THE MINSTREL'S CURSE. (Translated from the German of Unland, for the National Press.)

There stood, whilom, a castle, a proud and lofty pile, O'er hill and vale its turrets gleamed to distant sea and isle; While gardens pranked in floral charms, their perfumes breathed

And sparkling fountains leaped aloft in rainbow glory crowned. A king in realms and triumphs rich was proudly palaced there, Upon his gorgeous throne he sate with wan and gloomy air; For what he plans is terror, what glances, fiery mood, And who the plans is the same and scale is blood. And what he speaks is torture, what signs and seals is blood.

Once journeyed to his castle a noble minstrel pair, An aged man with hoary locks, a youth with golden hair; A steed in rich caparison bore harp and harper gray, The while beside him briskly fared his comrade young and gay. Then spake the elder minstrel—" Now be prepared, my son!
To wake the poet's noblest lay, the harp's divinest tone—
To summer, I the poet's noblest lay, the harp's divinest tone—

To summon all the joy and pain of music's forceful art: For boots it us this day to move the monarch's stony heart!" And now the noble minstrels tread that hall of pillared pride, Where sat the king upon his throne beside his royal bride; The monarch grimly gorgeous, as the northlight's bloody glare, The queen serone and lovely, as if the moon beamed there.

Then swept the hoary bard the lyre with such a wondrous spell, While in the pauses of his strain the youth's clear voice outrang, As if indeed a spirit-choir before the presence sang. They sang of love and vernal prime, the golden days of earth;

Of freedom and of holiness, of truth and human worth, Of all sweet things that to the breast a thrill of joy impart, Of every lofty hope or aim that lifts the human heart. Forgotten then were scoff and scorn by all the courtier-crowd, and low before his Maker there each haughty warrior bowed;

The while the queen, with mingled throes of grief and joy op-Prest,

Casts at the minstrel's feet the rose that graced her royal breast. "Ye have misled my people, mislead ye now my queen?"

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TORONTO!

And as the listening throng dispersed in wild and winged alarm, Who gently round the hallowed form his ready mantle cast, And bound it upright to the steed, and from the castle passed.

Yet pausing near the lofty gate, the minstrel, worn and gray, There grasped his peerless harp, the pride of many a festive day, Dashed on a marble shaft, to earth the shivered wreck he flings, While far o'er towers and gardens round his malison outrings.

No! nought but sighs of anguish and tread of craven thralls! Till vengeance trample in the dust your rent and mouldering

"Wo worth to thee, sweet gardens! in May's soft light so fair! To you I point this face whence death looks forth with ghastly That therefore ye may wither, your every fount grow dry, And over all, in after years, a stony waste may lie.

"And wo to thee, fell murderer! thou curse of minstreldom! May all thy toils for fame's red crown to blank confusion come gotten be thy name of men, to endless night bequeathed-Aye, be it like a last death-sigh into the void air breathed!"

Thus hath the hoar one spoken, and Heaven has heard his cry; ruction smote the tyrant's halls, and low their ruins lie, Yet speaks their vanished glory still one column proud and tall, But this, already shattered, ere morning dawn may fall.

No tree lets fall a shadow, no fountain cleaves the sand;
The tyrant's name no story tells, no bard's heroic verse;
Sunk in oblivion it sleeps—behold the Minstrel's Curse!

THE ANGLICAN BRANCH OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH. (From " Theophilus Anglicanus," by the Rev. Christopher Wordsworth, D.D.) [CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.]

PERIOD BETWEEN THE MISSION OF ST. AUGUSTINE AND THE REFORMATION.

Q. Even on the supposition that the Bishops of to His own glory in the good of His Church.

they have had any such power after it? A. No: a year and a half after the death of Grehis assumption of the anti-scriptural and anti-catholic six hundred years after Christ he had none; for the keeping this unity of the Spirit. title (condemned as such by Gregory his predecessor) last six hundred years, as looking to greater matters, of Universal Bishop, he forfeited the name and juris-

in fact exercise a patriarchal jurisdiction over the Bri- none." tish Metropolitans, by sending them their Pallium, or archiepiscopal pall, at their consecration?

A. Unhappily after the age of Gregory there was a maxim in Romish state-policy, Da, ut habeas, Give, in order that you may have. The pall was at first a badge given by the Emperors to Patriarchs; when it

of Canonical Obedience to the See of Rome?

Clement VIII. (A.D. 1592—1605.)

by any subject without the consent of his Prince, and practicable to honest men.

Papal encroachments?

successor King Aldfrid, on occasion of the first great point at which they must separate.

his indefeasibly?

unless they have supreme authority in causes ecclesias- meaning, assumed it in a sense known to be false.

tical. And as the Christian Emperors, with advice of their Synods, transferred Pontus and Asia to the tical matters must fail. It is so even in worldly ting with each other, than only one great overgrown and contingent and accidental; and certainly know that, his whole heart, he will be exalted above many who Patriarchate of Constantinople, which they had crea- affairs. Every sort of trick is sooner or later found laz denomination. The remark expressed the views which does not certainly exist. It confounds the know more, so far as we see, but loved and believe ted; as in England the Primacy had been transferred, out. When it is found out, it always injures the conwhich have heretofore generally prevailed among segreatest subtilties of speculation, with the riddles of less. Think not that I am undervaluing the privilein the reign of King Arthur, A.D. 516, from Caerleon triver. For ourselves we take the Church on the subject of its unity, God's omnipresence; that can spread a single indivito St. David's, and thence by Henry the First to Can- is; we believe her doctrines to be true and her com- as night be shown from any number of passages from dual substance through all spaces; and yet without ry, be assured that the Christian neglects no opportu-Trembling in every limit up spring in every li and canonically in the Patriarchate of Rome, which it or German, come to be of the same opinion, the doors have had any idea of, certainly no love for, that one-From whence, instead of golden strains, a stream of blood outmaintain it in its reasonable, undoubted, ancient, and sent basis, witnesses to the truths delivered to her, and often and sadly marred by those who had no fear of portions of time, without any of the distinguishing advances in learning, and can cultivate and improve to a Patriarchate of their own Realm of England.

Wo worth to thee, imperial halls! may never minstrel choir Henceforth your echoes wake again with sound of song and large with sound to him by King John?

been said against King Henry VIII. by the adversaries Alliances and comprehensive Churches, is simply injuthe enemies of Christ were united and concentrated, tional contemplation to busy itself upon! Heights strength to do His will, we shall know, (the promise of the Reformation; admitting also, that he was a rious to the interests of true religion, because they leading agent in effecting it; still the workman is not make compromise, not eternal truth, their basis. Around, instead of gardens sweet, there spreads a heather-land; the work. The Temple of Solomon was constructed with cedars of Lebanon hewn by workmen of heathen Tyre. Jehu did not please God; but his Reformation did. Nebuchadnezzar and Ahasuerus were idolatrous; but their Edicts for God's service were religious. The Temple in which our Lord was presented, and in which He preached and worshipped, had been repaired and restored by the impious and respect to the charge of sacrilege, we are not careful Spirit is not, it cannot well be that there the unity of dividually, and so much against each other, could be to defend the character and conduct of all those who the Spirit should be; and here he tells us, in the verse wheeled upon the right and the left into one grand IV. CHURCH OF ENGLAND INDEPENDENT OF ROME. to defend the character and conduct of all those who foregoing the text, that we must "with all lowliness and the victory would be sure and speedy, and the character and conduct of all those who foregoing the text, that we must "with all lowliness and the victory would be sure and speedy, and the victory would be sure and speedy. for His own work, and for many of the instruments He and meekness, with long-suffering, forbearing one a- and the triumph glorious." raised up for it, and for overruling and directing others nother in love, endeavour to keep the unity of the Journal of Commerce adds, indeed, "almost

tion in England?

Popes says, Propria perdit qui indebita concupiscit.

Subversion of the faith, or oppression of his brethren, table instincts, as we are members of the same body, table instincts and table instincts are members of the same body, table instincts are members of the same body, as we are members of the same body, table instincts are members of the same body, as we are members of the same body, and table instincts are members of the same body. Q. But after this time did not the Bishops of Rome he ought to have none; therefore this land oweth him animated by the same Spirit. This is the second

AMALGAMATION. (From the Church Times.)

At length, however, it was imposed as essen- lished some years ago, inviting every body to become Christians, as members of the same mystical body. Q. Did not those Metropolitans then take an Oath tached. The two schemes are at bottom very much tulations and condolences. When one member suffers, corn, and cultivating their gardens. alike. All the Episcopal Churches in the world-united the rest suffer with it, (1 Cor. xii. 26.) and upon all My friend and guide, who conducted me through allots; that so He may fill, and possess, and sanctify Soever it was taken, was anciently nothing more than were all changed. The Church of Rome would have their readiness of serving to the good of the whole and for nearly a whole day's journey, introduced me to for ever! a Profession of Faith; and any other oath than this retained her head, but by descending from the supre- of every part. This is that the Apostle enjoins, Rom. was prohibited by the eighth General Council (A.D. and so clothe us, should we not be less anxion); nor was any oath imposed with the Pall before all arisen. 870): nor was any oath imposed with the Pall before longer the same. So in the other case the Methodist weep with them that weep."

tion, yet, as it rested not on any sound basis of right, visible ordination, while the American traces the procures an irreconcilable divorce of affection.

opinion of the soundest English lawyers, were not up by the aid of ours? If they are invalid, why not Q. But even although no such protests had been false. If true, it must in the end triumph, without made, could the "hop of Rome have acquired eccle- the alliance of any form of falsehood. If false, it cansiastical jurisdiction in England, so that it should be not be sustained by an alliance with truth. There A. No, he could not. The Sovereigns of England promises, either the attaining a seeming unity, or the in the world. are, jure divino, the Lord's Vicegerents in that increase of the numbers of nominal churchmen. But country; and it is their "Prerogative to rule all how would the seeming unity avail. Sooner or later Estates and Degrees committed to their charge by it must be dissolved; and what strength could there God, whether they be Ecclesiastical or Temporal," be derived from a number of churchmen, who had and to see that all persons, ecclesiastical and civil, do consented to assume the name without knowing what their duty; and Kings cannot execute this function, it meant; or who, shutting their eyes to its known

Every thing which is not true and real in Ecclesiasprimitive ecclesiastical relation both of right and duty tenders them to all. Those who are able and willing the sin of schism. Q. But was not the English Reformation brought really important. The Church is substantially right, eice between that remark and the following: about by Henry VIII. to gratify his own evil passions; and her principles cannot be altered for the sake of an

> UNITY OF THE SPIRIT. (From a Sermon by the Rev. Adam Littleton, D.D., Rector of Chelsea, A.D., 1674.)

nove, joy, peace, long-suffering, gentleness, goodness, organized unity could be effected; if the mighty hosts aside, and neglects it as a dry and empty thing. meckness," Gal. v. 22. Now, where the fruit of the Spirit in the bond of peace." It is in vain to endea. all this seems to us entirely erroneous." We cannot without the use of means, is presumption. The one ness. Rome had possessed a patriarchal jurisdiction in Eng-land before or during the good of His Church.

Spirit in the supposition that the Bishops of to His own glory in the good of His Church.

Spirit in the supposition that the Bishops of to His own glory in the good of His Church.

Spirit in the supposition that the Bishops of to His own glory in the good of His Church.

Spirit in the supposition that the Bishops of to His own glory in the good of His Church.

Vour to keep this unity without those good qualities expect to see that paper quite yet renounce its radiation in Eng
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Q. What is the conclusion from the arguments where the paper quite yet renounce its radiation in Eng
Q. What is the conclusion from the arguments where the paper quite yet renounce its radiation in Eng
Q. What is the conc land before or during the papacy of Gregory, could against the Pope's exercise of any Patriarchal jurisdiction. Yet such and charitable offices whereby it may be secured and they have had any such respect to see that purisdiction in Englishment of the sincere, sober-minded Christian. Yet such and charitable offices whereby it may be secured and charitable offices whereby it may A. In the words of a learned Bishop, "By God's members with one another among themselves, there among the wiser portion of the denominations around sincerely religious poor than among those who have gory, Boniface III. occupied the papal chair, and by his assumption of the certific to the conviction that the conviction that

branch of the unity of Spirit. 2. An outward symmetry of parts, a fair comportment and decorum of shape and proportion, of order and decency, of posture and carriage to each other in

Spear A.D. 1115; and the oath of canonical obewould find that the doctrine of justification by faith

The nerves, if touched with a sense of pain even in
good, and not harm, to pray with them, and to preach
not be less solicitous about expensive clothing?

It ce, when it came to be taken to the Pope, even was held in the Church, but that its connexion with the extravagance the Gospel to them in the name of Jesus Christ our is right to speak of this, because of the extravagance under Gregory VII., Hildebrand, (A.D. 1073—1085,)

baptismal regeneration was such as to make it quite a common Saviour, they fully comprehended my meanin which persons indulge who even make a consideratice of it presently through the whole body, and make obliged a Bishop to observe the Regulus Sanctorum different doctrine. So the Presbyterian might fancy a sudden report to the brain, the seat and original of ing and gave me a hearty welcome. Patrum, and not, as these words were afterwards transthat the Apostolic commission was conveyed by the
the senses; and it is the same soul supplies every part
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the senses; and it is the same soul supplies every part
that the Apostolic commission was conveyed by the
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that the Apostolic commission was conveyed by the sense is the same soul supplies every part that the Apostolic commission was conveyed by the sense is the same soul supplies every par formed, to maintain the Regulia Sancti Petri; and the hands of the assisting priests, but he could not conceal with animal spirits. The members all in their se-A. Yes; that oath was framed by Pope Paschalis would believe it only a human arrangement. Besides, station. O, what a blessed unity of the Spirit would legiance to him, nor an oath of obedience taken to him

Alliance," which is only one of them, are utterly im
Luke, xv. 7.) the saints and angels in heaven do, and

Luke, xv. 7.) the saints and angels in heaven do, and

Luke, xv. 7.) the saints and angels in heaven do, and

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Luke, xv. 7.) the saints and angels in heaven do, and

Luke, xv. 7.) the saints and angels in heaven do, and

Luke, xv. 7.) the saints and angels in heaven do, and lament their miscarriages, communicate to them in hoped they did; but that many of their people were how miserably low our views of Christianity are. Is much less so against it; for it is essential to the goodThe true basis of them all is the same.

It is that their wants, and be comforted in their comforts!—if their wants, and be comforted in their comforts!—if their wants, and be comforted in their comforts!—if their wants, and be comforted in their wants was a composition of the w ness so against it; for it is essential to the goodthe same words in different senses.

The true basis of them all is the same. It is that their wants, and be comforted in their comforts!—It is that tribes that surrounded them, notwithstanding all that of knowingly using the same words in different senses. We would provoke one another unto good works, (Heb. tribes that surrounded them, notwithstanding all that of knowingly using the same words in different senses. tis, or, as the Scripture expresses it, in veritate, judicio of knowingly using the same words in different senses. we would provoke one another unto good works, (Heb. It of knowingly using the same words in different senses. we would provoke one another unto good works, (Heb. It of knowingly using the same words in different senses. It of knowingly using the same words in different senses. It of knowingly using the same words in different senses. It of knowingly using the same words in different senses. It is of an oath that it should be in possibilibus et licitory of knowingly using the same words in different senses. It is of an oath that it should be in possibilibus et licitory of knowingly using the same words in different senses. It is of an oath that it should be in possibilibus et licitory of knowingly using the same words in different senses. It is of an oath that it should be in possibilibus et licitory of knowingly using the same words in different senses. It is of an oath that it should be in possibilibus et licitory of knowingly using the same words in different senses. It is of an oath that it should be in possibilibus et licitory of knowingly using the same words in different senses. It is of an oath that it should be in possibilibus et licitory of knowingly using the same words in different senses. It is of an oath that it should be in possibilibus et licitory of knowingly using the same words in different senses. It is of an oath that it should be in possibilibus et licitory of the same words in different senses. It is of an oath that it should be in possibilibus et licitory of the same words in different senses. It is of an oath that it should be in possibilibus et licitory of the same words in different senses. It is of an oath that it should be in possibilibus et licitory of the same words in different senses. It is of an oath that the same words in different senses. It is of an oath that the same words in different senses in the same words in different senses. It is of an oath that the same et justitia. And further, as the papal decretals themfancy he knows, that the other is ignorant of it, he is

These are the surgest ligaments and ties of Christian

These are the surgest ligaments and ties of Christian

These are the surgest ligaments and ties of Christian

These are the surgest ligaments and ties of Christian

These are the surgest ligaments and ties of Christian selves declare, non valet juramentum in prajudicium | neither more nor less than a deceiver. If both know | society, when the minds of professors are linked togejuris superioris. Hence, when an English Bishop had it, they are engaged in child's play, making believe ther in love. The very name of friendship, though upon the it, they are engaged in child's play, making believe there in love. received the pall, and taken the oath, William II. declared the pall, and taken the oath, William II. dethat they agree. The last seems to be what the
secular accounts, is a sacred throughout the woods, that they agree. The last seems to be what the
secular accounts, is a sacred throughout the woods, that they agree. Q. But the pall being received, and the oath taken, any one who really believes the Apostolic succession, partners in God's own household (Eph. ii. 19.)? O, Indian cabin, and slept sweetly till morning. by our Saviour, and deriving its authority from Him (Psalm, xlviii. 2) if it were but "compact together," most abundantly, a large number both of male and fe- when the word of God said so plainly, "Why take ye A. No; the exercise of such jurisdiction was never through a line of bishops; the genuine Presbyterian (Psalm, xiviii. 2) if it were but "compact together, through a line of bishops; the genuine Presbyterian (Psalm, xiviii. 2) if it were but "compact together, through a line of bishops; the genuine Presbyterian (Psalm, xiviii. 2) if it were but "compact together, through a line of bishops; the genuine Presbyterian (Psalm, xiviii. 2) if it were but "compact together, through a line of bishops; the genuine Presbyterian (Psalm, xiviii. 2) if it were but "compact together, through a line of bishops; the genuine Presbyterian (Psalm, xiviii. 2) if it were but "compact together, through a line of bishops; the genuine Presbyterian (Psalm, xiviii. 3) and at unity with itself! and how acknowledged in England, but, on the contrary, was believes the same thing, only substituting the line of pleasant a thing would it be to see Christian brethren of so many devout worshippers; and how great the believes the same thing, only substituting the line of pleasant a thing would it be to see Christian brethren of so many devout worshippers; and how great the believes the same thing, only substituting the line of pleasant a thing would it be to see Christian brethren of so many devout worshippers; and how great the believes the same thing, only substituting the line of pleasant a thing would it be to see Christian brethren of so many devout worshippers; and how great the believes the same thing, only substituting the line of pleasant a thing would it be to see Christian brethren of some pleasant a thing would be to see Christian brethren of some pleasant a thing would be the bidden man. resisted in England, but, on the contrary, was believes the same thing, only substituting the line of comfort of joining with them in those prayers and condition by protests (and in law, prohibentis potior est live together in unity (Psalm, exxxiii. 1.)! But now confort of joining with them in those prayers and confort of joining with them in those prayers are conforted to the conditio) continually made by the Kings of England, by the Church is 1 and present authority from their congregation and presents and one of the heart, in that which is not corruptible, even the praises which had been the vehicle of the piety of all of the heart, in that which is not corruptible, even the praises which had been the vehicle of the piety of all of the heart, in that which is not corruptible, even the praises which had been the vehicle of the piety of all of the heart, in that which is not corruptible, even the praises which had been the vehicle of the piety of all of the heart, in that which is not corruptible, even the praises which had been the vehicle of the piety of all of the heart, in that which is not corruptible, even the praises which had been the vehicle of the piety of all of the heart, in that which is not corruptible, even the praises which had been the vehicle of the piety of all of the heart, in that which is not corruptible, even the praises which had been the vehicle of the piety of all of the heart, in that which is not corruptible, even the praises which had been the vehicle of the piety of all of the heart, in that which is not corruptible, even the praises which had been the vehicle of the piety of all of the heart, in that which is not corruptible. by the Church in her Synods, and by the State in Parliament, and perverseness to boot, that the Church in her Synods, and by the State in Parliament, and continually made by the Kings of England, nistry who derive their authority from their congregathis is our great misery, and perverseness to boot, that
whom I held dear through thirty years of Christian
ornament of a meek and quiet spirit, which is in the
liament, and perverseness to boot, that
tions; the English Methodist in one of which each
sight of God of great price." I say will all this give

have acquired legal validity, for, as Pope Boniface the all make, but scarcely two in the same sense. But yet it is made generally the main occasion of quarrel, Indian language, and I in the English. And when we from it, that He tells us He will say, "Inasmuch as ye VIIIth says, Non firmatur tractu temporis quod de jure what is gained by thus veiling the truth, or shutting and become the greatest houlefeu and disturber of sang the metre psalms and hymns, their version being did it not unto the least of these, ye did it not to our eyes to it? Men might as well attempt to travel peace in the world. And there are not wanting those Q. What evidence is there of opposition to the together, who should agree to say that they were going who fancy that the unity of the Spirit here prescribed to Rome; while one was going to the city of the seven cannot better be kept than by disuniting, that is, by A. Protests, such as have been mentioned, were hills, and the other to the village of Rome, in the state uniting against the Church; and make that blessed made by Egfrid, King of Northumberland, and his of New York. Sooner or later they must come to a Spirit, whose fruit is peace and gentleness, the author and fomenter of discord and strife; as if the fiery appeal to Rome; by King Edward the Confessor, by We cannot understand why it is that members of tongues (Psalm, exxii. 3.) he appeared in had been Henry the First, and succeeding sovereigns; and the our own branch of the Church, or that of England, designed for incendiaries; and the zeal, signified by same spirit which dictated these remonstrances, de- should have fancies for amalgamation in either of these those sacred flames, could not be fairlier expressed clared itself publicly and legislatively in the Constitution forms. If the Church is right in teaching the essential than in rash heats and foolish animosities; and the tions of Clarendon, A.D. 1164; in the Articles of the tial equality of bishops, why pine after a primate? If rushing of the wind, which filled the room where the Clergy, in the Statutes of Provisors, A.D. 1350, A.D. she is wrong, why not accept the pope? Either way disciples were met, portended only continual storms 1363, and A.D. 1389; of Mortmain and of Præmunire, why make an awkward attempt at a compromise?— and tempests to the Christian Church, and those to A.D. 1391-2; and, finally, in the Statutes of Henry So the other way, if Presbyterians think their own or- be bred within her own bowels. But this is a sub-VIII., from A.D. 1531 to A.D. 1543, which, in the dinations valid, why should they attempt to prop them ject not so fit, perhaps, for a public declamation in the pulpit as for our private mourning in the closet; operative but declaratory acts; that is, they were no accept ours? The Church has a definite doctrine that that which our Lord and Master made the cogninew laws, but only vindicated and enforced the old. upon this and upon other subjects, which is true cr zance and badge of discipleship, that we should "love one another," (John, xiii. 35.) is now so universally worn off and disowned, that if charity be the measure we must take of our religion, it may well-near be a ques- CONTEMPLATION OF THE ATTRIBUTES because they love Him, they believe in Him. It someare but two objects which can be gained by such com- tion whether there be such a thing as Christianity left

> CHEERING OMENS. (From the Calendar.)

THE INDIAN PRAYER BOOK. (From Frost's Anecdotes.)

God's worship and church ministrations, as we are of the Oneida and Mohawk Indians on the Sandusky daily by our own experience. Multitudes rise up There has been a foolish story, going the rounds of and ligaments; this is the bond of peace. And in both those once famous tribes which, in moving back from the day, yet God feeds them. Multitudes find themcame to be given by Popes, it was, for some time,

There has been a looms story, going the rounds of their order and ligaments; this is the bonds seem to contribute to their former residence, accepted of an invitation from selves placed in straits through which it seems imposting the newspapers, about a plan for uniting all the Episthese respects, all the members seem to contribute to their former residence, accepted of an invitation from selves placed in straits through the newspapers, about a plan for uniting all the Episthese respects, all the members seem to contribute to their former residence, accepted of an invitation from selves placed in straits through the newspapers, about a plan for uniting all the Episthese respects, all the members seem to contribute to their former residence, accepted of an invitation from selves placed in straits through the newspapers, about a plan for uniting all the Episthese respects, all the members seem to contribute to their former residence, accepted of an invitation from selves placed in straits through the newspapers, about a plan for uniting all the Episthese respects, all the members seem to contribute to their former residence, accepted of an invitation from selves placed in straits through the newspapers, about a plan for uniting all the Episthese respects, all the members seem to contribute to their former residence, accepted of an invitation from selves placed in straits through the newspapers. nothing but a symbolum fraternitatis—a mark of communion with Rome: it was no necessary part of the reliance and welfare of their fellow- gress for the case and welfare of the archiepiscopal dignity, and many Archbishops never lieve, "The Comprehensive Church," which was pubhad it.

archiepiscopal dignity, and many Archbishops never lieve, "The Comprehensive Church," which was pubhad it. the Church of England, but never could go and see either side, and are as a wall for them on the right Episcopal Church some one truth to which he was at- in all that befalls them, well or ill, in mutual congra- ful retreat, engaged in the duties of husbandry, raising depend on God; to put ourselves in lis hand, willing

in the same with the English, I could join with them Me." (Matt. xxv. 45.) in this also: with voices uncommonly sweet and full, they sang tunes, with which, most happily, I was well acquainted; and never did I witness more order, yet plainer indications of true devotion. Though many of them could speak a little English, yet the sermon was interpreted to them in their own language. They have used lay baptism, they say, out of neces- and affections—if men, in other words, will not open authorised ministry.

these poor people; and my attachment to our primi- and understanding will be of no avail. Indeed, this is tive Liturgy mightily strengthened by this instance of more needful than the other. Most of men are not its utility. Without such a help, how much of the drawn to the Saviour by the previous enlightening of Missionary labor is lost, like oil spilt upon the ground the understanding. They are rather drawn by the without a vessel to contain and perpetuate it! Had cords of affection; by the realizing sense of their sins it not been for this Prayer Book, the worship of God and guilt, and of the Redeemer's power to forgive and would to all human view, never have been perpetuated restore; they feel their wants, and they love the Sato the salvation of this now interesting people.

OF GOD. (From South's Sermons.)

We remember once to have heard a warm admirer and nothing, and able to throw it back into the same in faith and devotion, and truly enlightened in heart rite maxim of that celebrated divine, to the effect that tion of the divine omniscience; that can maintain a stea- last award shall come, it may be found that because

> TRUST IN GOD. (From a Sermon by Bishop Medley, of Fredericton.)

maintained. Further, from this communion of the wide-spread, growing disposition for Christian Union reliance is not common; more common among the and fellow-feeling of one another's griefs and joys, means as they have hitherto attempted, but by a re- we may trust Him when difficulties arise, and become diction of Patriarch; as one of the greatest of the above or against the Prince he can have none; to the pecause He careth for us. For how very certain it is can be more uncertain than our tenure of them; but

and when I told them that I came among them to do lous about our own clothing? Above all, should we have all arisen. ble profession of religion. This is an age of outward received from a foreign prelate under conditions of allegiance from a foreign prelat quite satisfied, as if they had done some great thing? During the remainder of the evening intelligence Do you think when these things are brought before us it is fought, and the cause for which it is undertaken. clared that they agree. The last seems to be what the volding; how much greater divided that the would banish him from England, if he well to say, I gave my five or ten obligations doth religion lay upon us, which is the divine service would be performed, and a sermon obligations doth religion lay upon us, which is the well to say, I gave my five or ten obligations doth religion lay upon us, which is the divine service would be performed, and a sermon obligations doth religion lay upon us, which is the divine service would be performed, and a sermon obligations doth religion lay upon us, which is the divine service would be performed, and a sermon obligations doth religion lay upon us, which is the divine service would be performed, and a sermon obligations doth religion lay upon us, which is the divine service would be performed, and a sermon obligations doth religion lay upon us, which is the divine service would be performed, and a sermon obligations doth religion lay upon us, which is the divine service would be performed. violated his allegiance to the crown under plea of to believe in a Christian ministry, but they do not believe in the same ministry. If there is among them God, making us fellow-citizens with the saints, and of the day, I reposed myself on the hard bed of an pounds for an expensive dress, I laid out my fortune the Militant Church, the end for which it is undertaken to keep up a handsome appearance, I was noticed as is the advancement of Christ's kingdom of grace in us, did but the pall being received, and the oath taken, any one who really believes the Apostolic succession, partners in God's own household (Eph. ii. 19.)? O, and siept sweetly thi morally being more handsomely attired than my neighbours, how would that city be the joy of the whole earth, and us in the kingdom of glory.

The appointed hour came, and although it rained how would that city be the joy of the whole earth, when the word of God said so plainly. "Why take very contract abundants of the standard of the word of God said so plainly." Why take very contract abundants of the standard of the word of God said so plainly. The standard of the word of God said so plainly. The standard of the word of God said so plainly. The standard of the word of God said so plainly. The standard of the word of God said so plainly. but, on the contrary, was destructive of the fundamental rights of the Crown and of the Church, (and nulture temmis account to the mammon of uning the conflicting opinions are to be reconciled by the fallacy of profess
lum temmis account to the contrary, was destructive of the fundamental rights of the Crown and of the Church, (and nulture temmis account to the contrary, was destructive of the fundamental rights of the Crown and of the Church, (and nulture temmis account to the contrary, was destructive of the fundamental rights of the Crown and of the Church, (and nulture temmis account to the contrary, was destructive of the fundamental rights of the Crown and of the Church, (and nulture temmis account to the contrary, was destructive of the fundamental rights of the Crown and of the Church, (and nulture temmis account to the contrary, was destructive of the fundamental rights and pass religion is come, that whereas the ministry up to Mr. Wesley. All these conflicting opinions are to be reconciled by the fallacy of profess
lum temmis account to the contrary, was destructive of the fundamental rights and pass religion is come, that whereas the ministry up to Mr. Wesley. All these conflicting opinions are to be reconciled by the fallacy of profess
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lum tempis account to the contrary opinions are to be reconciled by the fallacy of profess
lum tempis account to the contrary opinions are to be reconciled by the fallacy of profess
lum tempis account to the contrary tum tempus occurrit Regi aut Ecclesia,) it never could ing belief in a Christian ministry, a profession which

CHRIST ENLIGHTENS THE HEART. (From a Sermon by the Rev. J. Spencer. A.M.)

If the Saviour do not give light to the heart

sity, yet would be much rejoiced if they could have an unto Him when He stands at the door and knocks, ready to pour into the inmost recesses of the soul a flood My mind was most favourably impressed toward of life-giving light, then it is certain all their knowledge viour for supplying them; they love Him because He has sent a beam divine into their souls, and made them to see how precious He is to them that believe, and, times happens that their understandings or mental capacities are hardly at all, or only partially, enlightened. Many a poor and illiterate man, who from various cau-It possesses the mind with the amazing thoughts of ses, knows little or nothing of the reasons which influomnipotence; of a power able to feten up such a givetous ence men of greater learning and abilities to give fabric, as this of the world, out of the abyss of vanity and forner parishioner of Dr. Beecher, quote a favou- original nothing again. It drowns us in the specula- and affection by the blessed Saviour; and when the it was nuch better to have many Christian sects compedy infallible comprehension of all events in themselves he has loved much and believed implicitly and with might have transferred their kingdom from it to some shelter, and bring strength. But the Church conceals prayer to the Father, which characterized the early est and clearest conception, to comprehend how one necessity of the case it will always happen that the other Patriarchate; and much more they ought to nothing, modifies nothing. She rests upon her pre- days of Christianity, but which, alas! has since been single act of duration should measure all periods and majority of the community can make but moderate parts of succession. Likewise for his justice; which shall the understanding only to a limited extent. That to accept them she adopts as her sons. Those who tis one of the most gratifying signs of the times prey upon the sinner, for ever satisfying itself by a perturbation to accept them she adopts as her sons. Those who is to accept them she adopts as her sons. Those who is to accept them she adopts as her sons. Q. But did not King Stephen, and more fully King cannot do so, she does not need, and cannot aid.— to see a returning desire for Christian Union among petual miracle, rendering the creature immortal in the ened in heart and affections, and be as truly devoted Henry the Second, concede the right of Appeal to They choose to reject her offer; it is their own loss; those who have formerly repudiated the principle.— midst of the flames; always consuming, but never to the Saviour in a life of penitence, faith and obe-Rome; and did not the latter resign his right of In- her reliance is on High. Circumstances may here- The great Evangelical Alliance, recently held in Lon- consumed. With the like wonders we may entertain dience, experience clearly shows. vestiture of Bishops to the Pope; and was not the civil after require that she should alter some things which doi, was an expression of this feeling; it showed our speculations from his mercy, his beloved, his trihim by King John?

A. Yes. But Kings have their kingdoms from they will be altered; in the meantime, even members since their return, have spoken much in the meantime, even members since their return, have spoken much in the so, and his mercy transcends that. Lastly, we may our eyes may be opened."

By His holy Word and our eyes may be opened."

By His holy Word and our eyes may be opened." God to rule, and not to give away; and nihil potest they are important because it is important that her same strain. We observe a striking instance in the contemplate upon his supernatural, astonishing works: by His Church He enlightens not only the understand-Rex nisi quod jure potest. As Lord Chancellor Cla- children should be obedient. They may hereafter be Jaurnal of Commerce, of the 15th inst., which gives particularly in the resurrection, and reparation of the ing, but also the soul; and by His holy sacraments, rendon says, "The King hath no power to release a altered in charity to facilitate the entrance of weak at abstract of a sermon on the subject, recently same numerical body, by a re-union of all the scattersingle grain of the allegiance which is due to him as brethren; but they must be brethren who are prepared preached in New York, by the gentleman with whose ed parts, to be at length disposed of into an estate of liever, He makes men children of light, and sends His to take all those doctrines and practices which are naxim we commenced this article. What a differest eternal woe or bliss; as also the greatness and strange. Holy Spirit to reveal more and more to them, and to ness of the beatific vision; how a created eye should shine into the soul with the "marvellous light" of the "Dr. Beecher expatiated largely upon the evils of be so fortified, as to bear all those glories that stream glorious Gospel of peace. He leads us on, step by and was it not attended with corrupt and sacrilegious amalgamation with any foreign body. She can be no dissension and sectarian controversies in the Church, from the fountain of an uncreated light, the meanest step, in our journey towards our heavenly home; He party to any compromise. We hold then that all talk meaning, as it seemed, the visible churches, and at expression of which light is, that it is inexpressible. refreshes us with the comfort and light of His pre-A. Admitting, for argument's sake, all that has about Unions of Episcopal Churches, Evangelical the same time the true Church. He said that while Now what great and high objects are these, for a rathe different divisions of the church had been divided, that scorn the reach of our prospect; and depths in is positive and secure to every man) -we shall know expending half their strength in opposing each other, which the tallest reason will never touch the bottom: of the doctrine whether it be of God or of men; we and leaving but half with which to oppose the united yet surely the pleasure arising from thence is great shall know, that the light which has been shed upon hosts of the common enemy;—really doing little but and noble; for a smuch as they afford perpetual mate us, sanctifying our souls, inciting us to daily love and marching backwards and forwards. The ground ter and employment to the inquisitiveness of human obedience, and urging us on in our Christian course, gained by the Reformation had in this way been half reason; and so are large enough for it to take its full has come from Him who is the light of the world, the of it lost, and all would be lost unless the Church scope and range in which, when it has sucked and Sun of Righteousness, the centre and source of all "The fruit of the Spirit," says the Apostle, "is could be concentrated and organized in unity. If an drained the utmost of an object, naturally lays it spiritual light and life. It is in this glorious and cheering character that our Saviour represents Himself to have come into the world; it is in this respect, likewise, that He is very precious to the pious soul; and it is as the Light of the whole man that I have wished to place Him before you, that you might be able to see for yourselves whether He has been a light to you, or To trust in God in the use of means is reliance. whether you are yet in darkness and spiritual dead-

> HUMAN LIFE. (By Jones of Nayland.)

Another motive to humility may be drawn from a will ere long come also to the conviction, that the no doubt, that God visits us with sickness, disappoints review of those evils which sin hath brought with it 1. An inward sympathy of mind, an intimate sense object for which they sigh is to be found, not by such our hopes, brings clouds and darkness about us, that already; but it will be worth our while to dwell upon them in a more particular manner. The first act of disobedience against Gop changed the course of nature. that God will nourish us if we trust in Him! As to We might have lived in peace and felicity, enjoying our earthly possessions and earthly pleasures, nothing the perpetual light of God's countenance, if sin had not interposed between us and our Creator, like those His care of us is as certain as that there is a God clouds and storms which keep off the comforts of the A most interesting scene took place in my visitation above us, or a heaven in store for us; nay, we see it sun from the earth and its productions. We are now banished from the garden of God, and turned out into fellow-members compacted and knit together by bands river. They are the remnant, or rather a branch of every day, not knowing how they shall get food for the prince of darkness. Instead of being provided for like the flowers of the field or the birds of the air, we are condemned either to the sweat of the brow or the labour of the mind. We enter upon life, not as Adam did, in strength and manhood, but in a more helpless condition than birds, and beasts, and creeping things of the tial to them, about A.D. 1235, and was sold for vast sums of more of m to do, to be, to suffer, to enjoy none other than He floating for a little while upon the surface of the stream, then bursting and vanishing into nothing. All these A. The Oath of Bishops at Consecration, to whom
ever it was taken, was anciently and staken, was anciently alike. All the Episcopal Churches in the world united the rest suffer with it, (1 Cor. xn. 20.) and upon all the rest suffer with it. many mortals to live and die, without laying these

> REMOVAL OF GOD'S WORD, (By Bishop Pilkington.)

For like as long as the physician doth appoint the Oath now taken dates only from the Pontificate of Clement Vivo and the C as nothing, when unaccompanied by imposition of the do all naturally expect, and as kindly accept, mutual Mohawk,) with very little alteration, from the English wretched satisfaction it is to take pleasure in dressing he forsake him, and will not speak unto him, we look Q. But was not the pall received by English Archshope was not the pall received by English Archhands of a true bishop. The same thing might be assistances; nor does any one say to the other, "I Liturgy, together with the Gospel of St. Mark, A. D. up that which must soon come to dust and ashes, hands of a true bishop. The same thing might be assistances; nor does any one say to the other, "I liturgy, together with the Gospel of St. Mark, A. D. bis word he among us there is good hope of forbishops, and the pall received by English ArchPetri taken a series and of the clothing of the soul or the poor are as much in fault as giveness; but if he take away his word, there is no loss and of the clothing of the clothing of the clothing of the soul or the poor are as much in fault as giveness; but if he take away his word, there is no loss and of the clothing of the clot Petri taken by English Bishops from the beginning of the formula o as of Divine right, while the Greek and the Anglican quietness discharge every one the duties of its proper me! "And have you read this?" said I. "Con-others; but that does not justify others. I have in-II. (1099 1118) and imposed by him on Archbishops - 118) and imposed by him on Archbiif all these matters were arranged, it would be found it be, if Christians that profess one common faith
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it be, if Christ shops, and afterwards by Gregory IX. (1227—1241) exceedingly difficult to get rid of other usages and would be thus like-minded, and would commensurate on Risk and the state of the state on Bishops. But neither could the pall be lawfully doctrines, which would start up on every side. All their charity to their faith! If they would joy in the start up on every side. All the charity to their faith! If they would joy in the start up on every side.

THE HOLY WAR. (By Dr. Daniel Featley.)

As this war is thus holy in respect of the weapons used in it, so much more in respect of the Prince that decreeth it, the heralds that proclaim it, the field where The Prince who decreeth this war is the Holy One of

> EXHORTATION TO PEACE. (By Dr. Waterland.)

We are born into a world, where there is no such thing as joy, comfort, or security, but in peace and iament; and even if it had not met with this opposition, yet as it will be the state in Particular through thirty years of the English Methodist in one of which each a small difference in religion opens a wide breach in ministration in holy things, I leave you to conceive. Sight of God of great price." I say, will all this give unity. Histories of times past may inform us, reason individual is called by the Holy Ghost, without any charity, and an inconsiderable disagreement of opinion individual is called by the Holy Ghost, without any charity, and an inconsiderable disagreement of opinion individual is called by the Holy Ghost, without any charity, and an inconsiderable disagreement of opinion individual is called by the Holy Ghost, without any charity, and an inconsiderable disagreement of opinion individual is called by the Holy Ghost, without any charity, and an inconsiderable disagreement of opinion individual is called by the Holy Ghost, without any charity, and an inconsiderable disagreement of opinion individual is called by the Holy Ghost, without any charity, and an inconsiderable disagreement of opinion individual is called by the Holy Ghost, without any charity and an inconsiderable disagreement of opinion individual is called by the Holy Ghost, without any charity and an inconsiderable disagreement of opinion individual is called by the Holy Ghost, without any charity and an inconsiderable disagreement of opinion individual is called by the Holy Ghost, without any charity and an inconsiderable disagreement of opinion individual is called by the Holy Ghost, without any charity and an inconsiderable disagreement of opinion individual is called by the Holy Ghost, without any charity and an inconsiderable disagreement of opinion individual is called by the Holy Ghost, which is the Holy Ghost and t By proceeding with all the prayers as the Church us any satisfaction then? Shall we make friends of may persuade us, or experience convince us, that divi-To that sad pass religion is come, that whereas the has directed, the whole congregation, through an aged the mammon of unrighteousness by expensively dress-

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, JANUARY 22, 1847.

CONTENTS OF THE OUTSIDE. Poetry.—The Minstrel's Curse.
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Contemplation of the Att
of God.
Trust in God.

IRCULAR LETTER TO HIS CLERGY BY THE LORD BISHOT Loronto, 30th December, 1846.

Reverend Brethren,-With the desire of applying one of our annual Collections, not specifically appropriated by the Constitution of The Church Society, to what I consider, in the present circumstances of the Diocese, a most important object, I have resolved upon recom-

mending that the next Collection shall be made in behalf of the fund for assisting Students in Divinity. Our Diocesan Theological College is in a very satis-factory and flourishing condition, both as to the number pursuing their studies there, for the sacred Ministry, and the promise of usefulness and efficiency which, as the result of the instruction they are receiving, they happily

At present out of twelve Students enrolled in the Instifour are receiving liberal assistance from the Fund which was raised for that purpose last winter, and others will soon be added to the claimants upon it, so that, with what may be considered an established demand to so great an extent as this, it becomes necessary to lose no time in endeavouring to replenish that Fund.

I need not dwell upon the excellence and importance cause nothing can be more obvious, than our need of additional labourers, while experience has fully proved, that without such occasional encouragement, as we have been in the habit of extending, we shall find it difficult, and even impossible, to insure an adequate supply of Candidates for the sacred Ministry, in the present state Diocesan. A few hundred pounds per annum thus

I therefore earnestly commend this good work to your

day give an account. several Parishes and Stations.

I remain, my Reverend Brethren,

Your affectionate Servant in Christ, JOHN TORONTO.

The Circular from the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, which has for some little time appeared in our columns, to give it a prominent position in our paper: requiring a Collection to be made on Coptungooin Sunday in aid of the Funds for the encouragement of Students in Divinity, does not inappropriately claim a word of notice from us.

It will be recollected by all the supporters and It will be recollected by all the supporters and friends of the Church Society that this, amongst its constituent purposes of piety and charity, was formally is divided, six for Upper Canada College, and six for the introduced: and it will at once be understood that University. high and weighty reasons pressed its introduction, at the time that the Constitution of the Society was first framed. It is, indeed, very certain that the position which the Church, by the favour of Divine Providence, has been allowed to attain in this Province cannot be waintained, nor its organization upheld or extended. maintained, nor its organization upheld or extended, of rooms and commons without charge during the same without a provision for a successive and steady supply period. of Ministers and dispensers of God's Word and Sacraments; and it is just as certain that, amidst the many and pressing demands for the services of all zealous and pressing demands for the services of all zealous the year previous to the Examination—of their having and efficient Clergymen in the Mother Country, we cannot look from thence for the supply of the large whose Scholarship they desire to obtain, during the same and increasing number of labourers who are needed here. Under these circumstances, and from a conviction. The Candidate for the Upper Canada College tion too that Clergymen reared in the Colony have a Scholarships, to be required to produce certificates of great advantage over immigrants, however talented and attendance at that institution during the year previous to devoted, in their local knowledge and experience in the Examination, and of good conduct, signed by the Principal. The above certificates to be lodged with the the privations and difficulties of a new country, it has Registrar at least one fortnight before the day of examilong been felt that we must look more to ourselves, nation and husband and cultivate more and more our own 5. If any district shall be without a Candidate posses resources to the attainment of this end.

in the year 1842; and from the acknowledged importance of such an institution, the venerable Society for the Propagation of the Gospel at once consented, on the representation of the Bishop of the Diocese, to increase their Scholarships for the encouragement of Students in Divinity from five to ten. And the effect ten months before the examination.

8. The Candidates to be classified and arranged actions here in a great degree, commensurate with this has been, in a great degree, commensurate with this beneficence. Many young men of good connexions beneficence. Many young men of good connexions and respectable education, with pious dispositions and the institution or tutor at which or by whom respectively unfeigned devotion to the Church, were induced to each has been educated, to be specified. enlist themselves in this good cause as well from the have been placed in the first class in one department means of instruction afforded them, as from the assis- (either Classics or Mathematics), and not lower than the tance in the prosecution of their studies thus gene- fourth class in the other (either Mathematics or Classrously imparted. While their attention, by the very ics). establishment of such an institution, was forcibly called to the duty, perhaps long contemplated, of devoting themselves to the ministry, the expense of remaining of the highest in standing amongst the Candidates for two or three years at a Theological College would those Scholarships, which have been thus vacated. with many have proved an insurmountable obstacle, had it not been for this timely aid of the Society.

readily admitted from the fact that comparatively so mar School.

12. The Scholarships to be held for three years, dur few, in this new country especially, are able to undergo the long delay and the accompanying expenses of a complete University education. The advantages of passed in due order. the latter are great and inestimable when they are to be had; but were this to be insisted upon in the case week in October, 1847, and the subjects to beof all aspirants to the Ministry, especially in the present circumstances of the Church in this Colony,that is to say, three years spent in the acquirement or improvement of the secular branches of learning, and two years subsequently devoted to theological study. -not only would the number of candidates for the ministry be very few, but a weary time must elapse before those few would be available for the wide-spread

and whitening harvest around us. As it is, amongst the growth of the country itself, and not less amongst those who have left their native land to try their fortunes in this new world, are many youth whose education is highly respectable,-who are sound in their principles and pious in their habits, ment to devote themselves to the ministry of the Gospel. A little preparatory training,-more or less, according to circumstances, -in classical and other tultion fits them, it may be, to enter the Theological College; and two or three years spent there,-the

holy work they have undertaken.

the first authors of them, yet at length they fall heavy on highest authority, the custom of the primitive Church; inserted Mr. Hyde's Letter, because it would incontheir own heads, and are fatal to themselves. None are and we may add that a growing disposition is visible veniently occupy the space which we require for other gainers hereby at last, but the common enemy of mankind; whose business it is to set us at variance with each other, that he may the sooner and the more effectually of the prophets" on the foundation which, while it is simply contradicting, as we have done upon his authodestroy all. Consider farther, that we are sent into this unquestionably primitive and scriptural, has the best rity, the statement which he says is inaccurate. life in order to a better, and are here only in a state of trial and probation. While we are striving and contending with each other about trifles, the great business of the resurch will be resurched as the best support from the benefit to the Church which they are pre-eminently calculated to yield. The feeling and religion is almost at a stand, and nothing in a manner done to prepare for eternity. Life is short, time wears away, and death approaches, and all our great matters and our fetty and o are to come hereafter. A few years must end our petty differences: we must sleep in the dust together and with ministry of the blessed Gospel should as much as possible excluded from institutions of sacred learning, and that the aspirants for the ministry of the blessed Gospel should as much as possible excluded from institutions of sacred learning, and that the aspirants for the ministry of the blessed Gospel should as much as possible excluded from institutions of sacred learning, and that the aspirants for the ministry of the blessed Gospel should as much as possible excluded from institutions of sacred learning, and that the aspirants for the ministry of the blessed Gospel should as much as possible excluded from institutions of sacred learning, and that the aspirants for the ministry of the blessed Gospel should as much as possible excluded from institutions of sacred learning, and that the aspirants for the ministry of the blessed Gospel should as much as possible excluded from institutions of sacred learning, and that the aspirants for the ministry of the blessed Gospel should as much as possible excluded from institutions of sacred learning, and that the aspirants for the ministry of the blessed Gospel should as much as possible excluded from institutions of sacred learning and that the aspirants for the ministry of the blessed Gospel should as much as possible excluded from institutions of sacred learning and that the aspirants for the ministry of the blessed Gospel should as much as possible excluded from institutions of sacred learning and that the aspirants for the ministry of the blessed Gospel should as much as possible excluded from institutions of sacred learning and the sacred from the ministry of the blessed Gospel should be as much as possible excluded from institutions of sacred learning and the sacred from the ministry of the blessed Gospel should be as much as possible excluded from the ministry of the blessed grant from the ministry of the blessed grant from the ministry of the blessed gr we find in all those vain janglings and contentions with each other, begun in folly and nursed up in pride, and at length ending in misery, eternal misery? May these Moreover, as we conceive, Candidates for that pure and the like considerations serve to moderate our heats, and teach us to "put away from us all bitterness, and wrath and anger, and clamour, and evil-speaking, with all malice; to be kind one to another, tender hearted, forgive us."

Moreover, as we conceive, Candidates for that pure and blessed ministry should, for a time at least, be subject to disciplinary rules and habits which, in a mixed institution of learning,—where we have the gay and the thoughtless confused with the sober-minded and courtesy of the Churchwarden are too well known. and devout,-would be found, we fear, to be impracticable. Nor is it less important that the nurseries of our clergy should be, in a more direct manner than we fear will ever be attainable in Colonial Universities, under the direct supervision and control of Episcopal authority. It is necessary that the Bishop of every Diocese should thus have the opportunity of judging personally for himself in all that concerns the Candidates for the Ministry within it, -of the extent of their theological acquirements,-their acquaintance with the tenets, system, and principles of the Church,-the soundness of their doctrinal views,-their real appreciation of, and devotion to, the Church as a Divine institution,-their habits of industry, their zeal and judgment,-and their general moral and spiritual fitness for the duties they are about to undertake. All this ann never be ou satisfactorily ascertained as during a probationary term at a Collegiate Institution directed by rules and regulations strictly ecclesiastical, and where, if every thing be not conducted under the immediate eye and constant supervision of the Bishop, the superintendence and direction are committed to a Clergyman appointed by himself. And this is a re

But, as we have already said, we abstain from entering, minutely or in detail, into all the reasons, separate from those that are practical and obvious, upon which such an Institution as the Theological College at Cobourg is to be supported. These last are manifest Cobourg is to be supported. These last are manifest enough, as perhaps our own few remarks will assist in persons standing for a length of time in the aisles waiting shewing, to justify the fullest and most zealous support we can give it. We have spoken of the generous assistance of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in contributing in aid of ten students for the Ministry in this Diocese; but that their number may be increased, by the greater extension of such encouragement, the application of some corresponding share of the generosity of members of the Church upon contributed, if it may be steadily counted upon, will therefore earnestly commend this good work to your zealous exertions, and, if brought home, —as I am persuaded you will gratefully rejoice in doing,—to the hearts and understandings of your several congregations, that it really is, as it professes to be, for the glory of God, they will not fail to answer, as it becomes those who must one cution of their studies. We are not without a hope most materially benefit this cause, and, in conjunction cution of their studies. We are not without a hope 1 beg to name Septuagesima Sunday, that is Sunday the 31st January next, for the proposed Collection in your the Collection on Septuagesima Sunday will realize all that, in behalf of so good an object, may reasonably be

gulation which, it must be presumed, would be as be-

as it would be satisfactory to their Diocesan.

neficial to the candidates for the ministry themselves,

We regard the following Official Circular as a document of great public interest, and wish, accordingly,

KING'S COLLEGE, TORONTO. REGULATIONS RELATIVE TO THE UNIVERSITY, U. C. COLLEGE, AND DISTRICT SCHOLARSHIPS,

Established by the College Council, October, 1846.

4. The Candidates for the District Scholarships to be

ing the above requisites, the vacancy to be filled by the election of the highest in standing, wherever educated, of With this view, the Theological College at Cobourg was established by the Lord Bishop of Toronto early

6. The Scholars to be elected after public examination,

9. No Candidate to be elected scholar, unless he shall

10. The first in the first class in each department to be

11. If two competitors shall be equal, the only grounds of preference to be, greater need of the assistance afforded

ad it not been for this timely aid of the Society.

The benefits of such an Institution will be the more

by the Scholarship, higher standing in the department of Classics, or having been educated at the District Gram-

13. The first examination to take place in the first

Homer, Iliad, B. I. Odyssey, B. Ix. Xenophon, Anabasis, B. I. Lucian, Vita, Charon and Timon. Virgil, Æneid, B. II. Horace, Odes, B. I. Ovid, Fasti, B. I. Translation into Latin Verse and Prose.

Arithmetic. Euclid, Bb. I, II, III, IV. Def. v., & vI.

Algebra, to Quadratic Equations, inclusive. H. Boys, M.D., Registrar. King's College, Dec., 1846.

We have received from FREDERICK HYDE, Esq., -who have all the will, and only want the encourage- of Glasserton, Port Maitland, a Letter containing a contradiction of a statement, regarding his family, which appeared in the Letter of the Secretary of the Dunnville Church Society. The statement which Mr. Hyde declares to be erroneous, is that his family were not the parties objecting against a certain time varying according to antecedent proficiency,—
passage in the Dunnville Report:" what that passage
time varying according to antecedent proficiency,—
passage in the Dunnville Report:" what that passage
them to go forth, with a highly respectable
is will be known to those who have read Mr. Boucher's
is will be known to those who have read Mr. Boucher's
three Societies have added to their original gifts copies of their
hear respond to that beautiful exhortion: "If thou hast
recently-issued volumes for the year 1846. provision of theological acquirement, to the high and Letter. We must respectfully protest against any further claims being made upon our columns for the We confine ourselves to this practical view of the discussion of this local controversy. It is much to be thyself a good reward in the day of adversity." case, being unwilling to take out of other and fitter regretted that it should have ever arisen; and the publication of statements and counter-statements through the advocacy of certain great principles, conficiently and the advocacy of containing to take out of other and fitter regretted that it should have ever arisen; and the publication of statements and counter-statements through the medium of the Press is perhaps the most inner. hands the advocacy of certain great principles, connected with which this Institution has been founded.

In defence of these principles we might advert to the law cannot be food to persons who call at their houses. There is in this city

We have reason for believing that the Communication of an "Episcopalian," in a succeeding column, is founded upon some mistake or other. It has been our impression that the convenience and accommodation of strangers are by no means disregarded in the Churches in this city. Every provision at least has been made for supplying them with seats; and if any have failed in obtaining them, it must be from circumstances for which we are unable to account. To each of the entrance-doors in the Cathedral a door-keeper this city. and courtesy of the Churchwarden are too well known to need any comment. The Churchwardens in Trinity Church are remarkably attentive; St. George's Church, so far as we are aware, is not chargeable with any neglect; and in St. Paul's Church, the pews are almost free sittings, and such a spectacle as a stranger standing in the Church in embarrassing want of a seat, would surprise the congregation, we are sure, quite as much as it would grieve the Officiating Clergyman.

We would invite the attention of our readers to the prospectus of a highly interesting work about to be 16th published by David Thompson, Esq., late Astronomer to the Honourable Hudson's Bay Company, which appears in our advertising columns. From Mr. Thompson's well-known ability and intelligence, we may reasonably expect that the promised book will not only supply the public with much valuable information relative to a territory which has lately excited much interest, and the characteristics of which are to a great extent unknown; but will likewise be a credit to the literature of the Province.

Communication.

To the Editor of The Church.

Toronto, Jan. 18, 184". Sir,-It has too frequently been my lot to observe the great want of courtesy displayed towards strangers viiting the several Episcopal Churches in Toronto, and Iam sorry to say contrasts strongly with the attention received the offer of a seat, and at last have been obliged to ind one for themselves, and, in so doing, frequently intude in family pews, when there are others unoccupied. This might be remedied, by one or two parties assisting the sexton for a short time as the Church was filling, and would display that Christian love expressed so beautifully in Scripture language, "Come with us and we wil do thee good." In giving this publicity you will oblige,

Your's, &c. EPISCOPALIAN. [See Editorial comments.]

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CANADA.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

COLLECTIONS Made in the several Churches, Chapels, and Missionary Stations throughout the Diocese, for the fund for the support of the Widows and Orphans of the Clergy

in this Diocese:-Previously announced, in No. 127, amount, 315 14 11½ St. Peter's Church, at the Credit, per Rev.

James Magrath, 128 Collections £317 18 3 T. W. BIRCHALL.

The Treasurer particularly requests that all letters for him may be addressed—To the Treasurer of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, Tononto.

Of the Members of the United Church of England and Ireland in the Townships of Georgina and North Gwillimbury to the Incorporated Church Society of the

1	Anderson, Mrs £	03	2	61	Howard, Mr£	0	2	6
1	Armstrong, Mr	0	2	6	Jolliffe, Mr	0	2	6
1	Bourchier, Mr. Junr	0	2	6	Jones, Mr		2	6
1	Bourchier, Miss	0	2	6	Kay, Mr	0	5	0
1	Bourchier, Miss C	0	1	3		0		6
1	Corbett, Mr	0	5	0		0	2	6
١	Dawson, Mr	0	2	6	Lawson, Mr	0	2	6
1	Donnell, Mr. Senr	0	2	6		0	10	0
	Donnell, Miss	0	2	6		0	5	0
1	Donnell, Mr		5	0		0	2	6
	Donnell, Mr. J	0	2	6	Lee, Miss C	0	2	6
J	Donnell, Mr. T	0	2	6	Lee, Miss A	0	2	6
	Evans, Mr.	0	ī	3	Lee, Miss Alice	0	2	6
9	Fellowes, Mr	0	10	0	Newton, Mr	0	2	6
1	Fellowes, Mrs	0	10	C	Park, Mr. and Mrs	0	0	6
9		0	2	6	Park, Miss	0	1	3
N	Fletcher, Mr	0	10	0	Park, Miles	0	1	3
ı	Gibson, Rev. J	0	-		Sherlock, Mr	0	10	0
	Goode, Lieut	0	5	0	Sibbald, Mrs	0	10	0
	Goode, Mrs	0	5	0	Sprague, Mr	300	5	
	Goode, Master H. W	0	1	3	Sprague, Mr.	0	5	0
	Goode, Master E. A. W.		1	3	Stennett, Mr	0	5	0
9	Goode, Master C	0	0		Thornber, Mr	0	2	6
	Goode, Miss Cecilia	0	1	3	Thornber, Miss	0	1	3
	Goode, Miss Mary	0	0		Thornber, Miss Alice	0	1	3
	Graham, Mr	0	2	6	Trent, Mr	0	2	6
1	Holm, Mr	0	1	3	Wilson, Mr	0	2	6

DIOCESE OF QUEBEC.

TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE MONTREAL PRO-TESTANT ORPHAN ASYLUM.

(From the Montreal Courier.)

The Annual Meeting of the Corporation of the Ladies of the Protestant Orphan Asylum, of the City of Mon-treal, was held in the house of the Institution, St. Antoine Street, on Tuesday, the 5th of January, instant, the Rev. W. Agar Adamson, Assistant Minister of Christ Church, presiding,-when the following Annual Report was subnitted, read, and adopted:-Report of the Ladies Directresses.

The lapse of time has added one more to the numbered

anniversaries of this Charity, and with thankfulness and gratitude, we acknowledge the continued blessings of a kind providence on our humble endeavours. health during the last year, and our pecuniary resources have been adequate to our wants.

During this period thirty-four children have been cared for; of these, seven have been advantageously placed out as apprentices, and two removed and provided for by their To our valued physician, F. C. T. Arnoldi, Esquire,

M.D., we offer our thanks for his unwearied assiduity and zeal, manifested as well in health as in sickness. The Superintendant and Matron, Mr. and Mrs continue to deserve our approbation, as much for their attention to the comfort and welfare of the children, as for the internal economy of the establishment.

But, amidst this peaceful prosperity, the Directresses have not, for a moment, lost sight of that, without which this Institution can never be said to be established, namely, a permanent abode, the property of the Corporation.

The Directresses need scarcely remind our patrons of the donation of a lot of land made by some generous friends, and, that others volunteered to obtain from their fellow-citizens the means of erecting thereon a building suitable to our wants. This good work is now in the act of execution; these gentlemen are, at present, actively en ployed in soliciting the pecuniary aid required; and we

confidently anticipate, from the encouragement thus far given, that this appeal will be most cordially responded The example given by the honoured gentlemen who headed the list with so handsome a contribution, cannot be without its effect, and will be, doubtless, followed by the many in our wealthy community, who can so well

The period selected to carry into effect this benevolent object, will also, we trust, prove a happy one. The com-mencement of a new year, and its customary felicitations, render the heart most susceptible of generous impressions; we renew to each other expressions of good will, and kindly wishes for our mutual welfare. It is a period, also, wherein the daily avocations of business, are moment, suspended; when we have leisure to look back, with thankfulness to the Great Giver of all good, for the many mercies we have received during the last year, the dangers we have escaped, and the prosperity with which heart respond to that beautiful exhortion: "If thou hast much, give plenteously; if thou hast little, do thy dili-gence gladly to give of that little, for so gatherest thou

fatherless, and him that had none to help him."

The whole respectfully submitted. ANNE M'CORD, Secretary. Montreal, 5th January, 1847.

THE REV. W. AGAR ADAMSON has thankfully to acknowledge the receipt of £25 from His Excellency Earl Catheart, for the Association for the Relief of the Poor of the Church of England, in Montreal. - Mont. Gazette.

UNITED STATES.

SECESSION OF "GERMAN CATHOLICS" IN NEW YORK. Under this heading we informed our readers, in our paper of last week, that two hundred German Catholics, under the lead of a priest, had seceded from Romanism, and established an independant religious congregation in

But while we rejoice, we confess that we do it with trembling. The sermon of the priest at the time of the secession was pretty strongly marked by evangelical features, and we were led to hope that the movement had little of doctrinal sympathy with that of Ronge—indeed, that it was like it only in the fact that it was a secession from Rome. Our hopes were strengthened by the addiional fact that the movement was countenanced and commended by gentlemen in this city of known evangelical views. But we regret to observe in the Confession of Faith which has been set forth by the congregation and of which a translation appeared in the Journal of Com-merce, that the distinctly-marked orthodoxy which we had hoped to see, is wanting. The doctrine of the Tri-nity is stated in equivocal terms, and not one word is said of justification by faith—deficiencies which indicate a very imperfect sympathy with the Reformation of the 16th century. Rejoicing, however, that the supremacy of the Word of God is acknowledged, and the right of private judgment asserted, we wait to see what the Spirit of God may effect in the issues of this movement.—New

Five days later from England.

BY TELEGRAPH.

(From the British Colonist Extra.) New York, Wednesday Evening, Half-past Eight.

REPORT FROM EUROPE. The packet ship Quebec, arrived this afternoon from Portsmouth. She sailed on the 9th December, bringing dates from London to the 8th, and Liverpool to the 9th. Nothing later about bread stuffs. Cotton was up to 1d. p lb., equal to an

increase of 2,000,000 on our whole crop of this country. Sales 30,000 bales reported on the 7th.

The statement that the Ci cassians had been defeated by the Russians is contradicted. The cholera was making dreadful havoc in Bagdad, and was

taking a northerly direction.

Spain had gone through a ministerial revolution. Isturitz and his colleagues had been out of office, and installed again, in

the space of twenty-eight hours. ounts from Berlin to the 29th November state, that M. Von Kamptz had been commissioned to proceed immediately to Vienna, there to regulate the commercial relations of Silesia, in reference to the incorporation of Cracow.

At Antwerp grain was firmer.

The corn market had improved, and sales were rather brisk. Flour stood 6d. per barrel, and 1s. per sack higher; and wheat had advanced 2d. on fine, and 4d. on inferior qualities. Very little Indian Corn in the market. The rumoured changes in the French Ministry are contra-

Serious difficulties are said to have occurred between Isabel and her mother. The suffering in Ireland continues unabated.

Accounts from Madrid say that Col. Wilde had gone to Oporto, to mediate between the Junta and the Queen of Portugal, with prospects of success.

The expedition of Flores against Equador has, according to a Madrid paper, been broken up by two mutinies, and the men

Captain Warner's celebrated long range has totally failed. Collections were to be made in the Courches at Glasgow for he Highlanders and Uplanders, who are as destitute as the

Irish peasants.

It is stated that the Britannia took out very large orders for

The prices of provision continued to decline in France. Our iron workers will be "glad" to hear that the Britanni

took out extensive orders to Birmingham. At some establishments the orders for chains and heavy iron works are so great that it is confidently asserted by the manuacturers of those articles, that they have now before them full twelve months work, and, that it is the result of low stocks and not of speculation. So it seems the demand for iron is not so large abroad as to prevent the underselling our works. At Glasgow, on the 4th:—"Not for many months has there been so pleasant and healthy a trade in pig from as has been done the present week. We quote the price to-day at £72 9s. per ton net for 3-5ths and 2-5ths." net for 3-5ths and 2-5ths."

MEXICO.

The New Orleans mail came through this afternoon, but there was no news. A Washington correspondent of the Eve-ning Post states that a plan for the further prosecution of the Mexican war has been prepared by Commodore Perry, which, the writer says, is much talked of in Washington. It is briefly to abandon all further invasion in the interior, occupy the provinces already conquered, take immediate possession of all their ports, both on the Gulf and on the Pacific, and occupy them as conquered territories, till Mexico shall come to terms; in the meantime, open the ports to commerce, levying a duty on all imports, which shall be sufficient to cover the expenses, naval and military, of such occupation.

Colonial.

FIRE .- On the night of Wednesday the 20th inst., a fire broke out in the premises of Mr. Yates, Tea Dealer, in this city; the fire originated in the cellar and after much labour on the part of the firemen, was got under before it went into flame; the damage done to the shop is very considerable, and fears were for some time entertained for the safety of the neighbouring houses. This with other fires mentioned below makes the sixth fire we have had in the city and immediate neighbourhood in less than three weeks; three of which, viz: those in Richmond-street, Bay-street, and this one, were in places closely surrounded by other buildings, but by the skill and industry of our very active firemen, were all extinguished before much damage was done. It is a mere matter of duty on our part to record our sense of obligation which this city is under to our fire companies, to whose never-tiring exertions we are ndebted under God for our protection, from those destructive fires which have laid such large portions of many of the cities on this continent in ruins.

TELEGRAPH.—The communication by Telegraph between this City and Buffalo is now complete: its first transi

the English news will be found in another column. Two Fires have occurred in this city since our last publication, which, but for the promptuess and ability of our Firemen must have been attended with great loss of property. The first broke out in a small house on Adelaide-street, adjoin Institution has been favoured with uninterrupted Mr. Ritchey's lumber-yard, early on Friday morning last, en tirely consuming the building, but fortunately its further ex-tension was stayed. The other, which took place yesterday morning, in an out-house belonging to Mr. Jas. Brown, Bay-street, was attended with great loss, having destroyed the sta-bles, &c., of Mr. Brown, Dr. Conner, and Dr. Beaumont, and at one time placing the long range of beautiful brick buildings in front in imminent danger. We observed one of Armstrong's patent engines doing great service-even more than some of the larger ones .- Patriot.

TORONTO ATHENEUM .- The Annual Meeting of this most excellent Association was held in the Old City Hall on Thursday evening last, W. B. Jarvis, Esq., one of the Vice Presidents in the Chair. The following Report was presented, which gives a most gratifying account of the progress of the Society. It has many difficulties to contend with and not a little lukevarmness to overcome, but we trust that it will in no short space of time, give to Toronto what she so much wants, a good and extensive Public Library, and Museum of Natural History. It has our best wishes for its success .- Patriot.

In laying before the Members of the Toronto Athenaum sketch of its proceedings during the past year, the Council are rejoiced to say it has advanced steadily onwards. Its progress, however, has been of that quiet and unostentatious character which seems so inherent with literary institutions, resembling rather the windings of the gentle river, silently diffusing perenial verdure throughout its quiet course, than the fitful career of the boisterous torrent-more conspicuous, but less serviceable n its results. Your Council have pleasure in recording the steady increase

of your Library. It has received during the year an addition of more than 100 volumes, of the most important character; some of them—such as the Archæologia, or Transactions of the Royal Society of Antiquaries—worthy of themselves to consti-tute the basis of a Library. The Societies which have generously complied with the application made to them for copies of their transactions are the Royal Society of Edinburgh, the Society of Antiquaries, the Geological and Horticultural Socie-ties, the Royal Institute of British Architects, the Society of Arts, the Royal Society of London, and the Medico-Chirurgical Society of Edinburgh-to all of whom letters of thanks have been forwarded, acknowledging their liberality. The first ers, as well as casual instances of distress to provide for, which

The total number of volumes on your shelves is now 426. By Resolutions adopted at your last Quarterly Meeting, two inportant alterations in the laws of the institution were effect-

ons in the Mother Country, which, with a less promising commencement than our own, have become as it were established landmarks for the explorer after science and visible signs of the civilization that surrounds and sustains them. It is an historical fact, nearly all of them are indebted for their permanency rather to donations from public spirited individuals, than to the uncertain support of subscriptions; and when the wealthier citizens of Toronto are supplied with an opportunity of imitating according to their ability, the noble examples of their ancestors and compatriots in the cities of Great Britain, it is confidently expected that sooner or later they will put their hands to the good work, and ultimately enjoy the gratification of exhibiting to the stranger, and throwing open to the poor student, a civic library in Toronto, worthy of its intelligence,

and keeping even pace with its prosperity.

The gentlemen who have become entitled to rank as Life Governours are Tho's. Champion, Esq.; the Rev. W. H. Ripley; J. H. Cameron, Esq.; the Rev. H. Scadding; W. Thomas, Esq., Architect—and we have this day the pleasure of adding—F. W. Barron, Esq.; A. Dixon, Esq.; W. L. Perrin, Esq.; and H. Rowsell, Esq. Esq.; and H. Rowsell, Esq.

Donations of books and money for the Library have also

been received from G. B. Faribuilt, Esq., Sec. Lit. & Hist. Society, Quebec; Dr. Stratton, R. N.; D. Nutr, Esq., bookseller, London; and "A Friend," per Rev. H. Scadding.

A very handsome quarto Bible, in morocco, has been presented by the Bible Society of Toronto.

The periodicals ordered for the use of the Reading room are man's American Journal of Science and Art, the London Athenaum, Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine, the London Illustrated News, and the London Pun-A:

The publishers of the Toronto Heraid and Church also li-berally offered copies of those newspapers for the same purpose. In pursuance of your memorial presented to the Mayor and Corporation of this city in January last, that worshipful body forwarded petitions to the Provincial Parliament praying for the duplicate works in the Libraries of the two Houses, as also for a portion of the specimens collected during the geological survey of the Province, to be placed under your charge. The petition to the Legislative assembly was favourably received, and a Report brought in by the Library Committee, recommending such duplicates to be divided equally between the cities of Quebec and Toronto: this Report, however, was unfortunately thrown out upon a question of form, otherwise we should ere now have undoubtedly enjoyed the great benefits which would have accrued to us by such a decision. With perseverance, a more successful result will doubtless be achieved

aring the coming Session.

It has been thought that the interests of the Society might be served by the delivery, during the present winter, of a series of Monthly Lectures by competent persons, on subjects of a literary character; and a resolution to that effect was submitted and agreed to at your last Quarterly Meeting. The Lectures have accordingly been delivered, the first by the President, on the early history of England—the second by C. W. Cooper, Esq., on the superior advantages of the study of History. The audiences, on these occasions, were, it is to be regretted, discouragingly small; and it is earnestly hoped that the remaining tures of the season will be attended in a manner more suit able to the high standing of the gentlemen who have kindly

By another Resolution, also adopted at the Quarterly Meeting in October, the Council were authorised to open communications with the Committee of the Commercial News-Room, with a view of uniting the advantages of the two institutions. Circumstances have not permitted much progress to be made in the negociations, among which may be mentioned the un-certainty respecting the erection of a new building in place of that in which our meetings are held. The committee of the News Room have, however, manifested the most liberal feeling, and shown a desire to meet our wishes, which gives the best augury that some beneficial arrangement will eventually be

By a reference to the Treasurer's Report it will be seen that the receipts for the present year have been £71 17s. 9d., the expenditure £75 6s. 6d. The debt which existed last year is been considerably reduced, and it is expected will be almost wholly liquidated during the present year, if that course of strict economy be persevered in, which has hitherto been attended with so much benefit.

In conclusion, your Council desire to call your attention to the necessity of exertion on the part of the members to extend the usefulness of this excellent Institution, by every available means. It seems to be erroneously imagined that our efforts are limited to the comparatively insignificant object of promo ting mere litterary amusement among ourselves—a supposition very injurious to the welfare of the institution. Our avowed and unceasing aim has ever been, to lay the foundation of a Public Library and Museum, in Toronto, which shall endure and increase for ages. If the Corporation of this City had been disposed to undertake the task themselves, the Society would gladly have resigned into their hands a duty which they are so much better able to perform. Such not being the case,

ath the fullest opportunities of applying its advantages, while the trifling subscription required from them becomes an easy means of defraying the expenditure which must necessarily be

We call, therefore upon the public at large, and the literary ortion of it more especially, to contribute by life donations o subscriptions, as may best suit their means, to the support of the Library of the Athenseum, identified, as it must ever be, with the moral and intellectual welfare of the whole community All which is respectfully submitted.

By Order,

Toronto, Jan. 12, 1847 The following Gentlemen were then elected to serve as office

holders for the ensuing year :-PRESIDENT-Rev. H. Scadding, M.A. VICE PRESIDENTS-W. H. Boulton, M.P.P.; J. H. Cameron M.P.P.; the Hon. S. B. Harrison; the Hon Geo. Crookshank; the Rev. W. H. Ripley, B. A.; the Rev. J. Barclay, M.A.; W. B. Jarvis; G. P. Ridout, Esquires; Dr. Grasett; J. Cameron; C. Berczy; W. L. Perrin; W. H. Blake; C. Gamble; A. Dixon; and T. D. Harris, Esquires

TREASURER-Thomas Champion, Esq. SECRETARY-S. Thompson, Esq. MANAGING COMMITTEE-Messrs. G. Brooke; A. T. McCord;

C. W. Cooper; D. B. Read, and R. Cooper. HOME DISTRICT MUNICIAAL COUNCIL.

The Council met for the first time under the New Bill, on Tuesday the 19th instant, and was adjourned to Wednesday. When on the chair being taken it was moved by Mr. Perry and seconded by Mr. Secor. That M. P. Empey, Esq., be the Warden which was carried by a majority of 10. YEAS .- Bennett, Baldwin, Davidson, Draper, Farewell,

Gould, Harold, Hartman, Jackes, James, Kline, Knight, Lindsay, Miller, Michell, McDonough, Patterson, Perry, Silver, Seor, Sleightholme, Tyson, Trent, Vernon. NATS.—Barker, Fisher, Gamble, J., Hamilton, Milburn. Price, Stubbs, Thompson, Vrowman, Wright.

It was then moved by Mr. Perry and seconded by Mr. Gam-

e, which was carried unanimously.

That the thanks of the Council are justly due, and that the Warden do present the same to the late Warden, E. W. Thomson, Esq., for the impartial and highly satisfactory manner in which he has presided over the deliberations of the Council for the last five years.

The National Loan Fund Assurance Society of London are making great exertions to extend the benefits of Life-Assurance generally through Canada, and we are glad to see it. To every person with a fixed income, whether arising from salaries or annuities, this offers a most invaluable opportunity of making a provision for his family. A small sum may be spared from each quarterly or half-yearly receipt, large enough to pay the premium upon a moderate sum, and yet too small to be much missed in careful housekeeping, which if not thus periodically appropriated, would melt away,

"And, like the baseless fabric of a vision, Leave not a wreck behind:

while, in the shape of an endorsement on a policy, it would beme and remain a sound, tangible reality.—Patriot.

Association for the Relief of the Church of Eng-LAND POOR .- We have been informed that this most useful Association was enabled during the month of December to give ssistance to one hundred and twelve families, who were in distress from sickness, want of employment, or other causes: to each of these families a quarter of a cord of wood was given, and ninety-two of them were also supplied with meal, the total distribution being twenty-eight cords of wood and forty-six ones of meal in the month.

The clergymen and churchwardens of the different churches constitute the committee, by whom the funds of the Associa-tion are collected and dispensed, and previous to the administration of relief the strictest enquiries are made into the cir-cumstances and characters of the applicants by the clergyman or warden of the district in which they reside, and no one relieved unless they can give satisfactory proof that they are not only completely destitute, but also objects worthy of relief.

People without consideration may run away with the im-session that this is a very small amount of relief and that if charity was really intended more might be done than this slight relief of wood and meal; but when it is considered that there is in this city an immense amount of distress, much more than is generally imagined, that this Association is of recent formation, and that each congregation has its regular pensionis done from the Sacramental and Sunday collections, it will readily be seen that little more can be done, than to afford just that amount of relief which actually prevents these poor suf-

ferers from dying of starvation, by cold or hunger.

We would earnestly impress on the minds of our readers who belong to the Church of England, and it would be well if

introduction of several literary periodicals recently ordered from an immense amount of mendicant imposture. One man has England, and now daily expected, will, it is anticipated, have been pointed out to us, who is a regularly professed mendicant, the effect of making your reading room a favourite resort of the younger members of the Society.

The resolution respecting Life Governors was intended for the purpose of assimilating this Institution to those noble founhouse in the suburbs, and to have given a sum of money of considerable amount to the Repeal Association. These cases are sufficient to prove that there is a great deal of imposture abroad and the only way to stop it is resolutely to determine to give no relief without enquiry. This enquiry few private persons can afford the time to make; is it not then much better to give what each family can afford to an Association like this, through whose hands there is a certainty that the money will be better expended than by themselves, more usefully and more profitably?—Montreal Courier.

THE EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS IN MONTREAL. W. THE EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS IN MONTREAL—"
mentioned in the last number of the Courier that the Exhibition
of Paintings under the management of the "Montreal Society
of Artists," was opened on Monday last. We devoted some
hours to a minute inspection of the Paintings, and we have no
hesitation in saying that they are as a whole infinitely superior
to anything we expected to see. This also appeared to be the
general impression on the minds of the numerous visitors, who
appeared surprised both at the number and execution of the
paintings. The task of a critic is a very inviding one, patiintings. The task of a critic is a very invidious one, part cularly in a small community like this, where every one is known and where you run the risk of offending the friends of one artist by praising the works of another. It is very different in a large city like London, and with the Metropolitan press. In it the critic, let him write as severely as he pleases, is a least sheltered from the wrath of the lashed painters under as impenetrable incognito. We do not profess to be very great judges of painting; we know only what pleases our own eye, and we know a few of those general rules of art, which no painter can violate, and make a pleasing picture. We have also sense enough to prefer a picture of a familiar scene, painted by an artist resident among us, although it be not "perfection's self," to spurious pictures of the Old Masters, and vamped up originals, with the holes and flaws of time stopped with putty [The critical details occupy too much space for insertion in

Journal.—ED. CH.]

PORT ROBINSON MOVEMENT .- We insert, from the Niagara Chronicle, the Report of a Committee sppointed by some gentlemen of the Nisgara District, assembled at Port Robinson to consider the best means which the Legislature of this Province should adopt to relieve the farmers from the consequences of Sir Robert Peel's repeal of the Corn Laws. Who the gentlemen are, who appointed this Committee, we are not informed and therefore feel at a loss to say what weight should be given to it as an expression of feeling by that old settled District.

However that may be, the move is a bad one-a false step in a wrong direction. And yet it is not without its uses; for these gentlemen have been obliged to go so far—so very [ar, tion with Conservatives at home, require a return to our old position. This Committee, after due deliberation, can find no adequate remedy for the evil, but the abolition of all duties and taxes whatever; - which means, let them gloze it over as they will, the destruction of our present Colonial Government, and repudiation of our debt-that is, revolution and robbery. When an opinion is pushed so far as this, it proves in philoso. phy what is equal to a reduction ad absurdum in Mathematics. that neither premises nor reasoning can be correct, which lead to a result so abhorrent to plain reason and to common sense.

It is too much a custom to regard the free admission of wheat It is too much a custom to regard the free admission of which into Great Britain as an accomplished fact, a thing inevitable and not to be resisted; instead of looking at it as it really is, an experiment which the good sense of the English people will decide upon according to its results. They are in process of forming that opinion now—it may not be finally settled for a year or more yet to come; but it is quite evident that the decident and t cision has yet to come; but it is quite evident that the should do all in our power to assist in arriving at the right one. Let us join together—let us come firmly and respectfully forward to unhold the interess of the state o ward to uphold the intimacy of a connection of reciprocal benefit with the Mother Country—to ask for a return to the old paths-and we give a weight to conservative efforts which cannot be resisted .- Patriot.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS IN KINGSTON.—The mut elections are over, and we feel much satisfaction with the Three or four persons have been returned whose places we should have preferred seeing filled by more cao hope well of it. In two of the wards the election was very to hope well of it. In two of the wards the election was very closely contested, some of the successful candidates having been returned by only two of a majority. In the others the contest was unequal, and their strength was not fully broughs out. Four protests are, however, pending the decision of the Council; at least we understand so. The following is the result:—

Sydenham Ward. Aldermen-T. Kirkpatrick, Joseph B. Hall.
Councillors—Samuel Smyth, George McMahon. Ontario Ward. Aldermen-Wm. Ford, James Baker. R. Channonhouse Cataraqui Ward. Aldermen-Dr. Robison, James Meagher, Sr. Councillors-John Patterson, Robert Anglen. St. Lawrence Ward. Aldermen-John Counter, John Mowat. Councillors-John Wiley, Robert Allen.

John Crawford. Colin C. Ferrie, Esq., has been elected Mayor of Hamilton Mr. Alexander Carpenter was chosen the Eleventh Councillor-

Aldermen-John Flanagan,

Frontenac Ward.

John Breden. Councillors-John Harvey,

We always entertained a strong opinion against the innova-tion which took from the Crown the appointment of District Treasurer, and placed it in the hands of an elective body like a District Council. The result has shown that though such exwe may be sure not satisfied them, for they would be satisfied with nothing short of absolute ascendancy—when they had a majority, by thus giving an important patronage to the control of Democratic influences. For example, in some Districts the former treasurer, though an old, faithful, and efficient servant of the public, has been arbitrarily removed. change has in some instances gratified the reform partyof the public, has been arbitrarily removed, on party reasons alone, to make room for some reformer who wanted the emoluments of office as his sole maintenance. While, to show the practical consequences and absurdity of the thing, the London District and the Midland District present the indecent spectacle of each having two Treasurers, viz: the present incumbent and the Treasurer elect, both of whom notify parties not to pay taxes to any but himself! In the case of the London District the Council not only elected their. the Council not only elected their own Warden to the office-vice Mr. Harris who had filled it for many years-but the Warden actually gave the casting vote in his own favour! the Midland District, the Council elected one of their part vice Mr. David Smith, who also has filled the office for things are, and such are the harmonious workings of Canadian Legislation under Responsible Government.—Toronto Herald-Important to Lumbereers.—We understand that Ge

priment contemplate having the entire of the Ottawa rip and its tributaries surveyed astronomically during the present winter, laying off into townships all lands that are squatted of Alphonzo Wells, Esq., the eminent Astronomer, is to survey the Ottawa; J. McNaughton, Esq., with Messrs. McDonald Layout Layou Rooney, and others, are to survey the tributaries, and lay of the townships. This has been long called for, not only by the settlers on the Ottawa, but also by those engaged in the lumb ber trade. Had it been attended to earlier, less trouble would have taken place regarding limits. In a future number, we will give the particulars as to the locality of the several town. ships.—Bytown Packet.

LOADSTONE ON LAKE SUPERIOR .- The editor of the De troit Advertiser has received a letter from J. Houghton, stating that among the many discoveries which have been made in the mineral regions of Lake Superior during the past season there has been one which is of great interest to the man of selfence. It is the discovery of native loadstone, a variety of the pleisto-magnetic iron-ore. It was discovered by Bela Hubbards Esq., who was carrying on a geological, in connection with a United States linear survey, who has collected the only spectmens ever obtained in that region. He was led to the discovery by noticing the great fluctuations in the bearing of the magnet needle. Its locality is Middle Island, which is two miles nor westerly from Presque Isle. The island is granite, traverse by dykes of greenstone trap, in two of which (having a course nearly north and south,) the loadstone was found. It is of a crystaline or granular structure, and might, by slight examination, be mistaken for a variety of granite. It exhibits polarity the opposite sides of the same specimen attracting and repe the north end of the needle. It also attracts iron-filings. loadstone to different portions of these dykes was obexhibit different powers of magnetism. Although this portion of the mineral region had been thoroughly examined by petent Geologists during a period of several years, yet the existence of native loadstone remained unknown, and this circumstance is further proof of the imperfect knowledge possessed of the various minerals of that interesting country, and that the richest discoveries and developements may yet remain to be

made. - Montreal Pilot. LIABILITY OF AN AUCTIONEER. - We learn from a letter ! the Herald, that the Court of Queen's Bench has decided that an Auctioneer, in selling a horse, is presumed to warrant the title to the animal. In a case in which Mr. Jones of this city sold a horse in perfect and indisputable good faith, it was sel

From the Cobourg Star. ALARMING OCCURRENCE. - The writer of the following letter will accept our thanks for his communication :

Grafton Steam-Mills. Grafton Harbour, Saturday, Jan. 9th. Grafton Harbour, Saturday, Jan. 9th.

Sir.—A most singular phenomenon occurred at this place
yesterday afternoon about 3 o'clock which may be thought
worth a place in your paper. The Lake was calm, and the
wind in the North, when suddenly the Lake receded from the
shore in one immense wave, upwards of 350 feet, leaving the
beach perfectly due for that distances, it seemed to gather itself beach perfectly dry for that distance; it seemed to gather itself into a vast cone, and immediately returned in one unbroken wave four feet bigher than it usually is, burying the wharf completely pletely, and overflowing its usual boundaries upward of a hun-dred yards sweeping everything before it, accompanied by a dreadful noise. This happened 8 or 9 different times, gradually decreasing in violence until the Lake resumed its usual appearance. You know the position of the wharf yourself, and you would hardly credit the fact, that at the end of the wharf, where there is general 12 feet 6 inches of water, admitting the largest teamboat, there was only 2 feet of the water left; and on its return the water stood a foot deep in the engine house, which is over two hundred yards from the beach. Do you suppose this size. this singular phenomenon was general, or do you suppose it might possibly be connected with some volcanic action working way to the surface at this particular place? The only suf ferer here was Mr. Davis, whose boat lay as he supposed, high and dry along side the harbour Company's seew, which latter was litted bodily, and went smash on the top of the boat.

I remain, Sir, your obed't serv't
THOMAS THOMPSON, Miller Grafton Steam Mills.

Our readers will remember that in 1845 we chronicled an occurrence similar to the above, as having taken place in our nown harbour. The same convulsion that affected the Lake at place to Port Hope. It was, however, unattended with the heavy thundering sound heard at Grafton.

FIRE IN MONTREAL .-- A fire, attended with much more disastrous results to property, broke out on Thursday night about half-past eight o'clock, in the dry goods store of Mesers. Gleg-store of Brothers, in Notre Dame Street, the second building from S. vr. from St. Vincent-Street. The Fire Companies were on the spot a few minutes after the alarm was given, but, for a long time time, no water could be procured in consequence of the fire plugs being frozen up, and the most, if not all, of the valuable stock was destroyed. The flames then extended to the premises at the corner of St. Vincent-street, occupied by Mr. Deseve, Dry Goods Merchant, and Mr. Courcelles, Merchant Tailor.—The greatest part of the stock, both of Mr. Deseve and Mr. Courselles, was removed in safety, but a considerable portion of house furnism. house furniture was destroyed. Fortunately there was little or no wind, or the destruction of property in that deusely built Mr. Fabre, Bookseller, &c., which adjoined the buildings burned, eing protected by a high partition wall, escaped damage. The re was not subdued until after 11 o'clock. The premises destroyed belonged to Jas. Ferrier, Esq., and were insured in the Montreal Leavest surance Co.; Mr. Deseve's stock was insured in the Etna Office for £2000, but his furniture was uninsur the stool heard whether any insurance had been effected on the stock of Mr. Courcelles or on that of Messrs. Clegston. It is not known how the fire originated. — Gazette.

The state of the fire plugs requires the immediate attention The state of the fire plugs requires the immediate attention of the city authorities. No fire plug should be in a frozen state, and with proper care it might be prevented. Under the supervision of Mr. Brondson, we understand, that the plugs were secured for the winter against frost and were continually inspected to see that they were in an efficient state. We also understand that the fire plug immediately opposite Mr. Ferier's buildings, in Notre Dame Street, was in a frozen state when a fire took place in that neighbourhood a few days since if the evil is not remedied, the Insurance Companies will, we fear, advance the rate of arguing. For it can hardly be expect-

FIRE.—On Monday morning last, between the hours of 3 and 4 o'clock, the inhabitants of Brockville were aroused by a cry of fire, which had broken out in the Presbyterian Church in this town, which was entirely consumed together with its This was the first Church ever built in Brockville

This was the first Church ever built in Brockville

stone; the interior was richly ornamented, and it
the best toning bells of any Church in this place.

of the fire is not known, but it is supposed to have
er from the snuff of a candle, or a coal from the stove. and was of stone; the interior was richly ornamented, and it one of the best toning bells of any Church in this place .-The origin of the fire is not known, but it is supposed to have taken either from the snuff of a candle, or a coal from the stove. The fire company, was promptly on the spot, and prevented the Pastor's (the Rev. Mr. Smart,) house adjoining from sustaining any init.

The ice now extends completely across the river, but is not passable above Longueuil, and it will take yet some nights of severe frost before a good traverse can be established opposite our wharfs.

our wharfs. Yesterday the thermometer was very scarcely befreezing point, when a heavy shower of snow commental.—Montreal Gazette. aded sleighs passed over yesterday.—Ibid. tile prospects, must, we think have come to the conclusion, that these must depend in a great degree—indeed principally upon the proper developement of that portion of Western Canada forming the peninsula between Lakes Huron, Erie, and Introduced which shall contribute, year by year, to decrease the balance of trade which has hitherto stood against us, and has operated as a constant drain upon the country, taking away much money annually, in return for the supplies of British manufactured goods and other necessaries. This is not now nearly so extensive as it was, as we have every year supplied a larger quantity. as it was, as we have every year supplied a larger quantity the Province, and, consequently, the more we can supply, particular district or section whence the produce is despatched, but the whole country is benefitted in proportion to the amount exported. Hence the importance of encouraging the production of the country is benefitted in proportion. Eiveness of our Western Settlements, by so facilitating their means of transit and communication, as to bring them as it an impetus to the trade by affording an outlet for the wares of all engaged in it. In the portion of country alluded to, the most flourishing place is the busy, but unfortunate, Town of London.

Twenty years ago, there were, it is true, some good farms, and a quantity of produce grown in the now Oxford and thriving place he. thriving place has sprung up, and, notwithstanding the disastrous fires which have within the last two years committed such have such havoc, looks now as if nothing of the kind had happened, Presenting the pleasing sight of handsome brick houses Stores, some of which would do credit to King-street, To-ronto, instead of the many-coloured, rickety, irregular pile of which many of the buildings very much the worse for age, which met the buildings very much the worse for age, which met the eye a couple of years since, and the wooden Church is now replaced by a splendid brick structure designed by our townsman, Mr. Thomas. There are evidently some men of capital and enterprise in the place, and they have mana-ged to replace the greater part of their town with something done much good, for there can be no doubt that those noble rovements might have been much longer delayed, had not sudden destruction of the old habitations obliged the people something new. This has been done in a man which shows that there must be a large amount of profitable business transacted in the place. London is in fact the centre of a well-settled, fertile and productive country, and has partagely of the benefits bestowed by the public improvement dispensed by the Board of Works. The road is now Lake Eric and Welland Canal freights. The completion of the Electric Telegraph to Hamilton will enable them, too, to receive the news of the Atlantic and Toronto markets daily.

This will be This will be a great acquisition to the country as far West and North as London, but much more requires to be done for the through the London. Northward from London, a road passes through the London. through the London Towhship, which, by the bye, notwith ing the age of the settlement, is the roughest part of the Lake Huron. Along this line, and for miles to the East and West of it, are splendid and tolerably well-tilled farms, on which large quantities of grain are raised, and with much labour carried to London or Goderich, but for the most part to the first many cash purchasers.

Three shillings Currency and five shillings York

n about the highest sums obtained at London this sea-

vating it as the people of the Home District, and would clear more land and embark more capital accordingly, while the increased value of every bushel, and the value of every extra bushel raised, would add to the wealth of Canada, and the probushel raised, would add to the wealth of Canada, and the profits to the wealth of the farmer; nor would the farmers or corn merchants of any part of the Province be injured by the competition. The produce is now sent with theirs into the market, and when there, put up at the same price, the loss on it having previously taken place, and been felt by the producer. The same observations will apply to the Talbot, Western, great part of the London and the Wellington Districts, as well as other parts of the country, and we make them for the benefit of those who think that Western Canada is too young for Railroads. It is clear that without means of communication and transport, much better and more extensive than those now offered, the numerous advantages with which providence has fa-

of Mr. Daniel Kelly, of this city, by the name of Susan Nicholson, was dreadfully burned yesterday by her clothes catching fire from the stove while engaged in cooking. Before assistance could be rendered, her breast and arms were shockingly burned, and altogether she received so much injury that last night her life was despaired of. She was about 15 years old. We have not heard whether that sum is to continue to be exacted on the local tax-payers, or whether, like St. Vincent, Grenada, &c., St. Lucia's Lieut.-Governor will be paid out of the parliamentary grants provided by the mother country. We can only say, that unless the latter be the rule adopted, we see little advantage promised in the change to claim even the formal thanks of this community." not heard whether she is alive this morning or not .- Hamilton of this community." Advertiser, January 13.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT. - A most melancholy accident ocand ineautiously approached too near an open stove, when her ight morning dress caught fire, and although almost instantly

STATISTICAL ACCOUNT OF NORVAL .- In one of the most beautiful valleys, commencing at the junction of the western branch and main stream of the river Credit, stands the town of Norval. It is built on a terrace lying on the southern bank of the river, which here makes a large bend, forming fine bottoms or meadow-grounds, and terminating in gentle hills, shutting

or meadow-grounds, and terminating in gentle hills, shutting in the valley at the east and west.

Norval is yet in its infancy; but it already has a very neat and well finished Episcopal Church, a Scotch Free Kirk, and a good School House. On the principal, or Guelph Street, there is an elegant mercantile establishment of Mr. Clay, and another of Mr. Stevens; an excellent and well conducted inn, by Mr. Gilchrist, and another by Mr. King; two shoe-makers' shops; two blacksmiths' shops; a waggon maker's shop, &c., besides the residence of Dr. McCulloch, physician to the town and vicinity. On Green Street there are two cooperages, a tailor's shop, and waggon and plough maker, &c. On ______ Street is a shoe maker, and the saddlery and tannery of Mr. J. Switzer, besides carpenters. At the eastern extremity stand a Grist Mill, an Oat Meal Mill, a Saw Mill, Kiln and Distillery all in full operation. A daily Stage Coach leaves Norval for Toronto, at 5 o'clock A.M., and returns to Norval in the evening, generally about nine o'clock. Post from Toronto. on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and from Hamilton on Mondays

and Thursdays.

One of the best bridges ever built in this section of the coun try is thrown over the Credit at Norval, on the road leading from thence through Chinguacousy to Albion, and from Norval through Esquesing. The roads that lead to Norval are many and good, and connect it on the north and east, with Brampton, Churchville, Meadowvale, and Streetsville, on the south and

fear, advance the rate of premium—for it can hardly be expected that they will incur such risks without adequate remunera-Norval, it is joined by a stream that turns all the mills and machinery at Georgetown, running through fine valleys till i enters the dark and deep ravine at Norval, where at little ex pense, a fall of twenty feet might be obtained. The main stream has about eleven feet fall at the Mills, with plenty of water at all

made to Col. the Hon. P. Adamson (the proprietor of the great bulk of the village) for town lots. As yet he has shown no great inclination to indulge any of them in their building propensities, showing a great want of public spirit, by not sucrificing his property at their wish. It is hinted, however, that long leases will be granted to mechanics and others on reasonable terms.—Streetsville Review.

A RESIDENTER.

SHREWSBURY.—We were shewn some few days since a map of the town of Shrewsbury, prepared by Mr. R. Parr. Civil Engineer, expressly for the Board of Works. The lots will some bethrown into market by the Crown Land Department. We have thought a short description of the place would be

The ice traverse is practicable at Longue Pointe. Several we have thought a short description of the place would be Our Western Settlements.—All who have turned their

The town of Shrewsbury is laid out on the Rond' Eau Hartention to the state of the

of wheat and flour for exportation, receiving the goods in return.

By this fact we are to measure the increase of the real wealth

of the Province and the transfer of the plot and continues to the waters edge of the Eau, whence the Board of Works are about to build a wharf out to a sufficient of the province and the transfer of the plot and continues to the waters edge of the Eau, whence the Board of Works are about to build a wharf out to a sufficient of the province and the transfer of the plot and continues to the waters edge of the Eau, whence the Board of Works are about to build a wharf out to a sufficient of the plot and continues to the waters edge of the Eau, whence the Board of Works are about to build a wharf out to a sufficient of the plot and continues to the waters edge of the Eau, whence the Board of Works are about to build a wharf out to a sufficient of the plot and continues to the waters edge of the Eau, whence the Board of Works are about to build a wharf out to a sufficient of the plot and continues to the waters edge of the Eau, whence the Board of Works are about to build a wharf out to a sufficient of the plot and continues to the waters edge of the Eau, whence the Board of Works are about to build a wharf out to a sufficient of the plot and the cient depth of water to admit of vessels lying alongside. The the more means we retain in the country, and not only that most part of the plot surveyed is good and dry for building puroses - Chatham Gleaner.

STATE OF GOVERNMENT IN THE U. S .- The present course of events in the United States must be regarded with the most cestatic delight by all the promulgators of Responsi-ble Government. That is their grand pattern—the very perrere in every possible proximity to our central markets, giving all engaged in it. In the portion of country alluded to, the most flourishin. sovereign people" and their Representatives. There, if any where, must the system work well, for there alone has it no antagonist power to contend with. There is not even a single association of ideas, or a solitary prestige of former power, or hereditary attachment, which it has to fight against. if any where, ought the Executive to follow their maxim, and resign the moment their actions or proposals are disapproved by the House of Assembly.

in a war, for the prosecution of which they have made very in-adequate preparation. It is, upon all hands, confessed by themselves that their armies are in a very critical position. is allowed that their Government has no credit, and cannot raise a farthing to procure supplies, without most ample votes from their Legislature. Here, if any where to be found, is a state of affairs, in which Responsible Government ought to act instantaneously. The honour and credit of their country, and the safety of their troops, are in danger, and can only be saved by the utmost unanimity-the most immediate exertion. Now, if at any time, there should be no jar in the machine-every

discordant part should be lopped off.

Yet, what do we see? We find the President sending message after message to the House, recommending troops to be raised—praying that taxes may be imposed—intreating that a completed from Hamilton to London, consisting either of Plank or Macadam the whole distance, annihilating even the difficullies and the whole distance, annihilating even the difficullea and dangers of the Brantford Swamp. The journey was of the Brantford Swamp. The journey was a serious undertaking, but we were, the other day, a serious undertaking, but we were, the other day, erly a serious undertaking, but we were, the other day, even so much as attend to. They kick them back to him surprised by being safely deposited in London just are plying to Hamilton, it can be managed in five hours less enables the Londoners to have their choice of a market, the distance to Lake Erie being but some twenty-five miles, and Lake Plamilton, after the land to Hamilton, after the land to have half as many of its measures negatived with so little ceremony, every Responsible Government man in the Province would call for their immediate resignation. And yet Mr. Polk sits as coolly in his Presidential chair as he sends them in. It a Canadian administration were to have half as many of its measures negatived with so little ceremony, every Responsible Government man in the Province would call for their immediate resignation. And yet Mr. Polk sits as coolly in his Presidential chair as he sends them in. one member of his administration, from the Secretary of State down to the state chimney-sweep, has even tendered his resig-

> But the most singular thing of the whole is, that no where, either in the House, among the people, do you find the least expectation that they will resign, or any claim made upon them to do so. The whole acts of an administration are rejected by to do so. The whole acts of an audministration are rejected by the Representatives never once think of calling upon them to resign—and still that is the land where Responsible Government resign—and still that is the land where Responsible Government of the facts and dates be accurately given, the situation of the facts and dates be accurately given, the situation of the facts and dates be accurately given, the situation of the facts and dates be accurately given, the situation of the facts and dates be accurately given, the situation of the facts and dates be accurately given, the situation of the facts and dates be accurately given, the situation of the facts and dates be accurately given, the situation of the facts and dates be accurately given, the situation of the facts and dates be accurately given, the situation of the facts and dates be accurately given, the situation of the facts and dates be accurately given, the situation of the facts and dates be accurately given, the situation of the facts and dates be accurately given, the situation of the facts and dates be accurately given, the situation of the facts and dates be accurately given, the situation of the facts and dates be accurately given, the situation of the facts and dates be accurately given.

Their whole Government is founded upon it. than our agitators. They understand the principle better than our agitators. They understand responsibility to be the last resort, not the daily practice. They understand that a Government is appointed to control the people, not to give to him, that Santa Anna was in force at three days march from Now, it happens that partly in consequence of the irregular communications and want of information respecting the markets, and partly from their pressing necessity for money, these people have only been able to obtain for their produce a price, differing from the Toronto prices nearly as York money from Currency. These chilliese Currency and five shillings York Government is appointed to control the people, not to give way to them upon every occasion. They know that the duty of the Executive is to guide, and, if necessary, to stem the wayward current of popular feeling; not to give way to its every wave. They understand it better and will have nothing to do with the theory of Lord Durham and our Canadian Philosophers .-- Patriot.

WEST INDIES.

and bad roads, and the smallness of the price compared to that tend by farmers who have not the same difficulties to control with, together with the high stage, the small by the small the smallness of the price compared to that tend with, together with the high stage of wage, places the with, together with the high rates of wages, places the Western farmer under serious disadvantages, and materially retards the improvement of the country, for men of capital find it more profitable to make investments in the older settlements and in the country of the ocean. How, then, is this difficulty to be obviated? The only means appear to be, the

to be, the extension of the Electric Telegraph, so as to give the sarliest information respecting the markets, and the construc-tion of Rail-roads, in order to bring the far West close to our central descriptions. and the other is reported in a rather sickly state—nearing the reinforcements, might be made defensible by small numbers

as great inducement to improve his farm and the mode of culti-

transport, much better and more extensive than those now of fered, the numerous advantages with which providence has favoured us, cannot be half used or made really available.—British Canadian.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT.—A young girl in the employment of Mr. Daniel Kelly, of this city, by the name of Susan Nichology.

BARBADOES .- The weather is dry just now, and, to all appearance, likely to continue so for some little time. SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—A most melancholy accident occurred in this town yesterday morning. Mr. Hudspeth's secund daughter, aged 8 years, was burned to death. It appears the child had gone down alone to the lower part of the house, the child had gone down alone to the lower part of the house, and incautiously approached too near an open stove, when her and incautions are also approached too near an open stove, when her and incautions are also approached too near an open stove, when her and incautions are also approached too near an open stove, when her and incautions are also approached too near an open stove, when her and incautions are also approached too near an open stove, when her and incautions are also approached too near an open stove, when her an open stove, when her an open stove are also approached too near a light morning dress caught fire, and although almost instantly put out, the injury was so great as to occasion death in about 12 hours. This heavy affliction has plunged the family in the deepest distress.—Cobourg Star, January 13.

STATISTICAL ACCOUNT OF NORVAL.—In one of the most

In addition to the valuable information as to the Weather, ontained in the Table published every week in our columns, we are enabled to lay before our readers a comprehensive state ment, in detail, of the quantity of rain which has fallen at Toronto each month in the year during the last six years.—
This return has been obligingly compiled for us at her Majesty's
Observatory here, and can therefore be confidently relied on as
accurate.—Toronto Herald.

TABLE

!st Quarter 2d Quarter 3d Quarter	Total	January February Marchary March May July June July August September November November December	Months.
20 34 22 21	97	4884161914884	No. of Days
4 510 12 430 9 555 3 080	29 575	1 395 1 475 1 640 3 420 4 150 2 905 5 270 0 000	Inches on the Surface
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19 33 33 21	106	087478010847	No. of Days Rain.
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30 32 20	97	27169712555	No. of Days
9 305 10 165 2 865	120	3 290 2 300 3 715 2 195 1 725 6 245 1 760 1 105 none	of Inches on the n. Surface
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4 300 7 595 9 260 11 200	32 355	2 335 nome 1 965 1 300 4 370 1 920 1 920 2 895 1 770 4 595 4 180 5 805 1 215	of Inches ys on the n. Surface

MEXICAN ITEMS.

We yesterday saw and conversed with Mr. Philip Houck, brother of the well-known Santa Fe trader, who left the city of Orizava late in November. From Mr. H. we have learned many particulars in relation to the state of feeling of the Mexicans, in different parts of the country, which may not be un-

At Orizava, which is a city of considerable size to the southward of Jalapa, there were 1000 volunteers recruited for the Mexican army—miserable wretches collected by promise, force and threats—and to arm this force they have only three huudred parts of old, worn out muskets.

Our informant assures us that there is really a feeling of

deep vengeance aroused in the interior of the country against the United States, and that the farther we advance the greater will be the hostility against us. The few Americans in the country entertain fears that the Mexicans, from their superior knowledge of the mountain passes, will lay ambuscades and cut off advanced detachments of our army in the operations that

From his position, Santa Anna can at any time throw a heavy force upon almost any point of our extended line of opeons, and by taking advantages of ground annoy Gen. Taylor or Scott excessively.

As late as the 26th of November there were no regular tro stationed at the city of Mexico, a few civicos—untrained militia—being the entire force to defend it. Arista was there, living in retirement. It is said that Santa Anna was anxious that he should accompany him to San Luis, and offered him an portant command; but Arista said that he had been arrested or his conduct at Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, and until

he had had a full trial would not return to the army. All kinds of business were dull in Mexico, while a general stagnation of trade pervaded every portion of the country.— The only artizans or mechanics who did any work were the gunsmiths-they were busy, night and day, in every town and city. Old machetes,—short, straight swords, with which the Indians under Hidalgo fought the Spaniards during the revolution,—were sharpened, and every old musket was undergoing

American deserters are scattered through the country, and are represented as in a deplorable condition. No less than twenty-five had reached the city of Mexico in most wretched plight, were begging from door to door, and were received and treated with contempt by all. Eight had reached as far south as Orizava, and a little work had been given them at a factory to keep them from actual starvation.

The citizens of New Orleans have opened a subscription for swords to be presented to the French and English officers, who so nobly exerted themselves, in the face of imminent danger, to save the crew of the United States brig Somers, capsized in a udden squall off the city of Vera Cruz. The names of the officers are Mr. Wood, first Lieutenant of the British frigate

UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

From the N.Y. Courier & Enquirer.

The position of our army in Mexico is fitted to excite the deepest solicitude. From the commencement of the contest we have run risks in invading a foreign and populous country which no other nation ever yet ventured upon—such as the Courrier des Etats Unis, which has often remarked upon this

heir whole Government is founded upon it.

The reason is, that they understand the principle better Saltillo and advancing against it. One day at least must be allowed for these spies to reach Saltillo after they had ascertained these facts: another must have been consumed by the express from Gen. Worth to Monterey calling for succour, by which time Santa Anna would be within one day's march of Saltillo-while the nearest reinforcements to be thrown from Monterey would still be three days off—the column of General Wool at Parras being somewhat more distant, than the force at Monterey. Hence it seems scarcely possible that any rein-forcements should reach Gen. Worth, before Santa Anna ap-TRINIDAD.—The Governor notified to the Legislative Coun- peared before Saltillo-which, by the same letter to which TRINIDAD.—The Governor notified to the Legislative Council on the 17th ult, the disallowance, by the Secretary for the Colonies, of the "Rules and Regulations," lately concocted in the colony, "for the government of the Coolies." Lord Grey's despatch further stated that "Regulations for the government of the relations between the Coolies and their employers would be sent out from the Colonial Office." The announcement of the Colonial-Office manufactured regulations for these people must have taken the planters all aback.

One of the two railway schemes for this colony has burst, and the other is reported in a rather sickly state—nearing the

central depots. Suppose that the farmer on carrying his grain to Sarnia, Goderich, Stratford or London, or to the line of a Rail road nearer his home than any of these places, could have list load despatched to Toronto in a few hours, or receive the Toronto prices minus a penny or so the bushel, he would have

Commercial.

(COMPILED EXPRESSLY FOR THIS PAPER.) Oats Oats Barlo Flour Beef, Pork # 33lbs.
33lbs.
Superfine, # Fine
Ib
100lbs.
100lbs.
100lbs.
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100lbs.
2 busheler, Fresh. # Il
8 Salt,
3 see. Hamilton, January 14.

CHURCH SOCIETY.

PRINCE EDWARD DISTRICT BRANCH OF THE DIOCESAN CHURCH SOCIETY.

The Annual Meeting of this Branch will be held (D. V.) at St. Mary Magdelen's Church, Picton, on Wednesday, the 10th Feb. next, at Six o'clock, P.M.

D. B. STEVENSON, Sec'y.

PASTERN BRANCH.

The Annual Meeting of this Branch will be held at Cornwall, on Thursday, 11th February, 1847, immediately after Divine Service. It is necessary that the Reports of the Parochial Societies be sent to the undersigned as soon as possible. EDWARD J. BOSWELL, Secretary.

THE NIAGARA DISTRICT BRANCH OF THE DIOCESAN CHURCH SOCIETY.

The Members of this District Branch are hereby notified, hat the next Annual Meeting thereof will be held (D. V.) in St. Mark's Church, Niagara, on Wednesday, the 3rd day of February next, at Six o'clock, P.M. The Managing Committee are requested to meet at One o'clock, P.M.; and the Secretary would feel obliged by an early transmission to him of the various Rejorts of the several Parochial Associations. T. B. FULLER. Secretary.

Thorold, Dec. 29, 1846. NEWCASTLE AND COLBORNE DISTRICTS. The following appointments for Parochial Meetings in the above Districts have been made, to which the attention of the Clegy and Laity generally is particularly requested: Monday, January 18, 1847, ... 7 P. M. Peterboro', Tuesday, " 19 " ... 11 A. M.
3) Tuesday, " 19 " ... 3 P. M. Enily, Tuesday, Cavan, (St. John's) Tuesday, do (St. Paul's) Wednesday Wednesday " 20 " ...
Thursday " 21 " ...
Thursday " 21 " ... Perrytown. ... 11 А. М. Thursday Grafton, Thursday " 22 Darlington, The Annual Meeting will be held in St. John's Church, Port Hope, on Thursday, January 28, at 7 P. M.

J. SHORTT, Secretary. Port Hope, Dec. 8, 1846.

GORE AND WELLINGTON DISTRICT BRANCH. The Parochial Annual Meetings of the Gore and Welling-

ton District Branch of the Church Society, will be held in the respective Parishes as follows:— ... Monday January 25th, at 7 P M Gait Tuesday... " 26tb, "11 A. M. proved of on trial, will be exchanged. All kinds of InstruParis... " " 7 P. M. ments, Spectacles, Jewellery, and Watches, made and repaired
Brantford Wednesday... " 27th, "11 A. M. to order, by experienced Workmen.

Nov. 26 1846. 488-t 7 P. M.

DundasThursday ... " 28th, " 11 A. M. Wellington SquareFriday " 29th, " 11 A. M. Oakville

The District Annual Meeting will be held at Hamilton, on fuesday the 9th February, at 7 P. M. Divine Service at 6, in Christ's Church. A full attendance of the Clergy and Laity at the above A full attendance of the Meetings is earnestly requested.

J. GAMBLE GEDDES,

N. B .- The Clergy are requested to appear at the District Annual Meeting in their robes.

To the Members of the Eastern Clerical Association. Reverend Brethren,—You are hereby respectfully informed that the next Meeting of the Association will, D. V., be held at the Parsonage, Cornwall, on Wednesday and Thursday, February 10th and 11th, 1847. Divine Service each day in Prinity Church, at half-past 10 A. M. H. PATTON, Secretary.

TORONTO BUILDING SOCIETY. FIFTH LOAN MEETING.

THE SEVENTH MONTHLY MEETING will take place at the MECHANICS' INSTITUTE, on MON-DAY EVENING, the 1st February, 1847, 'at Seven o'clock, P.M., at which the Seventh Monthly Subscriptions will be received, and New Members admitted as Original Shareholders.

on paying up the back instalments since August, 1846.

The Directors will then proceed to Lend or Advance Five Hundred Pounds of the Funds of the Society, or such further sum as may be at their disposal, which will be put up to competition in single sums of £100, and in manner already provided for by the Directors. retary will be in attendance at SIX o'clock, to allow

bers in arrear to pay up, and new Members to be enrolled, By Order of the Board, W. C. ROSS,

Secretary and Treasurer Toronto, Jan. 19, 1847.

GOVERNESS. A N ENGLISH LADY, who has for some time been accustomed to TUITION, is desirous of engaging herself as GOVERNESS in a Private Family. Address to A. H., Box 321, Post Office, Toronto.

THOMPSON'S TRAVELS.

SHORTLY will be published, in two Crown Octavo, or three The Travels of David Thompson in the Great

North West, DURING TWENTY-EIGHT CONSECUTIVE YEARS.

The work is prepared from a complete Journal, noting the vicissitudes of each day, and the Author's remarks thereon.— Copious notices of the various parts of the Rocky Mountains— the District of the Columbia—the Great Lakes and Hudson's Bay, and the several Settlements of the North West Company, Bay, and the several Settlements of the North West company, will be given. The Author's experience in Exploration and Survey, together with his literary acquirements, justify the Publishers in believing the Subscription List will be early filled, when the first volume will be immediately issued. ROBERT W. S. MACKAY, Montreal,

SCOBIE & BALFOUR, Toronto, At whose Stores the Lists lie for Signature.

Upper Canada College

VACATION, ON JANUARY THE 6TH, 1847. TERMS:

Day Scholars. Preparatory Form £6 0 0 per annum. College Forms Boarders. Preparatory Form£30 16 0 Optional Branches--(Extra.) Hebrew or German£1 5 0 per quarter. Hebrew and German..... 2 0 0 Ornamental Drawing...... 1 0 0 J. P. DE LA HAYE, COLLECTOR pro tem.

Toronto, Dec. 17, 1846. The Herald, Patriot, Colonist, Canadian, Cobourg Star, Kingston News, Hamilton Gazette, the Monarch, and Chatham Gleaner,-i. p ease give the above SIX insertions, and send in their accounts to the College.

DIOCESAN PRESS.

THE Subscribers to this Association are requested to pay into the hands of the undersigned, or to Mr. CHAMPION, at the Office of The Church, No. 5, King Street West, Toronto, at the Office of The Church, No. 5, King Street West, Toronto, an Instalment of Five per Cent (being the Sixteenth Instalment) upon the amount of their respective Shares, on or before the 9th of January next.

HENRY SCADDING CLAR.

HENRY SCADDING CLAR.

HENRY SCADDING CLAR.

HENRY SCADDING, CL'K., Secretary and Treasurer to the Diocesan Press.

Toronto, Dec. 26, 1846.

Toronto Building Society.

SUCH persons as intend to become Members of the "To-included the list ronto Building Society," can do so until the 2d of Februa-Postage, &c. &c. ry, 1847, on an equal footing with original Shareholders, by paying up the back Instalments from August, 1846. All at the Booksellers' in the various parts of the Province; and at the Publisher's, HENRY ROWSELL, those entering after the 1st of February, 1847, will be charged at the Publisher's, premium of Two Per Cent., in addition to their Instalments The Society extends to the whole of the Home District, and Property situated any where within the limits of the District, may be accepted as security for loans or advances to Members

of the Society.

By Order of the Board,

W. C. ROSS. Secretary and Treasurer. Toronto, Dec. 24, 1846.

J. P. CLARKE, Mus. Bac. K. C. PROFESSOR OF THE PIANO FORTE, The first (for 1847) is now far advanced, and will be ready for delivery about the middle of December. SINGING AND GUITAR, 62, CHURCH STREET.

Toronto, Jan. 13, 1847. THOMAS J. PRESTON,

WOOLLEN DRAPER AND TAILOR, First House North of the Court House, CHURCH STREET, TORONTO.

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

Doeskins, &c. &c. ALSO, A SELECTION OF SUPERIOR VESTINGS,

All of which he is prepared to make up to order in the most fashionable manner and on moderate terms. Cassocks, Clergymen's and Queen's Counsels' Gowns, Barristers' Robes, &c. made on the shortest notice and in

Toronto, Dec. 4, 1846. THOMAS WHEELER.

WATCH MAKER, ENGRAVER, &c. No. 6, King Street East, Toronto, ESPECTFULLY solicits a share of public patronage Estretchill sonding state of plants partially the Every description of Watches and Clocks cleaned and repaired with accuracy and despatch, and warranted.

Arms, Crests, Cyphers, Brass and Silver Seals, Door Plates, &c., Engraved. Coats of Arms Emblazoned. Jewelry neatly repaired, Hair inserted in Lockets, &c. China and Glass riveted and repaired.

THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO.

(Terrestrial) GLOBES! } Celestial. GLOBES!

T G. JOSEPH, OPTICIAN AND MATHEMATICAL IN . STRUMENT MAKER, 56, King Street, Toronto, returns ... 7 P. M. his sincere thanks to his Friends and the Public generally, and ... 7 P. M. would inform them, that he has just received direct from England, CELESTIAL AND TERRESTRIAL GLOBES, from 5 to 18 inch diameter, which he offers on reasonable terms. Also, in connection with his former assortment of terms. Also, in connection with his former assortment of Spectacle, Mathematical Instruments and Jewellery, he has received Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gold and Silver L'Epine, Lever and Vertical Watches, ditto, Chains, Broaches and Pins, and Rings; Silver Snuff, Scent and Presentation Boxes; pure Gold Wedding Rings; Tea, Table and Soup Spoons; Sugar Tongs; Plated Candlesticks; Salvers; Cake and Fruit delightful and retired situation, well adapted for a School. Baskets; Papier Maché Trays-to which he invites the inspec-tion of his friends and the public, and hopes to give general satisfaction; and any article purchased of him, and not ap proved of on trial, will be exchanged. All kinds of Instru

Nov. 26, 1846.

GEORGE SAVAGE. CHRONOMETER, WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER.

Jeweller, Silversmith, &c. BEGS to inform his friends and the public generally, that he Italian.

Has REMOVED from his old stand, King Street West, to Tuition 54, VICTORIA ROW,

And next door to Mr. Joseph, Optician &c., King Street. Also, that he has just received a splendid assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, Jewellery, Plated and Bronzed Ware. Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dressing-Cases, and Writing-Desks, Work-Boxes, Papier Maché Goods, superbly fini-hed; Small and Table Cutlery, of exquisite workmanship; German Silver Goods, and do. plated on German Silver; COMMUNION SERVICES, Cloth and other Brushes; -ail of which will be sold at unusu-

N. B .- Clocks, Watches, Jewellery, made and repaired Gold and Silver Spectacles and Eye-glasses made on the

R. CUTHBERT, BOOKBINDER,

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to tender his grateful ac-Toronto, for the liberal patronage he has hitherto received from them, and to inform them that he continues to carry on his business at his Old Stand,

65, Richmond Street, East of Church Street, Where he will be at all times happy to receive a continuance of N. B.-Every description of BOOK-BINDING, both PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL, including Law, Music, ANE SCRAP BOOKS, done with neatness and dispatch, and on the

Toronto, Dec. 11, 1846.

POWDER. SUPERIOR RIFLE, in Cannisters, Coates & Harvey's Extra Coarse Grain, in Cannisters

Hall & Sons FF and FFF, in Cannisters, in half-pounds and Hall & Sons FB, F, FF, FFF, Coarse-at Private Sale. Thomas Brunskill.

JOHN THORPE'S

BRITISH HOTEL, GUELPH.

HOUSE Comfortable and Commodious; Larder at all times well supplied; Cellar of the choicest. Excellent The MAIL STAGE daily to Preston, Galt, and Hamilton, and every other day from Fergus and Elora to Hamilton, and vice versa. Horses and Carriages ready at a moment's notice. Guelph, 1846.

Eight Hundred Thousand ACRES OF LAND IN THE

HURON TRACT.

NOTICE TO OLD SETTLERS, EMIGRANTS AND OTHERS. THE CANADA COMPANY have again thrown open all

their LANDS in the HURON TRACT for disposal, way of LEASE for TEN YEARS,—NO MONEY WILL RE-ASSEMBLE AFTER THE CHRISTMAS BEING REQUIRED DOWN. The Rent, payable on the lst February in each year, is not much more than the Interest upon the upset price of the Land,—the right to purchase the Freehold at any time within the ten years, at a fixed price named in the Lease, is secured to the Settler, who would thus save all further payments of Reuts.

The Huron District is known to be one of the most healthy

and fertile Tracts of Land in Canada—it has more than doubled its population within four years. The Huron Tract, in the year 1842, contained 7101 souls; in June, last year, the Huthe standard of the standard o Returns.

The above Lands are in Blocks, therefore affording facility daughter of Hugh C. Baker, E-q, aged 2 months and 5 days. for the undivided settlement of Families, of Old Settlers and

Maps, Printed particulars, and every requisite information pon the Huron and the Canada Company's other Lands in the Province, will be furnished. FREE OF CHARGE, by applica tion (if by letter post-paid) to the Canada Company's Office, at Toronto, and Goderich and Stratford, in the Huron District. CANADA COMPANY'S OFFICE,

Frederick Street, Toronto, 1st Jap., 1847.

King Street, Toronte

THE MAPLE LEAF; OR, CANADIAN ANNUAL.

THE Subscriber begs leave to announce, that he has made urer. arrangements for publishing an Annual Volume, with 492-6 the above title, suitable for

PIANO FORTES.

THE Subscribers have received, on Consignment, four

GRAND SQUARE MAHOGANY PIANO FORTES, having

Metallic Strung Plates, with all the recent improvements, and

JUST PUBLISHED,

The Churchman's Almanac

CONTAINING FIFTY-TWO PAGES of its usual variety of

For sale at the Depository of the Church Society, Toronto;

Nov. 20, 1846

Contain the Contained and general information, among which is included the list of Post Offices, Post Masters, Rates of

FOR 1847. PRICE FOURPENCE,

Christmas Gifts and New Year's Presents. THE ENGRAVINGS.

Ten in namber, are by the most eminent London Artists. For the contributions to the LITERARY DEPARTMENT,

the Publisher is indebted to Canada alone. It will be of the quarto size, and handsomely Bound. Price,-One Pound Five Shillings. HENRY ROWSELL,

King Street. Toronto, Nov. 25, 1846. 488-tf MEDICAL STUDENT.

A RESPECTABLE YOUTH will be received as an A Articled Pupil, with every advantage for studying the Profession; and to be treated as one of the Family.—A Premium required.

Apply to C. Jones, L.M.P., Surgeon, &c., at the late resi-

dence of Dr. Clarke, Market Square, Guelph. Guelph, Nov. 26, 1846. Young Ladies' Seminary.

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

Terms of Tuition, and other particulars made known on application to Mrs. Crombie at the Grammar School, Nelson

Toronto, 27th Oct., 1846.

EDUCATION. MRS. HERRMAN POETTER receives a limited number of Young Ladies, to instruct in the usual branches of a sound and lady-like Education.

the religious instruction of her pupils, -and also to the under-** Reference for integrity and ability kindly permitted to mentioned gentlemen, whose daughters she has educated :-THOS. KIRKPATRICK, Esq., of Kingston.

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

EDUCATION. MRS. PETER KEEFER continues to receive a limited number of young Ladies as Boarders, to whom she devotes her most watchful care and attention, using every en-deavour to promote their Moral and Religious welfare, intellection, will make some inquiry concerning the Establishment at Thorold, which is a pre-eminently healthy place, and from its

TERMS may be had on application to Mrs. Keefer. Thorold, August, 1846. BOARDING SCHOOL,

FOR YOUNG LADIES, BY MRS. GEORGE RYERSON. TERMS PER QUARTER: TRUITION in the following Branches of Educa- £ s. d.

tion, viz :- Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, History, Geography, the use of the Globes, French, and Needlework Tuition to Junior Clastes, under Ten Years of Age-In Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Gram-

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

A Quarter's notice required before removing a Pupil-Quarters commence on the 9th May, 1st of September, 23rd, of November, and 15th of February.

Mrs. Ryerson hopes to do justice to those who may entrush

their children to her care, as she has had much experience id the work of instruction in the West of England, in Dublin, an, in London, in the families of Noblemen and private Gentlemen Buy Street, (between King Street and) Adelaide Street) March, 1845.

Wanted.

FOR the BATH GRAMMAR SCHOOL, a well qualified **CLASSICAL TEACHER, to whom a liberal salary vill be paid. Apply to PETER DAVY, Esq., or DR. STEWART Bath, 7th Nov., 1846.

WANTED,

CLASSICAL MASTER, to take charge of a Small School, a short distance from Montreal. He must be dified to direct the children in the ordinary branches of a Classical and General Education. Address, post-paid, stating qualifications and references, to the Rev. A. B., at the Rev. D. B. PARNTHER'S, Montreal.

July 14, 1846. BOARD AND EDUCATION.

CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY.

YORK STREET. MR. LOSCOMBE respectfully announces to his Friends and the Public that he will RE-OPEN HIS SCHOOL, m Monday, the 7th September, in a new and spacious School ase, on the Corner of York STREET AND BOULTON STREET WEST, when he trusts, by pursuing a course of un-remitting attention, to merit a continuance of that support which has hitherto favoured his exertions. MR. L'SCOMBE has removed into a spacious brick house in

Yonge Street, opposite to the new Protestant Free Church, and has vacancies for FOUR PRIVATE BOARDERS. Satisfactory references can be given. 474-16

Toronto, August 20, 1846. BIRTHS.

In this city, on the 12th inst., Mrs. C. W. Cooper, of a son. In Brantford, on the morning of the 13th inst, at the resiof her father, the proprietor of the Brantford Courier, the wife of the Rev. Jas. Mockridge, Rector of Warwick, of a daughter. MARRIED.

At Perth, C.W., on the 6th inst., by the Rev. James Padfield, Rector of Beckwith, James Stephenson, Esq., Jr., of the Montreal Bank, Brockville, C.W., to Harriet, third daughter of the Rev. Michael Harris, A.M., Rector of Perth.
On the 19th inst., in St. James's Church, Dundss, by the Rev. W. McMurray, M. A., Rector of Ancaster, Alfred H., Coulson, Esq., of the firm of Gilmour & Coulson, Toronto, to Margaret Matilda, youngest daughter of the late Richard

At Queenston, on Tuesday last, by the Rev. Dr. Lundy, Frederick Barton Tench, Esq., of Niagara, to Catherine Maria, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Sheriff Hamilton of Queenston.

In Montreal, at Trinity Church, on the 12th inst., by the Rev. Mark Willoughby, the Rev. Isaac Hellmuth, Vice Principal and Professor of Hebrew Literature in Bishop's College Lennoxville, to Catherine Maria, third daughter of Major-Gen.

Evans, C.B. Suddenly, at Bond Head, county of Simcoe, on the evening of the 4th inst., from disease of the heart, Thomas H. Mulock, M.D., aged 35 years and 9 months. The deceased was justly ned : he was a kind friend, an affectionate husband, a ten-

LETTER received to Thursday, January 21:

Rev. T. B. Fuller; J. M. Grover, Esq.; J. B. Ewart, Esq., em. (2); Rev. Dr. Lundy; Rev. G. Towesbend; B. Yarnold, E-q.; Rev. R. Harding (the money is pad).

To Correspondents.—The Correspondent who has sent us the Communication from Whitby, will learn our motives for declining it, when he calls upon us, as he purposes to do.

Herald.

in to be this city

poetry.

THE RIVER.

- It floweth on-it floweth on,
- The River to the Sea,

 The leap and dash of youth are gone,
- Its course is calm and free; The sunlight sleeps upon its wave,
 The white sail lends its gleam,
 A thousand rills from hill and cave,
- Swell on its lordly stream. Hush'd its wild song-the fresh'ning sound,
- That fill'd its mountain home, The torrent's dash—the rapid's bound,
- The small wave's mimic foam; And the fresh wild wreaths of wayward flowers
- That o'er its crystal hung, When flashing through the forest bowers,
- From its early fount it sprung.
- It floweth on-it floweth on,
- Aye widening in its track,
 The bold green hills of youth are gone,
 To them it flows not back.
- Yet some would give the lordly sweep, The fair and cultured shore, For the young wave's dash—the torrent's leap,

Of the fount in the hills, once more. -Maple Leuf.

ST. PAUL. (From "Conversations upon the Lives of the Apostles and Evangelists.")

should choose a person who had so cruelly persecuted

the poor Christians to be a preacher of his Gospel? Mrs. S. My dear, we learn in almost every page of and sorrows. tainly behaved very unfeelingly towards the unoffendin persecuting them.

manner?

Mrs. S. Various reasons have been given for the God for his assistance. nity, yet it must be remembered, that they were en- ance. I fear I shall never be able to resemble him. turally, you know, he had a greater influence with them even an everlasting recompense in heaven. than the other Apostles could have.

influence than the rest?

men for his strict attention to the law of Moses; so to others should himself become a castaway. that his adoption of Christianity would have great influence over many who wavered.

Rich. How is it that St. Paul is at first spoken of as Saul, and afterwards is always mentioned as St Paul? What reason had he for changing his name?

Mrs. S. It is not quite clearly understood what his is his Hebrew name, and Paul the Latin version of it;

Matthew, St. Peter, and St. Paul?

been received into Abraham's bosom.

been wishing to ask you. Why do we observe St. sing regard; for her thoughts were then more seriously Paul's festival-I mean, why do we observe the festi- occupied by another. Having received, at the same

vals of any of the Apostles? the Gospel to shine throughout the world, grant, we he received a friendly hint from London to make his he taught, through Jesus Christ our Lord." Whether Leopold, of Saxe Coburg; and his subsequent destiny to be thankful for the conversion of St. Paul.

the other Apostles? tles, with the exception of St. Peter, from Scripture; existed in the world since the fall of Rome, and rebut the labours and cruel persecutions which St. Paul stored to England in hazardous times, the inestimable endured are both narrated in the Acts, and often al- blessing of a direct line of succession to the throne. luded to in his own writings. In his Epistle to the Corinthians, he thus recounts them: "Of the Jews five times have I received forty stripes save one;" (the greatest number that the law permitted to be inflicted on the worst criminal;) "thrice was I beaten

you, mamma?

ing Christians, and though he ought to have known a child, you get into the habit of governing yourself in dence that he had been unable to continue to labour that God, who is a God of mercy, could not be pleased trifles, and enduring little disappointments with pa- as a backwoods-man, and that accordingly he had with acts of cruelty; yet still he did not commit a tience, what will become of you when you grow up, deserted it." wilful sin, but believed that he was performing a duty and are subjected to real trials and temptations? On every occasion, however small, you should endeavour Richard. But why was it necessary to use a miracle to act in the same manner in which you think St. Paul in the conversion of St. Paul, when all the other dis- would have acted under the same circumstances. If ciples were converted without difficulty in an ordinary | you do this, you will be a real Christian; but you will be unable to do it unless, like St. Paul, you pray to

miraculous manner of his conversion. In the first George. Ah, if it is so difficult for us to bear our place, though it is true that no direct miracles were little trials, St. Paul must indeed have been good to used in bringing over the other Apostles to Christia- endure all that he suffered with patience and forbear-

lightened by our Saviour himself, and not by any Mrs. S. We may, indeed, call St. Paul good when earthly teacher, and that during their attendance on we look to his actions, and compare them with our his ministry they were eye-witnesses of many miracles own; but our Lord has told us there is none really quite as convincing as that used in the present instance. good save one, that is God. St. Paul himself con-Moreover, the supernatural conversion of St. Paul re- fesses that in his flesh was no good thing, (Rom. vi. moved the suspicions which the Christians would have 18,) and that it was only through the grace of God naturally felt towards their bitter persecutor (and you that he was enabled to be what he was: we need not may remember that the brethren at Jerusalem did re- therefore despair, for God will still give his Holy Spirit fuse to receive him among them at first); and lastly, to all that ask it. You must remember, too, that it gave him an authority among the Jewish converts though the sufferings of the Apostles were great, the which it was very desirable he should possess. Na- reward held out, both to them and to us, is far greater,

Mary. How happy St. Paul must have been, in

George. But why should St. Paul have had more feeling certain of going to heaven after death! Mrs. S. No doubt, my love, he experienced that Mrs. S. Because he was by birth and education peace of mind which always follows the performance greatly their superior. The other Apostles were of our duty, and he looked forward with humble hope chiefly poor and uneducated fishermen, as you were to the heavenly reward which the Almighty has protold the other day; but St. Paul was a man of high mised to his faithful servants: but he was far from family, and had been ably instructed in the studies of feeling any arrogant certainty of his acceptance with the day by one of the most learned of the Jewish doc- God, for he expressly tells us in his Epistles, that he tors, and he was moreover noted among his country- was watchful over himself, lest he who had preached

> PRINCE LEOPOLD OF SAXE COBURG. (From Alison's History of Europe.)

One other circumstance, of domestic interest in its origin but of vast importance in its ultimate results. object was in so doing. Some persons think that Saul deserves to be recorded of this eventful period. At Paris, during the stay of the allied monarchs, there as Silas, his fellow-labourer, is in one passage spoken was Lord ----, who had filled with acknowledged abilof as Silvanus: the most general opinion, however, is, ity a high diplomatic situation at their head-quarters that he changed it in honour of Sergius Paulus, who, during the latter period of the war. His lady, of high as I dare say you remember, was his first Gentile con- rank, had joined him to partake in the festivities of that brilliant period, and with her a young relative 'Mary. Richard's question puts me in mind of one equally distinguished by her beauty and talents then I have intended to ask you every Sunday, and always appearing in all the freshness of opening youth. A have forgotten. Why are all the Apostles called frequent visiter at this period in Lord — 's family was "Saints?" I mean, why do we speak of them as St. a young officer, then aid-de-camp to the Grand Duke Constantine, a younger brother of an ancient and Mrs. S. Saint is the translation of the Latin word illustrious family in Germany, but who, like many "Sanctus," which signifies a holy person. It may, other scions of nobility, had more blood in his veins then, no less than the name Christian, be given to all than money in his pocket. The young aid-de-camp who have been sanctified or made holy by adoption speedily was captivated by the graces of the English into the Church of Christ; and thus it is that St. lady; and when the sovereigns were about to set out Paul, in allusion to his former persecution of the Chris- for England, whither Lord - was to accompany tians generally says, "Many of the Saints did I shut them, he bitterly lamented the scantiness of his finanup in prison;" (Acts xxvi. 10;) and so likewise his ces, which prevented him from following in the train Epistles to the different Churches are addressed "to of such attraction. Lord - good humouredly told those who are Saints;" (Eph. i. 1. Phil. i. 1. Col. i. 2;) him he should always find a place at his table when moreover, as the sanctity thus obtained by Baptism he was not otherwise engaged, and that he would put cannot be affected by death, the name may with equal him in the way of seeing all the world in the British propriety be continued to those who have departed metropolis, which he would probably never see to from this world; so that there are both saints on earth such advantage again. Such an offer, especially when and saints in heaven. But to return more immediate- seconded by such influences proved irresistable, and ly to Mary's question: when we prefix the word Saint the young German gladly followed them to London. as a title of holiness to a proper name, it is not usual He was there speedily introduced to, and ere long disto apply it to any who are living now, but only to those tinguished by the Princess Charlotte, whose projected holy men whom we believe to have died in the faith, and alliance with the Prince of Orange had recently before been broken off. Though the Princess remarked him, George. There is a question, too, which I have however, it was nothing more at that time than a pastime what he deemed some encouragement, the young Mrs. S. In order to recall continually to our recol- soldier proposed to the Princess and was refused, and lection the examples of those holy men, and to thank subsequently went to Vienna, during the sitting of God for the blessings which, by their means, he con- congress at that place, when his susceptible heart was veyed to the Christian world. Our Prayer Book speedily engrossed in another tender affair. Invinteaches us to do this in the collect on the Conversion cible obstacles, however, presented themselves to the of St. Paul; "O God, who through the preaching of realization of the Princess Charlotte's views, which the blessed Apostle, St. Paul, hast caused the light of had led to her first rejection of the gallant German, beseech thee, that we, having his wonderful conversion attentions to the fair Austrian less remarkable; he in remembrance, may shew forth our thankfulness unto returned to the English capital, again proposed to the thee for the same, by following the holy doctrine which | English Princess, and was accepted. It was Prince we reflect on the various nations to which he preached, and that of his family exceeds all that romance has the Gospel, or the numerous inspired writings he has figured of the marvellous. He married the heiress of left us, or lastly, on the example he has set us in the England; after her lamented end, he espoused a endurance of persecution, we shall find great reason daughter of France: he was offered the throne of Greece, he accepted the crown of Belgium. In con-George. Did St. Paul suffer more persecution than sequence of his elevation, one of his nephews married the heiress of Portugal, another the Queen of England; Mrs. S. We cannot say that he suffered more, but and the accidental fancy of a young German officer much more is told us in the Bible concerning his suf- for a beautiful English lady, has in its ultimate results ferings. You know I have often reminded you, that given three kingdoms to his family, placed on one of we gather but little of the history of the other Apos- his relatives the crown of the greatest empire that has

PRESENCE OF MIND. (From Sir F. B. Head's Emigrant.)

"In riding through the Midland District I passed with rods, once was I stoned, thrice have I suffered a log-hut which stood about one hundred yards from shipwreck, a night and a day have I been in the deep; the road, in the centre of a clearance of about four in journeyings often, in perils of waters, in perils of acres. As it had evidently been deserted for many with in a first-rate Establishment. robbers, in perils by my own countrymen, in perils in years, I inquired as usual, of the person belonging to the city, in perils in the wilderness, in perils in the the township, who happened to be riding nearest to will continue to be conducted on those principles calculated to sea, in perils among false brethren; in weariness and him, to whom it belonged? in reply to which I received ensure a continuance of the distinguished patronage already painfulness, in watchings often, in hunger and thirst, the following little story, which has since very often receiv in fastings often; in cold and nakedness; besides what flitted across my mind. The British emigrant who cometh upon me daily, the care of all the Churches." had raised this humble shanty was one day engaged in a remote part of his two-hundred-acre lot in plow-

Mary. I wonder that St. Paul was not weary of ing a small space of ground which he had but partially doing good to persons who made him so ungrateful a cleared, and he was proceeding without his coat close to his plough, driving a yoke of oxen, when the ani-Mrs. S. As St. Stephen at his death, so St. Paul mals, starting at some wild beast or other object which during his life, had the example of Jesus Christ, be- they saw in the forest, suddenly dragged the plough fore his eyes. We know, too, that he prayed to God between an immense fallen tree and a stump, by which for strength, and it was given him from above. You the driver's right foot and ankle were so firmly jammed must not however suppose that, even as far as this life | that the plough was not only completely stopped, but was concerned, St. Paul was without comfort: though immovably fixed. For a considerable time the poor wicked people persecuted him, he had the comfort of fellow, standing with his left leg on the plough, suffered being beloved and honoured by multitudes, who were excruciating agony, from which he saw not the slightest sensible of the blessing he had conferred on them by chance of release. At times he almost fainted; but teaching them the way to heaven. You may remem- on recovering from his miserable dreams he always ber, though it was not mentioned in the account of his found himself in the same position-in the same agony life which I read to you, how the elders from Ephesus | -in the same writhing attitude of despair. In a fit clung round him, and lamented his departure, "sor- of desperation he drew his knife from his belt, and for rowing most of all for the words that he spake, that a few seconds meditated on endeavouring to release they should see his face again no more." (Acts xx. himself by cutting off his own foot; but reflection again plunged him into despair, and in this agony he Mary. O yes, I remember I heard it in church the remained until he bethought himself of the following other day, and I felt ready to cry when it was read! plan: - Stooping forward, he cut the band that con- On as Liberal Terms as can be obtained in Canada West. St. Paul was so gentle and so kind to every body, I nected his oxen to the plough. As soon as they were do not wonder the people loved him so much; do at liberty he drew the patient animals towards him the Drug Department. by the rope-reins he had continued to hold, and when Mrs. S. Indeed, my dear, I do not. I think that their heads were close to him he passed his hands the many little traits of gentleness and Christian kind- down his naked arms, which for some time had been ness, which we find in various parts of his history, and bleeding from the musquitoes that had been assailing in his Epistles, are among the most beautiful parts of him, and then daubed the points of the horns of both his sublime character. Besides, they have another of his bullocks with his blood, he cut their reins short great merit—we can imitate them. We must all feel off, and striking the animals with their reins they im-[The 25th of January, we beg to remind our youthful readers, is the Festival of the "Conversion of St. Paul," appointed to be kept holy by the Church.] that we cannot heal the sick, nor raise the dead, normediately left him, and just as he had intended that travel over distant countries, and convert multitudes, as St. Paul did; but you and L and every one, may arrival at his low but the bland of their large lar Mary. Mamma, does it not seem strange that God imitate him in his Christian love for all mankind, by attracted the attention of a labourer who lived with the daily sacrifice of our own selfish comforts for their him, and who, fancying that the animals must have benefit, and in his patience under sufferings, privations, gored their master, hastened to the clearance where he found him, like Milo, fixed in the cleft oak, in the the Bible, and indeed of every history of mankind, that Mary. I understand you now, mamma, for you have dreadful predicament I have described, and from many of God's greatest works have been effected by often explained to us how we are to imitate the Apos- which it was with the utmost difficulty that he could unworthy instruments. But we must not think very tles. You mean, that in my little troubles I must enall of St. Paul in his early history; for though he cer- deavour to act as St. Paul did under great persecutions. not the poor fellow suffered ampuation: but his de-Mrs. S. I do, my dear; for unless when you are serted log-hut, as I trotted by it, bore melancholy evi-

Advertisements.

RATES. From the extensive circulation of *The Church*, in the Provned of Canada, (from Sandwich to Gaspe) in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, in the Hudson's Bay Territories, and in Great Britan & Ireland, as well as in various parts of the United States, it will be found a profitable medium for all advertisements which are desired to be widely and generally diffused.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF JOB WORK. DONE IN A SUPERIOR MANNER At the Office of "The Church." No. 5, KING STREET WEST, TORONTO.

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OF THE REV. DR. M'CAUL, Vice President of King's College, Toronto,

From the Painting executed for the Principal and Masters of Upper Canada College, (to whom the Engraving is, by permission, respectfully dedicated,) and which has been pronounced by competent judges to be an excellent likeness of the Rever end and Learned Gentleman.

The Portrait was taken about two years ago; and previous to its being placed in the hands of the engraver, some material mprovements were made.

The price will be 20s. for Proofs, and 12s. 6d. for Prints; and great care will be taken to secure perfect copies to sub

The Portrait will be of the same size and style as that of the Governor General recently engraved; and by the same Engraver, Mr. Warner, and published by

H. & W. ROWSELL,

Booksellers and Printers to the University of King's College, Toronto. Subscribers' names received at MR. C. MARCH's, King Street, and also at the Publishers'.

Engraved District Maps. TO be Published, a complete ATLAS OF CANADA-WEST, in Districts, shewing every Lot, Farm, River, Creek, Port, Town, Village, Post Office, Church, &c., in each Township; exhibiting a Bird's-eye view of all Travelled Roads, distinguished. distinguishing the Concession Lines and bearings, Plank, Rail and Mail Routes, beautifully Engraved upon Copper Plates, (about 2 by 3 feet), forming a Register of all Improvements in the Country, upon a scale of $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles to one inch—considerably larger than Bouchette's, and embracing more information than contained in any other Map—and drawn by eminent Surveyors.

Plate 1-The Western District, with Chart. Plate 2-London, Talbot, and Brock Districts. Plate 3-The Huron Tract. The Home, Simcoe, Niagara, Midland, Newcastle, and other Districts, will follow in succession, one every two months.— Price to Subscribers, 10s. each plate, who will receive Proof impressions. Subscribers' names will be received by the Engravers, J. ELLIS & Co., 8, King Street, Toronto, (from 15,

Broad Street, Bank of England, London), and at the Office of

FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT, No 6, Waterloo Buildings, NEXT DOOR TO MACDONALD'S HOTEL,

TORONTO. ROBERT HAWKE, in tendering his sincere thanks to his Friends particularly and the Public generally, begs leave to inform them, that he keeps constantly on hand a well-West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins.

Beaver and Pilot Cloths, &c. &c. WITH VESTINGS IN GREAT VARIETY, Which he is prepared to put up to order in the most fashionable N.B.—Cassocks, Clergymen and Queen's Counsel's Gowns. Barristers' Robes, University work, &c., made on the shortest notice in superior style; also, Fine Linen Surplices,

RICHARD SCORE. MERCHANT TAILOR, No. 1, Chewett's Buildings, Toronto.

BEGS respectfully to acquaint the Gentry of Canada West, and Public generally, that he has now received his

FALL AND WINTER GOODS. Consisting of best WEST OF ENGLAND CLOTHS, CASSI-MERES, DOESKINS, and a variety of VESTINGS, all of which he is prepared to make up in the best style, and on terms that

cannot fail to give satisfaction. N.B.—UNIVERSITY WORK done in all the different orders also, Judges, Queen's Counsel, and Barristers' Robes, in the most correct style, and on moderate terms.

Toronto, Oct. 16, 1846. IMPORTATION OF

Rich Fall and Winter Goods. THOMAS BILTON.

MERCHANT TAILOR, No. 2, WELLINGTON BUILDINGS. THE Subscriber begs to inform the Gentry of Canada West, that his importation of FALL & WINTER GOODS have come to hand, comprising the best possible assortment both in St, le and Quality, of Beaver Cloths, Plain and Fancy Trowserings, Rich Plushes, &c. &c. In fact his present Stock embraces that select class of Goods which are only to be met

The Tailoring Department

N. B.—University Work in its different orders, also Judges', Queen's Counsel, and Barrister's Robes, in the most approved style.
Toronto, October 10, 1846.

OILS BARNARD, CURTISS & Co. 110, Front 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 New York, Sept. 1, 1846. JOHN C. BETTRIDGE,

YONGE STREET, TORONTO, AS just received from the English, French, and American Markets, an extensive Stock of

GENUINE, PATENT AND OTHER MEDICINES; Drugs, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, Oils, Colours, Varnishes; GROCERIES, WINES AND LIQUORS; AND EVERY OTHER ARTICLE USUALLY KEFT BY

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An able Assistant has been engaged to superintend PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPAR.ED 416-tf Toronto, July, 1845.

BOOKBINDING, Bookselling and Stationary Establishment,

No. 4. WELLINGTON BUILDINGS, Ming Street, Toronto.

THOMAS BROWN respectfully announces that he has commenced the above Business, and humbly solicits the patronage of the Gentry, Law Professors, and Public generally of Toronto and the vicinity;

T. B. carried on the Bookbinding Business in the North of England for 30 years, and had the support of many of the No-bility, Law Gentiemen, and respectable inhabitants of that part; and having a Prime and extensive collection of Ornamental Tools, by the first artists in England, can pledge himself to the excellency and variety of his work.

He will also keep a well-selected stock of the most popular

Works, in every branch of Literature,—Bibles, Prayer Books, Testaments, and School Books in great variety; Ledgers, Journals, Day and Cash Books always on hand, or ruled and made to order. Writing Paper, Pass Books, Pens, Ink, and every article in the Stationery line.

Country dealers and Schools supplied at the lowest prices.—
A large supply of Wesleyan Hymn Books daily expected from

the London Book Room, and several copies of Dr. Adam Clarke's Commentary, dierct from Messrs. Tegg, of London. Toronto, Nov. 5th. 1846.

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PRICE FIVE SHILLINGS, HALF-BOUND.

THE DIARY for 1846, published by the Subscriber having met with a favourable reception, he is induced to print a much larger number of copies for 1847, and is thereby enabled to reduce the price from 7s. 6d. to Five Shillings. It is printed on fine Letter Paper, and contains a separate space for every day in the year, for Memoranda, &c., with the days of the week and month printed at the head of the respec-The Calendar and a variety of other useful information is

prefixed. HENRY ROWSELL, King Street. Toronto, Dec. 4, 1846.

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TIME OF THE UNION, as Revised and Published by Authority, offers them for sale at the greatly reduced price of £1 10s. per Volume 1st contains the Public Acts. Volume 2d contains the Local and Private Acts.

Either of which volumes may be had separate. The price at which they have hitherto been sold has been £5 for the two Volumes, and as a very limited number of copies were printed, they will soon become scarce. HENRY ROWSELL,

King Street.

CARD. THE business heretofore carried on at Cobourg by D. E. Boulton, Esq., Barrister, Solicitor in Chancery, Bank-ruptcy, &c., will for the future be conducted in the names of the undersigned who have entered into co-partnership. D. E. BOULTON:

JAMES COCKBURN.

Leaded Windows, Garden Glasses, &c. THE Subscriber is prepared to furnish LEADED LIGHTS for Church and Cottage Windows, and HAND-GLASSES for Gardens, of any shape or pattern, at the lowest possible rate.

WM. GRIEVE. Cobourg, June 16, 1846. WOOL. THE highest market price will be paid in Cash for WOOL, at the Ontario Mills Woollen Factory, Cobourg, by the

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

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TORONTO.

Mr. ROBERT COOPER, SOLICITOR AND ATTORNEY, Wellington Buildings, King Street, TORONTO.

ET ENTRANCE NEXT DOOR TO MR. DIXON'S SHOP. Toronto, Nov., 1846. 486-tf D. E. BOULTON, BARRISTER, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY AND BANKRUPTCY, NOTARY PUBLIC, MASTER EXTRAORDINARY IN CHANCERY,

COBOURG, CANADA WEST. DONALD BETHUNE, Jr. BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

Solicitor in Chancery and Bankruptcy, CONVEYANCER, &c. DIVISION STREET, COBOURG, CANADA WEST. Cobourg, Oct. 21, 1845.

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343

LAND SCRIP FOR SALE BY A. B. TOWNLEY, Land and House Agent,

130, KING STREET, TORONTO. [423tf Lands for Sale, in Upper Canada.

THE FOLLOWING LANDS are offered for sale by the Executors of the late John S. Cartwright, Esq., viz.: District. Township.

do. ... E. half 11 do. ... W. ½ 17, W. ½ 27 do. ... 19 ... Camden East .. Broken lots 39 & 40 Niagara Cayuga..... 5 and 6, North side Talbot Road, South Simcoe Collingwood .. do. Do. do.

Eastern Cornwall ...

Newcastle Cramahe ...

Western Dawn ...

Simcoe Essa ...

Hidland Fredericksburgh ...

Home Georgina ... E. half 14 Part N. half 20 .. 13 .. (Town of) } 5, 6, 7 & 12, Block No. 2 14 & 15, " 11, " 3 & 4, " 19 ... 7 18, 22, 24 & 34 ... 1 23 28 front \(\frac{1}{2} \) 33 \\
12, 17, 18 & 34 ... 3 W. ½ 19 15, & E. ½ 25 . N. half 30 . S. half 28 ... W. half 19 13, W. half 14 E. half E. half 17 W. half 12, 16 ohnstown North Crosby. E. half N. half 7

Medical Examiner—Dr. Morson. Grafton—John Steele, Esq. Medical Referee—Dr. M. GILCHRIST, Whitby—Peter M. Nicol, Esq. Medical Referee—Dr. Robt. Gunn. South half 14 Barrie—S. Sanford, Esq. Medical Referee—Dr. Pass. Orillia — A. Paterson, Esq.
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S. half 13 .. 16 ... 11, S. ½ 13, S. ½ 17 .. 18

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

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25, 8th Con..... Dawn, 200

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the premises.

do. South Sherbrooke

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" 15, 7th " " W. half 10, 4th "

W. half 7, 3rd "

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Mono.

ALEX. CAMPBELL.

Con. Acres

200

Lot.

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W. half 23

FRANCIS M. HILL.

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