the people towards the indignation and disgust on the part of the people towards the triumvirate. Up to a particular point nothing could be more orderly than the proceedings of the multitude—but when Mac-Keuzie was paraded opposete McIntosh's, some person inside, with the most extraordinary folly, danced a doll at the window in evident ridicule and contempt of those outside.

In one moment, mud, gravel and stones were hurled against the window, to the great dismay of its occupants. The con-stables rushed out and seized an old man who happened to be The claims of the former class of sufferers are assuredly just, and will merit compensation, so long as it is found to be obligatory on subjects to hear true allegiance, and aid in maintaining the public peace. The claims of the latter class are, on the other hand, clearly unjust, and ought to be regarded as undestriving of Legislative countenance or sympathy so long as the act of Rebellion shall retain its old place in the calendar of crime.

Proposed permanent annual increase....... 2 3388 17 10

The two Judges who are to be dispensed with in the Court of Chancellor of the Court of Chancellor of t

The debate which followed falsified all the expectations extensioned by the friends of the Financial Reform champion. It languished from the beginning and the quick was distributed by a same evening. Mr. Colden's amendment being referred by a same from the subject of the same evening. Mr. Colden's amendment being referred by a first fall plants and the quick of the first of the same evening. Mr. Colden's amendment being referred by a first fall plants and the quick of the first of

be empowered to appoint a Clerk, subject to the approval of the court, removable by him on the like approval. in : as our friend the Spectator says, it is like kicking a dead

> Very decided precautions were taken by the Magistrates against any repetition on Friday night. A number of special constables were sworn in, and a strong detachment of the Canadian Rifles was stationed in the City Police Office. Similar precautions were taken on Saturday night. - Putriot.

STEAMBOAT ARRANGEMENTS .- The steam-

er Eclipse left Toronto for Wellington Square yesterday morning (Wednesday) at 9 o'clock.

The steamer Admiral will leave for Rochester Landing, calling at Cobourg (weather permitting.) on Saturday morning next, at 11 o'clock, and will leave Rochester on her return on Monday arms in the steam of the ste Monday evening.

The Royal Mail Steamer City of Toronto will leave for

Kingston and intermediate ports on Tuesday, the 3rd day of April next, her regular day, at 12 o'clock, noon. TOPONTO MARKETS.

TORONTO MARKE	-	-			
Toronto,	Marc	h 28	th,	1819	
CONTROL OF THE PROPERTY OF THE		a			d.
C. H. HT.	-	0	11	4	6
Fall Wheat, per 60 lbs	3	6	a	3	9
Spring do. do	1	0	11	TIPE	1
Oats, per 34lbs	1	6	a	1	9
Barley, per 48its		6	a		10
Реяз	-	6	a	n	0
Rye	2	0	a	0	0
Flour, superfine (in Barrels)	23	3	1000	0	0
Do. fine (in Bags)	21		a		0
Market Flour, (in Barrels)	18	9	a	20	
Do. (in Bags)	17	6	a	18	0
Oatmeal, per barrel	18	9	a	0	0
Beet, per ib.	U	21	a	0	4
Do. per 100 lbs	17	6	a	20	0
Pork per lb.	0	3	a	0	3
Do per 100 lbs	18	9	a	20	0
Mutton per lb	0	3	ä	0	43
Bacon per 100 lbs	25	0	a	0	0
Hams, do	27	6	a	0	0
Lamb, per quarter	0	0	a	0	0
Potatoes, per bushel	2	0	a	2	6
Butter, tresh, per lb	0	74	a	0	8
Do. salt, do	0	6	a	0	7
Change pay the	0	3#	a	0	4
Cheese, per lb	0	1	a	0	0
Lard, per lb	5	0	a	6	3
Apples, per barrel	0	54	a	n	6
Eggs, per doz.,	0	6	d	CO.	6
Turkeys, each	Z	0	a	2	0
Geese. do	Z	100	11,150	6	0
Ducks, per pair	0	0	a	0	0
Fowls, Do	2	0	a	2	6
Straw per ton	25	0	a	30	0
Hay do.	45	0	a	60	0
Fire Wood,	9	44	a	11	3
	n	-	-	0	15

EXCHANGE. Toronto on London 11\frac{1}{3} @ 0 I
" New York ... 3\frac{1}{2} @ 0
New York on London..... 106\frac{1}{2} @ 106\frac{3}{4}

NOTICE. NOTICE.

The Quarterly Committee Meeting of the Midland and Victoria District Branch of the Church Society, will be holden at Kingston, on Tuesday, April 3rd, at 3 o'clock P. M.

T. H. M. BARTLETT,

Kingston, March 16th, 1849.

Diocesan Press.

A MEETING of the Managing Commit-tree will be held at the Church Society's House, in this City, on Thursday, the 12th April next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

CLASSICAL EDUCATION On the Continental System.

THE REV. V. P. MAYERHOFFER'S Evening Lutin and German Classes, will com-mence their SECOND QUARTER on MONDAY the 2nd April. The Classes will meet at the usual hours, in the Class Room, No. 2. Wellington Buildings, (over the office of the Farmers & Mechanics'

MR. HIRSCHFELDER will publish, in with a CRITICAL, PHILOLOGICAL and HISTORICAL COM-MENTARY, of the BOOK OF ISAIAH. It will be published with large type, on the best paper, in 8vo. size, and will contain about 1.200 pages. 1.200 pages.

Subscription. £2. The one half of the subscription to be paid to the Publisher, Mr. Rowsell, on entering the name on the List, and the other half after six numbers have been received. It is necessary that those who would wish to subscribe should send in their names

W. THOMAS, ARCHITECT,

OAKHAM HOUSE, CHURCH STREET, TORONTO.

Upper Canada Building Society.

NOTICE.

A GENERAL MEETING of the Stockholders in the UPPER CANADA BUILDING SOCIETY will be held at the office of the Society, on Monday, the 2nd day of April next, at 4 o'clock, P. M., when a statement of the affairs of the Society, since its commencement, will be submitted, and an election of Directors for the ensuing year, will take place.

By order of the Board of Directors.

E. SHORT'S.

NOTICE. THE Co-Partnership existing between the undersigned for the past year, expired by effluxion of time on Thursday, the fifteenth day of March instant. JOHN KING, M.D., 27, Richmond Street. WILLIAM HALLOWELL, M.D.

DR. HALLOWELL. HOUSE AND SURGERY

"THE MAPLE LEAF."

THE Publisher begs to announce that he has forwarded a few copies of "The Maple Leaf for 1849,"

AGENTS IN ENGLAND, and is therefore prepared to execute any Orders which may be given him by parties who desire to

HENRY ROWSELL, King Street, Toronto.

CHURCH ORGANS.

Troy, N. Y., will have finished, about the 1st of May next, FIVE BEAUTIFUL AND POWERFUL TONED ORGANS, equal to any ever made in this country.

One Organ of 10 Stops, having a Swell over the whole, and furnished with an octave and a half of Pedals. Case 12 feet high, 71 ft. wide, and 44 ft. deep. Price, packed for transportation, \$700.

Two Organs of 6 Stops each, with a Swell over the whole, and a frumpet to give effect to Choruses or Giorias. Case if feet high, 6; wide, and 4 ft. deep. Price, \$350.

LETTERS received to Wednesday, March 28th:

S. T. Pearce, rem.; Rev. A. Jamieson, rem.; wide, and 4 ft. deep. Price, \$350.

Also, two C C Organs, compass 54 Keys, with 4 Stops. Price, \$250.

S. T. Pearce, rem.; Rev. A. Jamieson, rem.; Rev. John Gunne, rem.; Ven. Archdeacon Organs of 4 Half Stops, without a Swell, built for \$200. Bethune, rem.

Case for the C C Organs, from 8 to 9 feet high, 53 feet wide, and 3 feet deep. A. BACKUS.

Upper Canada Building Society. NOTICE.

ON and after MONDAY, the 2d day of April next, a Premium of Three Pounds currency per Share will be charged (in addition to the instalments and fees due), on all Shares subscribed for in the Upper Canada Bull-ling Sceiety, and a further Premium of Two Pounds per Share will be added on the lat day of

By Order of the Board of Directors. E. SHORTIS, Secretary & Treasures

Apply to

Albany Chambers, Toronto, Feb. 22d, 1849 Pew in St. George's Church FOR SALE.

A FIRST CLASS PEW in St. George's Church for Sale; or one in the Cathedral taken in Exchange. THOS. D. HARRIS, No. 4, St. James's Buildings 31-tf

Toronto, Feb. 28, 1849. CHURCH ARCHITECTURE.

M. F. FRANK WILLS, Member of the Ecclesiological Societies of London and New York, and Architect of the Cathedral, and of St. Anne's Chapel, Fredericton, N. B., is prepared to furnish Designs and working Drawings of Churches, Schools, and other buildings. For further particulars, apply (post-paid) to Robert N. MERRITT, Esq., Cobourg, or to Mr. Wills, 156, Broadway New York, February 22nd, 1849.

Teachers Wanted.

WANTED by the Quebec Diocesan Committee of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, Teacheas for the Male and Femule National Schools at Quebec; being Mershers of the Church of England, and experienced in the art of Tuition.

Application to be made to the undersigned at Quebec, or the Rev. H. J. GRASETT, Rector, Toronto, (post-paid.)

By order of the Queboo Diocesan Committee, E. N. MONTIZAMBERT, Quebec 16th January 1849.

Wanted FOR the Talbot District Grammar School, an ASSISTANT possessing a competent knowledge of the Classics and Mathematics. A person having some experience in teaching would be preferred Salary, £75 per annum.

Application may be made to the Principal, the REV. GEORGE SALMON, Simcoe, Talbot District.

EDUCATION.

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

Terms and other particulars made known upon application. Brookville, Jan. 24, 1848. THE Undersigned would intimate that he has at his disposal a few HUNDRED POUNDS which he is willing to invest for sbort periods in the purchase of Bonds, Mortgages, Promissory Notes &c. He will treat with parties wishing such accommodation, our reasonable and satisfactory terms.

Apply to N. B. McLEOD. Alfred, late Temperance Street, corner of Yonge Street. Toronto, January 10th, 1849.

EDUCATION.

THE REV. H. N. PHILLIPPS, formerly Mathematical Master at the Camberwell Collegiate School, in connexion with King's llege, London, and for many years Head Master of the Antiguannan School, West Indies, has made arrangements in Toronto the Boarding and Tuition of a limited number of Young Gentle-

rer.

The Plan of Instruction intended to be pursued by him in every ranch of Education.—Commercial, as well as Mathematical and lassical,—is of the most substantial kind, the good effects of which re evinced in the number of his Pupils in the West Indies who have een admitted to Holy Orders. been admitted to Holy Orders.

In cases of Pupils intending to become Candidates for Collegiate Exhibitions, and University Degrees, or for admission to the Legat or Medical Professions, suitable routines of Study will be adopted. with a view to insure suc

Terms per Quarter. For Tuition in the Ordinary Branches of an English Education... 2 10 9
For Tuition in the Greek and Latin Classics, and the

Testimorials of Qualifications from the Rev. Hy. Melville, Chapain to the Tower of London, and Principal of the East India Company's College. Aylcbury; from the Rev. J. S. Brockhurst, Head Master of the Camberwell Collegiate School; and from the Bishop of Antigua, may be seen at the Church Depository, King Street, Toronto.

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

She will be happy to forward her Terms to any person requiring them.

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

THOMAS KIRKPATRICK, Esq., Kingston. HON. GEORGE S. BOULTON & Cobourg. SHELDON HAWLEY, Esq., JOHN TURNBULL, Esq., Trent. J. D. Goslee, Esq., Colborne.

MR. HERRMAN FOETTER, who is a native of Hanover, wishes to devote a few hours during the day in giving lessons in the German Language. He has been in the habit of teaching for some years, and will be happy to forward his Terms when required. 20, William Street.

Toronto, May, 1848. MRS. AND THE MISSES DUNN'S Establishment for Young Ladies, COBOURG.

References kindly permitted to the Honourable and Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Torouto; the Venerable the Archdeaconof York, Cobourg; Rev. W. H. Ripley, Toronto; G. M. Boswell, Esq., Cobourg. TERMS, for Boarders receiving an English Education £30 per an-

French, Music, Drawing &c. on the usual terms.

Nov. 30th, 1848.

aged 44 years.

BIRTHS. At Goderich, on the 14th inst., the lady of John Strachan Esq., of a daughter: In Toronto, on the 18th inst., the lady of the President of the University, of a daughter.

At Brantford, on the 14th inst., the wife of Charles Merv-

gold, Esq, of a Daughter. At the Parsonage, Cornwall, on the 20th inst., George Dodson, son of the Rev. Henry Patton, Rector of Cornwall, aged 16 months. Near Newmarket, on the 22nd March, 1849 of Scarlet Fever. Lucy Ann Brown, grand-daughter of the late Nathaniel Gamble, Eq., aged seven years six months and twenty three days.

In this city, on the 23rd inst., Mr. Alex. Badenach, Grover,

The deceased has been a resident of Toronto for apwards of 14 years, and was universally respected and esteemed. He was always regarded as a man of the strictest integrity, and both in public and private he led a most exemplary life, which endeared him to all who enjoyed the pleasure of his friendship or acquaintance. We may safely say, that he departed from among us without leaving behind him one who might be regarded as an enemy, and his loss will be long and deeply felt, not only by his family and relatives, but also by a large circle of friends, to whom he was devotedly attached, and by whom he was highly esteemed. His funeral took place on Monday afternoon, and his remains were followed to the grave by a very large number of sorrowing friends,—the members of the St. Andrew's Society, of which the deceased was Treasurer, having attended in a body; and as the mournful procession passed through the streets, the windows of many of the principal stores were closed, as z mark of respect to the memory of the departed.

In this city, on the 24th March, Marian Scotland, wife of Alfred Stow, Esquire, and daughter of the late David Black, Esquire, of Bandrum, Scotland.

The price is 30s., the extra 5s being to cover expenses of freight, duty, &c., to London, from whence the copies will be forwarded, according to order, to any part of Great Britain or Ireland.

As but very few copies were sent, beyond what were previously bespoken, an early application is necessary. At Guelph, on the 18th instant, James Corbett, Esq., in the the patriarch of the place without a passing notice. Mr. Corbit was a native of Hamilton, in Scotland, from whence he emigrated to this country in 1815, and was for nearly 15 years in the employment of the Canada Company. Forming one of the small party who accompanied Mr. Galt, at the first settlement of Guelch in the small party who accompanied Mr. Galt, at the first settlement of Guelch in the small party who accompanied Mr. Galt, at the first settlement of Guelch in the small party who accompanied Mr. Galt, at the first settlement of the control of the small party who accompanied Mr. Galt, at the first settlement of the patriarch of the place without a passing notice. Mr. Corbit was a native of Hamilton, in Scotland, from whence he emigrated to this country in 1815, and was for nearly 15 years in the employment of the control of the place without a passing notice. ment of Guelph, in the year 1827, he has almost ever since been a resident in this locality, viewing in the intervening period this immediate neighbourhood and the district to the north west, which he has seen uncultivated and uninhabited, becoming BACKUS, Manufacturer of ORGANS, gradually filled with thriving settlers, covered with fruitfal

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

" A Presbyter" has been received,

Blind and naked thou didst wander, Greping 'mid the noon-day sun; Fancied pleasures quickly grasping— Seeking rest, but finding none.

All around the light was shining,
Light of life and liberty;
Dazzling was its spreading brightness,
Yet no ray illumined thee.

O my soul, what sudden terror, What emotion sways this breast? Hath some blaze of passing splendour Shown thee thou art sorely press'd?

Shown what dangers hover round thee; Shown what fiends thou hast within; Shown thee death and hell expecting; Shown the awful guilt of sin?

Yes, thy vision slowly opens;
Thou canst see, though dim thy sight;
Faintest raps of light are striking,
Soon shall they dispel the night.

Soon the morning light shall cheer thee, Then meridian beams shall shine; Soon recovered thou shalt revel, Joying in the light divine.

Faith ere long shall give thee courage; Hope shall bid thy doubtings cease; Love shall soon dismiss thy terror. Love that reigns with endless peace.

THE SNAKE. (From Sharpe's Magazine.)

There is not in all probability a more lovely spot on earth than the feud-rent Island of St. Domingo. Nature, as if to compensate to herself for the deficiencies, both moral and physical, of its human features, has lavished upon every other object, both animate and inanimate, a profusion of beauty and brightness, The birds, the butterflies, even the very insects which the truth. are generally known by the name of reptiles, are unusually brilliant in colour and graceful in form .circuit of an apartment, fills it thoughout with a strong tiful, varied and odorous.

Nor are the grander features of the country less attractive than its natural productions. Primeval the anxious husband. forests, stupendous mountains, abundant rivers, majesgraceful mirrors.

the lovely district of Mirabalais, and distant about plained. thirty leagues from the capital of the Island (Port-au end to end by a rapid torrent, which, after fecundising formidable foe. Not for an instant did he quail. which excludes all other vegetation from beneath its nourished her infant.

aspect of this lovely valley: and yet, although no charm the wounded snake, the miserable truth burst upon is wanting to make it the chosen site of many a rural her in all its horror. Already enfeebled by exhausdwelling, in the year 1846, when it was accidentally tion, she could only make an effort to save her child traversed by an English resident in the Island, to whom | -an inert and swollen mass was raised for an instant I am indebted for the singular anecdote which will in her arms; she gave one wild and piercing shriek make the subject of my paper, it contained only one clutched the shapeless infant to her breast, and fell to solitary ajoupa, or hut, whose low roof, thatched with the earth senseless. palm-leaves, peeped out like some gigantic bird's-nest When day dawned, the dead mother was still lying

their tangled maze the rude barrier beyond.

upon its threshold; vigorous parasites were trailing husband. over its roof, flowers bloomed about its entrance, and the traces of animal occupation were visible, although decay had as yet made no progress in the frail erection. It was evident that only a short time had elapsed next day dawned the ajoupa of Rheimbeau was tensince its inhabitants had abandoned it; and it stood antless. so smilingly amid its leafy covert, and on the border of a far-extending patch of sugar-canes, that my informant's cariosity was excited as to the cause which could have induced the tenants of such a dwelling to seek elsewhere another habitation.

His inquiries were soon answered. This little cabin had been the happy home of a young and able-bodied negro, named Rheimbeau; who, with his wife, a handsome and active negress, a son of ten years old, and an infant to which she had recently given birth, were an infant to which she had recently given birth, were its contented tenants. On the birth of his second child the negro had resigned the larger of the two rooms of which the hut consisted, to the sick woman rooms of which the hut consisted, to the sick woman and her baby, and occupied with his elder boy that which was devoted to the common uses of the little household. For a few days all went well. Mother and child progressed rapidly in health; and peace and humble happiness made this primitive dwelling the abode of joy. But, ere long, that joy was damped; and, as the sturdy negro went forth to his daily toil, it was with a heavy and anxious heart. Morning after morning he saw his wife, who had parted from him with comparative cheerfulness on the preceding evening, sad, attenuated, and drooping; while the infant, originally plump and vigorous, was evidently withering without any apparent cause.

The young mother uttered no complaint for herself; but she wept bitterly as during the commencement of the day she discovered that Nature had withdrawn from her the means of nourishing her child, whose feeble cries appeared to reproach her for her helplessness; nor was it until the return of noon, that, weak and exhausted as she was, she found herself enabled to supply its wants. Yet still she struggled against the mysterious ailment by which she was oppressed; and still she persisted in expressing her simple wonder at the attenuated condition of her babe, which she declared never left her bosom throughout the night; but after draining the tide of life from the breast upon which it had been rocked to sleep, passed with unerring instinct to the other, and never ceased from dusk to dawn to surfeit upon the lacteal tide; while she herself, overpowered by the demand made upon her strength, sickened, and even fainted beneath its per-

tinacity. Rheimbeau, whose whole heart was centred in his little family, grew daily more depressed and hopeless. In vain had he consulted the wise women and cunning

men of his tribe; their charms had wrought no remedy; and the work of death was still going slowly on, when on a sweet summer night a strong desire grew upon the elder child, who lay sleepless on the mat beside his father, to look upon his infant brother as he slept. Accordingly the boy rose stealthily, in order not to disturb the rest of the family, and passed into the inner room. With noiseless steps he approached the mat of his mother, who lay in a deep and heavy sleep, with her baby upon her arm; but he did not pause to look upon the features of the infant, nor upon those of its slumbering nurse. He shuddered convulsively, stood for an instant incapable of motion, and then glided from the room as silently, and far more rapidly than he had entered it, and throwing himself down once more beside his sleeping father, crept terror-stricken to his bosom.

Rheimbeau, awakened by the sudden contact, and feeling that the frame of his son was convulsed by some strange terror, demanded hurriedly the cause of his alarm; but it was a considerable time before the boy could sufficiently control his horror, and command his voice, to explain the nature of his dismay. This was no sooner done, however, than the negro started from the earth. The night was nearly spent, and the sun was rising behind the mountains. In an instant his hatchet was in his hand, and he bounded into the chamber of his wife, and approached the bed. But he saw nothing there to excite either his vengeance or his terror; with a light hand he drew aside the covering which veiled the mother and her babe; they both slept in peace; and after gazing on them for a moment in thankfulness of heart, he looked earnestly round the chamber in search of a concealed enemy. Finally, convinced that a frightful dream had for a time obscured the reason of his son, he returned, and chid him severely for the folly which had led him to assert so horrible a tale; but the continued declarations of the which made Victor Jacquemont, the celebrated tra- boy filled him with doubt and consternation, and he veller, love to designate it "the paradise of the world." resolved on the following night to convince himself of

Enforcing upon the trembling lad the importance of silence, above all towards his mother, he threw on his Among other winged wonders, the Islane is celebrated rug, collected his implements, and went forth to his for a large fly, or rather gnat, which, by making the daily toil, with a heart ill at ease, and yearning for the gloaming. That was a long, long day to the anxious Scent of roses, whence it derives its appellation of the Otto-of-rose Fly." India itself does not produce more gorgeous butterflies, and is even exceeded in their the setting sun; another moment, and the blossoms of variety. Land tortoises are to be found in profusion the wild jasmines glowed like burnished stars; another, in the woods; and fish, in wongerful varieties and and the surface of the lake caught the blended colours quaint forms, in all the deep bays and rivers. Flocks of the western hemisphere, and glittered like one wide of parrots and paroquets make the forests vocal; hum- mosiac of jewels. He soothed his suffering wife, ming-birds and fire-flies are rife among the flowers; caressed his haggard and pining child, breathed over and those flowers are in themselves exquisitely beau- both the prayer of an aching heart, and left them to their rest. And then night fell; and all the inhabitants of Mirabalais slept the sleep of weariness save

Yet still for awhile he controlled himself, and the tic waterfalls, fruitful valleys, irrigated by torrents night was half spent, ere once more grasping his hatchet, leaping and bounding from the heights-nothing is he stole noiselessly to the rug of his slumbering wife. wanting to complete one wide and continuous landscape | The eye of a negro is quick even in the darkness; and of surpassing beauty and magnificence; while within he had not bent over the bed more than a moment, the mountain-barrier, known as Les Mornes, are an before he detected a black mass coiled up between his abundance of small fresh-water lakes, as blue and clear wife and her nursling. A cold dew started upon his as the elastic atmosphere to which they form so many forehead, and his knees trembled, as the truth became evident. The mystery was unravelled: the exhaus-In one of these luxuriant and laughing valleys, in tion alike of the mother and her child was at once ex-

Rendered desperate by horror, Rheimbeau clutched Prince), is situated a pleasant valley, traversed from his weapon more closely, and prepared to strike his the soil, loses itself at the extremity of the leafy gorge | The strength of the husband and the father was in his in one of the limpid lakes already described; so calm, arm, or he might well have shrunk before so formidaso waveless, and so untroubled, that at twilight it looks ble an antagonist, for the mysterious intruder was a like a sheet of liquid silver, in which the rising stars a huge snake of the largest and most hideous species, are reflected in golden spangles. Palm-trees of pro- known at St. Domingo, as la Madelaine, which had digious strength and height, crowned with their maple- nightly resorted to the mat of the nursing mother, in like blossoms; thickets of mauritias, (a species of palm order to surfeit itself upon the milk which should have

shade, and carpets the soil with its own withered | The reptile was still feeding when the negro reached leaves,); date-trees; magnolias, with their large lily- the bed-side, but a start of horror which he could not shaped blossoms gleaming through the deep-green and repress disturbed it from its unnatural occupation; highly-varnished foliage, like chalices of perfumed and it raised its flattened head angrily, and turned its alabaster; and magnificent catalpus, revealing among fiery eyes upon the intruder. A blow from the uptheir jagged and polished leaves the golden clusters of raised hatchet smote it upon the instant, but, as it the wild ebony tree. The primrose-coloured flowers recoiled, its envenomed teeth fastened upon the sleepof the odier of Canada are mingled with the blossoms ling child, and then it made a fruitless effort to escape. of the blue honeysuckle, in which the negroes delight Unconscious of the misfortune which had overtaken under the name of coali, and which marries its scent him, and attributing the cries of the infant merely to with the more pungent odour of the white jessamine; the terror of its sudden waking, Rheimbeau struck while floating curtains of creeping plants, weaving again and again at the unsightly serpent; when sudthemselves into a dense mass, as they clambered over denly the mother also threw off the weight of the untrees, and plants, and rocky prominences, obscure by natural torpor by which she was nightly oppressed, and springing from her rug amid the blows of her Nothing, in short, can be more beautiful than the husband and the shrill hissing and heavy writhing of

from among the dense foliage amid which it was emof her child resting upon her bosom; while a few And even this humble and isolated dwelling was paces from them a black and tangled mass, breathless abandoned when the foot of the white stranger paused and motionless, betrayed the vengeance of the bereaved

Mother and child were buried in one grave, beneath the shade of a magnificent magnolia; and when the

Advertisements.

RATES.

Six lines and under, 2s. 6d. first insertion, and 73d. each subse-uent insertion. Ten lines and under, 3s. 9d. first insertion, and 1s. ach subsequent insertion. Above ten line, 4d. per line first inser-ion, and 1d. per line each subsequent insertion. A discount will be allowed for advertisements of not less than twelve

From the extensive circulation of The Church, in the Province of

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

H. BURT WILLIAMS. FURNISHING UNDERTAKER, No. 140, Yonge Street, Toronto.

N.B.—No extra charge on Coffins delivered within 10 miles of the

T. BILTON,

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

MR. DANIEL BROOKE, SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY AND BANKRUPTCY, Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, &c. Office on Division Street, next door north of Messrs. Erooke & Ecatty's

COBOURG.

DONALD BETHUNE, Jr. BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. Solicitor in Chancery and Bankruptcy, CONVEYANCER, &c. DIVISION STREET, COBOURG,

CANADA WEST.

Mr. ROBERT COOPER, BARRISTER AND SOLICITOR, Albany Chambers, King Street,

TORONTO. Toronto, Jan. 24, 1849.

J. P. CLARKE, Mus. Bac. K.C. PROFESSOR OF THE PIANO FORTE,

SINGING AND GUITAR, Residence, Sumach Cottage, Ann Street. Toronto, Jan. 13, 1847.

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

JOHN ELLIS & CO., Official Seal and Bank Note ENGRAVERS,

LITHOGRAPHERS, AND COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS. 8, KING STREET WEST, TORONTO.

HUGH PAYNE SAVIGNY, Provincial Land Surveyor and Braughtsman, YONGE STREET.

June, 1848.

OWEN, MILLER & MILLS, COACH BUILDERS, FROM LONDON, KING STREET, TORONTO.

W. MORRISON, WATCH MAKER AND MANUFACTURING JEWELLER,

SILVER SMITH, &c. No. 9, KING STREET WEST, TORONTO. NEAT and good assortment of Jewellery, Watches. Clocks, &c. Spectacles, Jewellery and Watches of all

kinds made and repaired to order. Utmost value given for old Gold and Silver. Toronto, Jan. 28, 1847

MORPHY & BROTHERS, TCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS CITY BUILDINGS,

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

Accordeons and Musical Boxes tuned. Jewellery and Silver Ware made to order. Gilding, Silvering and Engraving. Old

JOHN S. BLOGG.

BOOT AND SHOEMARER, (Next door to Messrs. Beckett, & Co., Medical Luberatory,) KING STREET WEST, TORONTO,

HAS constantly on hand a beautiful Assortment of Lades French Kid, Morrocco, and Patent Leather Shoes, together with a quantity of Satin Slippers of the very best quality. Elastic Sandals, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Elastic Boots made to order in a style unsurpassed by any Establishment in the City. Toronto, August 24th, 1848.

MITS. DACE, (LATE MISS NIXON,) FRENCH STAY MAKER, Has Removed to No. 58, King Street West, nearly opposite the Baths.

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

ALEXANDER SWITE. LADIES AND GENTLEMENS' HAIR DRESSER,

WIG MAKER, AND ORNAMENTAL HAIR MANUFACTURER, No. 24, King Street West, Toronto. N returning thanks for past favours, most respectfully solicits a continuance of that patronage which has hitherto been so liberally xtended to nim.

Persons residing in any part of Canada or the United States, by neasuring the head according to the following directions, and sending pattern of the hair, with a description of the article wanted, will be sured a perfect fit.

Directions in measuring for a Wig:

No.3, forhead to poll, rence round the head. No. 4, ear to ear over the top. No. 2, temple to temple round the back of

ring please notice the dotted lines. Ladies Hair Work.—This elegant and ornamental branch receives his unremitting attention; and from his practical experience in the various branches, he is enabled to assure all who may favour him that they may rely upon having their orders executed in the neatest and most fashionable style.

PERFUMERY; CLOTH, HAIR, NAIL, & TOOTH BRUSHES,

IN EVERY VARIETY. Toronto, October 4th, 1848.

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

WRITING,

And in the use of The french accordeon. In Writing,

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

An instrument now in general use, is also taught by Mrs. Jameson. Simple in construction, and sweet in melody, its use is readily acquired—Twexpe Lessons being deemed sufficient to impart a competent knowledge of it to those who are lovers of the art. An Evening Class for the instruction of Young Ladies and Gentlemen in Writing Will be open at Mrs. J.'s, from seven to eight, and from eight to nine o'clock every evening.

Mrs. Jamieson will also attend Ladies at their own residences. MRS. JAMIESON respectfully submits that she is prepared to afford the most satisfactory references. and is kindly permitted to mention the names of the Rev. H. J. Grasett, M.A., and the Rev. Hy. Scanding, M.A., and can furnish testimonials from many of her Pupilis, who, under her guidance, have attained a proficiency in Writing and Music in a comparatively brief period.

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

MRS. COSENS.

IN consequence of the new arrangement made respecting the management of Upper Canada College Boarding House, has taken a house in St. George's Square, where she proposes to receive, after the Christmass vacation, a limited number of College Boys to Board with her.

The Council having conveyed to Mrs. Cosens their assurance that the duties of her situation had been uniformly discharged to their satisfaction, and that her removal was caused only by the necessity of making essential changes in the Institution, she hopes the confidence she has experienced for ten years, will be continued to her.

Mrs. Cosens's Son, who has been for some time in England, will immediately return, and undertake the supervision of the boys during the evening, and every affectionate and kind means will be used to instit religious and moral principles into the minds of the boys, and to unite the comforts of home with necessary discipline and order.

The house Mrs. Cosens has taken is in a most healthy part of the town, exceedingly roomy and comfortable, and within a short walk of the College.

References are kindly permitted to the Lord Bernor; the flow the References are kindly permitted to the Lord Bishor; the Hon the Chief Justice; the Hon. Mr. Justice Draper; the Solicitor General; Dr. McCaul; Dr. Beaven, and the Rev. H. J. Grasett.

Dec. 26, 1848.

ROARDING.

A FEW GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with comfortable Board and Lodging upon moderate terms, at the House in alfred Street, (formerly Temperance Street,) first door from the orner of Yonge Street. Toronto, January 10th 1849. BOARD.

A WIDOW LADY, residing in Queen Street, within a short walk number of Pupils of that Institution, and under fifteen years of age, Reference may be made to the Rev. R. J. MACGEORGE, at the Office In Parts 4d. each.

The Church," Toronto.

January 24, 1849.

PRIVATE BOARDING-HOUSE, 18, WILLIAM STREET.

MRS. FIELD can accommodate a limited number of BOARD-ERS, on moderate terms. Reference kindly permitted to the Rev. Dr. McCaul. Toronto, Nov. 23, 1848.

Situation Wanted.

A YOUNG LADY is desirous of obtaining a situation as Governess in a family where instruction is required in Music and the ordinary branches of an English Education.

Address (post-paid) B.A., at the office of this paper.

February 5, 1849.

Wants Situations;

A YOUNG MAN AND HIS WIFE, who emigrated from Ireland to Toronto last November, bringing with them the highest testimonials, are destrous to procure situations as servants. They are both intelligent, and rea dan wairie Reference to the Rev. Dr. Lett, St. George's Square, Toronto. If by post, pre-paid.

WANTFD, a Situation as Nursery Governess by a Lady who would take the entire Charge of two or three Young Children and would make herself generally useful. Salary not so much an object as a comfortable home—has no objection to the Country. References kindly permitted by the Rev'd J. G. Geddes, Rector of Nov. 3(th, 1848.

THOS. BILTON. MERCHANT TAILOR, No. 2 WELLINGTON BUILDINGS,

IN returning thanks to the gentry of Canada West for the distin guished patronage his establishment has so long received, begs to intimate that his usual assortment of Fall and Winter Goods

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

The Falloring department will continue to be conducted on those
principles which he doubts not will secure an extension of the favours
already received.

N. B.—University Work, in its various orders, as well as Barrister's, Queen's Counsel, and other Official Robes, will continue to be
produced in that superior Style which recently met with so favourable
a notice. a notice. Toronto, 1st November, 1848.

T. HAWORTH,

BRITISH AND AMERICAN HARDWARE, No. 44, KING STREET EAST, TORONTO.

TONSTANTLY on hand, English, Scotch, Banks and Swedes Iron; Cast, Spring, Blister, and German Steel; Anvils. Vices, Sledges, Chains, Spikes, Nails of all descriptions; Bar, Sheet, and Lead Pipe; Rasps, Files, Hammers; with a general assortment of Joiners' Tools. Carriage and Saddlery Trimmings in all their variety.

Cooking and Fancy Stoves, Hollow Ware, Britannia & Plate Ware, Tuble Cutlery Silver Spoons, &c. &c. &c.

OILS.

BARNARD, CURTISS & Co., 111, WATER STREET,

NEW YORK. AVE constantly on hand, from their Hudson Oil Works, Bleached and Unbleached WINTER AND FALL OILS, of all kinds; such as Sperm, Elephant, Whale, and Lard Oils; and SPERM CANDLES, which they offer on freechbers. on favourable terms. ALSO:

Are receiving large supplies of NAVAL STORES on Consignment, which they offer on as favourable terms as can be had in this market. New York. Oct. 19, 1847.

TORONTO BATHS.

THE Undersigned begs leave to inform the Gentry and Inhabitants of Toronto, that the TORONTO BATHS have been re-opened and are now ready to receive the Public every day, from SEVEN in the Morning to TEN o'clock in the Evening, during which hours every attention will be paid to Visitors. Toronto, March, 1848.

> QUESTIONS FOR SELF EXAMINATION OF THE SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHER,

AND HIS RESOLUTION,

For Sale at this Office, and by H. Rowsell, King Street, Toronto. Daguerreotypes for One Dollar!

(TO SUIT THE TIMES.) Rooms over Mr. Phillips's Store, corner of Church and KING STREETS.
Toronto, Aug. 31, 1848.

FARM FOR SALE. TOT 3, 8th. Con. Township of HOWARD, WESTERN DISTRICT, 140 Acres, a very valuable Lot of Laud, well watered, having a stream running the whole length of the Lot. There is a clearing of near Twastry Acres, and a Log House; is about 12 miles from CHATHAM, 8 from the shore of LAKE ERIE, and near to be RONDEAU. Apply to Mr. Champion, Church Office, Toronto.

WM. WATERS, Clarke's Mills, Camden East, wishes, through The Church Newspaper, 41 possible, to find out the residence of his Sister, Joanah Waters, who, some 12 or find out the residence of his Sister, Joanah Waters, who, some 12 or years 290, was married to a man of the name of Thomas Butler is believed that Butler and his wife are now residing in Wisconsin If the said Joanah Butler would address her brother, Wm Waters s above directed, she would receive from him pleasing intelligence

NEW BOOKS,

A LARGE ADDITION to the Books in the Depository of The Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, have ist been received from The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, including the following NA W BURELECA TRONS: Permanent Catalogue.

LAST HOURS OF CHRISTIANS. Or an Account of the Deaths of some Members of the Church of England; by the Rev. Hy. Chissold, M.A.

THE PSALMS OF DAVID Printed from the Book of Common Prayer, in large type (Great Primer)

Supplemental Catalogue. SKETCHES OF RURAL AFFAIRS, In one volume, with Cuts

A WEEK AT THE LIZARD, dedicated by her Majesty's permission to II. R. H. Albert, Prince of Wales, by Rev. C. A. Johns, B. A., F. L. S.

THE THUNDER STORM, or an Account of the Nature, Properties, Dangers, and Use of Lightning in various parts of the World. SUMMER IN THE ANTARCTIC REGIONS, a Narrative of Voyages of Discovery towards the South Pole. of Voyages of Discovery towards the South Pole........ 2 6
THE TEMPEST, an Account of the Nature, Properties
Dangers and Uses of Wind in various parts of the World 3 4

PARTY OF THE STORY HEAVEN AND THE STORY OF THE STORY HEAVEN AND THE

The Stock of BIBLES, TESTAMENTS, and PRAYER BOOKS is very large, including some in very beautiful bindings.

> NEW BOOKS, FROM

THE SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.

ANNALS OF THE COLONIAL CHURCH. Diocese of Toronto..4s. 2d.
Diocese of Fredericton..1s. 3d.

COLONIAL CHURCH ATLAS,

Arranged in Dioceses, with Geographical and Statistical Tables.

CONTENTS:

Colonial and Foreign Dependencies of Great Britain,
Table of Comparative eography,
Table of Colonial Dioceses,
Progress of Episcopacy in the Colonies,
List of Maps:
Colonial and Missionary Church Map of the World,
Nova Scotia.
Quebec,
New Rrunswick,
New Goundland,
Jamaica,
Galana,
Galanta,
Galana,
Calcutta,
Madras,
Madras,
Bombay,
Gazing Districts,
New Zeal nd,
Index to Missionary Stations, COLONIAL CHURCH ATLAS,

Grazing Districts, South Australia, T New Zeal nd, Gibra Index to Missionary Stations, Price 16s. 3d. Colored Maps,

For Sale at the Depository of The Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto. PERIODICALS For Sale at the Depository of The Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto.

THE CHURCHMAN'S MONTHLY PENNY MAGAZINE GUIDE TO CHRISTIAN TRUTH. In Nos. not bound, 1s. 4d. per vol.

SHARPE'S LONDON MAGAZINE:

The Parish Choir;

Vols. 1 to 6, Elegantly Bound in Scarlet Clo Price 6s. each

CHURCH MUSIC BOOK. Published by The Society for Promoting Church Music. rts 4d, each. 32 Parts and 7 Supplements are already publish he First Volume, 21 Nos. and 3 Double Supplements, hand-somely bound in cloth, 12s. NEW BOOKS.

THE BELL; Its Origin, History and Uses, By the Rev. Alfred Gatty, M.A., Vicar of Ecclesfield. George Bell, 12mo..4s.8d, EMILY VERNON; Or Self Sacrifice. Hamilton Adams & Co., 12 mo., 4s 8d.

ORIGINES LITURGICÆ;
Or Antiquities of the English Ritual, and a Dissertation on Primitive
Liturgies.
By the kev. Wm. Palmer, M.A., of Worcester College, Oxford, 2 vols.
8 vo., Revingtohs...24s.

A COMPANION TO THE TEMPLE ; Or a Help to Devotion in the use of the Common Prayer. By Thomas Comber, D.D., late Dean of Durham, 7 vols. 8vo, Oxford University Press. 60s.

TRUTHS AND FICTIONS OF THE MIDDLE AGES;
THE MERCHANT AND THE FRIAR.
By Sir Francis Palgrave, K.H. Parker, London, 1 col. 12mo.. 4s. CHRIST, THE DESIRE OF ALL NATIONS; Or the Unconscious Prophecies of Heathenism; being
The Hulsean Lectures for 1846.

By Rich. Cheveníx French, M.A. Parker, London, 1 vol. 8vo..6s.6d.

THE GOSPEL NARRATIVE,
According to the authorized text of the Evangelists, without repetition or omission, with a continuous exposition, marginal proofs in
full, and notes briefly collected from the best critics and

commentators,

By the Rev. John Forster, her Majesty's Chaplain of the Savoy.

Parker, London, I vol. 8vo...16s.

This book will be found a most excellent and valuable addition to the Clergyman's liorary, and a far better commentary to the laity, for the clear elucidation and explanation of the Scriptures, that any of the commentaries in common use. The book is drawn up with great talent and moderation, without any disputation, pelemical or party bias whatever.—[Bishop of Toronto.]

A MANUAL OF GOTHIC ARCHITECTURE; By F. A. Paley, M.A., with nearly 70 illustrations. John Van Voorst, 12mo..8s.

SACRAMENTAL INSTRUCTION;
By the Rev. C. Bridges, M.A., Vicar of Old Newton
Seely. 12mo 3s. 4d. PICTURES OF CHRISTIAN LIFE. By Rev. Arls Willmott, B.A., Author of Lives of English Sacred Poets. Hatchard, 1 vol. 13mo..8s.

ENGLISH LIFE, SOCIAL AND DOMESTIC. In the Middle of the Nineteenth Century, considered in reference our position as a community of professing Christiaus; By the author of "Reverses." Fellowes. 1 vol. 12mo., 6s,

LUTHER AND HIS TIMES;
Or a History of the Rise and Progress of the German Reformation.
By the Rev. J. E. Riddle, M.A., Author of "First Sundays at Church."
Parker, London, I vol. 12mc. 6s.

SERMONS FOR CHILDREN.
By Mrs. Markham, author of the "Histories of England and France."
Murray. 12mo..4s. Works by the Rev. Robt. Wilson Evaus, B. D. SCRIPTURE BIOGRAPHY.
3 vols 12mo..8s. per vol.

THE BISHOPRIC OF SOULS.

THE MINISTRY OF THE BODY.
1 vol. 12mo..9s. 4d.

A DAY IN THE SANCTUARY, For Sale at the Depository of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto.

CHURCH REVIEW

ECCLESIASTICAL REGISTER THIS Quarterly Magazine is published at New Haven, Connecticut, on the first of April, July, October, and January. It is devoted to the exposition and defence of the Doctrine, Discipline, and Worship of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States; to the promotion of an elevated Christian Literature; and to a faithful record of important Ecological University and Missioner Levellies. Ecclesiastical, University and Missionary Intelligence from all parts of the world. The effort to establish the Church Review has been warmly commended by a large number of the Bishops, and of distinguished Presbyters of the Church. The first num-

ber has just been issued. PRICE, to Subscribers in Canada, Sixteen Shillings and Threepence, which includes the United States Postage. Subscriptions received by A. MENZIES, Picton, as Agent Canada.

SOCIETY

THE MIDDLE CLASSES, THE POOR, AND CHARITY SCHOOLS. On the Principle of the Parker Society. "I was brought up in the early knowledge of religion by my plous parents, and I well remember that my mother taught me the history of the Old and New Testament before I could read, by the assistance of some blue Dutch tiles in the chimney-place of the room where we commonly sat; and the wise and pious reflections she made upon these stories were the means of enforcing such good impressions on my heart, as never afterwards were out."

Vide LIFE OF DR. DODDRIDGE.

Patrons: *THE MOST NOBLE THE MARQUIS OF LANSDOWNE, K.G.

*THE RIGHT HON. LORD JOHN RUSSELL.

*THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF AUCKLAND.

*THE RIGHT HON. VISCOUNT MORPETH.

*THE RIGHT HON. SIR CHARLES WOOD, BART.

*THE RIGHT HON. SIR GFO. GREY, BART.

THE RIGHT REV. THE LORD BISHOP OF OXFORD.

THE RIGHT REV. THE LORD BISHOP OF NORWICH.

*Members of the Committee of Council on Education.

AND THE NOBILITY, CLERGY, AND GENTRY OF GREAT BRITAIN. OFFICE OF THE SOCIETY, 137, REGENT STREET, LONDON.

Managers, — { Mr. HENRY HERING. | Mr. HENRY REMINGTON.

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

been so long feit.

The price of each Subscription will be, Plain Prints £1. 1s., Coloured £1. 1ls. 6d., Proofs £2. 2s., (being the lowest which the cost of production will admit of,) to be paid in advance, which will entitle the Member to Twelve Original and highly-finished Lithographs, from Drawings made expressly in the style of the well-known and muchadmired Prints, viz.: Overbeck's "Christ Blessing Little Children;" Bendemann's "Captive Israelites; "Bega's "Christ Predicting the Ruin of Jerusalem;" Hubner's "Consider the Lilies of the Fleld;" Scheffer's, "Christus Consolator;" Veit's, "Two Marys at the Tomb;" Steinle's, "Raising the Daughter of Jairus;" and others of this School, which have been sold hitherto from 10s, to 15s. each plate. Gentlemen desirous of forwarding the interest of this Society, and pro-curing early impressions, are respectfully requested to enter their names on the list as soon as possible, as the Pr-nts will be delivered in numerical order, and a printed list of Subscribers published at the close of the subscription for the year 1848.

LIST OF SUBJECTS TO BE DISTRIBUTED For the First Dear, 1848,

FROM ORIGINAL DRAWINGS, By the most eminent English and German Artists. Size of each Print, 18 inches by 14.

to Mary Magdalene.
The Wise Men.
The Crucifixion.
The Ascension.
The Resurrection.
The Girtofthe Spirit.
The Agony in the Garden.

S. Our Lord Appearing to Mary Magdalene.
9. The Scourging.
10. The Sermon on the Mount.
11. Our Lord Blessing Little Children.
12. The Guardian Angel.

Extract from the Guardian Newspaper.

Society for the Distribution of Religious Paints.—We have at different times received various communications respecting the "Society for the Distribution of Religious Prints." We have hitherto refrained from taking any notice of its objects till we were better aequainted with the arrangements. Now, however, we have great placture in recommending the Society to the attention of our readers, eas we understrud the selection of engravings is under the management of a committee containing names that afford every safeguard for the orthodoxy of the object in view. With this guarantee we may safely treat of the Society on a lower ground, namely, its encouragement of art. We have received a specimen print, "The Scourging," which will at once obtain a presence in the higher walk of art. It is a highly-finished German lithograph, fully equal to the many beautiful devotional prints we have lately received from that school. We may also take a still lower view, and treat of their cost. Those who have been in the habit of laying out a guinea at the Art Union, receiving in return (we allude more particularly to the past year) two wretched prints and a few outlines for their money, will here acknowledge that they receive for the same amount twelve engravings, any one of which will in value surpass the whole of the inferior productions of the Trafalgar square Society. For these three reasons, then, we cordially recommend the Society to the care of our readers: for its orthodox object; for display of artistic talent; and for its reasonable prices; placing a series of good religious prints within the attainment of the middle classes, and affording every opportunity of offering superior presents for the adornment of the cottage or charity school. Extract from the Guardian Newspaper.

The Price delivered in Toronto will be, Plain Prints £1. 7s. 6d. C'y, cloured, £2. 1s. 3d. C'y, Proofs, £2. 15s. C'y. Agent for Toronto, Mr. THOMAS CHAMPION, Church Society

REGISTER BOOKS. BAPTISMS MARRIAGES Three Quire Folio, Rough Calf, £1 15s. BURIALS Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials, all bound together in one vol. 3 quires Folio, Rough Calf, £1 16s, 3d. each, Lettered. Baptisms Marriages 3 quire Quarto, Forell, 15s. each, Lettered.

Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials, all bound together in one vol., 3 quires Quarto, Forell, 16s. 3d. each, Lettered. For Sale at the Depository of The Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES.

PUBLIC ATTENTION is invited to the extensive and well selected assortment of Fruit and Ornamental Trees grown at the Toronto Nursery, For Sale in the ensuing Fall and Spring. Persons about to plant Trees are respectfully requested to visit the grounds, and examine the stock, which for extent and variety of large, well-grown, health trees of the most approved varieties, now equals any establishmette the kind between this and New York. FORTY THOUSAND APPLE TREES & UPWARDS,

Vo

FORTY THOUSAND APPLE TREES & UPWARD, four and five years from the Graft, are now ready for sale, togelest with a proportionate number of the-most desirable sorts of Pearh-Plums, Cherries, Peaches, Nectarines, and Apricots. Also, Grapevines, Gooseberries, Currants, Raspberries, and Strawberries. Many of the finest varieties of Pears may be had on Quince-stocks, now as much esteemed for Garden culture.

The collection of Ornamental Trees, Flowering Shrubs and Hardy Roses, is quite extensive, and contains all the hardy varieties desirable for Pleasure-grounds and Shrubberies. Also, a large stock of Double Dahlias, Herbaceous and Greenhouse plants.

The supply of Hedge-plants is also worthy of special notice—upwards of 100,000 plants of English Thorn, Privat, &c., can now be furnished.

Nurserymen commencing business, in want of Specimen Trees and Plants, and parties purchasing in large quantities to sell again, are supplied on liberal terms; and will find it to their advantage to gire this Nursery a call.

A New Descriptive Catalogue, containing directions for successful transplanting, has lately beta published, and is furnished gratis to all post-paid applicants.

Orders from a distance, accompanied by a remittance or satisfactory reference, punctually attended to. Trees sent out are correctly labelled, and securely packed, to ensure safe transmission to any far of the Upper and Lower Province. GEORGE LESSLIE

NATIONAL LOAN FUND LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF LONDON, ENGLAND.

A Savings Bank for the Benefit of the Widow & Orphan Empowered by Act of Parliament, 2d Victoria Royal Assent 27th July, 1838.

CAPITAL, £500,000 STERLING.

Besides a Reserve Fund (from surplus premium) of about £37,000 Sterling. T. LAMIE MURRAY, ESQUIRE, George Street, Hanover Square, London,

CHAIRMAN OF THE COURT OF DIRECTORS, LONDON. TORONTO LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS. Hon. S. B. HARRISON, Chairman. Wm. H. BOULTON, Mayor, M.P.P. WM. H. BOULTON, Mayor, M.P.P.
CHARLES BERCZY, ESQUIRE,
DR. W. C. GWYNNE.
WILLIAM B. JARVIS, Sheriff.
LEWIS MOFFATT, ESQUIRE.
CHARLES C. SMALL, ESQUIRE.
HON. JAMES. E. SMALL, Standing Counsel.
DR. H. SULLIVAN, M.R.C.S.L., Medical Examine,
EDWARD, GOLD SMITH, Exception of the control of the c EDWARD GOLDSMITH, Esquire, Agent. Pamphlets, Blank Forms, Table of Rates, &c., can be object at the Office of Rates, &c., can be object. ained at the Office, corner of Church and King Streeth

W. C. ROSS. Managiny Agent.

Toronto, 30th October, 1847. THE CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. ESTABLISHED 21st AUGUST, 1847. CAPITAL, FIFTY THOUSAND POUNDS.

President, Hugh C. Baker; Vice-President, J. Young; Solletors, Burton & Sacleir; Physicians, G. O'Reilly and W. G. THIS COMPANY is prepared to effect Assurance upox LIVES, and transact any business dependent upon the value or duration of Human Life; to grant or purchase Annuities or Reversions of all kinds, as also Survivorships and

In addition to the various advantages offered by other Com' panies, the Directors of this Company are enabled, from the investment of the Premiums in the Province at a rate of compound interest, much beyond that which can be obtained in Britain, to promise a great state of the province at a rate of compound interest, much beyond that which can be obtained in Britain, to promise a great state of the province at a rate of compound that which can be obtained in Britain. Britain, to promise a most material reduction of cost; guaranteeing Assurances, Survivorships, or Endowments for a smaler present payment, or yearly premium, and granting increased ANNUTTIES, whether immediate or deferred, for any sum of money invested with them. They can also point to the local cost to the form of the Company as of realizing of the Company as of the Company as of realizing of the Company as of th position of the Company as of peculiar importance to intending the Assurers, as it enables such Assurers to exercise controlling

the Company, and facilitates the acceptance of healthy risk FOR THE DISTRIBUTION OF RELIGIOUS PRINTS as well as the prompt settlement of claims. CREDIT SYSTEM having been adopted by the Board, cr

be given for one half the first SEVEN premiums, secured upon the Policy alone. Annual Premium to Assure £100 Whole Term of Life.

Age. With Profits Without Profits. Half Credit. 20 | 1 17 4 | 1 9 11 | 25 | 2 2 9 | 1 14 7 | 1 17 6 2 16 7 2 6 4
 45
 3
 17
 1
 3
 4
 0
 3
 7
 4

 50
 4
 13
 1
 3
 17
 11
 4
 1
 4

 55
 5
 17
 8
 4
 19
 11
 5
 3
 4

 60
 7
 10
 10
 6
 9
 11
 6
 13
 2

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

Tables of Rates, Prospectuses, Forms of Application any further information respecting the system of the Company or the practice of Life Assurance, can be obtained of the e and Secretary, or from any of the Local Agents.

Agents and Medical Officers already appointed: Brantford William Muirhead Cobourg Robert M. Boucher ... George Santt Frederick A. Willson... Dr. Alex. Anders David Buchen David Buchan Paris ... Welch and Davies

St. Catharines... Lachlan Bell William Lapenotiere ... Dr. S. J. Stratford Agent for Toronto, EDMUND BRADBURNE Albany Chambers, King Street West

Medical Referee—George Herrick, Esq., M.D.

Ry order of the

By order of the Board, THOS. M. SIMONS, Secretary, THE PHENIX FIRE ASSURANCE COM-PANY OF LONDON.

A PPLICATIONS for Insurance by this Company are required to be made to the undersigned who is also authorised to remiums for the renewal of policies. MOFFATTS, MURRAY & Co. 31 Toronto. July 1, 1841.



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

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

IS PUBLISHED by the Subscriber every THURSDAY, at his offer in the rear of The Church Society's House, (No. 5, King Street West) City of Toronto, entrance from Yonge Street. Thos. Champion,

John Kerby - - - H. C. Barwick -

TERMS:-FIFTEEN SHILLINGS per annum, in all cases