Original Poetry.

A THOUGHT FOR THE TIMES. (From the forthcoming " Canadian Christian Offering.")

A giant oak uprose in stalwart might,
From seedling weak east reared in Palestine,
By blessed Sinless One of birth divine. Oft 'gainst its trunk the "scorner's axe" glanced bright Yet still its soaring arms defy the storm, Vainly time's deluge beats around its roots,
Vainly the "powers of air" assail its shoots,
It shades the world beneath its glorious form.
And like a monarch's robe of lustrous green,

A vine enringlets round this holy tree, Decking its stem with graceful drapery, Whence gleams rich purple clusters' sunny sheet
Woe to th' aspiring vine, should it e'er be
Reft from its clasp on the eternal tree.

A FIRST DAY IN THE BUSH.

(From the Maple Leaf.)

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Presently we heard a shrill cry, rather like the call the brushwood, carrying a large blazing fragment of esinous wood, which lighted up every object around n a picturesque and singular manner. High over leaves, extending as far round as the eye could penetrate, varied here and there by the twinkling of some lustrous star, that peeped through from the dark sky without; and supported by the straight trunks and arching branches of innumerable trees—the rustic pillars of this superb alcove. The effect was strikingly beautiful and surprising.

Nor was the figure of our guide less strange. He was the first genuine specimen of a Yankee we had encountered-a Vermonter-tall, bony, awkward, but he wore uncouth leggings, tied with deer-sinews-

-Seth Brown by name.

into something like evenness with an adze—the walls on the unfinished road,—how he led us off, helterlengths and heaped up to the height of four or five us the front of a lot which was not good, and "guessed" every thing around, and revealed to our curious eyes set out—all this, and much more, must be left to the extraordinary pieces of furniture—a log bedstead in reader's imagination. the darkest corner—a pair of snow-shoes—sundry It was drawing towards evening—the guide strode spiral augers and rough-looking tools—a bundle of in advance, untired and taciturn, like some evil fate dried sinews of the deer—together with some articles we followed in pairs, heated and weary, each of us of feminine gear, a small red-framed looking-glass, a provided with a small bunch of leafy twigs to flap judgment, and peace. clumsy comb suspended from a nail by a string, and away the mosquitoes, which rose in myriads from the

on three legs or four, or mere pieces of log sawn short the woods, plunging their trunks into his hands and off, which latter our host justly recommended, as stand- feet, even through gloves and boots; or, if he have no ing better on the uneven floor; and had exchanged our gloves, and wear shoes, alas for him! He suffocates that separate hit injuries hit injuries that separate hit injuries that separate hit injuries that separate hit injuries that hit injuries t wet boots for slippers, mocassins, or whatever the good-uatured fellow could supply us withalt the boots natured fellow could supply us withal; the hostess was intensely the steal snugly intensely the snugle sn intensely busy making large flat cakes, and roasting inside, and sting at leisure; while he becomes infuthem, first on one side, then on the other, in front of riated by the ceaseless hum of whole squadrons that the fire, and alternately boiling and frying broad slices hang upon his rezr like light cavalry, overtaking and his place. Say nothing which cannot be readily of salt pork, when suddenly suspending operations, she surrounding him upon the slightest pause in his halfexclaimed with a vehemence that startled us, "Oh, blinded and wholly desperate career. Then the sand-Seth! I've cracked my spider!"

for her cookery, was called a "spider," and that its fracture had occasioned the exclamation.

The injured spider performed "its spiriting gently"

Justice to its savoury contents. Bed-time drew near: a heap of odd-looking rugs and clean blankets was laid for our accommodation, and pronounced to be "ready." But how to get into We had heard of some rather primitive practices among the steerage passengers on board ship, it is true, but had not as yet accustomed ourselves to uncase before company, and hesitated to lie down in our clothes. After waiting some little time in blank dismay, Seth kindly set us the example, by quietly slipping out of his nether integuments and turning unceremoniously into bed. There was no help for it-by one means or another, we contrived to sneak under the blankets; and after clearing away the cookery, and hanging up a large coloured quilt between our lair and the couch occupied by her now snoring spouse, the

good wife also disappeared. In spite of the novelty of the situation, and some Can he mean a will o' the wisp?" Occasional disturbance from a smart gust of wind which "Oh, man dear!" was the reply, in the same underand awoke refreshed. Before daybreak breakfast was in a lanthorn, to see this quare path by. than the supper of the night before. There were fine dry potest.

* The ground hemlock (Taxus Canadensis) or Canadian through which the fine flour falls and keeps only the dry potest.

of turpentine), "coffee," (burnt bread treated as such), and "chocolate," which last was a brown-coloured was a white mark which we had noticed on the trees extract of cherry-tree bark, sassafras-root, and wild in our route, made by slicing off a portion of the bark sarsaparilla, warmly recommended by our host as "a with an axe, and invariably used to indicate the road, first-rate bitter." Declining these latter curiosities— as well as the divisions and subdivisions of townships. some of which, and many similar, have since become After a time, this mark loses its whiteness and becomes familiar in the course of a long sojourn in the bush— undistinguishable in the dusk of evening, even to an

we made a luxurious meal. It was now daybreak. As we were new comers, serviceable act of kindness, for in the dim twilight we brilliantly lighted up the forest in front of a "wigwam," reference to the Association on whose behalf it appeals. experienced at first some difficulty in discerning it.— which, like every thing else on that eventful day, was Dr. Shreve commences with lamenting the comparaexperienced at first some difficulty in discerting to the Gospel for many ages past, Pointing out some faint glimmerings of morning, which to us delightfully new and interesting. A few days were becoming brighter and brighter over the tall tops afterwards, we had the satisfaction of constructing one and enunciates the opinion held by a great and inof the trees, our friend remarked,

"I guess that's where the sun's calc'lating to rise." cur experience. distinguish the road with ease; the tavern-keeper returned to his work, and in a few minutes the forest The day had advanced sufficiently to enable us to returned to his work, and in a few inhitites the forest echoed to the quick strokes of his lustily-wielded axe. For your cookery; and having gathered together sufficient dry branches to light a fire, which you kindle world." "This interesting and important truth St. unmarked as yet by the track of wheels, and unim- with the aid of dry leaves and gunpowder, or as you Paul (as he is understood by our best commentators), It was in the month of September, some fifteen peded by the thick brushwood that hems in older best may—you chop down some small trees, and with sets forth with abundant plainness: 'If the casting peded by the thick brushwood that hems in older best may—you chop down some small trees, and with years ago, when a party of "intending settlers" started to the width of sixty-six feet, all the trees the forked part of two of them, set upright in the ground away of them (viz. the Jews) be the reconciling of the thick brushwood that nems in older oest may just cap down since the forked part of two of them, set upright in the ground away of them (viz. the Jews) be the reconciling of the thick brushwood that nems in older oest may just cap down since the forked part of two of them, set upright in the ground away of them (viz. the Jews) be the reconciling of the thick brushwood that nems in older oest may just cap down since the peded by the thick brushwood that nems in older oest may just cap down since the peded by the thick brushwood that nems in older oest may just cap down since the peded by the thick brushwood that nems in older oest may just cap down since the peded by the thick brushwood that nems in older oest may just cap down since the peded by the thick brushwood that nems in older oest may just cap down since the peded by the thick brushwood that nems in older oest may just cap down since the peded by the thick brushwood that nems in older oest may just cap down since the peded by the thick brushwood that nems in older oest may just cap down since the peded by the thick brushwood that nems in older oest may just cap down since the peded by the thick brushwood that nems in older oest may just cap down since the peded by the thick brushwood that nems in older oest may just cap down since the peded by the thick brushwood the peded by the peded by the thick brushwood the peded by t in search of "a location"—as our neighbours on the had been cut down to a height of between two and eight or ten feet apart, you commence your structure. other side of the Lake term it—in one of the pioneer three feet in a precisely straight course for miles, and Laid apon these two, and resting firmly in the dead, —viz. to those Gentiles who yet retownships of Upper Canada. We were four in numburnt or drawn aside into the "bush;" while through place another stout piece of tree; and leaning against place another stout p no-where, Connemara—and all in high spirits, and full of delightful anticipations of adventure.

The inquiry which had resulted to the Diocese from the fostering which had resulted to the Diocese from the fostering who were possibly they know nothing except through side of a high pitched roof, a number of stout stakes, care of the Veyerable Society for Propagating the side of a high pitched roof, a number of stout stakes, care of the Veyerable Society for Propagating the side of a high pitched roof, a number of stout stakes, care of the Veyerable Society for Propagating the public rumour. The inquiry which had resulted to the Diocese from the fostering whom very possibly they know nothing except through of a drunken man, a waggon track had been made, by side of a high pitched roof, a number of stout stakes, care of the Veyerable Society for Propagating the grubbing up the smaller and evading the larger stumps, of delightful anticipations of adventure.

We had mall a limbs or decayed or by throwing a collection of small limbs or decayed or by throwing a collection of small limbs or decayed or by throwing a collection of small limbs or decayed or by throwing a collection of small limbs or decayed or by throwing a collection of small limbs or decayed or by throwing a collection of small limbs or decayed or by throwing a collection of small limbs or decayed or by throwing a collection of small limbs or decayed or by throwing a collection of small limbs or decayed or by throwing a collection of small limbs or decayed or by throwing a collection of small limbs or decayed or by throwing a collection of small limbs or decayed or by throwing a collection of small limbs or decayed or by throwing a collection of small limbs or decayed or by throwing a collection of small limbs or decayed or by throwing a collection of small limbs or decayed or by throwing a collection of small limbs or decayed or by throwing a collection of small limbs or decayed or by throwing a collection of small limbs or decayed or by throwing a colle We had walked through the woods a distance of wood into the deeper inequalities. Here and there, a bles the silver fir), then carefully close up both ends wood into the deeper inequalities. eight miles from the nearest town—consisting, by the ravine would be rendered passable, by placing across in the same manner, throw a thick heap of hemlock or found, or still find, abundant consolation from the Gospel way, of two taverns, a "general store," and a surveyor's it two long trees, often at an angle of fifteen degrees, cedar boughs on the ground for your bed, and you tesidence all believe the surveyor's review of the surveyo sidence, all built of the newest logs; and it was quite and crossing these transversely with shorter logs; the have your wigwam complete. It is curious—and, ark, when we came within it is and crossing these transversely with shorter logs; the dark, when we came within sight of the "clearing" and crossing these transversely with shorter logs; the whether true or not, implicitly believed in the bush—which had been indicated whether true or not, implicitly believed in the bush—which had been indicated as the control of the "clearing" whether true or not, implicitly believed in the bush—which had been indicated as the control of the "clearing" whether true or not, implicitly believed in the bush—which had been indicated as the control of the "clearing" whether true or not, implicitly believed in the bush—which had been indicated as the control of the "clearing" whether true or not, implicitly believed in the bush—which had been indicated as the control of the "clearing" whether true or not, implicitly believed in the bush—which had been indicated as the control of the "clearing" whether true or not, implicitly believed in the bush—which had been indicated as the control of the "clearing" whether true or not, implicitly believed in the bush—which had been indicated as the control of the "clearing" whether true or not, implicitly believed in the bush—which had been indicated as the control of the "clearing" whether true or not, implicitly believed in the bush—which had been indicated as the control of the "clearing" whether true or not, implicitly believed in the bush—which had been indicated as the control of the "clearing" whether true or not indicated as the control of the "clearing" whether true or not indicated as the control of the "clearing" when the control of the control of the "clearing" whether true or not indicated as the control of the "clearing" when the control of the "clearing" whether the control of the "clearing" when the control of the control of the "clearing" when the control of the control of the control of the control of the "

a continuous line, to serve as a fence for the exclusion of stray cattle. of stray cattle. After several fruitless attempts to find an entrance there in thickness, and feet in height and from one to three in thickness, and feet in height and from one to three in thickness, and feet in height and from one to three in thickness, and feet in height and from one to three in thickness, and feet in height and from one to three in thickness, and feet in height and from one to three in thickness, and feet in height and from one to three in thickness, and feet in height and from one to three in thickness, and feet in height and from one to three in thickness, and feet in height and from one to three in thickness, and feet in height and from one to three in thickness, and feet in height and from one to three in thickness, and feet in height and from one to three in thickness, and feet in height and from one to three in thickness, and feet in height and from one to three in thickness. find an entrance, there was nothing for it but to shout making the traveller feel like nothing so much as Lilliputian Gulliver in a field of Brobdignagian wheat. It related to one of the wealthiest families in England. is singular to observe the effect of an occasional gust They had purchased a tract of a thousand acres, and of some strange bird or wild animal than a human of wind in such situations. It may not even fan your commenced operations by hiring men to cut a road commenced operations. voice, and immediately afterwards, the reflection of a cheek; but you hear a low surging sound, like the through the wild bush, some eight or ten miles to their through the wild bush. atrong light became visible, and a man emerged from the brushwood correspond to the br increases to a loud boisterous roar, still seemingly at a superintending in person. Nothing could exceed the Ceristian Songs: by the Rev. James Gilborne great distance; the branches remain in perfect repose vigour of their plans. Their property dignified by the head, eighty feet at least, was a vivid canopy of green leaves extending as for course and included by the river which intersected their risk of twisting your neck, you are astonished to see and wild horses—the river which intersected their some patriarchal giant, close at hand—six yards round land was to be cleared of the drift-logs with which its and eighty high—which alone has caught the breeze, free navigation might be impeded—and, in short, they waving its huge fantastic arms wildly at a dizzy height doubted not in a few years to convert the desolate

gale sweeping over them, bends their strong but slen- in the unromantic operation of frying pancakes, which der stems like willow-wands, or catches the widespreading branches of the loftier trees with a force that tific a feat, pronounced "first-rate." with a good natured simplicity in his shrewd features; fairly wrenches them out by the roots, which, creeping along on the surface of the soil, present no very powersash confining his patched trowsers at the waist—and a palmetto hat, dragged out of all described. a palmetto hat, dragged out of all describable shape locked branches are every moment broken violently off ing the sanguine hopes and bright visions which acthe colour of each article so obscured by stains and and flung to a distance, and even the trunks clash, and corded so well with our own ideas and feelings. rough usage, as to be rather matter of conjecture than as it were whet themselves against each other, with a we quitted the wigwam and its cheerful tenants

Following his footsteps, at his invitation, and suc- ing's march: how, fully accounted with English fowlcessively climbing sundry huge logs, stumbling over a host of smaller ones, and plunging through a shallow creek up to the above the state of the st cteek up to the ankles in soft mud, we reached at length what he called his "shanty," at the further edge of the design of the d edge of the clearing. It was a log cabin of a single woodpeckers with crimson heads, hammering away at gress, we slept on undisturbed till the sun shone apartment, where presided "the wife," a smart, plump, decayed trees like transmigrated carpenters—how we brightly over the forest—more heartily wearied, it is good-looking little Irishwoman, in a stuff gown, and without the little Irishwoman, in a stuff gown, and without the locking little Irishwoman, in a stuff gown, and last shot two partridges, very unlike English ones, hoped, than our fair and indulgent reader will be, with without shoes or stockings. They had been recently of which we were fain to make a meal, which was our "First Day in the Bush." married, as he promptly informed us—had selected utterly detestable for want of salt—how we found the this wild spot, on a half opened road, impassable for government agent bivouacking in a tent by the side of waggons—without a neighbour for miles—and under a broad river—how he leisurely handed us over to his the inevitable necessity of shouldering all their provisions from the embryo town we had just quitted—and some dozen of new importations like ourselves,—Irishall this with the resolute determination of "keeping men clamouring in Erse—Highlanders muttering Gaelic-and Germans growling strange gutturals-The floor was of loose split basswood logs, hewn into the mysteries of chopping and grubbing stumps of logs entire, filled in the interstices with chips of skelter, into the bush, walking as for a wager through pine, which, however, did not prevent an occasional thickets of ground hemlock,* which entangled our feet, glimpse of the darkness visible outside, and had the or over and under windfalls, to pass which we were advantage moreover of rendering a window unneces- obliged to climb sometimes twenty feet along some sary—the hearth was the bare soil—the ceiling, slabs half-recumbent tree—how, when we asked him whether of wood—the chimney a square hole in the roof—the clay or sand were considered the best soil, he said fire literally an entire tree, branches and all, cut into some preferred one, some the other—how he showed feet. It was a chill evening, and the dancing flames that the rear ought to be better—and how we turned were inspiriting, as they threw a cheerful radiance on back thoroughly fatigued, but no wiser than when we

We were accommodated with stools of various sizes, they torment the hapless wayfarer in the still air of they torment the hapless wayfarer in the still air of they torment the hapless wayfarer in the still air of the works. thick, damp underbrush. Oh, those mosquitoes! how flies, invisible except upon a close examination, but Enquiring in alarm what was the matter, we found felt plainly enough like red-hot sand upon the flesh. in your neck, and give no intimation of their presence a fiery serpent. say, all parties succeeded afterwards in doing entire with your blood. The deer-flies and the clegs, too, are idle. Thou art not obliged to complete the work, in the depths of the unopened forest. The fresh gales of the lakes, or the never-failing breeze of the clearing, desires. Who is rich? He that is satisfied with that gentle close swamps and tangled underbrush, whence the honoured? He that honours others. zephyr and the fierce blast are almost alike excluded.

> must look out for the blaze." We glauced anxiously around, scrutinizing the

obscurity on every side.
"What does he mean?" said one of the Englishmen furtively to his Irish companion. "I see no blaze.-

the dying embers on the hearth, we all slept deliciously and awoke refer to the laste bit of blaze, iv it wor only a small candle others like a strainer, which lets the wine run off and both, by urging the normal run off and both run of the laste bit of blaze, iv it wor only a small candle others like a strainer. stole through the chinks, and fauned into brightness tone, "sorra little I know—sure it's right glad I'd be

dry potatoes, roast wild pigeon, fried pork, cakes, butter, eggs, milk, and "China" tea; besides "hemlock tea," (a decoction of hemlock twigs, tasting strongly

* The ground hemlock (Tarus Canadesiss) of Canadesiss) tracking strong trailing shrub, which covers the ground in parts yew, is a strong trailing shrub, which covers the ground in parts yew, is a strong trailing shrub, which covers the ground in parts yew, is a strong trailing shrub, which covers the ground in parts yew, is a strong trailing shrub, which covers the ground in parts yew, is a strong trailing shrub, which covers the ground in parts yew, is a strong trailing shrub, which covers the ground in parts yew, is a strong trailing shrub, which covers the ground in parts yew, is a strong trailing shrub, which covers the ground in parts yew, is a strong trailing shrub, which covers the ground in parts yew, is a strong trailing shrub, which covers the ground in parts yew, is a strong trailing shrub, which covers the ground in parts yew, is a strong trailing shrub, which covers the ground in parts yew, is a strong trailing shrub, which covers the ground in parts yew, is a strong trailing shrub, which covers the ground in parts yew, is a strong trailing shrub, which covers the ground in parts yew, is a strong trailing shrub, which covers the ground in parts yew, is a strong trailing shrub, which covers the ground in parts yew, is a strong trailing shrub, which covers the ground in parts yew, is a strong trailing shrub, which covers the ground in parts yew, is a strong trailing shrub, which covers the ground in parts yew, is a strong trailing shrub, which covers the ground in parts yew, is a strong trailing shrub, which covers the ground in parts yew, is a strong trailing shrub, which covers the ground in parts yew, is a strong trailing shrub, which covers the ground in parts yew, is a strong trailing shrub, which covers the ground in parts yew, is a strong trailing shrub, which covers the ground in parts yew, is a strong trailing shrub, which covers the

The man explained, that the "blaze" (qy. blazon?)

experienced eye. Not a little rejoiced were we when we presently

-you can discover no evidence of a stirring breeze name of —— Park, was to be enclosed in a ring fence, wilderness into another England. In the meantime, There are times when the hardiest settler dares not the elder brother had cut his foot, and was disabled enter the pine woods; when some unusually severe for the present; and the younger was busily employed

Nowhere does good fellowship so readily spring ap

Certainty. He proved to be our landlord for the night shock and uproar that startles the firmest nerves. It were tedious to detail all the events of our morn- afterwards reached the broad river, where was pitched during the night, penetrating the frail roof, and soak-

MISCELLANEOUS.

EXTRACTS FROM THE PIRKE-ABOTH. Translated for the Church, from the Hebrew, by J. M. Hirschfelder.

MAXIMS OF THE JEWISH FATHERS.

Let thy house be a school for the wise, and adhere to the dust of their feet, and drink with thirst their

Let thy house be always open for relief, and let the ueedy be (as if they were) sons of thy house.

Oh, ye wise, be mindful of your words (or instruction), that you may not be led to a place where bad water is, and that the disciples who come after you may drink of it and die, and the name of heaven be I have spent all my days among the wise, and found

nothing better than to keep silence.

Nor is the expounding of the law the chief work, but the keeping thereof. He that (loves) to make many words, bringeth sin upon himself. Upon three things rests the world, upon truth,

Consider three things, and thou wilt not transgress Consider, from whence thou comest, whither thou

Separate not thyself from the congregation, for he eighty years high priest, has yet become a Sadducee. Judge not thy neighbour, until thou thyself stand in

Warm thyself on the light of the wise, but guard thyself for their coals that thou do not burn thyself.

that the cast-iron pan on three legs, which she used for her cookers and upon the nest. The third is as a bite of the fox, their sting as a for her cookers are the hissing of upon your face around under the brim of your hat, or sting of the scorpion, their muttering as the hissing of except by an intolerable itching, until on putting your The day is short; the labour much: the Lord of

which dart upon you with the velocity of hawks, and neither art thou permitted entirely to neglect it, but

are fatal to these winged demons, which delight in which Providence has allotted to him. Who is

"It's getting dark," said the sullen guide, "you eats unripe grapes and drinks new wine; but he that

A SERMON preached in St. Paul's Church, Halifux,

We have perused this Discourse with much satisfaction; -it is sound, earnest, and practical, and cansaw a genuine blaze, in the form of a log-fire, that not fail to excite attention, and awaken interest in obligation on the Church in general by the publicafor ourselves, and the reader shall have the benefit of creasing body of prophetical students, "that the Gentiles will never be brought, (as a people) generally You choose a shelving spot of dry ground, in the to embrace the Gospel until the Jews shall have been

which had been indicated as our resting-place for the night. Completely blockading the road, and full in the forest consisted of Norway and white pine, our way, was a mass of felled timber, which we afterwards learnt is denominated a "brush fence" or "windrow,"—consisting of an irregular heap of prostrate trees, branches as well as trunks, thrown together in a continuous line, to serve as a fence for the exclusion.

The sleepless heralds run, Fast as the clear and living rays Go streaming from the sun: No peals or flashes heard or seen, Their wondrous flight betray, And yet their words are quickly felt

Nor summer's heat nor winter's hail Can check their rapid course; They meet unmoved the fierce wind's rage The rough wave's sweeping force:-In the long night of rain and wrath, As in the blaze of day,
They rush with news of weal or wo,
To thousands far away.

But faster still than tidings borne But faster still than tidings borne
On that electric cord,
Rise the pure thou, hts of him who loves,
The Christian's life and Lord,
Of him who, taught in smiles and tears
With fervent lips to pray,
Native in high converse here on carth

as Mr. Lyons can so gracefully strike the lyre, he will not suffer it to remain unstrung in time to come. The

THE TEMPER AND DUTIES OF A CHRISTIAN MINISTER. By the Right Reverend S. P. K. HENSHAW, Dana, Jun'r., 1847.

This is a Charge to the graduating class and other students of the General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, delivered in St. John's Chapel, City of New York, at the commencement of said Seminary in June last, and should have been noticed ere now, but for an overlook. The sentiments are such as become a Prelate of the Reformed Episcopal Church, and the plain exhibition of the duties, and the solemn recapitulation of the responsibilities of the Christian Ministry, which it contains, cannot fail to be salutary to all who contemplate taking the pastoral vows.

Almost every page of the Charge contains matter which we should like to lay before our readers, but we can only find room for the following extract :-

"We have no sympathy with that dreamy poetical sentimentalism, which feels tenderly for the corruptions of a system stained with the murder of Christ's chosen ones, and 'drunk with the blood of martyrs;' which The day is short; the labour much: the Lord of the house sensetly urges to the work, but the labourers of the house sensetly urges to the work, but the labourers of the house sensetly urges to the work, but the labourers of the house sensetly urges to the work, but the labourers of the house sensetly urges to the work, but the labourers of the house sensetly urges to the work, but the labourers of the house sensetly urges to the work, but the labourers of the house sensetly urges to the work part of the play of the play the control of the play and the play accessing the Reformate it; for the Lord of thy work is the asymptom of a boldness and independence of part of the play that did not believe the asymptom of a boldness and independence of part of the play that did not believe to the same and believe to distinct the part of the play that did not believe to the same and the same ones, and drink with the blood of maryland speaks in apologetic strains of what our Church calls 'fond things vainly invented,' 'blasphemous fables and dangerous deceits;' while it is quick-sighted to discern and magnify the errors of the Reformers. A silly affectation of rising above what were supposed to be the weak prejutions of the supposed to be supposed to be supposed to be the weak prejutions of the supposed to be supposed t which dart upon you with the velocity of hawks, and carry off a very tolerable piece of your skin with a twinge as of a pair of fine forceps. And, dire example of evil associations, even the common house-fly, which you are surprised to find abundant in the woods, bites like a gallinipper. Happy they who cast not their lot in the depths of the unopened forest. The fresh gales in the depths of the unopened forest. The fresh gales in the depths of the unopened forest. The fresh gales in the depths of the unopened forest. The fresh gales is the depth of the unopened forest. The fresh gales is the depth of the unopened forest. The fresh gales is the depth of the unopened forest. The fresh gales is the depth of the unopened forest. The fresh gales is the depth of the unopened forest. The fresh gales is the depth of the unopened forest. The fresh gales is the depth of the unopened forest. The fresh gales is the depth of the unopened forest. The fresh gales is the depth of the unopened forest. The fresh gales is the depth of the unopened forest. The fresh gales is the depth of the unopened forest. The fresh gales is the depth of the unopened forest. The fresh gales is the depth of the unopened forest. The fresh gales is the depth of the unopened forest in thou learnest much in the dices of the ages immediately succeeding the Reformation; the assumption of a boldness and independence of the unopened for the unopened for the unopened for the unopened forest if thou learnest much in the dices of the ages immediately succeeding the Reformation; the assumption of a boldness and independence of the unopened for the unopened forest if thou learnest much in the dices of the ages immediately succeeding the Reformation; the assumption of a boldness and independence of the unopened for the unopen

-perhaps the most important epoch, -of our existence in this world. Fathers and mothers have a most solemn question to ask themselves when they are deliberating upon the serious and momentous subject of sending their sons to school; more particularly when their situation compels them to remove their ashamed of associating with the cultivation of the children far from home, and to entrust their whole mind a provision for the worship and service of Altraining-moral as well as intellectual-to others, of mighty God.

kee, care of the Vegerable Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts, the author concludes in the following eloquent strain:—

"And now my Christian brethren, if ever, amidst the following eloquent strain:—

"And now my Christian brethren, if ever, amidst the sorrows and viciositudes of this ever-varying life, we have found, or still find, abundant consolation from the Gospel of your found, or still find, abundant consolation from the Gospel of your found, or still find, abundant consolation from the Gospel of your found, a percentage of your found, or still find, abundant consolation from the Gospel of your found, or still find, abundant consolation from the Gospel of your found, or still find, abundant consolation from the Gospel of your found, in the cross of Christ Jesus from every temptation,—if at the bed of a cying parent, or at the off frequented grave of some departed husband, wife, or child, or friend, you can whe away be tears in consequence of the prospect of a sure and cevain hope of the seed you to remember from whence all those consolation for the following eloquent strain.

The inquiry which they cannot avoid making, if they think at all of the world to come, will be tatatament of the baptismal inheritance, and to lie in the direct path of his journey towards heaven? Or is there, on the other hand, reason to fear—as we find the direct path of his journey towards heaven? Or is there, on the other hand, reason to fear—as we find the glove for view and failure and tory stage of an after career of vice and failure and tory stage of an after career of vice and failure and tory stage of an after career of vice and failure and tory stage of an after career of vice and failure and tory stage of an after career of vice and failure and tory stage of an after career of vice and failure and tory stage of an after career of vice and failure and tory stage of an after career of vice and failure and tory stage of an after career of vice and failure and tory stage of an after career of vice and failur Ceristian Songs: by the Rev. James Gilborne
Lyons, D.D. Philadelphia: George S. Appleton, 1847.

More than one of the lyrics which compose this beautiful volume, having already appeared in the poetical department of The Church, our readers coubtless require not to be told that the true vis poetical is possessed by its author, Dr. Lyons. He of duty; and who will rebuke us for doing so? Both in public and private; at the homes of their parishioners, at Church, and in the world at large; in the pulpit, in the Sunday School, and in secular seminaries pit, in the Sunday School, and in secular seminaries from the highest to the lowest; we feel ourselves by bounden duty constrained to speak and to act, as bounden duty constrained to speak and to act, as those who believe that in the tuition and discipline of the remark there are involved the gravest and most

duction to Athelling, and its wise and pious Principal. duction to Attaching, and its state and product the function of the incident is striking and uncommon. "Ex uno disce omnia"; our readers can readily imagine the future. Doubtless they helped him much, but he had the future course of an education thus begun.

future course of an education thus begun.

The school-room or the play-ground, it has been volume is very creditably got up, a commendation which the broader scene of life, "the rich and the poor meet of Mr. Appleton's productions which the broader scene of life, "the rich and the poor meet of Mr. Appleton's productions are the broader scene of life, "the rich and the poor meet of the broader scene of life, "the rich and the poor meet of the broader scene of life, "the rich and the poor meet of the broader scene of life, "the rich and the poor meet of the broader scene of life, "the rich and the poor meet of the broader scene of life, "the rich and the poor meet of the broader scene of life, "the rich and the poor meet of the broader scene of life, "the rich and the poor meet of the broader scene of life, "the rich and the poor meet of the broader scene of life, "the rich and the poor meet of the broader scene of life, "the rich and the poor meet of the broader scene of life, "the rich and the poor meet of the broader scene of life, "the rich and the poor meet of the broader scene of life, "the rich and the poor meet of the broader scene of life, "the rich and the poor meet of the broader scene of life," the rich and the poor meet of the broader scene of life, "the rich and the poor meet of the broader scene of life," the rich and the poor meet of the broader scene of life, "the rich and the poor meet of the broader scene of life," the rich and the poor meet of the broader scene of life, "the rich and the poor meet of the broader scene of life," the rich and the poor meet of the broader scene of life, "the rich and the poor meet of the broader scene of life," the rich and the poor meet of the broader scene of life, "the rich and the poor meet of the broader scene of life," the rich and the poor meet of the broader scene of life, "the rich and the poor meet of the broader scene of life," the rich and the poor meet of the broader scene of life, "the rich and the poor meet of the broader scene of life," the rich and the broader scene of life, "the rich and the poor meet of the broader scene of life," th in the world and at school, who deal gently with the which applies to most of Mr. Appleton's productions. together." There are kind and generous spirits both misfortunes of birth; and treat the unfortunate, no less than the prosperous, as their brethren,-knowing Bishop of Rhode Island, &c. New-York: Daniel that "the Lord is the Maker of them all." There are others, however,—the greater number we fear, who act a less manly part. It is genuine cowardice simplest question of the Catechism. They will quote and meanness for boys to reproach their companions you a long list of false gods, whilst they know little with disadvantages which they cannot help. "It is He that hath made us, and not we ourselves." "Godfrey" was one of the sufferers; he was poor, and, unhappily, he was very proud when he first went to Athellieg; so that his own disposition had in it pothing to soften and continued to soften and co nothing to soften and counteract, but everything to aggravate, the taunts and sneers of his schoolfellows.

He mot with a counteract with a confusion of the olessings of the Atonement are applied to the soul, they would either stare with a mazement at so strange a question, or hang stare with a mazement at so strange and confusion. He met with a friend, however, who gave him good He met with a friend, however, who gave him good counsel and comfort,—a youth who was a ministering ungel, amongst a host of heartless persecutors. angel, amongst a host of heartless persecutors.

join us if you let him alone,'
Now Godfrey would have joined them all for the sake of peace, if he had not been poor, but being so, he said with a stammering voice and a burning cheek, that he did not wish to play at cricket, or to have a share in the other thins and the sake of the sake of peace, if he had not been poor, but being so, he said with a stammering voice and a burning cheek, that he did not wish to play at cricket, or to have a share in the other thins and the sake of the sake of

Our Monthly Review.

Sermon preached in St. Paul's Church, Halifax, N. S., on behalf of the Diocesan Church Society: by James Sineves, D.D. Halifax: Gossip & Coade, 1847.

We have perused this Discourse with much satisfail to excite attention, and awaken interest in attence to the Association on whose behalf it appeals. Shreve commences with lamenting the comparations and progress of the Gospel for many ages past, enunciates the opinion held by a great and inasing body of prophetical students, "that the nitles will never be brought, (as a people) generally mbrace the Gospel until the Jews shall have been to converted; because the converted Jews seem to destined in the unsearchable wisdom of God, to be finally successful missionaries to the Gentile di." "This interesting and important truth St."

He Liturgy itself—be it your aim to hold and teach 'the doctrine of Christ as the Lord hath commanded, and this church hath received the same according to the commandent, of God. This course is alike dearmed by honesty of purpose and integrity of heart in those who minister at a stand against extravagance. 'If you make yourself as there alters, independent of a gentleman and to the courage of a soldier, the purpose and integrity of heart in those who minister at a stand against extravagance. 'If you make yourself as the repair of purpose and integrity of heart in those who minister at a the two wo of ordination, to the said against extravagance. 'If you make yourself as the purpose and integrity of heart in those who minister at a the repair of the commandent.

Bishop Henshaw, we conceive, has conferred an obligation on the Church in general by the publication of his charge, and we trust that it will be widely circulated, and prayerfully perused.

Gooffers of the Gospel until the Jews shall have been to converted; because the converted Jews seem to destined in the unsearchable wisdom of God, to be harded to do was to remind you of our Saviour's life. He Rev. W. E. Hergare, M. A., author of "Probability of the publicatio

We have seen Dr. Wilson in his study: the author has given us a description of him likewise in the Chapel. There was a Chapel connected with Athelling; the founders of that school had not been

"On Godfrey's first Sunday, the sermon was upon the

petical department of The Church, our readers coubtless require not to be told that the true vis poetica is possessed by its author, Dr. Lyons. He evidently is gifted with a correct and well cultivated taste—his versification is fluent—and a warm glow of piety tinges, and gives a profitable character to the effusions of his muse. We question if a finer illustrative use has ever been made of the most wonderful communicative discovery of the age, than what is contained in the following verses:

"Along the smooth and slender wires,"

"The slegenless heralds run."

"Along the smooth and slender wires,"

"The slegenless heralds run."

those who believe that in the tuition and discipline of the young there are involved the gravest and most interesting results,—the advancement of Christianity; the growth of godliness; the happiness of families; the well-being of society; the welfare of States; and last —but greatest of all,—the salvation of souls.

And now for the opening scene of Godfrey's introduction to Athelling, and its wise and pious Principal.

be ashamed of this, if of nothing else: let us hide our faces, kneeling at the foot of His Cross, for that we could ever be ashamed of Him who has endured for others such things as He endured, who still owns such creatures as ourselves. Think of these things when you are tempted. Think of your Saviour standing by with the five wounds and His pierced brow, and hear Him saying, 'Art thou ashamed of Me? I have not been ashamed of these or of these.'

Godfrey was much impressed, and he thought that such

and place you, but I wish now to give you a friend's advice rather than a Master's. You have not been at school only neglected, but is a tacitly proscribed topic. The With fervent hips to pray,

Maintains high converse here on earth
With bright worlds far away.

Ay! though no outward wish is breath'd,
Nor outward answer given,
The sighing of that humble breast
Is known and felt in heaven:
Those long frail wires may bend and break,
Those viewless heralds stray,
But Faith's least word shall reach the throne
Of God, though far away."

We congratulate the religious world on this addition to its stock of sacred poetry, and trust that as Master's. You have not been at school before, and your father says that you have, therefore, great difficulties to contend with. There are many bad boys here, as yet, I am sorry to say, who will try and make you as wicked as themselves. Take care—the beginnings of evil are very often the completion of evil. As you begin, so you will probably go on. I shall keep my eye upon you; but remember that God's eye is upon you night and day. He sees you as clearly, as fully as I do now that I am looking at you. Be strong, then, and courageous towards man, and only fear God. Be afraid to do wrong, and do not fear any thing else. And now kneel down, and I will give you a Priest's blessing.'

The school-room or the play-ground, it has been the consequence is, that—unless they bring with them from home a rooted affection of evil. As you begin, so far as to torment and annoy their school-fellows who are seriously disposed and have the moral courage who are seriously disposed and have the moral courage of the completion of evil. As you begin, so you will probably go on. I shall keep my eye upon you ght and day. He sees you as clearly, as fully as I do now that I am looking at you. Be strong, then, and courageous towards man, and only fear God. Be afraid to do wrong, and do not fear any thing else. And now kneel down, and I will give you a Priest's blessing.'

The school-room or the play-ground, it has been the defects of domestic education except to a very the defects of domestic education except to a very the defects of domestic education except to a very the de limited extent; the results to the youthful mind must meet with boys who are quite at home in all the frivolous or disgusting details of Heathen Mythology, God. They will recite to you with wonderful facility

> -not warned by Trustees and anti-Scriptural legisla-"Godfrey's pocket was but poorly filled, and when he heard of half-a-sovereign here and five shillings there, he answered that he did not want any sports at present, an assertion which only produced a loud laugh. Some cried out, 'Eh! Molly, eh!' others called him 'Soft Tommy,' are quite content. To others who seek to teach young out the delogated heavers said. 'Hush, you fools, he'll out, 'En! Mony, en! others caned film Soft Folians, are quite content. To other to devise, if they and the delegated beggars said, 'Hush, you fools, he'll people in a different way, we leave it to devise, if they

out with a guilty pleasure those passages in his books bishops emulously endeavoured to perfect the majestic edifice.

ther, and he made efforts for her sake in the very way in which she encouraged him to strive, but his efforts were desultory, unaccompanied by any mortifications for the past or any rule for the future. It was merely beginning over and over again; all before as it were being counted as nothing. If either Dr. Wilson or Barrow could have seen Godfrey's mind at this time, they would have helped him greatly, and might perhaps have put his repentance upon a surer footing; but he dared not speak to them upon such a subject.

of other noble works of art in the excesses of the Parisian mob at the close of the last century; and of the five-and-forty chapels, which clustered round the nave and choir, but twenty-nine remain.

"The general plan of the Cathedral is that of the Latin cross. The principal features of the western front are its massive towers, beneath whose shadow the lle de la Cité seems to be reposing, the two exquisite ranges of delicately finished arches connecting them, between which is the magnificent circular window more than forty feet in

Poor Godfrey! often and often he produced by the failed. The tears would come into his eyes and he ten failed. The tears would ask himself, 'Am I never to stand? Am I never would ask himself, 'Am I never to stand? Am I never such their noble roses, southern sides are the transepts with their noble roses, southern sides are the transepts with their noble roses, would ask himself, 'Am I never to stand? Am I never to stand? Am I never to stand? Am I never to stand? Southern sides are the transcepts with their noble roses, to conquer? Where are all my good resolutions—all my properties of the conduction of the porch on the southern side bears the name of St. Marcel, and occupies the site of the ancient church of St. Marcel, and occupies the site of the ancient church of St. goeth away.'

FAVOURITES. "'I dare say, (said Dr. Wilson,) you think that I have my favourites, and you consider me unfair in baving them. I acknowledge at once that I have favourites; and I maintain that it is both fair and right. God Himself has favourites. He loves those who love Him. He draws near to those who draw near to Him. Now, if I were to make you believe that I liked you all equally, I should not only be a hypocrite, but I should be hiding this fact from you, a fact which ought to be before you all your lives, that as your conduct is such will be conduct is, such will be your favour with God and man. I have no favouritism independent of conduct. If you were all equally Christiaus, equally acting on high and noble principles, I should like you all equally well; I should trust and treat you all alike. But the good and bad are not equal in God's sight, and therefore they can not be and shall not be in ming. If you wish not be and shall not be in mine. If you wish an end to favouritism in this school, put an end to all unchristian and ungentlemanlike conduct. You will have it then, and not till then."

THE MAPLE LEAF, or Canadian Annual: a Literary

ment which have, within these few years, characterised whose possession it is, and adds another confirmation Toronto, there is not one, perhaps, more remarkable to the opinion which we have often heard expressed than the rapid growth of the taste for Literature and by travellers on the continent of Europe, that the the Arts. As to the sources, to which this advance- devotional effect of the Roman Catholic Churches, ment should be traced, we have no intention of offering however admirable in design or execution, is too comany remarks. They are, we should think, sufficiently monly grievously marred and destroyed by tawdry obvious to every one, who considers the great educa- finery or disgraceful filth. tional advantages which our City enjoys. All that we have to do with at present is the result—and that a able impression of the excellent articles nore immemost gratifying one, -it must be admitted, if we may diately connected with Canada. take the beautiful volume now before us-the Maple Leaf for 1848,-as a specimen of the intellectual advancement which has taken place.

The Canadian Annual is certainly most creditable The Canadian Annual is certainly most creditable stream, as if wrestling with the strong grasp of a tempest; to every one connected with its publication, and cannot fail to reflect honour, wherever it is known, not merely in our own fair city, but in the Province generally,-rivalling, as it does, both in perfection of mechanical finish, and in high order of literary merit, to be the very best of similar literary publications.

In the limited space which we can spare for a notice of its contents, we cannot pretend to review the different articles with critical accuracy, nor even to point out all the beauties which attracted our attention. It must suffice to offer a few extracts, as specimens of some of the various styles which are observable in the

It is with regret that we are constrained to do no duction; but we cannot find room for the whole of it, afford an imperfect idea of its merits.

We shall make our first selection from the pieces which have more or less of a sacred character.

BARTIMEUS. " Oh lone and lorn my lot! To me the sun beam is a joy unknown; In vain Earth's lap with rarest flowers are strown-I crush, but see them not.

The human face and form, So glorious, as they tell, are all to me A strange and unimagined mystery, Dark as the mid-night storm. 'Winter's sharp blast I prove, But cannot gaze upon the mantle white With which the widow'd Earth she doth bedight,

In rough, but honest love,' Sudden a mighty throng, Tumultuous, passed that beggar's muddy lair, And listlessly he asked in his despair, Why thus they pressed along?

A friendly voice replied, 'Jesus, the man of Nazareth, is here,' The words with strange power fell upon his ear, And eagerly he cried:

'Jesus! our David's son, Have merey on me for Jehovah's eake; Pity, Emanuel—pity do thou take— 'Mid thousands I'm alone!'

The multitude eried-' Cease! The Master will not pause for such as thou, Nobler by far his purposes, we trow; Silence, thou blind one—peace!

But bold with misery, He heeded not the taunt of selfish pride, More eagerly and earnestly he cried, Have mercy, Christ, on me!'

The ever-open ear Heard—and heard not unmoved that quivering voice; *Come hither!' Hundreds now exclaimed—'Rejoice; He calls; be of good cheer!'

How rare—how passing sweet
Sounded these words of hope; he cast away
His garment, lest its folds his course might stay, and fell at Jesus' feet.

What would'st thou?' Wondrous bright The beggar's visage glowed—he felt right sure
That voice, so God-like, straight would speak his enre'Lord, that I may have sight!'

He never knew suspense:
'Receive thy sight, thou dark one, for thy faith!'
And lo! convulsively he draws his breath,
Entranc'd with his new sense.

Did Bartimeus seek Once more his ancient nook of beggary?
Oh no!—he felt that he could gaze for aye On Jesus's face so meek.

Love would not let him stay-His darken'd soul was lighten'd, like his eyes; And from that hour the Lord whom he did prize

"The Canadian Christmas Carol," an exquisite piece of poetry of the same class, we reserve for a

THE CATHEDRAL OF NOTRE-DAME, PARIS.

"Of the many interesting objects which strike the eye of the stranger in the gay capital of France, no one edifice perhaps leaves so distinct and vivid an impression on his memory as the Cathedral of Notre Dame. Paris, is true, presents numerous other ancient structures to his notice; but they all, more or less, have undergone such modifications and alterations, that the character of their original appearance is lost. Like an aged patriarch forsaken of his coevals, Notre-Dame stands alone amidst the city, a majestic monument of by-gone days, almost un-changed, except by the soft greyness shed over it by time, and as stately in its dimensions as it was when the sainte Louis assumed before its altar the pilgrim's garb.
"For seven centuries now, the worship of the Most High has been with but little interruption carried on within the precincts of this-noble temple; and seven centuries more, should our globe remain unrenovated so long, would, to all appearance, scarce suffice to dissolve the solid masonry of its walls, or even affect the beautiful adjustments of its

"The foundation of the present building is ascribed to Maurice de Sully, Bishop of Paris, during the reign of Louis the Young. It occupies the site of a still more ancient Christian edifice, which Childebert is said to have Jupiter, Castor, and Pollux, by the merchants of Paris in the time of the emperor Tiberius. Although many additions and improvements were made during the three centuries succeeding the erection of the original structure, yet even as late as the middle of the fifteenth century the

of passing them by when they occurred, he even sought noble design was not as yet completed, and kings and

which spoke of voluptuous sins and of all uncleanness.—
Soon he would join in an occasional evil joke, and his sense of sin grew fainter and fainter, and he was going downwards in moral degradation day by day.

But he did not descend without pauses. He would often think how Barrow would despise him could he but see his mind, and how God was even then despising him, as He saw him through and through. He would remember how peculiarly unworthy such foul imaginations were in one who had been bred up in the arms of nature, and had lived amongst sounds and sights and thoughts of beauty and of goodness. Then he thought too of his mother, and he made efforts for her sake in the very way in which she encouraged him to strive, but his efforts were

Poor Godfrey! often and often he promised, and as of-

Stephen. As you pass beyond the transepts towards the east, the building is gradually rounded off into a semicir-cle, adorned with a noble triple tier of windows, between which are suspended exquisitely delicate buttresses with slender shafts and graceful pinnacles.

"Let us now take a glance at the interior of the mag-nificent structure. We shall enter by the centre porch in the western front. What a glorious view presents itself as we stand within the spacious nave! The high o'erarching firmament of the groined roof, dim with a rainarching armament of the groined roof, dim with a rain-bow-hued atmosphere, tinctured and dyed with the gor-geous colours of the glass that fills the rose-shaped aper-tures behind and on either side of us—the double range of lofty aisles with the richly decorated chapels opening behind them—the sublime perspective of clustered pillars and massive columns through, which the sections still on—until it reaches the far-distant sacrarium raised aloft towards the east, glowing with a soft and delicate beauty, even more solemnly exquisite than anything else that has yet met the view." and massive columns through which the eye gazes on

This well written sketch of the celebrated Parisian Cathedral, describes the magnificent structure as it would present itself to the eye of the admiring artist; Souvenir for 1848. Toronto: Henry Rowsell, but in a late number we gave an extract from Serjeant Talfour's Vacation Rambles, which shews too plainly Amongst the many and gratifying signs of improve- how little this noble edifice is appreciated by them in

The following will give a correct and nost favour-

DESCRIPTION OF THE RAPIDS.

(From "A Chapter on Canadian Scenery.") "Far a-head the river is tumbling and tossing in midcanoe shoots from behind a small headland and tosses in the eddies of the steamer's wake-she is alongside, and three grave-looking Indians step on our deck and with hardly a word walk toward the helm. Ther leader is pilot in the rapids a head, and enters upon his duties with most stoical imperturbability. As the danger-ous pass is neared, he takes the long tiller in hisgrasp, and his associates stand by him, imitating his air of stolid

seems one vast cauldron of white foam and tumbli water. Not even a thread of quiet channel seens to lead through the wild turmoil; and we begin to measure our distance from the nearest land, and wonder whether a more than merely notice the easy and graceful introwar of waters. Swifter and swifter are we daring down the gallopping river. Breakers a-head, a-beam, starboard and to insert only a part would mar its interest and larboard, and everywhere. Rocks, trees and islands dance past us in rapid flight. Look a head! Must we really pass that sharp angle, where the island-cedars are dipping into the stream? Why, it is one vast chaos of whirling eddies, a succession of small cataracts, a ladder of rocky shelves! No boat could live in such a Maëlstrom.

"Look at our Indian pilot! He is evidently bracing imself for a trying moment. His eyes are bright and wakeful, and glancing earnestly at the point of peril. There! We are in for it now! The boat is whirled round like a feather, and her broadside broaches towards that terrible ledge of sharp rock to the left, and steerage way seems lost on her—a blinding shower of spray—a slight scream from a pale face at the cabin window, and

a general grasping of ropes and bulwarks by all on deck.
Now, steersman!—now our hope is in you!

"The Indians are by the helm, holding on most fiercely-the leader is excited beyond description, and is vehement in word and gesture—there! one bold sweep of the tiller and her head is again down stream; and the white edges of an enormous rock, sharp as the teeth of a sca-monster watching for prey, glance past within a couple of feet of the vessel's side. Another tangle of rocks and eddies, and the stout barque seems to be plunging down sharp descents, and twisting like a snake through a labyrinth of shoals and breakers. One more wild plungeanother dash of spray on the deck, and we dart into paratively smooth water. We glance at our pilot—his vivacity and excitement are gone, and he stands calm as a statue. We feel that the difficulty is over, and we walk aft to look back on the wildest spot in the interminable St. Lawrence-the far-famed 'Rapids aux Cedres.'

Many an emigrant will find his feelings faithfully mirrored in the beautiful stanzas which we subjoin:

THE EMIGRANT'S BRIDE. " Fair are thy father's wide domains, None fairer in the North countrie; There wealth abounds, and pleasure reigns, But you have left them all for me

Strong in love's faith, your lot you 've east With mine, for grief or happiness— Come fortune's smile, or care's cold blast— My own, my winsome Bess. With thee, my soul's pulse, every day Will yield its meed of fresh delight;

The fleet-winged hours will glide away, Like brook o'er gold-sands, purling bright. My only thought-my chiefest joy-Will be, how best I can express The love, which glows without allow

Rude is our forest cot; but thou, Like flower transplanted to the wild. Will shed around all things, I trow, Refinement's bloom, and odour mild No task will ever irksome be, If sweetened by thy kind caress— Labour will seem but pastime free, With thee, my winsome Bess.

In Indian-Summer's dreamy haze, The Humber's banks we 'll oft explore, And people them with troops of Fays, By fancy conjured from our shore. The Kelpie shall brood o'er the pool-The Mer maid comb her dripping tress— Each grove with weird shapes shall be full—

When winter brings long nights and drear, And blythely glows our pine-lit hearth, Thou 'lt sing the songs I love so dear— The songs of our romantic North. Once more Ben-Lomond's heath I'll press-Pull Cowden-Knowes' gold broom again— With thee, my winsome Bess.

And I will tell thee many a tale Of fortress grey, and war famed ground-Legends, which erst in Liddesdale,
Thrilled our young nerves like trumpet's sound. How moist thy clear blue eye will turn, At Mary Stuart's sad duress -How flash, at name of Bannockburn!
My loyal, winsome Bess.

Thus gladsomely our quiet years Thus gladsomery our quiet year.
Will flit away, with scanty care;
Our sun undimmed, save by the tears.
Which fall to every mortal's share.
Chanad buthe Gonnel's clorious 18y, Cheered by the Gospel's glorious ray, Death's hand shall lightly on us press; We'll part—but only for a day, My own, my winsome Bess."

THE EMIGRANT'S HOME-DREAM. "dulces reminiscitur Argos." "Oh, soft and lovely were thy vales, my Home! The fresh blue heaven bent lovingly o'er thee; Round thy bold cliffs the wild Atlantic's foam Swept with a joyful voice, a music free; Fair hamlets nestled in thy grassy breast,

The eagle loved thy mountain's misty cre The Past look'd proudly from thy war And from the fountairs in thine ancient Burst the deep music of thy thousand rily Art thou as fair, as when I saw thee last, My far-off home—my beautiful—mine vn, Have wint'ry shadows o'er thy sunshine pr &d, A voice of sorrow check'd thy heart's gl tone?

Thy summer skies—are they as pure and fair As when I gaz'd upon their changeful blue; The gray old hills—the bright waves cradled there, Keep they their ancient voice—their sparkling hue? I hear the mountain song—the wild brook's glee— Hush—wayward heart—they sing not now for thee. Cold sounds thy voice, strange Land-yet passing bright Thy wild magnificence of wave and wood, Thy youth's fresh ecstasy, all strength and light,

Thy lonely homes that speck the solitude— But oh! one glimpse of my fair island sky, One breeze of Erin on the wand'rer's brow, One glance-wer't but to mock the cheated eye, And leave more drear the scenes it dwells on now In vain-another tale these dim woods tell-Darling of life-dear Home-farewell-farewell!

Of the miscellaneous articles, we regret that we must pass over the spirited verses on "the Great Britain," and content ourselves with the insertion of the pretty trifle "Somebody." SOMEBODY.

"My tongue is chain'd-I cannot speak-At ev'ry breath I sigh; The wearied heart will surely break-Ah! somebody knows why.

My voice is mute-I cannot sing The songs of days gone by;
My harp but mourns each silent string— Ah! somebody knows why.

My mirth has fled-no joy can light The cold lack-lustre eye;
No merry laugh—no sportive flight—
Ah! somebody knows why. My heart is dead-there throbs not now

The pulse once beating high For Glory's wreath to bind the brow-Ah! somebody knows wy. No more—no more—I may not tell
To those, who don' know why,
What, tho' untold, se know full well—
Dear somebody and I."

Although pressed for room, we cannot forbear gralittle piece, " The Blind Girl."

THE BLIND GIRL. "She sits in silence all the day. Our little gentle one, And basketh in the welcome ray Of the glorious summer sun; The warm beams falling on her brow Shed gladness through her mind, But ne'er may she their radiance know—

Her small hands hold a blushing wreath Of lovely forest flowers—
Oh, well she loves your fragant breath, Sweet friends of summer hours! But not for her each gorgeous hue O'er your fair petals spread Alike to her the violet's blue

And rose's glowing red. She looketh tow'rds the quiet sky But vainly on her darkened eye Falleth the pale moonlight; In vain from their bright home above
The peaceful stars gaze down weth not their looks of love From gathering tempest's frown.

A mother speaketh to her child In accents mild and sweet, A brother through the wood-path wild Each kindly deed, each gentle tone Thrills to her heart's deep cell-What would she give to look upon

And thou shalt see their faces yet, Stricken, yet blessed one! When all Earth's ransomed ones are met Before the Eternal Throne: The cloud that dims thy vision now Shall at a word be tiven, And the first light thine eyes shall know Shall be-the light of heaven.'

ngst the articles, which want of space affording ample evidence, that Canada, young hough she be, may boast of sons by birth or adoption, (for to these the contributions are limited), fully conpetent to win for her a literary reputation, of which see may feel justly proud.

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, JANUARY 7, 1848.

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THE ELECTIONS.

The progress of the Elections is now the chiefalmost the sole-object of public interest and expectation. Intelligence has reached us of 34 returns, out of the 84. From an inspection of these returns, compared with the composition of our House of Conservative cause has been strengthened by a gain of one vote, in the auspicious deliverance of Stormont from the toils of the self-styled "Reformers;" whilst we have experienced a more than counterbalancing loss in the defection of Hastings, Peterboro', Norfolk, (under protest) Oxford, (under protest) Dorchester, Grenville, (under protest) Prescott, -so that, as matters stand at present, the comparative strength of the opposing parties may be represented by the following

Ministerial 19 Opposition 15

Majority for Ministers 4

It is wise, we think, to abstain from hazarding any

Where lingering Summer strew'd her th of flow'rs; case, and doubtless in others; but they form a far To us we confess there appears to be no ordinary awbetter Council—one much more likely to co-oper- fulness contained in that climax of reprobation places; and are yearning and labouring for an oppor- conveyed in the question with which he concludestunity to renew with Lord Elgin the same insufferable demands which compelled the late lamented Lord Metcalfe, to appeal from them to the voice of the country at large. We should be sorry, therefore, to see the present Executive embarrassed by their adver-

More than four years have now elapsed since the memorable 29th November, 1843, when the "Baldwin Cabinet"-with one exception-tendered their resignations. His Excellency-finding their views to be irrecouciable with the prerogatives of Her Majesty's Representative,-was pleased to dispense with their services. Nobly and triumphantly was he sustained in the result of the General Election which followed. The principle for which he contended was this, as we find it substantially embodied in a Despatch to Lord Stanley, at that tine Secretary for the Colonies: that it was compromising the authority of the Sovereign, that Her Representative should be "required to submit himself entirely o his Council; to abandon himself altogether to ther discretion; to have no opinion of his own; to confer the patronage of the Government exclusively on ther partizans; and to proscribe their opponents.

The conditions sought-but vainly-to be extorted from that distinguished man, are destructive of the essential elements of British Supremacy; the Oppomaintain the position assumed by his illustrious predecessor; so that we can breathe only one earnest wish and prayer, that the issue of the Elections may afford him the same warm, enthusiastic, effectual support which the gifted and respected Metcalfe received in 1844.

PROFANITY OF THE FRENCH.

Familiar as we were with the degraded condition of religion and morals in unhappy France, we hardly were prepared for such an exhibition of rampant profanity, as took place very recently in Lyons. It appears that tifying our readers by the introduction of the sweet a performance took place at the Hippodrome, or open air Circus, on a Sunday evening, one part of the announced entertainment being "the Apotheosis of the Emperor Napoleon and Empress Josephine, conducted to the skies by two guardian angels!" What took place is thus narrated in Galignani's Messenger:

"By means of cords and machinery, a car, containing the prototypes of the Emperor and Empress, with their genii, was raised from the area of the Hippodrome to the height of about thirty-five yards. At this moment, the car broke under its superincumbent weight, and the great Emperor, represented by a waiter of a coffeehouse who was remarkable for his supposed resemblance to Napoleon, and who was invested with the well-known three-cornered hat and green uniform, came headlong to the spot from which he had risen, in the terrified sight of upwards of was carried away in a hopeless state. In the meanwhile the Empress Josephine was seen suspended in mid-air by a cord fastened round one of her legs. Whether thus caught accidentally or previously fastened by precaution is not known. She, however, after remaining in this awkward position for about ten minutes, was lowered gently to the earth, and at last stood erect on her feet without any material injury."

hideous burlesque of sacred things could see the Sovereignty of God, protesting against their insensate wickedness in the catastrophe which ensued. But profited, and we fear that a scourge of scorpions will be sent her, before she comes to acknowledge, as a different view of the matter, and calls upon one and all nation, that "the Lord he is God."

ECCLESIASTICAL STATE APPOINTMENTS.

We remember seeing, many years ago, an eloquent old book entitled "The Church's Tears;" and of a truth the Church has from time to time been abundantly supplied, from various quarters, with causes of sorrow and humiliation; but at no time has she greater reason to take up the sad strains of the Psalmist, and address herself to the Shepherd of Israel, than when a nal the London Guardian, calls the attention of the vented our noticing, will be found some in no espect first Lord of the Treasury makes her to pass under the ecclesiastical and literary public to a matter which we inferior to the happiest of those which we have given; harrows of party, and to feel that her neck is under have always considered as one of peculiar importance but the extracts, which have been made, will, we are his hoof. Then must the iron enter most keenly into persuaded, sufficiently warrant our high comhenda- her soul when she beholds a secular functionary-be logue of Theological Authors. The writer proceeds tions of the volume, and also, we trust, be regarded as he Whig or be he Tory-prostitute her offices and to remark:pervert her income to the support of his policy. How heavy the blow! how great the discouragement! Whoever has been in office it has made no difference in many an appointment to bishopricks and livings in the gift of the Prime Minister. The Church is used, whenever he pleases so to use it, as a sop-dish for the party-kennel; a convenient repository of tid bits whence, as occasion requires, might be extracted a reward for one who proves himself a swift runner or a staunch barker in pursuing the party's game; or a present, Wordsworth's Theophilus Anglicanus contains staunch barker in pursuing the party's game; or a present, Wordswords Table and win over stragglers from the bribe, to conciliate and win over stragglers from the —also, Wilberforce's Eucharistica supplies a short list. To opposite pack. Hence a Maltby, a Stanley, and now a Hamden, in the high places of the Church; each of his elbow, it would be invaluable, not only as a guide, but whom has earned for himself the bad distinction which also as economising time, by admitting him at once to the treason to her doctrine or government confers, whilst treason to her doctrine or government confers, whilst neither of them has expressed penitence for his offence or recanted his heretical or schismatical publication. The state perpetrates these appointments, and damages the Church. Had she the management of her own clear and correct classification." the Church. Had she the management of her own affairs, as every sect has of its concerns, could her hedge thus be broken down and her grapes be plucked dent of the Guardian as to the utility of a compilation off? Would the wild boar root her up and devour her? Should we witness so criminal a proceeding as belief that "there are some to whom this undertaking the exaltation to power in the Church of one who held that only a limited number of the books of the Bible ence would readily suggest the most useful and ap-Assembly during the last Session, it appears that the ought to be retained, and that great part of the contents of that number ought to be exscinded; or of a second who was capable of publicly disparaging from the pulpit the high order into which he had been pitchforked, for writing a Whig pamphlet; or of a third who declares that he regards a Socinian with as much complacency and favour as any other zealous follower of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. Had the Church her rights, had convocation her voice, so far from promoting the infidel or the traitor, as they are under existing oppressions, would she of herself be guilty of the suicidal act of retaining such characters "We are sitting," says the writer, "on a barrel of in the ministry, or of fostering in her bosom those who abuse the strength which her warmth has given to der). Such is Popery!" inflict their sting with the greater venom, the more deadly effect. What the Church will do in present circumstances

of the Province no success, we fear, has attended the we hope in God that she will do it to the utmost legigenerous and impartial efforts of the Government to timate extent. She can and ought to lift up her voice bring the French party to a better temper and more in indignant and earnest protest against such appointkindly feeling. Our impracticable fellow-colonists ments. A ray of our ancient constitution still remains every warrantable inducement been held out to them most vigorously, most loyally. The kingdom of heaven whatever sum may be placed in their hands." ples; but, in addition to these justifiable overtures on nity, what shall binder from our approaching one of looked for from England. the part of the Government, it cannot be denied that His vicegerents on earth with similar perseverance, other things have been done to disarm their opposition, until we gain our point-until we compel the malnot of dubious expediency, but highly imprudent and advisers which surround our Queen to recede from the censurable; and likely to prove not a little injurious tyrannous position which they occcupy with regard to to the present Executive, in that part of the Province. the trampled Church. She can continue to shew her We refer particularly to the appointment of Mr. Tur- unabateable indignation at such wickedness until she cotte to the office of Solicitor General for Canada be delivered from this intolerable oppression. If they East. It seems to be the universal conviction that do not petition,—if they do not unmistakeably mark this measure has been adopted very unadvisedly.- their sense of this most objectionable system, by the It has greatly discouraged the loyal portion of the strongest legitimate condemnation which principle can community; whilst it has not hindered the appear- prompt, then indeed will it seem that apathy has beance of the treasonable document set forth by J. L. numbed their faculties, and that they entertain no Papineau; who—with his troublesome faction—is no objection to the present injurious and degrading con-Papineau; who—with his troublesome faction—is no doubt as ready to despise the concessions, as he has been to forget the elemency, of the British Government, and their posterity the clemency of the British Government, and their posterity the clemency of the British Government. been to forget the clemency, of the British Government. and their posterity the anger of a grieved and offended been to forget the clemency, of the British Government.

This unfortunate attempt at conciliation by sacrifice of principle, may possibly do harm to those who have made trial of it. We hope it may not: our Exputive, to be sure, are not faultless; they have errect in this at the term "Altar," as applied to our Communion Table, was not objected to at first, as strenuously as it ought, on the safe principle of "obsta principis," when we now see that the term "Altar," as applied to our Communion Table, was not objected to at first, as strenuously as it ought, on the safe principle of "obsta principis," when we now see that, even after the able judgment and lucid exposition of the first Ecclesiastical Judge in the Empire, in the Cambridge Altar case, persons calling themselves true Churchmen persist in its use.

ate with the honoured and able statesman at the helm my people love to have it so." God grant that Church -than the men who are now covetously eyeing their and nation may take heed to the awakening warning "AND WHAT WILL YE DO IN THE END THEREOF?"

LORD ASHLEY ON SCRIPTURAL EDUCATION.

At a recent Examination of some Industrial Schools in Edinburgh, Lord Ashley expressed himself in the following sound and unequivocal manner, on the essential importance of making revealed religion the basis of all education. Earnestly do we call the attention of our liberal Canadian theorists, who, providing for the Spelling Book, would allow the Bible to take care of itself, to the matured opinion of one so well qualified to pass an opinion on the matter as is his Lordshin:

"He did hope, in whatever was done by Governmen or private individuals, that they would never depart from the great principle of making revealed religion the beginning, the middle, and the end of all. From the Queen on the throne to the poorest beggar, it was the one thing needful; and much more so to the latter, whose hope was not in this world, but in a better state of existence. What was the Bible? Was it not the palladium of our liberties, and the strength and glory of our institutions? It gave him, therefore, the greatest delight to know the manly resistance which they had lately made to a proposition to exclude the Word of God from these schools. Was it not, he would ask, their glory to look out for the most miserable and forgotten of these children, and to put the Bible into their hands, and tell them that that was their charter and title-deeds, which no man could take from them, to another and a better world? He would impress those sition have not receded from their views; there can who differed from these views with the fact that they be no question as to whether the Earl of Elgin will might make good citizens without making good Christians

The truth is, that education without religion is as precarious as the course of a railway carriage which is devoid of human governance. It may lead to a comparatively desirable result, but the chances are great that it will only act as an auxiliary to the corruption which we all inherit from Adam. Knowledge, we grant, is power, but the union of vital Christianity must determine whether the power is for good or evil.

A friend has kindly favoured us with the following item of Election intelligence :-

"COUNTY OF DURHAM .- The success of Mr. Duggan lough late in the field for this County, in his canvass, is so great as to make his friends very sanguine. Yet no exertion should be spared. Remember, two votes may save a County. The polling is on Monday and Tuesday next. The Townships are—Cartwright, Darlington, Clarke, Cavan, Hope, and Manvers."

BAPTIST LIBERALISM AND THEOLOGY.

In a leading article of the Montreal Register, under date the 9th December last, we lighted upon the following most tolerant dictum. The Editor, after lecturing his Baptist constituents on the importance of sending men to Parliament of sound liberal principles, proceeds to say: "These observations are dictated by an anxiety for the preservation of our rights, and regard THAT PIETY AND FREEDOM ARE ENDANGERED BY THE PROGRESS OF WHAT ARE USUALLY CALLED TORK TO THE DESCRIPTION OF THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROGRESS OF WHAT ARE USUALLY CALLED TORK TORK TO THE DESCRIPTION OF THE Would that the wretched participators in this CIPLES." Here is the same anti-scriptural spirit which sent Charles I. to the block, and deluged England with so much loyal and virtuous blood, as rampant as good cause from being sacrificed, merely by our ever. Solomon defines a pious man as one that fears France has suffered much already, without having been the Lord and the King, and meddles not with those that to support those who advocate "Constitutional Reform, and PROGRESS." If Solomon be in error, then assuredly our Baptist contemporary is right in branding as impious all who run counter to the progression men of the present day, in other words, to those that are given

THEOLOGICAL CATALOGUE.

A Correspondent of that honest and judicious Jour--viz. the necessity existing for a Descriptive Cata-

"The selection of books is a matter of no small difficulty to most persons, especially to young clergymen, who are anxious to dispose to the best advantage what little they can afford to the accumulation of a library. These times of controversy tend, of course, to increase the difficulty.

A great benefit would be conferred on such, if some one of matured judgment and extensive research and learning would undertake to publish a Catalogue of Theologica Authors, with a summary of their works, the extent of their circulation, their weight and value as authority e engaged, whether in controversial matters, or simply with a view to the composition of well digested sermons. It would have a further use in assisting the proprietors of

Most cordially do we coincide with the corresponsuch as he indicates; and with him we express our would be one of but little labour, and whose experipropriate method of executing it."

STATE OF IRELAND.

We have been favoured with the perusal of a letter nst received by a Toronto friend from a Clergyman Ireland, which presents a most appalling picture of the condition of that hapless portion of the United Kingdom. Assassination has become so common that the details of each act are hardly dwelt upon, and the country gentlemen were fast leaving the provinces and coming to Dublin as a matter of self-preservation. gunpowder. There is no end to the threats (of mur-

From the same source we learn that the Irish Relief

Association for the destitute peasantry, "aware that much distress now exists, and that absolute want is conjectures as to the rest. In the Eastern division we cannot divine. What she can do is obvious, and likely to be experienced in some districts during the ensuing winter, have determined not to dissolve the Association, or to appropriate the balance for the present, but to discontinue the operations for the next seem to be the bitterest of partizans. Not only have to us—the right of petition. Let not that right be a expecting that in that period additional funds may be they been invited, in every reasonable way, to the legitimate exercise of political influence; not only has all, in the length and breadth of the land, exercise it out the most advantageous method of appropriating to accept a due share in the administration of Provin- suffereth violence; and if we be permitted, nay, com- added that the balance on hand does not exceed cial affairs upon sound, constitutional, British princi- manded to appropriate the King of kings with importu-

Communications.

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

To the Editor of The Church. Rev. Sir,—Allow me to make a few brief observations on the letter of "C. C. B." and your Editorial explana-

tion, in the last Church. I perfectly coincide in the protest of C. C. B. against

As to your Editorial explanation, I do respectful bject to a reference to Dr. Hook's Church Dictionary as deciding on the propriety of the use or the definition of the term objected to. If I mistake not, you will find of the term objected to. If I mistake not, you will find in that publication other terms and their definitions much more opposed to the principles of the Reformed Chard of England, such as Rood, Screen, Lectern, Sedilia, &c. We have heard of all this Popish trumpery being adopted in the Church of St. Saviour's, at Leeds, and the melancholy effects which followed, It is too late now is say, What's in a name? The name designates the thing and is often used that the latter may follow from the former. So the Romanists adopt the term "Catholic" I should also wish to know the object of the Publisher of the Churchman's Almanac in attaching "Invention of

of the Churchman's Almanac in attaching "Invention the Cross," "Holy Cross," "Corpus Christi," and seven Saints' names, of whom we know little or nothing, to par ticular days, as it cannot be for the same reason they are retained in the Calendar attached to the Book of Commo

If by "Sacred Vestments," in Dr. Hook's definition, by meant the Church of England's "decent" Surplice, I sha merely remark, that if I was about to replace mine by new one, I should think it no desecration in having it converted into a shirt for some poor man.

I offer these few brief remarks, in the hope that the

Church will admit discussion on controverted subjects, tempered by moderation and good feeling, as otherwise it can be looked upon in no other light than the organ of a

Dec. 20, 1847. M. A. PRESBYTER. [As our correspondent objects to Dr. Hook as authority for the definition of the word Sacristan, we have taken the trouble to consult Dr. Johnson's English Dictionary, quarto edition, published by Mr. Tegg, London, in 1840. We there find as follows: SEXTON, corrupted from Sacristan. An under officer of the Church, whose business it is to dig graves.

SACRISTAN—He that has the care of the utensils or moveable These definitions confirm the accuracy of the one given by the Vicar of Leeds, in his Church Dictionary, fifth edition 1846.]—ED. CH.

To the Editor of The Church. Streetsville, 3rd Jan., 1848.

Dear Sir,—As many readers of The Church may not be aware of the circumstances under which Mr. George Wright has been requested to come forward as a Candidate for the 2nd has been requested to come forward as a Candidate for the ame Riding of York, and as some of his opponents have very un-fairly charged his friends with bringing him forward at this juncture to divide the Conservative interest, I take the liberty stating the principal facts connected with the matter as briefly as possible, that so serious a charge may be refuted, and the subject be placed before the public in its true light. These are the facts. After several well-meant but ineffectual attempts had been made to effect an arrangement, by which either Colwith the racts. After several well-meant but ineffectual that been made to effect an arrangement by which either Col. Wm. Thompson or George Duggan, Jr. Esq., should quit be field, it became the settled opinion of a large body of Conservatives, that the only alternative left was to bring forward and the settled opinion of the conservations of the conservations of the conservations of the conservation of support another person, who had not been so unfortunate as have so many personal opponents as either Col. Thompson Mr. Duggan, and who could unite the great majority of the interest in his favour. Mr. George Wright was considered and a person; and occordingly, Mr. Duggan having withdrawn, requisition was at once set on foot, and in two days there we requisition was at once set on foot, and in two days there sent in the names of 200 cm. sent in the names of 232 freeholders appended to it, calling Mr. Wright to come forward as a candidate. I bave also the Mr. Wright to come forward as a candidate. I have also most creditable authority for stating, that the names of his friends in Caledon, Albion, and the West of Chinganeous, were not received in time to be added to the list, and that this number would be at least 100 more, making a total of nearly 350 names. None but Freeholders were allowed to sign the requisition. We have never polled more than 1300 votes in this Riding; and the apathy which has been created by so many divisions amongst us, it is believed will have the effect of greatdivisions amongst us, it is believed, will have the effect of greatly reducing the number to be polled at the ensuing election.

Under these girgumes are a party which has been created by so live in the peris, in my poor opinion, the most popular man; and as number is to be the test, this fact points out Mr. Wright as the most likely to be appropriately and a sumper most likely to be appropriately and a sumper most likely to be appropriately as the most likely as the most most likely to be successful, and consequently the man around whom every true Conservative should rally, and prevent of

> I am, with very great respect, Your's truly, Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CANADA.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO. THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO The Church Society's House. The Society met on Wednesday, 1st Dec'r., 1847.

ious. In the above I have merely stated what I know

give offence to any one who may read it.

After the usual prayers, the minutes of the last meeting The Treasurer laid a statement of his accounts upo the table, shewing a balance of £681 11s. 4d. The receipts during the past month have been:

Widows and Orphans' Fund, Collection 5th year ission returned by B. U. C..... Mission Fund Collections
Rents—Church Society Lands for general

purposes.... Nottawasaga Endowment.... -Trinity Church, Toronto The payments during the same period have been:

Accounts as per Audit (3rd Nov'r., 1847) £ 37 18 Clarke Parsonage (Grant to Rev. T. S. Stock at 1 per cent. discount Ditto. 5 shares ditto.....

£260 15 10 The Standing Committee recommended the payme of the following accounts:-Diocesan Press-Stationary and Printing ...

Stock for Depository..... Printing and parchments 2500 copies of Report..... Books for Depository Insurance on Stock in Depository ...

City Taxes on Society's House

Messenger's Wages ...

His Lordship the Bishop of the Diocese having announced to the Society that he has been enabled to appoint the following gentlemen as Travelling Missionaries, the Standing Committee recommended that a grant of £25. Standing per annum, be made to each of these gentlemen, the payment to commence from the date of their respective appointments. The Rev. N. Watkins, Johnstown District, 16th Sept.

The Rev. D. Murphy, Victoria District, 29th Sept. The Rev. R. G. Cox, Prince Edward District, Nov. 1 It was recommended, that one quarter's salary (£2)

sterling) be granted to the Rev. H. Brent, for Missi services in the Newcastle, Colborne and Home Districts It was ordered, that the sum of £6 currency be grad to the Rev. F. A. O'Meara, LL.D., to defray travell

to the Rev. F. A. O'Meara, LL.D., to defray traveling expences incurred in visiting the Indians and white people at the Sault St. Marie.

The Minutes of the Land Committee were read and approved, and on their recommendation it was agreed.

That the thanks of the Society be given to Dr. Francist of the Society begins to Dr. Francist in the first range north of the Longwoods Road, in Mossicontaining 10-fc acres, to The Church Society of the

containing 10 to acres, to The Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, in trust for the site of a Church and for the endowment the containing 10 to the site of a Church and for the endowment thereof.

That the thanks of the Society be given to his Lordship.

That the thanks of the Society be given to his Lord Nothe Bishop of Toronto, for his donation of town lot City 2, in block No. 2, west side of James Street, in the of Hamilton, containing 26½ perches, to The Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, in trust for the endowment of Christ's Chnrch, Hamilton.

W. H. RIPLEY, Secretary.

DIOCESE OF QUEBEC. FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE INCORPORATED CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF QUEBEC.

(Continued from our last.)

DEPOSITORY. The Depository is, for the present, at the office of the Society, No 57, Champ-de-Mars Street, Montreal, under the direction of the Assistant Secretary. There is a good assortment of Common Prayer Books, and a large number of Tracts. The miscellaneous books now on hand are chiefly designed for specimens.

The Clergy wanting, for their own private Libraries, standard Theological works, or Parochial or Sunday School Lending Libraries, will find some facilities ren-

dered them, on visiting the Depository.*

It ought to be mentioned, in connection with the Depository, that in a private letter received from the Secre-Assistant Secretary, he states—"Any arrangement that you may wish to make, for obtaining a regular supply of our publications, the Secretaries here will be most ready to carry out."

DISTRICT ASSOCIATIONS.

During the past year, an alteration has been made in the Distribution of the Diocese into Districts. Much inconvenience was found in the working of some of the District Branches, owing to their territorial extent, and the consequent distance at which some of the Clergy resided from the usual places of the meetings of the Committees. To remedy this, three of the Districts have each been divided into two parts, thus making in all 11 Districts, which are as follow .-

The Upper Ottawa D.A. St. Francis D.A. Lower Ottawa D.A. Three Rivers D.A. Beauharnois D.A. Port Neuf D. A. Mascouche D.A. Richelieu D.A. Megantic D.A. Gaspè D.A. Missisquoi D.A.

It is hoped that this subdivision of some of the more extended Districts will facilitate them in governing the Associations strictly in conformity with the provisions of the General By-Laws of the Society. When the systematic course therein described shall be uniformly adopted in all the districts, it is believed that it will be found more onvenient, and conducive to the advancement and prosperity of the Society and its Branches. That this on attained, the subject is again commended to the early and kind attention of the officers of the District

The amounts contributed during the past year in the two Cities, and within the bounds of the several District ssociations are as follow:-

In Quebec, Annual Subscriptions of Members £126 18 9

Donations 7 15 7

Life subscriptions 25 0 0

Parochial Associations, being annual subscriptions and do annual subscriptions and donations 8 17 7

£168 11 111 Collections in the several Churches of the City, after Sermons on behalf of the Widows and Orphans' Fund, and on Quinquagesima Sunday:-

Widows and Orphans' Fund. Cathedral £42 12 9 £55 1 112
 Trinity Chapel
 7
 2
 10½
 5
 3
 10

 St. Peter's
 1
 5
 8
 3
 6
 1½

 St. Paul's
 3
 3
 3
 10
 6

 All Saints
 2
 5
 9
 3
 0
 0
 £56 10 3½ £70 1 7

Total in Quebec, £295 3s. 10d. During the past year, St. Peter's Chapel, which had been destroyed by the first great fire in 1845, has been rebuilt on a larger scale. And contracts are under consideration for the rebuilding of St. Matthew's or the Free Changle at the P. Chapel, at the Burying Ground, which was destroyed by the second great fire.

The chief part of the expense of restoring to the parish.

these chapels will fall upon the members of the Church

merly Missionary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, at the Côteau du Lac.† In the City of Montreal, the contributions to the Society, for the past year, are as follow:-

Annual Subscriptions Christ Church Association £ 78 7 6 Trinity Chapel " 41 0 0 sionary Association Fund 125 0 0 do. 5 0 0

Trinity Chapel Travelling Missionary Association, Donation for a Horse for the Missionary

Amount received after Sermons in the Churches of the City, both for the Widows and Orphans' Fund, and on Quinquagesima Sunday, for general purposes of the Society:

OL.	Quality	Widows and Orphans' Fund.		Quinquagesima Sunday.			*
Christ Church	h £57	18	7	£0	0	0	55 50
		15	6	24	8	0	
St. George's	15	0	0	8	0	0	
St. Thomas'	12	1	3	0	0	0	
St. Anne's	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	£111	15	4	£32	8	0	
The state of the s	1			-	_		

It will be seen by the foregoing statement, that the congregation of Trinity Chapel have taken upon them-selves the maintenance of a Travelling Missionary, in addition to Annual Subscriptions for the general objects of the Society. In thus devising liberal things, we may trust they will stand, and be prospered from on High.

The Minister, in officially communicating this information, says—" We have lodged in the Savings Bank, ready." ready to be paid, when required, into the hands of your Treasurer, £135, being £125 for one year's stipend for the Missionary, and £10 given as a donation towards the purchase of a horse for his use. I must add that one and friend has given a sleigh, and another a new saddle

adds, "The sum of £12 has been placed in my hands by some friends of Israel's descendants, to be paid to the London Society for promoting Christianity among the Jews, for the benefit of the Institution at Liverpool. Also, £1 for the Church Missionary Society, and £1 for the Society for the Church Missionary Society and £1 for the Society for the Church Missionary Society and £1 for the Society for the Church Missionary Society and £1 for the Society for the Church Missionary Society and £1 for the Society for the Church Missionary Society and £1 for the Society for the Church Missionary the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign

No Missionary having yet been appointed by the Bishop, to derive his maintenance from this source, from the difficulty of finding a suitable clergyman to undertake it, the first year's stipend has been placed, as mentioned in the above extract, at the suggestion of the Treasurer The sums paid to our Treasurer, on behalf of certain Home Societies, have been received, and will be remitted, in conformity with the 15th Article of the General By-Laws of this Society.

It will be perceived that no collection was made in Christ Church on Quinquagesina Syndon for the Section 1985.

Christ Church on Quinquagesima Sunday, for the Society, as on former years. This arose from the large amount which the congregation has been engaged in paying to the Minister of St. Anne's Chapel, connected with the Parish Church, and which was partly met by a collection made in the Church soon after Quinquagesima Sunday. On this account, with the sanction of the Bishop, the Quinquagesima Sermon for the Society was dispensed with. But his Lordship having been enabled to make some permanent provision for that Chapelry, from the Clergy Reserve Fund, the same diminution of receipts from Christ Church will not be likely again to occur.

The sermon at S. Theorem and dispersed with an

The sermon at St. Thomas' was also dispensed with, on count of the financial difficulties of the Chapel. But this Chapel also has received aid from the Clergy Reserve rund, and will, therefore, it is hoped, exhibit no blank in the Report of next year.

UPPER OTTAWA DISTRICT ASSOCIATION.

Quinquagesima Sunday.£0 0 0 £0 18 11

Clarendon Hull and Aylmer... 1 15 0 £2 13 13 £1 15 0

At Clarendon, the sum of £6 15. has been contributed towards the completion of the Church. And in the Misston of Hull and Aylmer, the sum of £67 has been raised; £42 10s. of which was contributed toward the completion of the Church at Aylmer. The Clergyman writes that a further sum of £130 will be requisite to complete the Church. The Central Board has granted a small sum, to enable. to enable them to prosecute immediately some needful re-

Amount contributed for the Society.....£ 4 8 1½

"Local objects and appropriated by the contributors ... 73 15 0 Total.....£78 3 1½

LOWER OTTAWA DISTRICT ASSOCIATION.

The following amounts have been reported as received during the past year: Annual Widows and Quing Subscriptions. Orph. Fund.

St. Andrews. The Gore (Lachute) 0 0 0

BEAUHARNOIS DISTRICT ASSOCIATION. The following are the amounts contributed during the past year, in the respective Missions of this District:

Annual Widows and Quinquagesim Subscriptions. Orph. Fund. Sunday. Huntingdon and the

 Huntingdon and the Gore
 £ 2 10-0
 £ 1 12
 6
 £ 1
 7

 Durham
 0 0 0
 2 0 0
 2
 5
 2
 10-0
 2
 0
 0
 2
 5
 7

 Lachine
 5 15 0
 9 10 9
 8
 6

 St. Martin
 0 0 0
 3 0 0
 0
 0
 0

 Coteau du Lac
 0 0 0
 0 0 0
 0
 0
 0
 0

 £7 5 0 £16 3 3 £11 18 11

In Durham the Annual Subscription amounts to £10, but has been wholly appropriated to Local Church pur In the last year's Report, it was mentioned that sub-

scriptions had been commenced for the erection of two new Churches near Huntingdon. The Missionary now states, that the foundation of one of the Churches has been commenced, and that contracts for the second are about to be completed. The deeds of both sites have been obtained and registered.

amounts for the Society......£35 7 2

"wholly appropriated....... 10 0 0 £45 7 2 MASCOUCHE DISTRICT ASSOCIATION.

Annual Widows and Quinquage Subscriptions. Orph. Fund. Sunday Mascouche and Terrebonne.....£0 0 0 £2 5 0 £2 10 Kilkenny 1 5 0 0 0 0 1 6 2 £1 5 0 £4 0 0 £7 16 2

At Mascouche the sum of £41 9s. 6d. has been raised during the year, for local objects. At Terrebonne, where (as was announced in a previous report) a sight for a new Church was granted by the Seigneur, some progress has been made during the past year. The sum of £50 has been subscribed in the neighbourhood, and a contract has been given out.

Amount for the Society £13 1 2 wholly appropriated ... 91 9 6 £104 10 8 (To be concluded in our next)

Arrival of the Hibernia.

From the N.Y. Courier & Enquirer. The British steamer Hibernia arrived in Boston at three o'clock this morning. The following summary of the markets,

&c., is from our Liverpool correspondent.

Liverpool, 4th Nov., 12 o'clock, M.

Corn, &c.—Best Western Canal flour, 28s. to 29s. per brl.;

Richmond and Alexandria, 28 to 28s. 6d.; Philadelphia and

Baltimore, 28s. to 28s. 6d.; New Orleans and Ohio, 26s. to

27s.; Canada, 27s. to 29s.; United States and Canada sour, Wheat, U. States and Canada white and mixed, per 70lbs., 7s. 6d. to 8s. 4d.; red, 6s to 7s. 6d. Indian Corn. per qr., 32s. to 36s. Cora meal, 15s. to 15s. 6d. Per brl. Oat meal, per 240lbs., 25s. to 27s. Oats per 45lbs., 2s. 6d. to 3s. Barley, per 60lbs., 3s. to 4s. Peas, per 504lbs.. 39s. to 40s. Since the departure of the last steamer the corn market has een greatly depressed by a slackened demand from the interior, which, with other causes, has considerably deadened its activity. Flour has fully receded from 6d. to 1s. per barrel; while Indian corn and corn meal have been greatly depressed. The latter are in a very sluggish demand for Ireland. In the London The Treasurer at Quebec received, in March last, the sum of £100 currency, from the hands of the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, being the amount of a donation to the Society, from the Rev. J. Leeds (since deceased), formerly Missionary of the Society for the Production of the Diocese will doubtless for the present open are in a very sluggish demand for Ireland. In the London market yesterday, although the arrivals of English wheat for the week had been very limited, the business transacted was scarcely noticeable, save for some selected parcels, which brought average prices. The introduction to the market of home farm produce will doubtless for the present open are in a very sluggish demand for Ireland. In the London market yesterday, although the arrivals of English wheat for the week had been very limited, the business transacted was scarcely noticeable, save for some selected parcels, which brought average prices. reign importations.

Provisions.—Beef: prime mess, per tierce 304lbs., new, 84s. to 90s., ordinary, 70s. to 80s., old, not quoted; mess, per brl. 200lbs., 40s. to 48s., ordinary, 40s. to 42s.; prime, 30s. to 34s.; extra India family, &c., per tierce 336!bs., 95s. to 100s. Pork: prime mess, new, per brl. 200lbs. 56s. to 62s., old, 30s. to 40s; mess, 60s. to 65s.; prime, 30s. to 42s. Bacon—duty free: dried and smoked, old, per cwt., 30s. to 40s.; long middles free from bone, in salt, 30s. to 50s. Hams, smoked or dry in canvass, duty paid, 20s. to 50s. Hams, smoked or dry in canvass, duty paid, 20s. to 50s.; in casks, salted, 25s. to 35s
Tongues: ox, in pickle, duty paid, per doz., 10s. to 16s.; pigs,
per cwt., 15s. to 25s. Butter: U. S., not quoted; Canadian,
70s. to 80s. Duty paid cheese: fine, 46s. to 50s. per cwt.;
new, 42s. to 45s.; ord., 30s. to 40s. Lard: fine leaf in kegs,
per cwt., 50s. to 54s.; do. in bbls., 49s. to 52s.; ord. to mid.,
45s. to 48s.; inferior and grease, 29s. to 32s. Rice—duty free: 46s. to 48s.; inferior and grease, 29s. to 32s. Rice-duty free 18t quality, per cwt., 19s. to 22s.; 2nd quality, 16s. to 19s. Metals: U. S. lead, in bond, £15 10s. to £16 10s.; British bar iron, per ton, £9, cargo in Wales bars, £8 10s., Welsh pig, £55, Scotch do., £3 6s., tin plates, I. C., best charcoal, 30s, to

36s. per box. Miscellaneous .-- Tallow, duty paid, per cwt., 42s.6d. to 45s.6d. Commercial and Financial.—The perceptible improvement which has taken place in the aspect of business generally, at the departure of the last steamer, continued steadily to advance until the close of the last week, when in consequence of the announcement of additional failures, many of them of startling insgnitude, a state of gloomy apprehensions was produced upon the public mind. This feeling, however, operated upon by variety of curative causes, the importation of large amounts of specie, the absence of further failures this week, and the reduction of the rate of discount by the Bank of England to 6 per cent., as well as the increasing liability indicated by the banking establishments of the country at large, is now considerably abated, and business has assumed a firmer and healthier tone. Distrust at the same time is far from being allayed. The monetary restrictions upon trade have undergone no very material relaxation, and merchants and manufacturers are alike unemancipated, but a reaction for goods has taken place, and the results, though they may be slow, will be sure of realiza-tion. In the manufacturing districts a revival of operations has taken place, favored in a great measure by the late reaction has taken place, favored in a great measure by the late reaction in the value of cotton. The present prosperous condition of the Bank of England, which holds upwards of ten millions of bullion, and the disposition evinced further to depart from the stringent obligations of the bank charter act of 1844, by expanding the spirit of accommodation, has led to a manifest resuscitation of confidence, which nothing save unforeseen and improbable mischief can destroy. The state of the funds which since our last advices has been tolerably steady, with a direct upward tendency. Yesterday the quotations for money closed at 85 \frac{1}{2}. tendency. Yesterday the quotations for money closed at 85 g and for time at ½d. Exchange bills had risen to 5 per cent premium, and bank stock to 188.

General Intelligence.—The British Parliament has been for some days engaged with the subject of trade, and the financial condition of the country. It is expected that measures of a salutary character will be introduced. The state of Ireland is truly frightful. The land reeks with assassination from one end to the other. Government has propounded a coercion bill of a very mild and moderate character.

In Switzerland the civil war has been virtually terminated, by the surrender of Lucerne to the troops of the Federalists The Sunderbund is dissolved, and thus the hopes of the Jesuits

are fully prostrated. The affairs of Italy are in a fair way of adjustment. The Pope has opened the new Council of State at the Vatican, and his speech has elicited unmixed approbation.

The Royal Bank of Liverpool, the stoppage of which caused o much excitement a short time since, has resumed business under favourable circumstances. Asiatic cholera is stated to have advanced to the Prussian

A French paper, the *Presse*, states that the U. S. Government had purchased the island of Lyra from Greece, and will at once pay off the mortgage due.

The Southampton steamer arrived at Southampton yesterday

The J. R. Skiddy, Fidelia, Ivanhoe, and New World packet ships, have respectively arrived in 14½, 15, 16, at 17 days. Additional arrivals—the royal mail steamer Caledonia, on the 29th ult.; Montezuma and Garrick on 24th. Sailed-Jane H. Giddon and Henry Clay, on 25th ult.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH was presented on the 18th Nov., and read by the Marquis of

Lansdowne: it is as follows :-My Lords and Gentlemen-

Her Majesty has ordered us to declare to you the causes

*Prescott.—D. McDonald**

which have induced her to call Parliament together at the pre
*Quebec (City).—J. Chabot, Esq.**

Her Majesty has seen with great concern the distress which has for some time prevailed among the commercial classes.—

The embarrassments of trade were at one period aggravated by

Simcoe.—Hon. W. B. Robinson* The embarrassments of trade were at one period aggravated by so general a feeling of distrust and alarm, that her Majesty, for the purpose of restoring confidence, authorized her Ministers to recommend to the Directors of the Bank of England a course of proceeding suited to such an emergency. This course might have led to an infringement of the law.

Her Majesty has great satisfaction in being able to inform you that the law has not been infringed; that the alarm has subsided, and that the pressure on the banking and commercial in the banki

interests has been mitigated.

The abundant harvest with which this country has been

plessed has alleviated the evils which always accompany a want of employment in the manufacturing districts. Her Majesty has, however, to lament the severe distress in day, Mr. Macdonald had 386 votes and Mr. Mackenzie 84—

e people.

Her Majesty trusts that this distress will be materially re-

* The Depository has been removed (November, 1847) to the esablishment of Mrs. Walton, Great St. James Street, Montreal.

Her Majesty laments that in some counties of Ireland atrodays for our friend, may yet dawn, however, when a benighted day, for our friend, may yet dawn, however, when a benighted itself, leading to an organized resistance to legal rights.

The Depository has been removed (November, 1847) to the esablishment of Mrs. Walton, Great St. James Street, Montreal.

Her Majesty laments that in some counties of Ireland atroday, for our friend, may yet dawn, however, when a benighted day, for our friend, may yet dawn, however, when a benighted coursement to "Equal rights" and "Justice to all." A better day, for our friend, may yet dawn, however, when a benighted coursement to "Equal rights" and "Justice to all." A better day, for our friend, may yet dawn, however, when a benighted coursement to "Equal rights" and "Justice to all." A better day, for our friend, may yet dawn, however, when a benighted coursement to "Equal rights" and "Justice to all." A better day, for our friend, may yet dawn, however, when a benighted coursement to "Equal rights" and "Justice to all." A better day, for our friend, may yet dawn, however, when a benighted coursement to "Equal rights" and "Justice to all." A better day, for our friend, may yet dawn, however, when a benighted coursement to "Equal rights" and "Justice to all." A better day, for our friend, may yet dawn, however, when a benighted coursement to "Equal rights" and "Justice to all." A better day, for our friend, may yet dawn, however, when a benighted day, for our friend, may yet dawn, however, when a benighted day, for our friend, may yet dawn, however, when a benighted day, for our friend, may yet dawn, however, when a benighted day, for our friend, may yet dawn, however, when a benighted day, for our friend, may yet dawn, however, when a benighted day, for our friend, may yet dawn, however, when a benighted day, for our friend, may yet dawn, however, when a

The Lord Lieutenant has employed with vigour and energy the means which the law places at his disposal to detect offenders, and to prevent the repetition of offences. Her Majesty feels it, however, to be her duty to her peaceable and well-disposed subjects to ask the assistance of Parliament in taking further precautions against the perpetration of crime in certain

further precautions against the perpetration of crime in certain counties and districts of Ireland.

Her Majesty views with the deepest anxiety and interest the present condition of Ireland, and she recommends to the consideration of Parliament measures which, with due regard to the rights of property, may advance the social condition of the people, and tend to the permanent improvement of that part of the United Kingdom.

Her Majesty has seen with great concern the breaking out of civil war in Switzerland.

Her Majesty is in communication with her Allies on this

Her Majesty is in communication with her Allies on this Her Majesty is in communication with her Allies on this subject, and has expressed her readiness to use, in concert with them, her friendly influence for the purpose of restoring to the Swiss Confederation the blessings of peace.

Her Majesty looks with confidence to the maintenance of

ne general peace of Europe. Her Majesty has concluded with the Republic of the Equator a treaty for the suppression of the slave trade. Her Majesty has given directions that that treaty should be laid before

" Gentlemen of the House of Commons: Her Majesty has given directions that the estimates for the

next year should be prepared for the purpose of being laid be-fore you. They will be framed with a careful regard to the ex-igencies of the public service. My Lords and Gentlemen,

Her Majesty recommends to the consideration of Parliament the laws which regulate the navigation of the United Kingdom, with a view to ascertain whether any changes can be adopted

with a view to ascertain whether any changes can be adopted which, without danger to our maritime strength, may promote the commercial and colonial interests of the empire.

Her Majesty has thought fit to appoint a Commisioner to report on the best means of improving the health of the metropolis, and her Majesty recommends to your earnest attention such measures as will be laid before you relating to the public health.

Her Majesty has deeply sympathized with the sufferings which afflict the labouring classes in the manufacturing districts in Great Britain, and in many parts of Ireland; and has observed with admiration the patience with which these sufferings have been generally borne.

ings have been generally borne.

The distress which has lately prevailed among the commer-The distress which has lately prevailed among the comider-cial classes has affected many important branches of the reve-nue. But Her Majesty trusts that the time is not distant when, under the blessing of Divine Providence, the commerce and industry of the United Kingdom will have resumed their wonted activity."

Lord Stanley opened the discussion, on the address, in the House of Lords, after it had been read, by assailing portions of it and especially its omissions. On the West India question he spoke at length assailing strongly what is understood to be the government policy towards the W. I. colonies. He ascribed much of the monetary distress to the alteration of the Corn Law. The Marquis of Lansdowne in reply attributed the difficulty to the famine and

Lord Ashburton expressed a hope that means would be used to take the opinion of Parliament on the subject of the Bank Charter Act, And he hinted at the necessity of considering the repeal of the usury laws; for if interest went to rule so high as 8 per cent it must destroy the commerce of the country.— He did not agree with those who said that the repeal of the Corn-laws had contributed to the distress which had been felt throughout the year; because the Corn-trade would have been pretty much in the same state as it had been during the last twelve mouths, even if the repeal of the Corn-law had not taken place. The purchase of corn which had been rendered necessary had cast the balance of trade against this country, but not to any very great or serious extent, because the entire amount of bul-lion sent to America for corn had not exceeded four or five millions. Such an abstraction from the coffers of the Bank, at a time when the Bank held fifteen or sixteen millions of bullion

could produce no distress whatever.

The real debate, however, on the Monetary affairs of the ne The real debate, nowever, on the Monetary affairs of the na-tion took place on Tuesday the 30th of November, when the Chancellor of the Exchequer moved for a Committee to inquire into the causes of the late commercial distress. He said the Government adhered to the principles of the act of 1844 and thus vindicated it from the charge of not having prevented the distress.

When that act was first brought into operation, it was ender lic distrust to such an amount of panic as existed six weeks ago; and he therefore asked what system could have guarded against events so completely out of the ordinary range? It was therefore no fault in the principle of the act of 1844 that it had not guarded against a contingency against which no other act of the Legislature had hitherto provided. DEPARTURE OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA.

PORTSMOUTH, Thursday .- The Earl of Dalhousie, the newof the South-Western Railway, to embark in Her Majesty's steam-frigate Sidon, 18 guns, Captain W. H. Henderson, C.B. for Alexandria, en route overland to the seat of his government. The distinguished party comprised the Earl and Countess
Dalhousie, the Marchioness of Douro, the Right Honble, Fox
Maule (Secretary at War.) Captain O'Brien (formerly of the
Board of Trade,) Mr. Watson, Mr. Laurentz Campbell (Secre-

tary of the South-Western Railway Company.) who also served with Lord Dalhousie in the Board of Trade, &c. Captain Henderson received his distinguished charge under a salute of 17 guns and manned yards, and at 3 p. m. left the anchorage

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH. Arrival of the Caledonia.

FIFTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. The Market in Breadstuffs improving-The Money

Market easier. Buffalo, January 5, 1848.

The Caledonia arrived at Boston late last evening, with 15

Best Western Flour, 29s. to 30s.; Richmond and Alexandria, 28s. to 29s.; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 28s. to 29s.; United States and Canada sour, 23s. to 24s. 6d. Wheat, U. States and Canada, for 70lbs., white and mixed, 7s. 6d. to 8. States and Canada, for 70lbs., white and mixed, 7s. 6d. to 8s. 6d. Indian Corn, 32s. to 35s. 6d. per quarter. Corn Meal, 14s. to 15s. 6d. per barrel. Oat Meal, 25s. to 27s. 6d. per 240lbs. Barley, 3s. to 4s. per 60lbs. Rye, 3s. to 3s. 7d. per 60lbs. Peas, 28s. to 34s. per 504lbs. Money Market generally improving. Cotton, Mobile, ordinary to middling, 3\frac{3}{4}d. to 4\frac{3}{4}d. per lb. R. O. ordinary to middling, 3d. to 3\frac{3}{4}d.

Colonial.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT. MEMBERS RETURNED.

Brockville. - George Sherwood, Esq. Cornwall.-Hon. J. H. Cameron Dorchester.-R. Lemieux‡..... Essex.—Col. Prince§ 1 ...
Frontenac.—Henry Smith, Jr., Esq.* 1 ...
Glengarry.—J. S. Macdonald. London.—John Wilson, Esq.* 1 ...

Montreal (County).—A. Johin
Missisquoi.—Hon. J. Badgely, Att'y. General East 1 ... Niagara. - W. H. Dickson, Esq.* Norfolk.-H. J. Boulton, Esq. |.... Northumberland. - A. H. Meyers 1 Ottawa.—J. Egan
Oxford.—F. Hincks, Esq.||... T. C. Aylwin, Esq. 5

Her Majesty trusts that this discress will be materially relieved by the exertions that have been made to carry into effect the law of the last session of Parliament for the support of the law of the law of the last session of Parliament for the support of the law of the last session of Parliament for the support of the law of the Although, we, with all others who had anything like a cor-

majority for Macdonald, 302. Against this Mr. Mackenzie has

thas been circulated that a large majority of Mr. is friends had been mesmerized by a certain Professor alt Science, and kept in the Magnetic sleep until the ad terminated. We are authorized by the Professor in question to give this report an unqualified contradiction.— The Processor has too much respect for Mr. Mackenzie to play him such a dirty trick; and too great a desire to apply the Science of mesmerism to beneficial purposes than to wield its power against "Equal Rights," and "Justice to All."—Argus.

UNIVERSITY QUESTION.

In our last we briefly expressed our satisfaction, that our contemporary the Colonist had arrived at the conclusion, to which we were persuaded that any fair and unprejudiced enquirer into the subject must come, that "the Church of England was exclusively entrusted with the educational endowment of King's College." We shall now consider more at length than our like prequitted, the ricers taken by King's College." We shall now consider more at length than our time then permitted, the views taken by our contemporary of the progress of what is now known as "the University Question." We shall adopt his own division into three stages.—
"First, the letter and spirit of the original charter. Second, the cause why its exclusive intention in favour of the Church of England was abandoned. And last, the proposed endowment according to the Bills of last session."

As to the first, there is no difference of opinion between us.

At the time the charter and endowment were granted, not only was the Church of England regarded as "the Church in Eng-land, Ireland and the Colonies," but no similar institution had up to that time, been established, under Royal authority, in which religion was not an essential part, or which was not closely connected with an established Church. The greatest difficulty, indeed, which was experienced during the negotiations in England relative to the Charter of King's

College, was that an instrument was required more open and liberal in its provisions than had ever been issued under the Great Seal. In Oxford and Cambridge, as is well known, no to admission as a student. Now let us enquire whe

First-Students of any denomination were admissible without any religious test or qualification. Secondly—Degrees might be taken by the members of any denomination without any religious test or qualification, except in one Faculty, that of Divinity, in which they were restricted to the members of one Church, as it was obviously absurd that the licence to teach, which is conferred by the degree, should be given by the same University to the dissertinators of different or contradictory Theological tenets.—Thirdy—The members of every denominaton were eligible as Officers or Professors without any religious test or qualification. The only restrictions were as to the President and Members of the Concil, who were required to the members of the Church of England.

But let us pass on to the second state.

be members of the Church of England.

But let us pass on to the second stage.

"The reason for abandoning the intention of the original charter," (writes the Colonist) "was the neglect on the part of the Church to implement its prescribed stipulations, and the misappropriation of the funds. The investigation of Lord Durham decided the propriety and necessity and propriety and necessity of some legislative measure to alter the original charter, in such a way as to secure the legitimate application of what

still remained of the original grant."

Neither of these assertions can be substantiated, for they are both contrary to fact. In the first place, there were no prescri-

both contrary to fact. In the first place, there were no prescribed stipulations—in the second place, the Church did not neglect her duty as to the realizing the intentions of the founder of the instution, and in the third place, Lord Durlam never made any investigation into the appropriation of the funds, nor was he connected with any decision "on the propriety or necessity of some legislative measure to alter the original charter."

But it may be asked—Why was not the institution brought into operation before the Act amending the Charter was passed? To this the plain answer is—because Sir Johu Colborne, during the period of his administration of the Government of Upper Canada—from 1828, soon after the granting of the Charter, to 1836, the year before the Act was passed—opposed every effort to bring it into operation, by refusing to exercise the power, which he possessed as Chancellor under the Charter, of iniating the necessary statutes.

the necessary statutes.

As to the misappropriation of the fund, about which so much has been said by the enemies of the Church of England, there can be but little doubt that we should have heard nothing on this subject, if it had not suited the political intrigues, at the time the measure for uniting the Provinces was in preparation When that act was first brought into operation, it was under circumstances of an adverse character, which had been unprecedented for years past, and which he hoped would be vithout parallel for years to come. We had not seen any such expansion of credit as had taken place either for the importation of corn, or for the construction of public works—we had not seen any such inability on the part of the commercial world to meet its engagements—we had not seen on any former occasion public distrust to such an amount of panic as existed six weeks ago; lie distrust to such an amount of panic as existed six weeks ago; appropriated by persons of high standing and character, by which the members of the College Council have ever been distinguished, (and those persons, too, of opposite political sentiments, in-cluding almost all the leaders of the different parties,) is what no reasonable man would believe, and a charge which our con-temperary, we think ought to have left for circulation to those who are regardless of the truth or of falsehood of what they inted Governor General of India, arrived at this port rooon, at 50 minutes past 12 o'clock, by express train by the Council, they have taken promt measures to punish the guilty parties, and prevent a recurrence of the offence.

As to the hill of last session, we have to little space at our disposal to say much. We caunot conclude, however, without expressing the opinion which we have before stated, that much as we regret the partitioning of the noble endowment, we should influe. infinately prefer that scheme to either of those that preceded it,
—if for no other reason, at least for this, that it would afford the opportunity of making religion what it ought to be the basis of the education of our youth.—Patriot.

Annual Parochial Meetings of the Newcastle District Branch of the Incorporated Church Society have been appointed to take place as follows:-

 Cavan, (St. John's)
 Monday, Feb'y. 14,... 6, F.M.

 Do. (St. Paul's)
 Tuesday, "15,... 10, A.M.

 Hope, St. Paul's, Perrytown, Do. "3, P.M.

 Grafton
 Wednesday, "16,... 11, A.M.

 Colb.
 Do. "6, P.M.

 Colborne Do. " ... 6, P.M.

And the Annual Meeting of this Branch is appointed to take.

place at Cobourg, on Thursday, Feb. 17, at half-past 6, P.M.

The Clergy of the neighbouring Districts are respectfully

Society. The Members of this Association are hereby informed that the next Annual Meeting will be held (D. V.) in St. George's Church, St. Catherines, on Wednesday, the 19th Jan., 1848,

It is particularly requested that the Chairmen of the several Parochial Associations will transmit to the Secretary of the District Branch, at latest by Jan. 14th (when the Report will District Branch, at latest by Jan. 14th (when the Report will be made up), a detailed account, not only of the monies raised by the Associations, but also of other matters connected with the Charch Society that have occurred therein, which may be deemed interesting, in order that the District Association's Report may be in accordance with the tenor of, and be based upon the Reports from the several Parochial Associations.

The Managing Committee are requested to meet at the same place and on the same day at 1 o'clock, P.M. T. B. FULLER,

Secretary, N.D.B.C.S.D.T. Thorold, Dec. 9th, 1847.

BRONTE MILLS FOR SALE.

HEPROPERTY consists of Sixteen Feet privilege on the Twelve Mile Creek, on the Lake Shore, in the Township of Trafalgar, and about Seventy five Acres of good cleared Farm Land. A large Stone and Frame Woollen Factory, 82 feet by 32, and three Stories high, capable of being easily converted into a Flouring Mill. A Grist Mill with one run of Stones, Smut Machine and all requisites. Two Say Mills with Charles Same and Lumber Yard Bailway. Saw Mills with Circular Saws and Lumber Yard Railway.

A Blacksmith's Shop and several Dwelling Houses. Thi Property is now Let to a yearly tenant for £200 per year, and would bring on a Lease £250. PRICE £2500; of which £1000 would be required down, the residue might be paid by Instalments as agreed upon.

-Also-A PRIVILEGE on the same Creek of 12 feet next above the Mills, with about 75 or 80 Acres of Land, mostly cleared and in cultivation, and an excellent Mill Site, with good Roads.—
PRICE £1000; of which £300 would be required in Cash, the

-Also-ADJOINING the above, a Farm of about 70 Acres, in full Culti-

45-546-26

King's College, Toronto.

University, Upper Canada College and District Scholarships.

ESTABLISHED BY THE COLLEGE COUNCIL, OCTOBER, 1846. AT AN EXAMINATION, held on October 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th, the following Candidates were elected

Names.	Scholarships.	Where educated.
1. Evans, C. M	University Math'l	U. C. C.
2. ARMOUR, J. D	University Classical	U. C. C.
3. PALMER, GEO	Wellington District	U. C. C.
4. BARBER, G. A	U. C. College	U. C. C.
5. HUTTON, JOSEPH	Victoria District	U. C. C.

Homer, Iliad, B. I. Arithmetic. Euclid, Bb. I. II. III. IV. — Odyssey, B. IX. Xenophon, Anabasis, B. I.

Def. V. and B. VI. Algebra, to Quadratic Equa-Lucian, Vita, Charon, and Virgil, Æneid, B. II. Sallust, Bell. Catilin. Horace, Odes, B. I. Ovid, Fasti, B. I. Translation into Latin Verse and Prose.

The number of vacancies will be Twenty-four-one for each liberal in its provisions than had ever been issued under the Great Seal. In Oxford and Cambridge, as is well known, no one can even take a degree without subscribing the 39 articles. In the former University this subscription is necessary previous enjoy, in addition to the above, the privilege of Kooms and Commons without charge during the same period. The only sisted the greater openness and liberality of King's College, Commons without charge during the same period. The only which caused so much difficulty and delay in obtaining its qualifications for election are stated in the subjoined extract from the Regulations :-

1. The Candidates for the District Scholarships to be required to produce Certificates of the residence of their parents or guardians in their respective Districts during the year previous to the Examination—of their having themselves received instruction within the District, whose Scholarship they desire

before the day of examination.

2. No Candidate to be elected Scholar, unless he shall have been placed in the first class in one department, (either Classics or Mathematics), and not lower than the fourth class in the other (either Mathematics or Classics).

The Examination in 1848 will take place in October 18th, 19th, 20th, and 21st. H. BOYS, M.D., Registrar, King's College.

Upper Canada College WILL RE-OPEN, after the CHRISTMAS VACATION,

TERMS:

Day Scholars.
£ s. d.
Preparatory Form - - - 6 0 0 per annum College Forms - - - 9 0 0 # Boarders. # s. d.

Preparatory Form - - - - - - - - - - - - 30 16 0 per annum.

College Forms - - - - - - - - - - - - 33 0 0 " Optional Branches-(Extra.) £ s. d.

Hebrew or German - - 1 5 0 per quarter Hebrew and German - - 2 0 0
Ornamental Drawing - - 1 0 0
Vocal and Instrumental Music - 1 0 0 J. P. DE LA HAYE,

Collector U. C. College. 41-545-3 The following papers will please give three insertions, and send their accounts to the Collector:— The Church, Patriot. Herald, British Colomst, British Canadian, Globe, Cobourg Star, Kingston News, Statesman, Hamilton Spectator, Brant ford Courier, London Times, Chatham Gleaner, and New York

BISHOP'S COLLEGE.

LENNOXVILLE.

THE COUNCIL OF BISHOP'S COLLEGE beg to announce to the public, that LENT TERM commences on FRIDAY, the Twenty-first January, 1848.

Candidates for Matriculation and Vices: Sledges and Hammers. Blister Council Sheet Lead; Anvils and Vices: Sledges and Hammers. Blister Council Sheet Lead; Anvils and Vices: Sledges and Hammers. Blister Council Sheet Lead; Anvils and Vices: Sledges and Hammers. Candidates for Matriculation are requested to present themselves on that day to the Principal for examination, and to give him immediate notice of their intention of so doing.

Dec. 17, 1847.

Sec. 2. Mac; Offain 111; Lead Pipe; Sheet Lead; Anvils and Vices; Sledges and Hammers; Blister, German, and Cast Steel; Ropes; Glass; Paints; Oils; Spirits Turpentine, &c. &c.

Toronto, 16th Dec., 1847.

34-546

EDUCATION. THE business of the Home DISTRICT GRAMMAR SCHOOL will be resumed, after the Christmas Recess, on Thursday, the 6th of January next, at the usual hour.

A few vacancies for Boarders. Terms for both Day Pupils

A few vacancies for and Boarders very moderate.

M. C. CROMBIE, Principal. MRS. CROMBIE'S Young Ladies' Seminary will also be re-opened on the same day. Toronto, Nelson Street,

THE MISSES MACNALLY beg to inform the Parents and Guardians of their Pupils, that business was used on Monday. the 3rd of January, 1848. 36, Wellington Street West, Toronto.

PROSPECTUS OF A MONTILY

JOURNAL OF EDUCATION UPPER CANADA.

THE CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS FOR UPPER CANADA, in accordance with his prescribed duty, The Clergy and Lay Members of the Church in the United Districts of Gore and Wellington are hereby informed that the Parochial Meetings of the Church Society, in the respective Parishes of the said Districts, will be held at the time of the Archdeacon's Visitation, as already notified in The Church.—
The Angual Meeting of the District Branch, in Hamilton, will not be held before Thursday, the 17th February, 1848.

The Niagara District Branch of the Diocesan Church in respect to them; to accounts of systems of public instruction in other countries, both European and American; and to the the efficiency of Schools and the duties of all classes of diffusion of information on the great work of Popular Education

After much consultation on the subject, it is believed that After much consultation on the subject, it is believed that a monthly will be preferable to a semi-monthly Journal of Education—the same amount of matter being contained in the former as had been proposed to be given in the latter.

Each number will contain 32 closely printed large octavo

School and Book Advertisements will be inserted.

TERMS—One Dollar per annum, in all cases payable in advance. No subscription received for less than one year, commencing with each volume.

District Superintendents, Clergymen, and others friendly to the objects of the publication, are respectfully requested to act as Agents—retaining one-tenth of the amount paid them in remuneration for their trouble. As the whole amount of subscription paid will be devoted to the support and improvement of the Lore. of the Journal, independent of editorial management, it is hoped that no exertions will be spared in extending its circulation The correspondence of some able and experienced gentlemen has been promised; and that of others is requested.

All communications to be addressed to J. George Hodgins, Esq., Education Office, Toronto; and all letters, not containing

emittances, must be post-paid. Education Office, Toronto, Dec., 1847. BANK OF UPPER CANADA.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Fiftieth Dividend of this Bank, being for the balf year ending 31st instant, has been this day declared at Three and a half per cent upon the Capital Stock paid up, and will be payable at the Bank and its

Offices, on and after Monday, the 10th day of January next.

The Stock and Transfer Books will be closed from the 28th instant to the 1st January next, inclusive. By order of the Board, THOS. G. RIDOUT.

Bank of Upper Canada, Toronto, 22d December, 1847. BRITISH AMERICA

remainder by Instalments. The option of this part of the Property is offered to the Purchaser of the first, and if not taken, it will be sold separately.

FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Dividend, at the rate of Eight per cent. per annum, on the Capital Stock paid OTICE is bereby given, that a Dividend, at the rate of Eight per cent. per annum, on the Capital Stock raid Eight per cent. per annum, on the Capital Stock paid in, was this day declared for the half year ending the 31st inst., and that the same will be payable on and after Monday, the vation, with a large unfinished Dwelling House thereon, and an Orchard of 4 Acres of Grafted Fruit Trrees. Price £700; of which only £200 would be required immediately, the rest in the Sth inclusive.

Re order of the Board.

By order of the Board. T. W. BIRCHALL,

VALUABLE FREEHOLD PROPERTY FOR SALE.

HE Proprietor intending to return to Europe, offers for Sale the following Property, viz :-

THE GRIST AND OATMEAL MILL, together with

One Hundred Aercs of good Arable Land, situated in and about the VILLAGE OF NEWMARKET, near the Yonge Street Macadamized Road, 28 miles from Toronto.

The Grist Mill is four-stories high, 60 feet by 44, with four run of stones, with Merchant and Country Bolts of the very best description, and capable of manufacturing 100 barrels of Flour in twenty-four hours.

The Stream is one of the best in Canada West, never failing.

summer or winter, with 15 feet head. £400 has been just expended in repairs to Mill and Dam, and is now in superior working order. Adjoining is a large substantial Stone, with underground Cellar of lime-stone, well calculated to carry on an extensive business. The Oatmeal Mill is a commodious building, fitted with Castings of the best description, together with a Drying Kiln, substantially built of stone and brick, with

The DWELLING HOUSE, built of brick, three-stories high, consists of Drawing and Dining Rooms, 20 feet by 19, lofty, with large French windows, and Breakfasting Parlour. On with large Prend windows, and Dicassassing Pariod. On second floor, three large airy Bed Rooms, with superior Attica.

The basement story contains Kitchen. Cellars, Pantries, &c.—
A Verandah, 9 feet wide, surrounds the house.

From Six to Eight Years will be given for the payment of the

purchase money, by instalments, with interest, on security being furnished. The following Lots of WILD LAND will be disposed of on

like terms, viz: 200 Acres in Township of Oro, Lot 17, 6th Con. 200 Acres ditto Medonte, 2nd Con.
200 Acres ditto Flos, 2nd Con. 50 Acres ditto Tiny, 2nd Con.

The above Lands are of the very best description-Hardwood throughout.

Application to be made to Colonel Correr, Newmarket. Newmarket, Dec. 10, 1847.

500 Acres ditto Nottawasaga, (block).

HARDWARE.

No. 44, KING STREET. Corner Post Office Lane.

THE Subscriber, having received his full supply for the WINTER TRADE, begs to call the attention of his customers to his new and splendid stock of HARDWARE, which embraces almost every thing in the line, including Silver and Silver Plated Ware, Britannia Ware: Fine Table Cutlery; Coal Scuttles; Fenders and Guards; Fire Irons; Fire Grates,

Parties commencing House Keeping are particularly requested to call before purchasing elsewhere. T. HAWORTH. Toronto, 16th Dec., 1847.

To Carpenters and Joiners. JUST RECEIVED, at No. 44, King Street, an assortment of CARPENTERS and JOINERS AMERICAN EDGE TOOLS and PLANES, of the very best description, which

will be sold low for Cash. T. HAWORTH. 34-546 Toronto, 16th Dec., 1847.

To Coopers. JUST RECEIVED, by the Subscriber, from Rochester, a quantity of Tress Hoops; Heading, Hollowing, Stave, and Champer Knives; Levelers; Howels; Jointers and Shave Ups; of the most approved description.

T. HAWORTH. Toronto, 16th Dec., 1847. To Saddlers and Harness Makers.

THE Subscriber, having completed his assortment of SADDLERY MOUNTINGS, solicits a call from the Trade, to inspect his great variety of Stock, which consists of Common Japanned, Japanned Imitation, Malleable Brass and Silver Plated Mounting, of most recent styles, and complete throughout; English Bridles; American Skirting and Hog Skins; Patent Leather, all colours; American Gig Trees; Brockville Harness and Saddle Trees; Whips; Raw-hides; Shellac Varnish, &c. &c., all of which will be sold at the lowest

T. HAWORTH. ! |Toronto, 16th Dec., 1847.

FOR SALE,

WANTED:

A GOVERNESS, who is well qualified to teach the ordinary branches of an English Education, together with French and Music. Apply at the Office of The Church

7th Dec., 1847. WANTED, SITUATION AS GOVERNESS, by an English Lady, A SITUATION AS GOVERNESS, by an English Lady, in a Private Family. She is capable of giving instruction in Vocal and Instrumental Music, French, and the usual branches of an English Education. She would prefer residing in the country. References given. Direct, post paid, A. B. Post Office, Upper Black Rock, Near Buffalo, New York.

November 5, 1847. RESPECTABLE FAMILY. residing convenient to Upper Canada College, will receive three or four Colians, under sixteen years of age, as BOARDERS. Address

(post paid) THOMAS CHAMPION, Esq., at this Office. Toronto, 17th Nov., 1847.

WANTED, BY A BOY, aged Twelve, who can take care of a Horse and Clean Knives and Shoes, a Situation in a Family. has a good character.

Apply, by letter, post-paid, to the Rev. H. J. GRASETT, M.A., Rectory, Toronto; or to Mr. CHAMPION, at this Office. Toronto, Dec. 23, 1847. PUCATION. Studies resumed Tuesday, Fourth of January. Six Masters, One French, and Two English Resident Governesses statedly employed.

For particulars, apply to MRS. COATES, York and Adelaide Streets. Toronto, Dec., 1847.

DOCTOR O'BRIEN Has Removed to 27, Bay Street, SECOND DOOR ABOVE WELLINGTON STREET,

Foronto, Sept. 23, 1847. LIFE ASSURANCE. THE CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY is prepared to effect Assurance upon Lives, and transact y business dependent upon the value or duration of Human

Agent for Toronto, EDMUND BRADBURNE,

Albany Chambers, King Street West Medical Referee-George Herrick, Esq., M.D. Toronto, November 15, 1847. JAMES BICKET,

ACCOUNTANT,

No. 2, City Buildings, King Street East, Toronto. MR. WOOD,

SURGEON DENTIST, TAS REMOVED a few doors West, to Mr. BERRY'S, on YORK STREET, the first Brick House North of

Toronto, January 6, 1848. BIRTHS. In this city, on the 29th Dec., Mrs. G. B. Wyllie, of a

In this city, at 44 King-St. West, on the 3rd inst., Mrs. R. DIED. On Thurday, the 30th Dec., Colley Foster, Esq., Barristerat-law, of this city, aged 32 years.

At Richmond Hill on New Years Eve, Julia, wife of Mr. Edwd. Hartney, and eldest daughter of Chas. M. Keller, Esq.,

TO CORRESPONDENTS. British America Assurance Office,
Toronto, 28th Dec., 1847.

Managing Director.

Owing to a press of matter, the notice regarding the Mission of Percé is unavoidably postponed to our next. The papers have been forwarded as requested.

Clerk Division Court, aged 24 years.

YTER. hority for cer of the

, 1848.

ce. House

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6th Septo 9th Sept. et, Nov. 1, lary (£25 Missionary Districts. be granted travelling nite people

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read and agreed, r. Francis, ot. No. 27, l, in Mosa, ety of the hurch and

E DIOCESE

Poetrp.

THE VOICE OF A DREAM. (From the Maple Leaf.)

"Beata Petamus arva, et divites insulas." Come away! Come away! O'er the blue hills of the West away! Far in the path of the setting sun, Deep in the shades must we journey on, Danger and gloom in our track will be, Mountain, torrent, and storm and sea, Struggling on through the weary miles, Ere we catch the light of the Blessed Isles.

Long have we heard of that happy land, Of its vales' wild beauty-its sunlit strand; Oft in the dreams of the quiet night Has it mock'd the gaze of our dazzled sight, Its blue stream's gladness—its voices clear—
We must taste of the founts where such waves were nurs'd,
Of the lips whence such breathings of music burst.

A WORD TO CHILDREN ABOUT PURITY
OF HEART

We may not bring to the Blessed Isles The chilling light of our earthly smiles—
We must lay each thought of the dark world by.
The heavy heart and the tearful eye;
We must come ere the prime of sweet youth is told, Ere the flush of our morn is grey and cold, In our strength unworn—in our matin Away! away! on our glorious flight!

Come away! Come away! Ah! cold is the eve of our mortal day, For Hope's voice faileth, and Love will die, That seemed born to bloom for eternity; And the bright and beautiful soonest fall, And to change and wither—the doom of all!
And each breath of the spring-wind singing by
Bears one cold murmur, "All, all must die."

Come away! Come away! O'er the blue hills of the West away! Let our dreams be all of a sunbright clime, Hope, Joy, and Beauty undimmed by time. Soor may our soul to that home draw near, Soon may its music enchant our ear, Soon be it ours of its joys to tell—
Shades of the dim earth—Farewell! Farewell!

JANUARY-OLD AND POPULAR CUSTOMS. (From Sharpe's Magazine.)

1553, and translated by one Barnaby Googe) writes-

The next to this is New-Year's Day, whereon to every friend They costly presents do bring in, and new-year's gifts do send, These gifts the husband gives his wife, and father eke the child, And master on his men bestows the like, with favor mild; And good beginning of the year they wish and wish again, According to the ancient guise of heathen people vain.

These eight days no man doth require his debts of any man, Their tables do they furnish out with all the meat they can: With marchpans, tarts, and custards great, they drink with

staring eyes: They rout and reel, feed and feast, as merry all as pies."

Such was the practice in England, among all ranks, before the "Reformation," nor was it discontinued afterwards. The ushering in of the New-year with rejoicings, presents, and good wishes, was celebrated during the sixteenth century, as cordially in the court of the prince, as in the cottage of the peasant. Our kings, and the nobility especially, interchanged newyear's gifts or tokens. Latimer sent to Henry VIII. the wardrobe and jewellery of Elizabeth were princi-

chaplains in waiting on New-year's day have each a Society. crown piece laid under their plates at dinner. Before The consecration of a new and beautiful Church, dedistated that such presents are always given to each other by the royal family of France.

week. In the absence of the Bishop of Riphi, where the state of the numerous engagements prevented him from officiating, the ceremony was performed by the Bishop of Banother by the royal family of France.

In 1560, the Eton boys used on this day to play gor for little new-year's gifts, before and after supper;

glove-silver. When Sir Thomas Moore was Chancellor, he was presented by a Mrs. Croker, (who had obtained a decree in Chancery against Lord Arundel) with a pair of gloves containing £40 in angels. "It would be against good manners," said the knight, "to refuse a gentlewoman's new-year's gift, and I accept the gloves; their lining, you will be pleased to bestow elsewhere." who had been appointed Censor to the Council, and to him the superintendence of all resident students, under strictly academical discipline, will be committed. The lectures in the theological class do not be students, under strictly academical discipline, will be committed. The lectures in the theological class do not be students, and are followed by very stringent experiments.

cited intimate, with the mutual expression of kind wishes, and particularly that of a happy new year. The compliment was sometimes paid at each other's doors, in the form of a song; but more generally, in the north of England, and in Scotland, the house was entered, very early in the morning, by some young men and maidens selected for the purpose, who pre-seuted the spiced bowl, and offered the congratulasented the spiced bowl, and offered the congratulasented the spiced bowl, and offered the congratula-tions of the season. It was also formerly the custom in Scotland, to send gifts on New-year's eve, and on New-year's day to wish each other a happy new year,

Mr. Rawlings submitted to the Bishop last week, in the Chapter-house, delivered his judgment, which is summed up as follows:—"Upon the whole, my judgment is, that Mr. Rawlings be admonished, and he is hereby admonish-New-year's day to wish each other a happy new year, and ask for a present in return. Servant maids, like-

wise, received presents from their masters. The good old practice of making new-year's gifts is such marks of affection are offered to children emerging from the nursery. We have received authentic gratitude; if to the poor, which at this season must Episcopal Church of Scotland.

never be forgot, it shall be to make their hearts sing for joy, and to give praise and adoration to the Giver of all good gifts." "These customs," observes Mr. Brady, in his 'Clavis Calendaria,' "so nearly obsolete, must certainly have had their good effect; the interchange of civilities and kind offices among friends and acquaintances, naturally created the most pleasant sensations, and led to that hilarity and good humour so conspicuous in the character of our ancestors, and so necessary to keep up the spirits and resolution in this gloomy season of the year; and notwithstanding their now almost total abandonment, they will still be held in esteem by those, read in the usages of antiquity, who can trace their origin from the remotest periods." The same author justly laments that the ancient friendly and benevolent system of wishing a happy new year, and even the compliments of the season, is so generally exploded.

(From the Magazine for the Young.)

Beloved little ones,-who have been washed from all your sins in the fountain of baptism, and clothed with the shining garment of salvation, the robe of innocency and righteousness, and to whom a new name, your Christian name, was then given, in token that you were made new creatures in Christ Jesus, and inheritors of that new heaven and new earth spoken of in Revelstion xxi.,-remember that if you do not learn to cut off and put far from you all sin, and daily to deny yourselves, taking up your cross after the example of your Lord and Saviour, your white garments will soon become defiled in this present evil world; and as a stain upon a white robe shews more sadly than upon any other, so will your sins, if not washed away, appear in the sight of God, and angels and saints; but we are told by an apostle of a way in which we may now be cleansed from our sin: "My little children these things write I unto you, that ye sin not. And if any man sin, we have an Advocate with the Father, Jesus Christ the righteous; and he is the propitiation for our sins."

A thoughtful child once learned a useful lesson about this matter from the following trivial circumstance. She had been dressed in a clean white frock to go out The first of January is known as NEW YEAR'S DAY. upon a visit; and having the misfortune to get it It was devoted by the Romans to making presents, spotted with some ink, which she ought not to have feasting, dancing and rejoicing: and therefore the Primitive Christians, to express their detestation of Servants to have the stains taken out, which, to her bourhood was held in the Town-hall, for the purpose of the orgies of Paganism, solemnized it as a fast. The great joy, was soon done with some salt of lenons and necessity of this marked distinction having gradually hot water; but during this operation the quick eyes ceased, and the more gross abuses of the calends been of the little girl found out another ugly spot, not black abolished, the Church, in the eighth century, abrogated like the ink-stains, but of a yellowish colour, and she the fast, and allowed, under certain restrictions, the asked the servant to take it out too; but it would not resumption of the elder and jovial custom; which was come out as the others did, and the servant said it was joyfully observed by our ancestors. The author of because it was an old stain, and that fresh ones came the "Popish Kingdom" (a Latin Poem, written in out easily, but that when left they turned to ironmoulds, and nothing but boiling them with the salt of lemons would fetch them out. So the little girl who was fond of finding out what she called "pictures of this kind," thought within herself that it was like the difference between being sorry for sin and coming to have it washed away directly, and letting the stain remain until we lose sight of its blackness, and it becomes as it were ingrained and very difficult to remove. And so, dear little ones, I would have you, when you have been so unhappy as to stain your pure while garments, lose no time in seeking to have the stain

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

ENGLAND.

The ceremony of consecrating the new Church at Shalyear's gifts or tokens. Latimer sent to Henry VIII.

a New Testament richly illuminated, with a leaf conspicuously doubled down at Hebrews xiii. 4, of the intended application of which the royal sensualist was but too conscious. It is supposed that the wardrope and lewellery of Elizabeth were principle. C. V. H. Sumper of byfleet; R. W. Barlow, of Ewhurst, pally supported by these annual contributions. Lists (the former Vicar of Shalford); J. Chandler, of whitby; pally supported by these annual contributions. Lists of these presents from the original rolls are published in her "Progresses," by Mr. Nichols; and "from these it appears," says Mr. Hone, in his 'Every Day Book,' "that the greatest part, if not all, the peers and peeresses of the realm, all the bishops, the chief officers of state, and several of the queen's household servants, even down to her apothecaries, master cook, and sergeant of the pastry, &c., gave new-year's gifts to her majesty consisting, in general, either of a sum of money, or jewels, trinkets, wearing apparel, &c. The largest sum given by any of the temporal lords was twenty pounds; but the Archbishop of Canterbury gave forty pounds; the Archbishop of York thirty pounds; and the other spiritual lords twenty bury gave forty pounds; the Archbishop of York thirty pounds; and the other spiritual lords twenty pounds, and ten pounds; many of the temporal lords and great officers, and most of the pecresses, gave rich gowns, petticoats, shifts, silk stockings, garters, sweet-bags, doublets, mantles embroidered with precious stones, looking-glasses, fans, bracelets, caskets studded with jewels, and other costly trinkets." Elizabeth's gifts in return were, it seems, always of less value than those she received.

Elizabeth's successors till the reign of James II. gave and received new-year's presents. The only remnant of this custom now at Court is, that the two remnant of this custom now at Court is, that the two ed by subscription and a Donation from the Diocesan

we quit the subject of new-year's gifts to royalty, we may observe that a journalist, about twenty years ago, the parish of Sculcoates, Hull, took place on Wednesday week. In the absence of the Lord Bishop of Ripon, whose

KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.—Several important imfor little new-year's gifts, before and after supper; and also to make verses, which they presented to the provost, the masters, and to each other.

An orange stuck with cloves, metal pins, (when introduced about the beginning of the sixteenth century, instead of the wooden skewers before in use) and gloves, were popular as new-year's gifts. From the second to the above donations, pin-money became a favourite term for small presents in general. Money was sometimes tendered instead of the last, and called glove-silver. When Sir Thomas Moore was Chancel-must be greated to occupy any rooms which may be These presents were given, as the verses above the Rev. R. C. Trench, and the Rev. F. D. Maurice.

PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE CHURCH DISCIPLINE ACT.

ed, and that he pay the costs of this proceeding." CONSECRATION OF TWO BISHOPS FOR SCOTLAND. On Thursday se'nnight the Rev. Alexander Penrose Forbes, Bishop Elect of Brechin, and the Rev. Alexander not nearly so common amongst us as it once was. A writer, in 1815, observes, that such presents are crated in St. Andrew's Church Aberdeen. At an early hour the Church was crowded, and many people had to hour the Church was crowded, and many people had to go away from the door for the want of room within the spacious building. Nearly all the Episcopal Clergy of Scotland were present on this occasion, and being robed information that the practice is retained by a family of some consequence in the neighbourhood of Southampton, in relation to their connexions, friends, and dependents. It is a sad pity that the custom is not revived. In every point of view, it is amiable and praiseworthy. "If I send a new-year's gift," says an old author, "to my friend," it shall be a token of my friendship; if to the poor, which at this season must send that the practice is retained by a family in their canonicals, presented a very imposing appearance in front of the altar. Bishop Skinner, of Aberdeen, Primarius, assisted by Bishop Terrot, of Edinburgh, and Russel, of Glasgow, conducted the more solemn and devotional part of the service, and the Rev. Charles Wordsworth, Warden of Trinity College, Glenalmond, preached the consecration sermon. The proceedings throughout were of a deeply interesting and solemnly impressive character, and the circumstances under which the ordination took place are calculated to give a stimulus to the Episcopal Church of Scotland.

The late Archbishop of York.—The Rig and Most Rev. Edward Harcourt was born on a 10th of October, 1757, and had, therefore, shortly it death, entered upon the 91st year of his age. It is school education he received at Westminster, and in due time he was transferred to Christchurch, Oxford, which Uriversity conferred upon him the degree of D.C.L. in 1756; and he was for many years a Fellow of All Souls College. Descended from an ancient family, his connexions possessed no inconsiderable influence in the state; the progress of his professional advancement, therefore, though perhaps not much beyond his deserts, was at least fully perhaps not much beyond his deserts, was at least fully equal to them. Besides the benefices which he had the good fortune to acquire, he was at an early age, Canon of Christchurch, and a Prebendary of Glocester, and in August, 1791, he became Bishop of Carlisle, on the vacancy which was created by the translation of Dr. Douglas to the See of Salisbury. For sixteen years he administered the affairs of the See of Carlisle with the guitt good care which was about the See of Carlisle with the quiet good sense which marked the general tone of his quiet good sense which marked the general tone of his character, and which throughout life protected him from many auxious cares, though such qualities seemed little calculated to raise him to eminence or fame. Before his advancement to the Episcopal Bench, he had been married seven years. It was on the 5th of February, 1781, that he espoused Lady Anne, the third daughter of the first Marquis of Stafford. This union, of which fourteen children were the fruit, continued until 1832, when Lady Anne Harcourt died, in the 72nd year of her age. Anne Harcourt died, in the 72nd year of her age.
On the 3rd of November, 1807, the Most Rev. William
Markham quitted this life, at a very advanced age; and Dr. Edward Venables Vernon, as the late Archbish was then called, was translated on the 1st of December, in that year, from Carlisle to the See of York, of which he became the 83rd Archbishop. His duties in that po-sition were in some respects more, and in other less onerous than those of the Archbishop of Canterbury. The province over which he ruled as an Archbishop is much more circumscribed, while the See which he governed as an individual Prelate is more populous and important; for the diocese of York includes the whole of the county, with the exception of that portion which now constitutes the See of Ripon, whereas that of Canterbury comprehends only a portion of the county of Kent, with some peculiars. On the other hand, the province of York con-tains only the six dioceses of Durham, Carlisle, Chester, Ripon, Sodor and Man, and Manchester; but the province of Canterbury includes upwards of twenty Sees: and, as might be expected, the annual values of the two provinces bear a due proportion to sach other, Canterbury being considerably greater than mat of York; at the same time that many important offices and privileges belong to the latter. The Archbishop of York takes precedence next after the Lord Chapcellor; he enjoys the title of Primate of England, and the office of Lord High Almoner to the Queen, besides possessing the patronage of three Archdeaconries, two Chancellorships, one Precentorship, twenty-three non-resident Canonries, and fifty-three

TESTIMONIAL TO THE NEW BISHOP OF MANCHESTER. bourhood was held in the Town-hall, for the purpose of considering the propriety of presenting to the Rev. James Prince Lee, the new Bishop of Manchester, a testimonial of respect and regard on account of his services as Head Master of the Free Grammar School for the last nine Master of the Free Grammar School for the last nine years. The assemblage consisted of gentlemen of all seets and parties. The Mayor presided; and amongst those present were the Bishop of Worcester, the Hon. Frederick Gough, Mr. Spooner, M. P., Mr. Scholefield, M. P., Mr. Tindal, Mr. J. F. Ledsham, Mr. J. Taylor, Dr. Raphael, Jewish Rabbi; Captain Moorsom, Alderman Phillip, Alderman Geach, Alderman Thornton, Mr. T. E. Lee, and a great many of the Clergy and leading gentlemen of the town. After a short preliminary address by the Mayor, Mr. T. E. Lee moved the following resolution:—

That while we sincerely congratulate the Rev. James Prince Lee, A.M., on the circumstance, that with the approbation, and upon the recommendation of our gracious Queen, he has been upon the recommendation of our gracious Queen, he has been elected to occupy a most important and much extended sphere of usefulness, by his appointment to the Bishopric of Manchester, yet we cannot in justice to our mingled feelings of gratitude to himself and regret at his removal, permit the Rev. gentleman to quit this neighbourhood without a strong and decided expression of the high sense entertained by ourselves, and, as we conscientiously believe, by the inhabitants of the town and distinct of the day of the displacement of the down and distinct of the state of the displacement of the day of the displacement of the state of the day of the displacement of the state of the state of the displacement of the state of the s conscientiously believe, by the inhabitants of the town and district in general, of the dignity, perseverance and energy which he has displayed in devoting his time, his acknowledged learning, and undisputed talents, to promote the cause of education during a residence of nine years amongst us, as the Head Master of our Free Grammar School, especially by the inulcation of principles of sound morality, and the encouragement among all classes of the love of literature and of the fine arts, and by the support and regulation, under all circumstances, of the institutions of public henevolence.

Mr. Spooner, M.P., seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.—The Lord Bishop of Worcester moved the next resolution, and paid a high compliment to the new Bishop, whom the Right Rev. Prelate described as a man of true liberality, at the same time that he firmly upheld the real interests of the Church. The following was the resolution:-

That, as a decided proof of the respect. esteem, and hon James Prince Lee, we earnestly hope that on the present occa and wish to uphold in a public man high character, ness, elevated morality, and consistency unalloyed by bigotry either in politics or religion, will, without hesitation or dela unite with us in subscribing to a fund which shall provide the Rev. Gentleman with a service of plate as a testing gard, alike gratifying to him, and worthy of presentation by his

This resolution was unanimously carried, as was one of said that when the Church, Chapel, and Synagogue all united to do honour to an individual, he must be a man whom the King of kings loved and delighted to henour The meeting was afterwards addressed by Mr. Schole field, M. P., and other gentlemen; and upwards of £300 was subscribed in the hall.

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