Original Poetry.

(For the Church.) THE BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER.

"The foundation of God standeth sure, having this seal."
PAUL TO TIMOTHY.

There is a book which Christians prize, Next to the blessed book of heaven; Its truth inspired beyond the skies, Its faith, the faith by Jesus given.

No crafty work, nor madden'd zeal, Employed their arts in this design; The blood of martyrs forms its seal, And "Jesus crucified" its sign! And dear to me this blessed book, Companion of my childhood's day; For when the course of sin 1 took, It taught my infant lips to pray. In thoughtless boyhood's playful hour,

A pious mother's gift bestow'd; Who bade me praise that heavenly power, To whom for this so much I ow'd. Here first I learn'd the Saviour's prayer, Which little children love to read; And soon with help and pious care The fam'd apostles' sacred creed.

The Ten Commandments next in turn, Were soon engraven on my mind; What better precepts could I learn, Than those which God himself design'd. And, ah! upon that morn so blest, That saw the sun of glory rise; 'Twas joy with this dear book to rest, From cares, and life's anxieties.

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When Sabbath-bells with cheerful sound, Rang on my anxious listening ear; Above all else was quickly found,

At Church-ah yes, 'twas there indeed, I found the help of such a guide; For though a child, I yet could read, And on my faithful book relied.

I was a child, and God hath said, That such to him should always pray; How could I then have him obey'd Unless my Book had shewn the way.

In such a worship I could join;
My lips a service here could frame,
To offer to his love divine.

And now to manhood's sober year, My life on wings of time has flown; This sacred form I still revere, And count its treasures as my own.

At noon and eve-within that ball, Where family and friends repair; This book devoutly speaks for all, For 'tis in faith a "Common Prayer." Then teach me Lord thy blessed will, That I may read thy word with care; And next into my soul instil, The precepts of the "Common Prayer!"

Montreal, January 25th, 1847.

MEMOIR OF BISHOP CLAGGETT. (From the Evergreen.)

the Rev. Thomas John Claggett, D.D., son of ing the revolution, it cannot be defined that the Rev. Thomas John Claggett, and tirst Bishop of Maryland "Seabury, Bishop Claggett, and those who thought with ing and enforcing in familiar conversation the practical land."

Seabury, Bishop Claggett, and those who thought with ing and enforcing in familiar conversation the practical land. The revolution is the revolution of the Christian life. In one parish, at least, in land, was born in Prince George's County, in that

State

Seabury, Bishop Claggett, and those who their prinductions of the Christian life. In one parish, at least, in them, acted with equal consistency, upon their prinductions of the Christian life. In one parish, at least, in them, acted with equal consistency, upon their prinductions. of Calvert county, to the Lower-Marlborough Acad- to the old one.

to meet with that wonderful enthusiast, the celebrated sisted by Bishop Seabury, Bishop White, and Bishop Mr. Whitefield, and to hear him upon several occahand, a large assembly, consisting chiefly of careless altars.

the study of theology, which he pursued principally ed by the affection and reverence with which his meder the direction of his uncle, the Rev. Mr. Evers- mory is still cherished in his diocese. field, Rector of St. Paul's parish, Prince George's

After sedulously devoting himself to the duties of on Sunday, the eleventh of October following.

The Rev. Samuel Claggett, who is spoken of by the historian of the Church in Maryland as a man of considerable attainments and great piety, was for many years Rector of William and Mary parish, Charles county. He was the son of Richard Classes ard Claggett, Esq, of Prince George's county, who was the

ment in the condition of the congregation. the important political questions of the day, is evident of the law and extended the invitations of the Gospel, from the fact of his retaining, in a very remarkable when he was seized with that illness which, in a few degree, the confidence of all the sober part of his people, of whom by far the greater number were decidedly favourable to the revolution.

he attempted to perform the services of the sanctuary. Is said to have reverted to the Church, and his last co-her at all daunted by their rudeness, he declared his determination to proceed with his accustomed duties; and upon this, an influential member of the congrega- him to have been blessed, even in his old age, with ceeded entirely from his opposition to vice, and stated and left the doughty champions of liberty to make a

ernment or else to discominue the public exercise of liberation, and, no doubt, with sincere regret, to adopt Apostles. the latter alternative. In this he acted with Bishop prohibited by their position as officers in that "king- dience, and attracting its undivided attention. dom which is not of this world," from the duty, incumbent upon other citizens, of interfering to adjust charged the whole duty of a Parish-Priest when he had the wheels of civil polity. While therefore Bishop performed that of public preaching, that the main part White, Bishop Provoost, and some other judicious and of his labours, and that from which, at least among his excellent men acted upon different views of duty with poor and illiterate parishioners, the greatest good pro-The Rt. Rev. Thomas John Claggett, D.D., son of ing the revolution, it cannot be denied that Bishop reading and explaining the word of God, and illustrate State, on the second day of October, 1743. Upon ciples, in waiting in retirement the issue of the strugthe death of his father, which occurred when he was very gle, neither assisting in the formation of a new gov-

emy, where he was thoroughly instructed in the principles of the Latin and Greek languages, by a Mr. entiously to return to his public labours, and became their own, it is absolutely necessary that they should their own, it is absolutely necessary that they should their own, it is absolutely necessary that they should became their own, it is absolutely necessary that they should be their own, it is absolutely necessary that they should be their own, it is absolutely necessary that they should be their own, it is absolutely necessary that they should be their own, it is absolutely necessary that they should be their own, it is absolutely necessary that they should be their own, it is absolutely necessary that they should be the their own, it is absolutely necessary that they should be the their own, it is absolutely necessary that they should be the their own, it is absolutely necessary that they should be the their own, it is absolutely necessary that they should be the their own, it is absolutely necessary that they should be the their own, it is absolutely necessary that they should be the their own, it is absolutely necessary that they should be the their own, it is absolutely necessary that they should be the their own, it is absolutely necessary that they should be the their own, it is absolutely necessary that they should be the their own, it is absolutely necessary that they should be the their own. Philipson, a classical teacher of uncommon merits, to Rector of St. Paul's parish, Prince George's. Here enjoy frequent and free intercourse with their Pastor. whose careful tuition he always attributed his profihe remained for the space of eight years, (with the Among the poor of his flock, he is said to have been a ciency in those two languages, which he continued all exception of one spent, sometime during that period, frequent and welcome visitor; and there are those his life to read with ease and a great deal of pleasure. as Rector of Queen Caroline parish, Anne Arundel still living in this parish just alluded to, who yet bear in From this school he was removed to the "College of county,) and hence he removed, in 1786, to St. James' mind, and often mention as illustrative of his zeal and with ease and a great deat of pleasure. as Rector of Queen Caroline parts, Adde Thanks' mind, and often mention as illustrative of his zeal and with ease and a great deat of pleasure. New Jersey," where he remained several years, and parish, Anne Arundel, which, in connection with Allby which he was graduated on the twenty-fifth of Saints' parish, Calvert, he held until he was called to interesting and useful to a large number of them inha-September, 1764. To the Alumni of this institution, a higher order of the holy ministry. After that time biting almost exclusively a certain portion of his institution, and particularly to the members of the "American he resurned to his residence in Prince George's, and had a peculiar custom of giving notice of his intention Whig Society," it may be interesting to know, that although, of course, he was not a member of that "time-duties of the Episcopate, the labours of a parochial the attendance of the neighbours, and that on those ochonoured" association during his under-graduateship, clergyman, as Rector, first of St. Paul's parish, and casions considerable congregations would assemble to (for it was not instituted until five years after he left afterwards, when he had become too feeble to attend enjoy the privilege of listening to his instructions and College,) yet after he was made Bishop he honoured it to so large a cute, of Trinity Church, which was then uniting in his prayers. Of course, such labours could

lege he received that honour, is not known to the writer Bishop of the Church in Maryland, and on Monday, their usefulness it may be stated, that the community of this skeich; but it is certain that the degree was conferred upon him before his election to the Episcopaie. secrated to that holy office, in Trinity Church, New firmly attached to the Church and thoroughly instruct-During his residence at Princeton, it was his fortune York, by the Right Rev. Samuel Provoost, D.D., as- ed in the principles of religion.

sions, when he preached before the students, and completely electrified them with his eloquence. Even at specis, an event of a peculiarly interesting nature. this early age, Mr. Claggett was in no danger of becoming a convert to the erroneous and fanatical system of that extraordinary preacher; but, like every assistance was rendered by Bishop Seabury, that great one else that heard him, he was deeply impressed by and good man, who is so important a character in our his remarkable powers of elecution, and often endeavoured to portray the striking and interesting scene presented by the impassioned orator, on the one hand, jurgy; and in him were first united the English and Pouring forth his mind in his burning words, and im-Pressing his every passion and his every shade of feel ity, are blended at the present day in the orders of al ing upon the mind of his audience; and on the other the Bishops and nearly all the clergy officiating at our dinance—in which he differed from Bishop White and

Youths, who had hardly ever before entertained a seri- A minute and detailed account of the long and in-Ous thought, wholly absorbed in the consideration of teresting Episcopate of the first Bishop of Maryland land. And here it may be remarked, that in many the important truths of religion, and swayed at plea-Bure by the irresistible control of a master-spirit. Mr. of his life. It is not even compatible with the nature Whitefield, having heard of his intention to enter into of this memoir, to enter into particulars so far as to orders in the Church, paid him some civil atten- show with what diligence and acceptableness he disand cordially encouraged him to proceed with his charged the duties of his responsible office; nor in- ship. deed, if it were, would it be necessary to produce any On leaving College, he entered immediately upon testimony to his faithfulness in addition to that afford- sacraments, it might be shown by abundant extracts

After studying three years, he went to Eng- the Episcopate for twenty-two years, he was glad, at a valid ministry necessary to the validity of the ordiland to be ordained, and was admitted to the sacred the advanced age of seventy-one, to receive an active nances, he accorded entirely with the views expressed order of the Br order of Deacons, by the Rt. Rev. Richard Terrick, fellow-labourer in that office, in the person of the Rt. by Hooker in his immortal work on "Ecclesiastical Lord Bishop of London, in the chapel of his Episcopal Rev. James Kemp, D.D., who was consecrated in Polity." palace at Fulham, on the twentieth day of Septem- 1814, as his Suffragan. Doctor Kemp had, for many Returning home, he refused a settlement in Virginia, which he might have obtained through the unsolicited kindness of his diocesan in sending by him, he was at length elected, of his assistant, especially Governor of that colony, recommending him to his which the convention, in compliance with Bishop Patronage. Thinking that Maryland had the best Claggett's suggestion, thought fit to use, in giving to the claim upon his services, he determined there to devote assistant a jurisdiction "limited entirely, both in extent was presented by Governor Sharpe, a little more than of the diocese," would probably, under almost any cirparish, in Calvert county, where he entered immediately, with great zeal, upon his professional labours. was so limited, and who was made, by an ecclesiasti-About this period he was united in matrimony to cal arrangement, known from a very remote antiquity cient arrangement; the intercourse of the two Bishops was entirely harmonious, and agreeable in every re-

his earnest manner of proclaiming evangelical truth Bishop Kemp's consecration. During this time the God. and "declaring the whole counsel of God," in a style latter, as Suffragan, took entire charge of the eastern of preaching which strongly contrasted with that shore of the State, making it thereby as it were, a sepawhich for many years had been heard in that place, rate diocese, included in and dependant upon a larger soon gained him the universal confidence and affection diocese of Maryland; and although he was often called of his flock, and brought about an evident improve- upon to perform Episcopal acts in other parts of the Here he was quietly labouring in the discharge of considering his age, which was now much in advance his holy duties, at the commencement of the revolutionary war, when, with many other faithful servants last with great diligence to the discharge of his public of God, it was his lot to suffer the persecution of the duties. He presided in the last convention held durignorant and ungodly, on account of his connection ing his Episcopate; and he was on a visitation in St. with the mother country as a minister of her establish- James' parish, Anne Arundel, and earnestly preached Church; but that in his case, ground for this pre- ing the glad tidings of salvation in that well-known judice was not afforded by an improper interference in pulpit from which he had so often set forth the terrors

He died at Croom, his residence in Prince George's county, on the second day of August, 1816, in the This fact is strikingly exemplified by a circum- seventy-third year of his age, greatly lamented by the stance which is related to have occurred about this diocese in which he had ministered the Gospel for time. It is said that Mr. Claggett, upon reaching nearly half a century, and over which he had mildly, church one Sunday morning, found that a notorious affectionately, and faithfully presided as Bishop for the profligate, with a few associates of similar character, space of twenty-four years. His remains were interhad been loudly denouncing him as an Englishman in red at Croom, in a family burial-place, consecrated by heart, and threatening him with personal violence if himself. Even in the wanderings of delirium, his mind

Bishop Claggett is said by those who remember tion, who was a most decided republican, professed great cheerfulness and affability, and to have possessed his persuasion that the opposition to the rector pro- a very remarkable talent for rendering conversation agreeable, entertaining, and profitable. Accustomed that he would gladly accompany him into the church, from his earliest days to the most polite and refined and share with him any injurious usage to which he society, he felt always perfectly at ease in every circle, might be exposed by his fidelity. The rector and and was thereby enabled to combine a very striking whole congregation then quietly entered the church, simplicity of manners with all proper dignity and courteousness. In person, he was tall, proportionately large, and of an extremely commanding appearance; After the declaration of independence, being obliged and in the latter part of his life he was in every respect either to renounce his allegiance to the English Gov- so venerable that, like the late Bishop Moore of Virginia, he was never beheld except with emotions of his ministry, he determined, not without mature de- reverential deserence as to a genuine successor of the

He is not represented as having been by any means Seabmy, and several others whose names are now ve- an orator, and yet as a preacher he was in a very high nerated by all parties, and whose motives-whatever degree both acceptable and useful, -the peculiar power may have been thought of them at the time—are at and distinctness of his enunciation, the simplicity and this day generally appreciated as pure and sufficient, perspicuity of his style, the impressive earnestness of even by those who still consider them as founded upon his manner, the exuberance of thought, and piety of erroneous views of Christian duty. These men, in- sentiment which enriched and seasoned all his disheriting principles which, from the very earliest age, courses, and-above all-the important place occupied have found respectable advocates among the clergy, in those discourses by the great and fundamental docconsidered themselves as relieved, and, in a manner, trines of the Gospel, always ensuring him a large au-

But he was so far from supposing that he had disperfect propriety, in abeiting and even personally aid- bably resulted, consisted in visiting from house to house, Young, he was sent by his uncle, Mr. Edward Gantt, ernment nor daring to violate their solemn obligations and for his marked attention to that class of his parishioners—then quite numerous in that parish—to whose by receiving its diploma. Whether he was made Doctor in Divinity by his Alma Mater, or from what Collevel.

In May, 1792, he was unanimously elected first

Uniting in his players.

Christ,—"the treasure of the Church;" but in proof of Christ,—"the treasure of the Church;" but in proof of

Notwithstanding those active duties of his profession, he found opportunity to devote much time to intellectual pursuits; and, as his memory was remarkably tenacious, his general information was both extensive might well rank with those of the best theologians of

his age and country. In his practice there were some slight peculiarities such as his custom of pronouncing the absolution when morning or evening prayer was said in his presence by one of his Presbyters, and of giving certificates of Confirmation to those to whom he administered that ormany of our Bishops, and agreed with Bishop Seabury and, it is said, with the Bishops of the Church in Scotparticulars he was closely assimilated to those two eminent defenders of the faith and principles of the Church-Bishop Seabury and Jarvis*-with both of

As to his views of the Church, the ministry and the from his unpublished sermons, that in these, with the im, ortant exceptions that he considered the apostolic succession essential to the existence of the Church, and

piety, with whom he lived in the most entire affection until his death of the most entire affection wants of the people liet the meeting pieture to every branch of the Catholic Church as entirely and Saviour Jesus Christ, by faith; and not for our of Newtoundland and of New Zealand, considering and Saviour Jesus Christ, by faith; and not for our of Newtoundland and of New Zealand, considering and Saviour Jesus Christ, by faith; and not for our of Newtoundland and of New Zealand, considering and Saviour Jesus Christ, by faith; and not for our of Newtoundland and of New Zealand, considering and Saviour Jesus Christ, by faith; and not for our of Newtoundland and of New Zealand, considering and Saviour Jesus Christ, by faith; and not for our of Newtoundland and of New Zealand, considering and Saviour Jesus Christ, by faith; and not for our of Newtoundland and of New Zealand, considering and Saviour Jesus Christ, by faith; and not for our of Newtoundland and of New Zealand, considering and Saviour Jesus Christ, by faith; and not for our of Newtoundland and of New Zealand, considering and Saviour Jesus Christ, by faith; and not for our of Newtoundland and of New Zealand, considering and Saviour Jesus Christ, by faith; and not for our of Newtoundland and of New Zealand, considering and Saviour Jesus Christ, by faith; and not for our of Newtoundland and of New Zealand, considering and Saviour Jesus Christ, by faith; and not for our of Newtoundland and of New Zealand, considering and Saviour Jesus Christ, by faith; and not for our of Newtoundland and of New Zealand, considering and Saviour Jesus Christ, by faith; and not for our of Newton Christ, by faith; and not for our of Newton Christ, by faith; and not for our of Newton Christ, by faith; and not for our of Newton Christ, by faith; and not for our of Newton Christ, by faith; and not for our of Newton Christ, by faith; and not for our of Newton Christ, by faith; and not for our of Newton Christ, by faith; and not for our of Newton Christ, by faith; and not for our of

spect, and greatly increased the mutual regard and

* The "Oblation and Invocation," in our Communion Ser
the well-known signature of Bishop Jarvis—" Abraham Bishop of Connecticut"—in which, among other interesting matters discussed, he objects to the title, "Protestant Episcopal," this country. The family is said to be the same with that of the English Bishop Claggett, who lived in the reign of George
the Second.

The "Oblation and Invocation, in our Communion Service, which, we know, are not to be found in the English office, which is not Episcopal, and suggests the English Bishop Claggett, who lived in the reign of George

The "Oblation and Invocation, in our Communion Service, which is settlers to the fittle, "Protestant Episcopal," and then invite a Methodist teacher to come as applied to sink and give way; as applied to our Church, because it seems to be an admission of them? So that it would be more in accordance with our principles to style into our Liturgy, at the revision of the Prayer Book.

The "Oblation and Invocation, in our Communion Service, which, we know, are not to be found in the English office, as applied to our Church, because it seems to be an admission at any of them. The person they deputed for this as applied to our Church in and then invite a Methodist teacher to come as applied to our Church, because it seems to be an admission at the only remedy for such a state of things was as applied to our Church, because it seems to be an admission at the only remedy for such a state of things was the first of the name in as applied to our Church, because it seems to be an admission to our Church, because it seems to be an admission to our Church in the can be applied to our Church, because it seems to be an admission to our Church, because it seems to be an admission to our Church, because it seems to be an admission to our Church in the control of them. The person they deputed for this as applied to our Church in the control of them.

The "Oblation and Invocation, in our Church, because it seems to be an admission to our Church, because it seems to be an admission to our Church, because it seems to be an admission to our Church in the control of them."

The person they deputed for this as applied to our Church in the control of them. The merchant there can be a church i

give him at that day."

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

ENGLAND.

THE SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL IN FOREIGN PARTS.

A meeting of the above Society was held in the and inhabitants of the city.

The Chair was taken by the Right Rev. the Lord -the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Newfoundland: Risley; Rev. Professor Hussey; Rev. C. P. Golight- religion. ly; Rev. E. M. Goulburn; Rev. Jacob Ley; Rev. R. Greswdl; Rev. C. L. Cornish; Rev. W. Jacobson; Rev. C. Marriott; Rev. John Ley; Rev. T. Chase; Rev. W. F. Audland; Rev. H. Wellesley; Rev. W. Woolcombe; Rev. W. B. Heathcote; Rev. John Grifiths; Rev. A. P. Stanley; Rev. W. Hayward Cox; Rev. Shadwell Barkworth; Rev. J. M. Chapman Rev. T. Brancker; Rev. H. D. Saumarez; Rev. Thonas Chamberlain; Rev. Joseph Dodd; the Worshipful the Mayor of Oxford; Mr. Alderman John Thorpe; Mr. Alderman Dry; Mr. Alderman W. Thorne; W. Joy, Esq.; J. Parsons, Esq.; Guy Thompson, Esq.; J. Gregory, Esq., &c. The President of Trinity College, and the Master of University College, were unable to attend through illness.

The meeting having been opened with prayer, The Eishop of Oxford, on taking the chair, stated that he had received letters from the Provost of Worcester College, the President of St. John's College, and the Master of Pembroke College, excusing their unavoidable absence; he also read portions of a letter rom the Bishop of Barbadoes, "regretting his inability to be present, and the pleasure he should have felt bearing his testimony in Oxford to the value of the taken up vigorously in Oxford, and particularly in its Academic capacity." The Right Rev. Chairman said it was not his intention in opening the proceedings to trouble them with any remarks, chiefly because his Right Reverend brother, the Bishop of Newfoundland, was obliged to leave the town in a short time, and he was most anxious before he went that he should state the condition of his own diocese, the needs of the Colonial Church generally, and also what the Society is doing to relieve its wants. It was his ntention, therefore, to say, by way of summary at the close of the meeting, anything that he might feel it necessary to offer. The general purposes of the meeting were so well known, that it would be only waste of time to state it; he should at present, therefore, do no more than introduce the various speakers, and he called upon the Rev. the Vice-Chancellor to

propose the first resolution. The Rev. the VICE-CHANCELLOR moved the following resolution: - "That the great deficiency of Churches and Clergymen in the Colonies of our country, notwithstanding the increasing efforts which they are making in their own behalf, requires larger and more systematic efforts for the supply of their spiritual

The Right Rev. the Bishop of NEWFOUNDLAND commenced his speech by an apologetic reference to the circumstances of a great part of his former ministerial life. It had passed in a quiet country parish, where he had been accustomed to adapt his advice to the wants of his parishioners. It had been his duty more recently to meet persons of a different rank in society, and address them, but in consequence of his earlier career, he had felt unable or not called upon

in attending to the duties of his office, and, above all, To this imperfect notice of the life and Episcopate of grants from England and Ireland had taken possession erty to divert the money from its original object to Bishop Claggett, there shall not be added a single sen- of their fishing and hunting settlements, their means the boilding of a church, he would endeavour to protence of eulogy. What is known of him, and even of obtaining skins and furs, and when they displaced vide a person for that purpose. This person said he what has here been related in all sincerity and truth, them, never thought of extending to them, instead of should be glad to do so, and that the settlers would is quiet sufficient to render it unnecessary, and to war- those things, the blessings of religion and civilization, do all in their power to make a clergyman comfortable. rant the hope and the belief, that "having fought a which they ought to have been thankful to convey.— Bishop Spencer accordingly ordained a gentleman to better than any earthly praise—"a crown of right- suppose them unblessed themselves with religion: They had built two churches; and now, without a eousness, which the Lord, the righteous Judge, will they had no church, no clergyman among them, and single exception, they were members of our Church; they gradually fell into the savage and wild habits of but if they had not been so assisted must have attached the people, carrying on with them almost a war of extermination, so that at the present moment there was alone showed what could be done if more clergymen not one individual of the race living there. This was were sent out. a very melancholy, distressing, and degrading state- There were many places in the Bay of Islands which ment for them as English and Christian people to were destitute, or likely to be destitute, of the consodwell upon. If the Church had been stirred up to lations of our holy religion, and there are some few supply those emigrants with the ordinances of our places where the people are blessed and comforted by holy religion, there could be no doubt that many means of this society. He would now contrast the would have been reclaimed, their lives saved, made position of another portion of his diocese, where, inpartakers of social order, and converted to our holy stead of advancing in spiritual things and comforts, one Town Hall, Oxford, on Saturday week, and was nu- faith. But as it was, what had been lost to the coun- settlement, and a very large one, had been altogether merously attended by the members of the University, try, lost to the world, lost, he might say, perhaps, to deprived of the blessings of religion. Last summer he heaven. Such was the result of not providing the had visited the Bay of Trinity, and there he found two emigrant with the means of his own salvation, and clergymen, one a priest, and one a deacon; there were Bishop of the Diocese. Amongst those present were teaching him to be careful of the salvation of his fel-schools and four or five churches, and a population of low-creatures. The last of the original inhabitants between two and three thousand persons, and every the Rev. the Vice-Chancellor; Dr. Marsham, Ward- were seen about the year 1819, and they fled as wild other Sunday each settlement was visited by one or en of Merton College; Rev. Dr. Richards, Rector of beasts on the approach of the settlers; on that occa-Exeter College; Rev. Dr. Hawkins, Provost of Oriel sion, he believed, there was no intention of injuring on board his little vessel, his "Church-ship," and College; Rev. Dr. Fox, l'rovost of Queen's College; them on the part of the white, but such was their re-Rev. Dr. Williams, Warden of New College; Rev. L. collection of the treatment they had formerly recei- wish to be greeted and welcomed. They described Sueyd, Warden of All Souls' College; Rev. Dr. Har- ved, that they fled in terror, and nothing could ever the people as grateful to the Society for the Propagangion, Principal of Brasenose College; Rev. Dr. induce them to return. The few that were left had tion of the Gospel, which for nearly a hundred years Norris, President of Corpus Christi College; Rev. emigrated to Labrador, passing over in canoes to the had maintained a clergyman among them, and provi-Dr. Cardwell, Principal of St. Alban Hall; Dr. Mac- continent of America, and joining the other Indians ded all the blessings they enjoyed. The clergymen bride, Pincipal of Magdalen Hall; Rev. Dr. Fausett; there. That single fact alone, if they would only lay had been preparing their people for their Bishop and Rev. Dr. Bull; Venerable Archdeacon Clerke; Rev. it to heart, would shew them the necessity, for the for Confirmation. This year he visited the place Dr. Ashlurst; Rev. Ernest Hawkins, Secretary to sake of human nature, and the regard they all felt for again; he was to have held a Confirmation and con-

Walker; Rev. E. C. Woolcombe; Rev. W. C. for the greater extension of the blessings of our holy blessed. He went, but instead of being met by the With respect to the people who at present inhabited Newfoundland, there were a few Mic-mac Indians, he could not confirm their people, because he knew and a few French Canadians, not more than two hundred in number; all the rest were emigrants from All in that large Bay were now deprived of the bless-England and Ireland, all of them (at least all those from England) brought up as members of our Holy The population was scattered, all being more or less the capital. He was only in deacons' orders, and could neither partake himself of the Lord's Supper, nor extend its benefits to his people; but, notwithstanding this great difficulty, the benefits he was ena-

bled to offer were great indeed. Before he went among them no clergyman had visited them for years, there were 200 members of the Church settled in that place for fifty or sixty years, during which period a clergyman had visited them only once. The clergyman, of whom he was speaking, had been sent by Bishop Spencer to a still more distant settlement, the Bay of Islands, 600 or 700 miles from the capital; on his way thither he called at this Bay of St. George, and on telling the inhabitants that he was a clergyman and a schoolmaster, they almost by force detained him. Only one of them could read the letters he had with him, but when they found what he was, they almost constrained him to remain, and would not suffer him to proceed; and after some thought and deliberation he felt it to be his duty to remain in that place, satisfied that his services there would be of more importance than in the place he was originally destined to occupy. He remained, therefore, teaching both children and adult persons; the people erected him a house, built a school-room, and in two years erected a very decent church of wood. With the assistance of his wife, he instructed both children and grown-up persons, was their only solace in religious matters, and every office among them.

their only instructor, and obliged to perform almost

In his first parish he had many connexions and per- affection which had resulted from their previous inti-

the Society; Rev. J. Hill, of St Edmund Hall; Rev. their fellow-creatures, the duty of providing means secrated a church, he might say, blessing and being two clergymen, he found that they had both been obliged to return to England; he could not, therefore, consecrate the church, for want of their assistance : sings they had formerly enjoyed, and were left in a most forlorn and destitute condition, having no cler-The population was scattered, all being more or less nestly solicited he had not been able to send one to engaged in the fishery, and having no other means of them. They were now entirely destitute of the comsubsisting, and were spread over a number of different settlements, in various bays and creeks. The extent and had no one to baptize their children. Some manufacture of the control of th its population was nothing compared to that of Ireland, being some many persons who might reits population was nothing compared to that of Ireland, being scattered only round the coast. There were 1,200 miles of coast, with settlements scattered here and there; a settlement generally consisting of 200 or 300 persons, sometimes 1,000. The capital con or 300 persons, sometimes 1,000. The capital con were a great many other settlements where the people tained 6,000 or 7,000, but few of the seitlements contained more than 1,000; a clergyman living in one of the larger settlements had generally three or four of the smaller ones also under his charge. But there were other settlements in some of the large and distant bays which were left at this time without any of the benefits of our holy religion, having no minister or clergyman who can visit and serve them. There most effective and respected. He had been permitted great channel by which spiritual aid is afforded to the Colonies; and stating that as far as his own diocese is concerned, in the West India Islands, they were gradually doing more and more for themseives, in order that they should not be burthensome to the Society. He rejoiced that the cause was about to be taken up vigorously in Orford. sermons to the people, educated their children, visited at the bay where he was settled, and conveyed him to the sick, and is licensed to solemnize matrimony. These persons have all been performing their duties as schoolmasters, and also occupying irregularly and improperly the posts which he found it impossible regularly and properly to fill. He could relate many similar instances; from one

larly affecting picture; one place, indeed, had been much in his thoughts lately, because of circumstances which had occurred since he left it. In a place called Fortune Bay, the inhabitants of which were entirely English, and members of our Church, three years ago, a schoolmaster had been placed; he went from England, when a young man of excellent character, who had no other prospect of going there than that of being more useful, with the small salary of £60 a-year. He had persuaded them to erect a Church, and there the schoolmaster had performed his duties. Last year he (the Bishop) visited him, and found that the people had been so far advanced in religious knowledge that, after some further instruction, they might be confirmed. For three whole days the church had been crowded with candidates; he found them well-instructed, and found no difficulty in admitting them to Confirmation. Several adult persons were baptized, they having forgotten whether they had been baptized or not; and so auxious were they that he had himself baptized six adults, and the clergyman with him had baprized ninety children. The church was consecrated, and he also administered the Lord's Supper on two occasions. There were not many who were properly instructed In the course of his (the Bishop's) visitation last for that purpose; but there were some aged persons year he had visited the settlement, consecrated the who remembered being partakers some years, ago, and to alter the tone and manner which he had been ac- Church, examined the children, and spent a week in their desire was so great, that he was pleased to be customed to employ in his poor country parish. happy and blessed intercourse; and all the benefits able to grant their wishes. The young man who had Having made these remarks, he should proceed to that place enjoyed it owed to the beneficence and li- been so faithful and so successful in his labours was explain, in as simple and natural a manner as he could, berality of the Society, which had enabled the Bishop oldained a deacon on last Trinity Sunday, and on his the wants, the real and pressing miseries of his own to add to that gentleman's stipend; but the place for return to his distant settlement, he was received with diocese. He must confine his remarks more particu- which he was intended remains desolate to this day; gladness and thankfulness, rejoicing and thankfulness, rejoicing and thankfulness, rejoicing and thankfulness. larly, almost exclusively, to his own diocese; but he was he was not able to go to it himself, it was so distant Since his arrival here, he had been informed that the not there to plead for its particular wants and difficul- that he should have missed the season for returning young man's strength was completely exhausted, and ties; it was far from his purpose or intention to enlist to St. John's had he done so; but to give some idea that if his life is spared, he must return to England, their feelings and sympathies for the succour of his own of its wants be might state that last year a man-of-war never to fill a similar position again. It was not by diocese only: but to advocate the general wants of touched there, and the captain was asked to baptize any means that the climate of Newfoundland was too the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. He several of the children and other persons who had no trying; but he had given way under the labours and was there to enforce its calls and need for aid, rather opportunity of obtaining that right any other way. - anxietics, duties and cares, to which he had been exthan to speak to its merits; but he wished them to He did not feel at liberty to gratify their wishes by posed. He was anxious that all should remember, in understand that that Society was the right hand of administering the Sacrament of Baptism, but he felt the event of any friend or relation of those present, He was wedded to no particular system of theology the Church in the Colonies. With respect to the cirber, 1767, and to the priesthood by the same Bishop, on Spirit and belonged to no particular system of theology the was not an unhealthy one; there was nothing to company the was not an unhealthy one; there was not an unhealthy one; the was not an unhealthy one; the was not an unhealthy one; the was not an unhealthy cordance with canonical provision, been employed by be called a school which is composed of those who, to glance at its misery with respect; the people endured great farejecting all human systems, and, of course, exposing habitants of the Island of Newfoundland. For a long necessary to license magistrates and other lay persons tigue and were long-lived. Berouda, which was at themselves occasionally to the imputation of inconsis- period, for some hundreds of years, did the Red In- to solemnize matrimony. He received the parties on present a part of a diocese, was generally supposed to tency, are content to receive and preach the doctrines dians occupy that island; they were the original in- the deck of his vessel and joined them together, but be a beautiful and healthy spot, and he did not mean without letting him know its contents, a letter to the Government of the Gospel as they are set forth in Scripture and the habitants as far as was known; there they enjoyed the other duties he did not feel authorized to perform, to contradict that idea; but Newfoundland was far to for the castern shore of the state. The precaution of the Gospel as they are set forth in Scripture and the habitants as far as was known; there they enjoyed the other duties he did not feel authorized to perform, to contradict that idea; but Newfoundland was far to forthe deck of his vessel and John the contradict that idea; but Newfoundland was far to forthe contradict that idea; but Newfoun authorized standards of the Church, without attempt- their liberty, had their fisheries and hunting-grounds, and they consequently remained unblessed with them. be preferred, and if the charge was greater, with God's ing, any more than Scripture or the Church, to reduce and in that way obtained their livelihood and com- On his own return from the Bay of St. George he visi- blessing, health and strength would be in proportion. them to a harmony, or bring them down to a level with forts. Of those red Indians it was an appalling and ted many settlements of which the inhabitants were He trusted, if there had been a different impression himself to the holy duties of his sacred calling, and was present, that it would be removed assistant a jurisdiction "limited entirely, both in extent them to a harmony, or bring them down to a level with forts. Of those red Indians it was an appalling and desired to the many settlements which them to a harmony, or bring them down to a level with forts. Of those red Indians it was an appalling and almost entirely English, and desiring to become memwas present, that it would be removed if any young men felt their minds of any present, that it would be removed if any young men felt their minds of any young men him as occupying the opposite extreme of Calvinism; remaining in the country; not one survived, and not bers of our church, but they had no clergyman among ed; and if any young men felt their minds stirred up a year after his return from London, to All-Saints' cumstances, have secured the peace of the Church; for the diocese, would probably, under aimost any chiral and not believe of God, there was no reason to believe one of them was ever made a partaker of the blessings of them, although they were prepared to receive any to the service of God, there was no reason to believe to the service of God, there was no reason to believe to the service of God, there was no reason to believe to the service of God, there was no reason to believe to the service of God, there was no reason to believe to the service of God, there was no reason to believe to the service of God, there was no reason to believe to the service of God, there was no reason to believe to the service of God, there was no reason to believe to the service of God, there was no reason to believe to the service of God, there was no reason to believe to the service of God, there was no reason to believe to the service of God, there was no reason to believe to the service of God, there was no reason to believe to the service of God, there was no reason to believe to the service of God, there was no reason to believe to the service of God, there was no reason to believe to the service of God, there was no reason to be the service of God, there was no reason to be the service of God, there was no reason to be the service of God, there was no reason to be the service of God, there was no reason to be the service of God, there was no reason to be the service of God, there was no reason to be the service of God, there was no reason to be the service of God, there was no reason to be the service of God, there was no reason to be the service of God, there was no reason to be the service of God, there was no reason to be the service of God, there was no reason to be the service of God, there was no reason to be the service of God, there was no reason to be the service of God, there was no reason to be the service of God, there was no reason to be the service of God, the preached what is unquestionably the doctrine both of of our holy religion. They might not at first see the teacher that might be sent among them. He could that it would lead to the destruction of health and Scripture and the Church,—"that we are accounted applicability of this fact, but if they would contrast mention one place at least, now supplied with the serrighteous before God only for the merit of our Lord the condition, with regard to the original inhabitants vices of religion, which had been on the point of be- hausted the young man he had referred to, had been Miss Mary Gantt, a lady of great prudence and real piets are Galactic Church as entirely piets and Saviour Jesus Christ, by faith; and not for our of New Zealand, considering community. The people of two the extreme and onerous extent of his duties, and the condition, with regard to the original inhabitants vices of religion, which regard to the original inhabitants vices of religion, with regard to the extreme and onerous extent of his duties, and the condition, with regard to the extreme and onerous extent of his duties, and the condition, with regard to the extreme and onerous extent of his duties, and the condition, with regard to the extreme and onerous extent of his duties, and the condition, with regard to the extreme and onerous extent of his duties, and the condition, with regard to the extreme and onerous extent of his duties, and the condition, with regard to the extreme and onerous extent of his duties, and the condition, with regard to the extreme and onerous extent of his duties, and the condition, with regard to the extreme and onerous extent of his duties, and the condition, with regard to the extreme and onerous extent of his duties, and the condition, with regard to the extreme and onerous extent of his duties, and the condition, with regard to the extreme and onerous extent of his duties, and the condition are considering to the condition of the condition and the condition are considered and the condition are considered as a condition of the condition and the condition are considered as a condition of the condition are considered as a condition are considered as a condition are condition.

end of his diocese to the other he might draw a simi-

until his death, and who survived him for several years and constantly insist on, and to the subordinate as if he were not innerettly equal in rank; own works or deservings." This great truth he did how many are in the latter brought to the knowledge wealthy settlements, co-paring of every settlements, co-paring of e but in the diocese of Maryland, during the short conprominent position which it occupied in his sermons, is
sidering the state of the natives of New Zealand, and mined to build a Methodist meeting-house, and to nection of the Bishop and his excellent assistant, there to be mainly attributed the efficiency of his preaching; remembering the unhappy fate of those of Newfoundwas no opportunity for testing the value of this anbut he was always careful to remind his hearers, and land; let them think, if the Society had had more of a meeting-house—the common practice was to ob-* I have in my possession a letter to Bishop Claggett, over the well-known is to be put about by the people from one point to anohave been brought to the knowledge of the truth, and the capital, which was then covered with the ordinary ther in their boats, with nothing to subsist on but be now living in the enjoyment of all the blessings flat boards of the country—this they intended to fin- their bread and fish. These were the trials that which our religion, when properly understood, brings ish and then invite a Methodist teacher to come caused the health and strength to sink and give way; Society, he believed there would be no difficulty in providing for the maintenance of three or four more clergy-

God forbid that what he said should unduly affect the minds of any of the young persons present. If he thought that what he required would tend to weaken the Church at home, he should be ashamed to appear before them; but he hoped and believed, that there was enough of young men educated in Oxford, to serve the Church at home and in the colonies also. It would be wrong to suppose that the Church at home would be weakened by supporting the Church in the colonies; there was suffit convincing proof to the contrary, and two instances under his own cognizance he would mention. A few years ago he had occasion to visit two different dioceses years ago he had occasion to a second to a barness and the second pel in Foreign Parts—very little for the Church in the colonies. On his next visit, he found a great deal more had been done for the colonies; and at the same time in-stead of the Church being weakened, whereas, they had two Churches formerly, they had now three; instead of only; by colonization and conquest we were sending our four clergymen then, they had now eight; and this was people everywhere, without caring for their moral eduan instance, that what had been done for the Church abroad, had returned with accumulated blessings on the Church at home. The other case was in the diocese of Salisbury: when he first visited the parish there was one Church and one clergyman, and nothing was done for the was particularly pleased with the remark that their young was particularly pleased with the Church in the colonies. On his second visit a great change had taken place; a great deal had been done to siasm, to join in the task. The colonization that was benefit the Church in the Colonies, while in the parish, a carrying Englishmen all over the world was not carrying new Church had been built; and where there had been out all classes; we were seuding out to our own colo not appear to be any weakening of the Church at home. There was only one other objection or difficulty to be

the Colonies use more exertion to support itself; why was not the population urged to greater exertion in support of its own clergy and Churches? The answer was, that greater exertions are being made, and something been done. He had always felt that the people of his diocese ought to exert themselves to pro r their clergy; from the first moment of his arrival he had pressed it on them continually, and was still doing so, and not altogether without effect. Several of the settlements had contributed, largely indeed, in proportion to their means, to the funds of the Church Society in the olonies, and he hoped that much more would be done. not be done without hands; the people were ready to part with their fish—all they had to offer—for the purpose, but it could not be done without the large that the large the large that t The people had lamented to him that they were not allowed to contribute; they expressed them-selves ready to send their fish, if they could but have a clegyman, for whom they would be glad and thankful to or sorrow; advantages which, however lightly they held cessary, in the first place, that there should be an increase of the number of clergymen and missionaries, for theirs were the hands by which the great machine was to be moved, and without which, to move would be utterly im-

He should have been glad to lay more before them, but it was not necessary; he was sure their hearts were warmed already towards his diocese, and there were other portions of the Church in the Colonies in the same condition; their case was not exaggerated, on the con-trary, not half had been told of their spiritual destitution and misery. He would not now allude to the peculiar difficulties in which his diocese had lately been placed by the visitations of Providence, which had been heard of generally; he would only in conclusion, entreat their prayers to Almighty God, which if sincerely and devouty made, would bring a blessing on his poor diocese, to return, as he earnestly prayed, on their own heads. (The Right Rev. Prelate was warmly applauded at the close of his speech, and took his leave immediately afterwards, amidst the warmest demonstrations of respect from those present.)

The Provost of ORIEL rose to second the resolution. He said they had just heard the details of the spiritual wants of one diocese, but that diocese was only one of sixteen, some of which had stronger claims, on their consideration than even that of Newfoundland. They wanted money and they wanted men. It was our Sa-viour's last command that they should teach all nations, and their own colonies had peculiar claims upon them; we were continually encouraging emigration, but were not sending out with the emigrants, persons to look after their spiritual welfare; we had encouraged slavery for many years, and a great debt was due by us for the evils thus sanctioned by our forefathers. We were also sending out the worst of our own people-sending out vice itself as a means of colonisation. And in addition to these, there were the Indian dioceses of such immense extent; considerations enough to make them feel anxious. Of 370 clergymen sent out by the Church of England, 314 were sent by this Society, a very small number for affect whole generations and successions of men, and this the purpose; but it was encouraging to know that the number was increasing. Their funds had been but 5000l. a-year, but they were now 50,000l; and with the increase fands there had been an increase of missionaries, but instead of three hundred they wanted three thousand.—
This was a very proper thing to be known and talked of in that place, where there were many young men whose annual incomes were more than they required for their support, and who might contribute of their abundance.— But they did not only want money, they also wanted men; and it was right that these fearful wants abroad, should be made known. He only wished that he had power to do justice to the resolution, which told them that although the colonies were making some efforts, they required larger and more systematic efforts in this

The resolution was put by the Right Rev. CHAIRMAN The Rector of EXETER was then called on to move the second resolution:—"That the Society for the Propaga-tion of the Gospel, which was incorporated in the year 1701, for the twofold purpose of supplying the ministra-tions of religion to our countrymen in Foreign Parts, and spreading a knowledge of the truth among the people of from the Bishop of Newfoundland a statement of the wants of the colonies, and hundreds of facts might be mentioned to the same effect; and it had occurred to him that it might be borne out by a fact that he had himself heard a short time ago, from a friend, a clergyman. He had a brother acting as Commissary in Assam, who had written repeatedly to the Bishop and to this country for assistance, but in vain; he was a soldier, but he was a Christian soldier, anxious for the spiritual welfare of those under his charge, and he had been at length con-strained—preferring that the wants of his people should be supplied irregularly than not at all—to apply to the Baptists, from whom he received the support he required, after having given up all hope of obtaining it from his own Church. He only mentioned that as one of many facts, and as being supplied from a private source. They had listened to the Bishop of Newfoundland, a living witness; and no one after hearing his statement, deliver ed with most unaffected simplicity, could refuse to believe that they ought to do all in their power to show their sympathy. That prelate was incapable of embellishing his statement; it was more likely to be less than truth. and of his personal hardships he had said not a word, though they were far greater than many present could conceive—indeed, he might say that he had scarcely made a visitation without peril of his life, in passing through a stormy sea, impeded by icebergs—and surely, median when they thought of his privations and hardships, they would not be wanting in sympathy for a Christian Bishop, who was still a member of that University; and he trusted the meeting would not end without some lasting result, and an endeavour to support the Bishop and extend the means of the Society. He was glad to hear the sentiments which fell from the Provost of Oriel respecting the young men. It was desirable that the claims of the Society should be laid before the younger members of University, whose hearts it was believed were ready to respond to the call; for, among those young men, a large amount of kind and good feeling existed when an appea was properly made to them. Any interest which they took in this work was likely to re-act beneficially on themselves, by leading them to value their own privileges more highly, by furnishing a motive to the exercise of self-denial, and by extending and enlarging their sym-pathies with the Church in the colonies; and he hoped that meeting would be attended with some such effect.— It was the wish of this Society to do all things with due regard to authority and order. It was upon this princi ple they endeavoured to follow the ecclesiastical divisions of the country in the organization of the Society, and such an appeal as he spoke of should only be made under the proper authority in each College. The meeting held in the Hall of Queen's College was likely to produce a practical result, for, since that meeting, he had received a letter from several members of that and other colleges, stating that they were anxious to do what they could to supply the wants of the Bishop of Newfoundland; they stated that he seemed particularly in need of assistan in an educational way, and they thought nothing could more suitable than to assist him in that way. Large and comprehensive plans were sometimes inoperative from their vagueness, and, having been asked to co-operate with those gentlemen in a practical plan, he had been happy to do so, as one way in which the resolution could

The Rev. ERNEST HAWKINS (Secretary to the Society) was called on to second the resolution. He was glad that the resolution was conceived in terms calling for strong support from the city and University of Oxford, for from no one place in the whole earth was support more justly due, or could be called for with greater pro-The city was highly privileged in possessing vithin itself a learned University, and the members of

things, and enjoyed the endowments of their liberal fore-fathers while their brethren in the colonies had scarcely wherewithal to build a school; here there were magnifient chapels, while there they had nothing but a log In Oxford they had magnificent libraries, while there they could hardly procure the simplest elementary books; and they were bound to impart to others of the good things they possessed. There were numerous foundations in that University where young men were preparing for the Church, not in England only, but the whole world. The territory of England was no longer what it was in the time of Elizabeth with a population of four or five millions: now England was everywhere .-Look at her valuable possessions in the New World; but England was not in America alone. She was also in the West India Islands, in New Zealand, Tasmania, India with its hundred millions, China, and now was taking possession of the large island of Borneo, four or five imes the size of our own, under the guidance of that heroic man, James Brooke. The responsibilities of the empire were not confined to the people of this island 40,000 persons every year, on an average of the last 20 years. And who were they? Not the aristocracy—not years. as only one other objection or difficulty to be the gentry—not the merchant, or the well-endowed trades nen; but the poor agricultural labourers and artisans, who were actuated by no spirit of enterprise. science called political economy had taught that there was a surplus of population in England, and practically was a surplus of population in England, and practically for these poor men it was true, for they were thrust out from their native land to find a shelter in the woods of Canada or the pasture lands of Australia; they quitted the crowded cabins of the emigrant ship to land on the quays of Quebec or Montreal, exchanging the scarcity at home for clenty abroad, but destints of the moral bloom. home for Plenty abroad, but destitute of the moral blessings of their own land. He was fond of putting before an assembly of educated persons the fact that they were almost depriving these poor emigrants of a right which they inherited in this country, whose cathedrals and

> "That they may raise an independent shed, And give the lips they love unborrowed bread." There they possess no school, no Church, no clergyman to offer the consolations of his sacred calling in sickness them at home, they bitterly regret the want of in that new land. It was utterly impossible to listen as they had to the condition of the fishing settlements on the stormy const of Nawfundland and the stormy coast of Newfoundland, where hundreds were left to perish in their ignorance, without a desire for the alleviation of so much misery. England began to be a colonization country more than 200 years ago, and about 150 years ago this Society endeavoured to find means to send after and secure to the emigrant the ministrations of religion. They possessed two of the richest gifts that man co enjoy; a religion derived directly from our Lord and his Apostles, and a Church founded on the Apostolic model—a rich jewel in a rich casket. Their ships supplied them with the means of conveying instruction, and their lan-guage also which was becoming universal. Was their attachment real; did they want the Church of England to prevail? If they did, it would not do to talk only their admiration and love, but set about planting h foundations firmly and well in their new col Bishop had told them of the exertions and difficulties to be met with in his diocese, and the Vice-Chancellor had told them of a Separatist Society which raised annually louble the amount of their funds. Those who were jealous of our pre-eminence, who wished to undermine our power and influence, went to the colonies for the purpose. A seventh part of the earth's surface had been committed to the charge of Great Britain. The Queen of England swayed her sceptre over a seventh part of the territory of the earth, her people were extensively engaged in com-mercial pursuits, her literature was becoming the literature of the world, and the empire had altogether attained a degree of eminence unequalled even by Spain at the highest pitch of her grandeur. But if they did not use their privileges better, three centuries hence they might be of no more consideration among the nations of Europe than was Spain at present. A mighty impulse for good or evil might proceed from that place, for the patriarchs and founders of future nations were among that Anglo-Saxon people who crowded the banks North of St. Lawrence, and the plains of New Zealand; and this city and University of Oxford possessed the means which might

> > (Concluded on the fourth page.)

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1847.

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Orlginal Poetry.—The Book of Common Prayer. Memoir of Bishop Claggett. English Eccl. Intelligence.	English Eccl Intelligence con'ld Garner.—Archd. Manning; Rev B. D. Winslow; Rev. W. J. E Bennett; Rev. J. Sharp; Rev F.W.Fowle; Rev.J. A. Spencer

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

We have been instructed to announce the following our heathen dependencies, has a strong claim for support on the University and city of Oxford." They had heard of Toronto, in the different Churches of this Carry de-

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KENT TESTIMONIAL ANNUAL PRIZE.

The subject for this Prize, with the approbation of the Lord Bishop of Toronto, is fixed as follows :-

The Threefold Ministry proved from Scripture. Candidates for this Prize, (who are limited to members of the Diocesan Theological Institution at Cobourg) are required to transmit their Essays to the Diocesan Theological Professor, on or before the 20th May next. The names of the writers are to be sent accompanying in a sealed note, with a motto on the outside answering to one affixed to the Essays respec-

The Prize (value about £10) will be adjudged immediately after the Annual Examination in August

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

The right-minded and devout enquirer into the phænomena and mysteries of the natural world-the more perseveringly and patiently he pursues his investigations,-will always have his convictions of the goodness and wisdom, not less than the power, of the Divine architect strengthened and established. The minutest things that can meet his eye, the simplest organization that can engage his attention-the more they are examined, and the more nicely their purposes and adaptations are viewed,-will be found. however humble, to bear a share in working out some great and important result. Nothing, in short, will be found to have been created in vain: some object or purpose of wisdom and beneficence is visible in every

And if this be true of the world of nature, it is preeminently so of the world of grace. The economy with which God's revelations are combined, often presents much that is mysterious, and even incomprehensible; but the more that such are examined, as contributing especially to advance moral order and spiritual purity, the more are they discovered to conduce to and work for that end.

A careless or uninstructed reader of the Scriptures would view perhaps without interest the combinations of rules and ordinances connected with the Jewish ceremonial law: the peculiarity of those regulations would, in many cases, strike him with wonder; and he would, it may be, in some instances be disposed to regard them as capricious and unmeaning. Not so, however, when they are examined in their reference to the objects for which they were instituted, -in their sons thus:-

good come. The peculiarities in the Hebrew ceremonial code, apart from their typical character, are all designed to meet and controvert some heathen superstition: more than this, while they would estrange the minds of God's people from Gentile customs, they have an innate tendency to inculcate religious veneration, moral purity, and practical godliness.

The Gospel ordinances of a ceremonial and ritual character, are fewer and simpler; but they may be regarded as more concentrated and decided in their influence upon the heart and life. We do not here refer to the Sacraments merely, or to ordinances bearing a sacramental character, but to institutions also occupying a much lower place in the Christian scheme. Every one of these will, upon examination, be found to subserve, in a religious, moral, and oftentimes a physical degree, the welfare and improvement of man.

We may take, for example, the Sabbath-day .-This, mainly and as a religious ordinance, is designed to preserve in man a constant recollection of God's power and goodness in the creation of the world,-to mark his subjection to, and dependence upon, the great Creator,-to afford him a stated and steadily recurring occasion on which to call his thoughts and affections homewards from their worldly wanderings, and fix them upon his destiny as an immortal being. But while this is its grand and essential purpose, it is not without its subordinate uses. Eminent men, who have made the human constitution their study, have affirmed the sabbath rest to have an important physical effect, and have shewn, by reasoning and examples in which we cannot help concurring, that were it not for this periodical and recreative repose, the human constitution, as to its soundness and strength, would assuredly degenerate.

In the class of rules and ordinances connected with our religious condition, we may reckon FASTING as of no inferior benefit, in a physical as well as moral and spiritual sense. Upon the first of these it is not our purpose to dilate; but we shall content ourselves with endeavouring to shew the importance of the two last. And we may feel assured that it was with no capricious or indefinite view that this religious custom was enjoined and always practised: it is something more than a ceremonial, calculated merely to mark out the distinctiveness of religious professors: its tendency, as we must admit its designs to be, is to render us personally better and happier.

Nobody doubts the value of a habit of self-denial in its bearing upon the duties even of every-day life. There are few occasions, indeed,-if we would not merely act ap to our moral obligations and religious responsibilities, but ensure even our temperal advantages,-in which we are not called upon voluntarily to forego some indulgence or gratification. How easy is it to perceive that the practice of this virtue, cultivated as a habit, makes privations lighter, and adversity easier to be borne? And in a world so fluctuating and precarious in its gifts as this, is it not the duty of all, by adopting and cherishing a rule of selfdenial, to prepare for the often crushing weight of its sudden changes,-to be armed against the bitterness of its seasons of adversity? And where food and raiment are God's gift, and may, on account of God's displeasure, be at any moment withdrawn, is it not the part of wisdom to foster a principle which diciplines us for a more cheerful and easier acquiescence in these stern deprivations, when, by the will of heaven, they may come?

But this, it will be seen, is taking the lowest ground, -that of mere physical and temporal benefit. Our experience teaches us how much there is in the aspirations and desires of man at variance with the will of God,-how many schemes of ambition are to be circumscribed or broken up,-how many plans of sensual and selfish indulgence to be overturned! But these are contradictions to the Divine law and oppositions to the spirit of the Gospel, against which we shall find it hard, if not impossible, to guard ourselves, if no previous course of self-discipline has been assumed or acted upon. The heart must be prepared for such combats by antecedent exercise, if it would be victorious over temptation in the hard time of trial: the Christian soldier must practice his warfare and steadily follow up his spiritual discipline, if he would effectually oppose, in the Spirit's might, the enemies of the soul when they assail and would destroy him .-The battle of the Lord, -and we know that it is a daily conflict,-cannot be successfully fought, if there has been no previous training, no habitual discipline adapted to the contest that is to be endured.

Here, then, the exercise of FASTING comes in with a peculiar suitableness. Adopted and pursued upon a religious principle,-to inure to self-denial and thus to keep the body under,-it will, with God's grace and strength, help to great achievements in our warfare with the world, and in our struggles with the Tempter. The Christian soldier, if he has practised that grace, has learned to forego pleasure; he has habituated himself to surrender worldly gratification when it interferes with duty. And hard will it be found to fulfil the vows of our enlistment, the pledges of our baptism, if we are not thus inuring ourselves to self-mortification: the Lord's standard will be but feebly clung to, in the day of trouble and temptation, by those who have not learned to look with indifference upon the world's glitter and speak a stern refusal to the flesh's enticements.

In our duty to God and to our neighbour, as well as to ourselves, we should be found wanting, if this self-discipline had not formed a part of our daily warfare as Christians; but where men have learned to mortify and subdue the flesh, they have learned at the same time to give up personal indulgences when God's cause and service plainly demands their time and energies; and where Christians have habituated themselves to this duty, they have learned, -what can only thus be effectually learned, -to part with selfish gratifications in order to feed the poor or supply the spiritually indigent.

On all these grounds we can believe that Fasting was instituted; and in the assurance of such results, we can understand why the Church has been so particular and specific in retaining it. We may, indeed, affirm without contradiction, -only let the fasts of the Church be observed, as people have strength and capability; let the habit of self-denial, from these stated occasions of abstinence, be cherished, let the LENT season of abstinence, especially, be thus fulfilled, and there can be no doubt that every weapon of our spiritual warfare will be more thoroughly attempered for its work,—that we shall better bear our part in the duties of the Militant Church, and be better assured, through the Redeemer's merits, of an inheritance in that which is heavenly and glorified.

Every fresh arrival from the Mother Country exhibits to us the famine in Ireland with new features of horror and dismay. That it exists to an unparalleled degree cannot be donbted; nay, it is a fact well attested, that nearly 3,000,000 of human beings in that unhappy kingdom are on the very borders of starvation. And yet, amongst the needy and the perishing, there appears no sign of humiliation, -no evidence of national penitence, -no abatement of the public sin. ges of the most revolting character are as frequent as

Missionary Stations throughout the Diocese of Toronto, to be applied to the ever. The O'Connell rent, amid the wide-spread famine, is not yet without its tributaries; and fire-arms for the worst of purposes, can be purchased by those who profess that they have neither food nor money There is, most assuredly, a great convulsion depend ing: there will soon be an outbreak of these pent-u passions; and the famine, we fear, will but hurry o the catastrophe.

The Irish Ecclesiastical Journal discusses this mel ancholy subject with that sober propriety and great ability by which all its articles are distinguished .-From physical it looks on to spiritual effects and rea

"In every way, the Church is called, on this occasion within itself a learned University, and the members of the University, or many of them, by the abundance of their prospective illustration of hopes and blessings to be upon her before we are aware. There are past

sins to deplore, fresh struggles to prepare for. The clergy have already suffered; now the laity are threat-ened. The miserable policy which allowed or forced the expatriation of a Protestant peasantry, and sti-mulated the frightful competition for land,—land to the highest bidder, no matter who or what he was, or by what means the price was to be wrung,—is bearing rapid fruit. And if in the social changes which impend, the Chuch is likely to be driven into a new position, there is surely no time to be lost in considering how her position may be maintained under altered circumstances. ve churchmanship, which now prevails among us, sufficiently vigorous to hold the body together, if outward support were withdrawn? Are the principles of the Church so established in the understandings and hearts of the people, that a mere worldly reverse could not uproot Or is there, indeed, danger that if the State machine were broken up, the inward fabric might dissolve with it, and many of our members fall away—some to Romanism, some to the various classes of dissent-when the main bond of union was broken; when they had no deep principle to hold them together, and were at liberty to follow the leadings of inclination, fear, or worldly interest, without restraint?"

It is painful to let our reflections have scope upon this fearful theme. We have long had cause to ponder wearily and sadly upon the remarks which, in interrogative form, close the above extract. It will be well if the fears of the writer are not to the letter realized; but where "distinctive Churchmanship" has been a virtue so indistinctly exhibited to the world, if realized at all, -where there has, so very widely, been a virtual classification of the Church with every form and shape of religion that chose to vaunt itself an opponent of Popery, we have but a faint security for the preservation of the Church's integrity in her dark hours of storm and trial. Still, we trust the warning will not be lost; for if she but assume her true position, the Church in Ireland, we have every hope and every faith, will not only survive the desolation, but shew herself as of old the ark upon the waters.

Communications.

To the Editor of The Church.

Sir,-May I request you, in your valuable and exten sively circulated paper, to return my sincere and grateful thanks to the Rev. William Carus Wilson, M.A., Rector of Whittington, and Perpetual Curate of Casterton, Casterton Hall, England, for his valuable present of Books and Tracts, for the use of the people in my congregation. Having examined them, I am fully persuaded that their on among the young people will be of much benefit to them.

In complying with this request, you will oblige, Sir your obedient humble servant

SAMUEL ARMOUR.

Cavan, Feb., 1847. Rector of Cavan. To the Editor of the Church.

Sir,—The following "Way to keep true Lent," from Herrick's "Noble Numbers," you will perhaps have the kindness to insert in your excellent and very useful journal, and oblige Your's very truly, W. F. G. Is this a fast-to keep

The larder lean And clean From fat of veals and sheep? Is it to quit the dish Of flesh, yet still To fill The platter high with fish? Is it to fast an hour, Or ragg'd to go, Or show A downcast look and sour? No: 'tis a fast to dole Thy sheaf of wheat, And meat Unto the hungry soul.

It is to fast from strife. And hate; To circumcise thy life; To show a heart grief-rent; To starve thy sin,

Not bin; And that's to keep thy Lent.

To the Editor of the Church. Rev. Sir.—I was much surprised to see a letter in the la Church from a correspondent signing himself "C. C. B.," finding fault with the Editor for inserting a communication relative to the Rev. Carus Wilson's late unchristian

conduct, (originally published in the Morning Courier, of

REV. CARUS WILSON.

Montreal), and blaming him for not expressing disapprobation of the language in which it was expressed.

The argument on which "C. C. B." grounds his censures may be divided into two parts,—on account of the severity of the language used in assailing the Rev. C. Wilson, and because "a Clergyman, now resident in Canada, who once served in his cure, bears in happy recollection his consistent Churchmanship, eminent piety, and faithful labours."

With reference to the first, it is my opinion, after carefully perusing the letter from the Montreal Courier, that "C. C. B." has formed a very exaggerated idea of its demerits, and that, should be calmly and without prejudice examine the conduct by which Carus Wilson has lately gained an unenviable notoriety, he will come to the conclusion that the description is a tolerably faithful por-trait, although a word or two in it may be unseemly. It is sad, very sad, that a Presbyter of the Church should have rendered himself amenable to so severe yet just a It appears from the connection that the object in intro-

ducing the second part of the argument, is to shew that as the Rev. C. Wilson was (according to the testimony of a Clergyman in this Diocese once his Curate) remarkable for his "consistent Churchmanship," &c., that consequently he is so still. This is what is intended to be conreyed, and I certainly think that if "C. C. B." and the "late Curate" hold such an opinion, that they must have as erratic ideas about what constitutes "consistent Churchmanship, eminent piety, and faithful labours," as the Rev. Wilson has about his duties as a Christian.

I would ask "C. C. B." and his informant, Is it "con-

sistent Churchmanship" to use every scheme that malice could devise or an evil spirit dictate, to mar the usefulness of that venerable Society which has been the means, in the hands of the Almighty, of bringing millions from the darkness of heathenism into the glorious light of the Gos-pel,—the Society to which Canada is almost exclusively ndebted for the means of grace and blessed privileges she now enjoys,—the main support of our Clergy, and which scarcely permits a month to elapse without heaping up the measure of bounties we have already received? Are the studied mutilation of extracts copied from the Church, in order to prop up a cause which required such

aid,—the "ultra-Protestant Jesuitry" displayed towards the Rev. Sir George Robinson,—the adorning of charges with the meretricious hues of fiction, as in the account of Ellis's journey to Montreal,—are these the fruits produced by "eminent piety"? Should the term "Faithful" be applied to the "labours" of one, whose base attacks on private character (though harmless and innoxious in this country, where the high character of the slandered is well-known,) may have been

ich they were urged? These are questions which "C. C. B." could not have reflected on, or he would never have put pen to paper in defence of one, whom the Canadian Church (taking his conduct for the criterion) can only regard as a bitter, determined enemy.

Rev. Sir, truly your's,
A. LAYMAN. Toronto, Feb., 1847.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CANADA. DIOCESE OF TORONTO. THE CHURCH SOCIETY.

SEPTUAGESIMA COLLECTIONS. Collections made in the several Churches, Chapels, an

7	ronto, to be applied to the fund for the su	ppor	1
-	Students in Theology.		
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	Previously announced 34 collections in amt. 150	2	1
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Brought forward. Christ's Church, Marlborough, per Ch. W. St. Andrew's Church, Grimsby, per Rev. G. R. F. Grout

Christ's Church, Hamilton, per Ch. Ward'n.
St. Mary Magdalene's, Picton, per Ch. W...

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Napanee £0 15 0 Do. do. Napanee £0 15 Christ's Church, Tyendinaga... 0 15 Baker's Chapel 0 5 0 52 Collections..... T. W. BIRCHALL, The Treasurer received from H. C. Baker, Esq.-One fourth of the Collections of the different Parochial Associations in the Gore and Wellington Districts, for the year ending 31st Dec., 1846.£ Special Donation from Geo. L. Beardmore, Esq., to the General Mission Fund,..... 14 12 6 THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO The Church Society's House. The Church Society met on Wednesday, 3d February,

The LORD BISHOP in the chair. After the customary prayers, the minutes of the last eeting were read. The Treasurer laid a statement of his acounts on the table, shewing a balance of £557 19s. 31d. The receipts during the past month have been:-Special Donations do.
Dividends do. Rents on account of Trinity Church, King

£175 5 101

Street, Toronto Life Subscriptions London District Branch, Amhersthurg Paro-dividend Georgina Parochial Association Mono Parochial Association.........£1 6 3
Mission Fund—Dividends£1 6 3 Kent Testimonial Fund-Dividends Toronto Parochial Association The payments during the same period have been:-

Payments as per audit 6th January, 1847 ... £41 0 4 The Rev. John Hickie,—one-half year's 13 17 9 The Rev. Wm. Ritchie-allowance for Catechist, three months..... 2 10 0 The Rev. H. Brent-one-half year's stipend 13 17 9 The Rev. John McIntyre-salary for Inter-18 15 0 20 0 0 The Standing Committee recommended that the Treasurer be authorised to pay the following accounts:-

H. Rowsell—Account£32 5 9 Jacques & Hay—Furniture Cash Disbursements—Stock £4 14 1 10 9 Registering 3 5 11 Petty Cash 6 2 10 14 3 4 One Quarter's Rent 25 0 0 Thos. Champion—oue month's salary Messenger's Wages 2 10 0

Whereas the Lord Bishop of the Diocese has appointed the Rev. F. Tremayne to be Travelling Missionary in the Ottawa District,

It was Ordered—That the Treasurer be authorised to pay the Rev. F. Tremayne, at the rate of Fifty Pounds Sterling per annum, to commence from the first day of

st, so long as he shall be regularly licensed to the On the recommendation of the Land Committee, it was That the thanks of the Society be given to Asa A.

Burnham, Esq., for his donation to The Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, of Lot No. 4, in the 4th Con. of Bexley, containing 200 acres, in trust for the general purposes of the Society.

W. H. RIPLEY, Secretary.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NEWCASTLE AND COLBORNE

Members of the Newcastle and Colborne District Branch Association of the Church Society, would, in the first place, record their humble thanks to "the Giver of all good things," for the measure of success which has been granted to the efforts of this Association; and colors of the colors of the Church in the West Indies, in South America, in Africa and the East, in India, in China, in Australia, in New Zesland and in the Isles of the Ocean, would take up, in their enumeration of the colors of the Church in the West Indies, in South America, in Australia, in New Zesland and in the Isles of the Ocean, would take up, in their enumeration of the world." Association; and acknowledge their entire dependance for ration, more time than our allotted space permits; while every good word and work," upon Him who "has the hearts might be spent in relating the triumphs of the Church. of all in His rule and governance, and who disposes and turns them as it seemeth best to His Godly wisdom."

The necessity of greatly increased exertion on the part of every member of this Association is apparent from the fact that, while we are thankful to be able to report that we have not los ground, and, indeed, that in some cases an advance has been ade, yet all our Parochial Committees have not carried on the work of the Church Society to the enlarged extent which might fairly have been expected from them; and perhaps there is not one even which has done all that it could, nor made that constantly progressive increase in its labours and its successes, which a more diligent and faithful stewardship would assuredly

And yet, though the humble acknowledgment of deficiency results from a view of "the fields white already unto the harvest" which lie before us, and from a due consideration of the esponsibility which rests upon us to gather in the crop; yet, responsibility which rests upon us to gather in the crop; yes, we are thankful to say, we may take our share of the testimony thus borne by the Parent Society:—"The successful working of the Church Society for four successive years, stands as a living witness, that a holier, and more faithful state of things is

gradually spreading among us."

And even in those parishes where this does not so evidently appear from a view of the operations of the Parochial Commit tees, yet the efforts made by the several congregations in carry-ing out what, after all, are objects which the Church Society was instituted to promote, fully entitle us to the encouragement derivable from the increased diffusion of genuine Church prin ciples; and warrant us to entertain the assured hope and confi-dent trust that the results which we are taught to expect from the due reception of those principles will most certainly follow the travelling Mission have not been made for carrying out the Travelling Mission have not been altogether those which

the Committee would have chosen, had circumstances permitted a choice. The conjunction of the duty of Assistant Minister at Cobourg with that of Travelling Missionary, will not allow him to appropriate more than three-fourths of his time to ministrations in the distant settlements; and though it is true that a proportionate decrease has been made in the assessments for Missionary operations from the several parishes in these districts, yet it is obvious that we should make every exertion to do our parts in raising sufficient funds for the employment of a Missionary, whose time should be wholly given to the work, as soon as the Bishop can ordain a Clergyman for that duty.—Your Committee, however, must not omit to state the fact, that such is the great and increasing demand for Clergymen, that prejudicial at home, from the unblushing pertinacity with means for their support are more easily procured than men; and, therefore, we must content ourselves with such aid in the Travelling Mission as we can procure. But your Committee cannot refrain from pointing out to the members of this Association what a call arises hence upon their best endeavours in aid of the Theological College of the Diocese, especially in increasing the fund devoted to the noble object of assisting in the theological education of pious young men, whose hearts yearn for the ministry, but whose pecuniary circumstances are such that, without the aid of this truly Christian liberality, they would, in many cases, be effectually debarred from obtaining

Holy Orders, and the Church would suffer even still more tha she does for the want of duly qualified candidates for the ministry. Your Committee would be wanting in their duty, did they not take this opportunity of bearing testimony to the zealous and judicious manner in which the present Travelling Missionary has devoted the due proportion of his time to the arduous duties of his mission. The encouragement he has received, from the large congregations every where shewing their due appreciation of his exertions, compel your Committee to regret that more cannot be done in this most interesting field of the Society's operations. In several successive Annual Reports, the necessity of having at least two Travelling Missionaries in the necessity of having at least two Travelling Missionaries in these districts has been brought forward. In fact there can be Collection by Miss Whitehead no question whatever, that, were every member of the Church | Evatt, Dr. within the bounds of this Association to exert himself as he Evatt, Captain ought, the very desirable object might in due time be accom- Evatt & Bailey plished, of placing a Missionary in the exclusive charge of Cartwright and Manvers, and another in Seymour and Percy, while a third might profitably be employed in the Colborne District. And, in saying this, we have of course in view the assistance Gillett, H. which we might expect from the Parent Society, and the exer- Gillespie, D. which we might expect from the Parent Society, and the exertions to contribute towards the maintenance of their minister Hughes, Charles (Druggist)

Your Committee have devoted a week to visiting in consecutive order the various parishes contained within our bounds, and have held interesting and profitable public meetings in their Lang, Robert progress. In Cobourg, especially, they have received much gratification and encouragement from a numerous and success-

£161 4 101 ful meeting held in St. Peter's Church; while the result of the meeting in the small congregation of St. Paul's, Perryton being the first of the kind ever held there, has been such as exhibit the benefits of thus "provoking one another to love and to good works." So satisfied are your Committee of the good effect which such Parochial Meeetings produce, that they are encouraged to recommend that a similar tour be made in summer as well as in winter, so that all the stations in every paid may successively be visited, and the feelings of all be still to greater efforts in the holy cause of "Christ and the Church The Parochial Meeting held in Peterboro' exhibited a feston of deep interest to your Committee, in the discussion and adoption tion of a resolution referring to the proposal of a separation between the two Districts which at present compose this Association. The result of this movement, and of the adoption is corresponding resolution in the parish of Emily, in the College District, has been that your Committee, not, it must be of fessed, without a little misriving or the part of same of its fessed, without a little misgiving on the part of some of members, lest the separation prove injurious to the interests the Society, have decided on recommending that the Colboral District be free to form a separate and independent District. Association. And they are the rather moved to this decision from the hope which has been expressed on the part of the Colborne District, that the general benefit and prosperity of the Church Society would thereby be promoted. The Report of the Treasurer is as follows :-

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are not insensible to the encouragement to be derived from the consideration of our being members incorporate of the Church of Christ scattered throughout the world; by whose exertions spreading and enlarging as they would; by whose exertions exactly spreading and enlarging as they are on every side in yearly increasing degree, the "ways" of the Saviour "are made known upon earth, his saving health out. upon earth, his saving health unto all nations." And they fel that the members of this Society can legitimately refoice in the success of these exertions, contributing to them as they do, not directly, yet by no very indirect channels. For, in proportion as Missionary operations in these North American nies are sustained by the Church Societies so actively engagin each of them, in the same proportion is the barden taken of the venerable Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts, and its funds left more free for a contribution. Parts, and its funds left more free for carrying on those mil efforts in the East, to which such glorious success vonchsafed by the great Head of the Church. And cidedly do these successes prove, that, after a century and a life of Missionary service, our National Church yearly "renews" trength," and flies through the world as "on Eagle's wings with Eagle gaze intent upon the Sun of Righteous

trust and stay.

In her "sixty-six Dioceses, presided over by as many Bidden, the nd embracing a body of Priests and Deacon Presented at the Annual Meeting, in St. John's Church,
Port Hope, January 28, 1847.

Your Committee, in laying their Annual Report before the Iembers of the Newcastle and Colbarge District Production.

ration, more time than our allotted space permits; with Pentecostal glory, exhibit the "conversion from darkne to light, and from the power of Satan unto God," of whole t and villages of the once Pagan worshippers of Bramah Vishnu, who now literally fulfil the prophecies, breaking the idols in pieces and "casting them to the moles and to the bath lightful to every true disciple of the Saviour and every lover His Holy Church. And, giving but a hasty glance at the great true of the saviour and every lover of the great true of the saviour and the savio and increasing prosperity of our sister Church in the Un-States, and their Missionary Bishops, Priests and Deacon the wilds of the "Far West," in Syria and in China, we clot our Report in the words of the sainted Bishop Heber:

"Salvation, Oh! Salvation, the joyful sound proclaim, Till each remotest nation has learnt Messiah's name; Till o'er our ransomed nature, the Lamb for sinners slain, Redeemer, King, Creator, in bliss returns to reign."

GENERAL DISTRICT MEETING.

Resolved 1.—That the Report now read be adopted, and the the Standing Committee be empowered to employ the usus means for its general circulation.

Moved by Rev. S. Armour, seconded by Geo. Boulton

Resolved 2.—That this Meeting desires to express its thank fulness to Almighty God for the measure of success with which the operations of this Branch Association have been accompanied during the companied during the co nied during the past year.

Resolved 3 - That the co-operation of every member of Church in the many valuable and holy objects of this Society is a duty which cannot be too strongly urged, as attesting interest in the spread of Christ's kingdom, and our fellows

Moved by Rev. R. J. C. Taylor, seconded by Jul McKyes, Resolved 4.—That whereas it is desired by the Parol Committees within the Colborne District, that they should be committeed to be committeed by the Parol Committees within the Colborne District, that they should be committeed by the Parol Committees within the Colborne District, that they should be committeed by the Parol Committees within the Colborne District, that they should be committeed by the Parol Committees within the Colborne District, that they should be committeed by the Parol Committees within the Colborne District, that they should be committeed by the Parol Committees within the Colborne District, that they should be committeed by the Parol Committees within the Colborne District, that they should be committeed by the Parol Committees within the Colborne District, that they should be committeed by the Parol Committees within the Colborne District, that they should be committeed by the Parol Committee within the Colborne District, that they should be committeed by the Parol Committee within the Colborne District, that they should be committeed by the Parol Committee within the Colborne District within the Colborne D orm a separate District Branch of the Church Society,

ald thereby be promoted. Moved by Rev. H. Brent, seconded by M. F. White head, Esq. Resolved 5.—That the diffusion of the Gospel through

ries, calls for the vigorous co-operation and the renewed extitions of all its members in this District.

Harding,

Resolved 6 .- That the thanks of this Meeting be tendered

Moved by Rev. R. J. C. Taylor, seconded by Rev. 5, Resolved 7 .- That the thanks of this Meeting be given

the Rev. Official Bethune, for his able conduct in the chair-

Collection made by the Port Hope Parochial Committee of Church Society in December, 1846. Box, Miss Ward's, for the Church Society £3 3 which the townships in which he laboured must admit it to be their duty to make.

Your Committee have devoted a week to visiting in consecutive of their duty to make.

Your Committee have devoted a week to visiting in consecutive of their minister of their minister. Highes, Canada (No. 1) and the state of their minister of their minister of their minister of their minister. Highes, Canada (No. 1) and the state of their minister of their min

Rev. Official Bethune, D.D., in the chair. Moved by J. T. Williams, Esq., seconded by the Rev

Moved by Rev. J. Wilson, seconded by N. Kirchhoffel

Meeting do concur in the same, from the hope which has be expressed that the general benefit and prosperity of the Society

agency of the Church Society by means of Travelling Missi

Moved by H. H. Meredith, Esq., seconded by Rev. J.

the several Officers of this District Branch of the Church Society for their services during the past year, and that they requested to continue their services for the year ensuing.

Carried forward,.....£17 18

Meredith, H. H. Newman, Joseph Shortt, J. Rev. Williams, J. T. Ward, T. Waddell, R. N. GORE AND WELLINGTON DISTRICT.

The Annual Meeting of the Gore and Wellington District Branch of the Church Society took place on the evening of Tuesday, the 9th inst., in the Sunday-school Rooms. Diving heap first held in the oms, Divine service having been first held in the urch. The Rev. Arthur Palmer occupied the chair, and the following elergymen were present:—The Revds.

A. Nelles, J. Lynne Alexander, Wm. McMurray, J. C. Usher, Thomas Greene, Michael Boomer, Alex. Pyne, Donald Fraser, and J. G. Geddes, the Secretary of the Association. The attendance of the laity was very large, and all appeared deeply interested in the proceedings. The various resolutions were commented on, by both clerical and lay speakers, with much earnestness, and we elieve a general feeling prevailed that more may be don and ought to be done, to extend the operations of the Church Society; that in the future history of this Province, the Church will have to depend for temporal support chiefly on the zeal and liberality of her own members, and that the control of bers, and that the Church Society offers a most valuable and efficient organization for the management and distribution of all funds contributed for ecclesiastical purposes. [For the above we are indebted to the Hamilton Gazette: he Report, which follows, has been sent to us in MS.—

REPORT. The Managing Committee of the Gore and Wellington District Branch of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto are happy to be enabled to make to the members and friends of the Church of England in the united districts the same gratifies. the last annual meeting, namely, that it has pleased God to bless their exertions in behalf of the holy cause which they have laboured to promote; and that if they have not been enabled to do all that they could desire, or to report such a result of their operations as they would deem commensurate with the importance of the country of the commensurate with the importance of the country of the ncement as it was their pleasing duty to make at

ance of the cause in which they are engaged, they are at east enabled to report such a measure of success as to call for cellings of devout thankfulness to God, and to encourage them to hope that the cause of the Church Society has taken a firm root in these districts, and that every year will witness its mmittee are happy to think that it is no longer ne-

cessary to enlarge upon the objects of the Church Society, or to set forth at length the necessity that existed for its formation,—with these the members of the Church generally in this Diocese have beautiful. ese have happily become well and familiarly acquainted The idea that the Church of England in Canada was richly endowed and amply provided for by the State,—that she was brevented by the she was brevented by the St dea has been dissipated, and the eyes of Churchmen have been ened to the sober reality, that the Church, instead of having been supported and encouraged, has been abandoned by the State, and that she has been thrown back upon her own resources, vis. sources, viz., the zeal, devotion, and liberality of her members, and their love for the doctrine and discipline of that pure and reformed Cu. reformed Church to which it is our happiness to belong. It was, then, this conviction of imperative necessity; it was a feeling that the time had come for Churchmen in Canada to call football. call forth their principles into active exercise, that gave birth to the Church Society,—a Society established for the one simple object of maintaining and extending the ministrations of the Church in Canada, and thus of doing, as far as possible, that which the State had hitherto done, but which she now declined; and which the State had hitherto done, but which she now declined; and which your Committee are willing to admit, it would be difficult for her to do fully and effectually, in consequence of the unhappy and sinful divisions that prevail amongst us.

Under these circumstances, the success of the Church Society affords matter for sincere rejoicing and thankfulness to every one who loves the Church of England. At the close of the last Year, being the fourth of its existence, its income amounted to 4.468 8s. 6½d., being an increase over the past year of £718 2s. 1d.; and the number of books, Bibles, and Prayer Rook. Books and religious publications circulated in the Diocese, during the same year, was 25,650. Many other proceedings of the Society might be mentioned, were it not that they would unreasonable. easonably swell this Report; they will, however, be found detailed in the Report of the Society, which has been pretty Your Committee will now proceed to state briefly what this District Branch has been enabled to do, towards co-operating with the Parent Society, by means of its various Parochial their Annual Reports, in each of which it will be perceived there. is a gratifying increase upon the success of the former

The Guelph Parochial Committee reports its income for the

In the parish of Gall, a locality in which, until the last few years, the ministrations of the Church had never been enjoyed, the claims of the Society have likewise been met in a liberal manner. Their Report exhibits an increase in the number of subscribers as well as in the amount of subscribiens. The former is 225, the latter £31 11s. 10d., including a donation of £5 from William Dickson, Esq. The Committee of this Parochial Association gratefully acknowledge a munificent donation towards their Church on the part of Messrs. Dickson and Shade. These gentlemen held bonds for monies advanced and Shade. These gentlemen held bonds for monies advanced to the Building Committee to the amount of £130, which, in onsideration of the difficulties still to be encountered in finish ing the Church, they most generously cancelled. They also acknowledge a donation of 100 acres of land from Mr.

tory of this parish is likewise represented as being in a very Shade, September 18 1 Kewise Top.

The Dundas Committee report, as paid over to the District Resolved,—That this association hereby tender its thanks to Resolved,—That this association hereby tender its thanks to the several officers for their services during the past year, and increased from the several officers for their services during the past year, and the clergy and Churchwardens in their respective parishes do constitute the managing Committee for the ensuing year—do c increased from 95 to 163. These cheering results, the Committee trust, will act as an incentive to still more vigorous exertion, and the committee trust anniversary ng, to render a like pleasing account of their stewardship. Ancaster Parochial Association reports its receipts as 5s., being £5 more than the amount raised in the prest to \$4; and the Committee justly remark, that although amount of collections has not kept pace with the number of subscribers, yet the great addition to the number of the latter Capt. Lewis 2 0

rinces a growing interest in behalf of the Church Society.

In the Mission of Binbrook and Sultfleet, the Society has not aly maintained its former reputation, but exhibits an increase heir subscriptions. Although the whole amount paid over to be Treasurer in both years is the same the latter of the latter.

Capt. Maxwell ... 0 10 0 Wm. Lyon, Esq. 1 0 0 Wm. Lyon, Esq. 1 0 0 Capt. Collins ... 0 10 0 Capt. Collins ... 0 10 0 Thos Lewis, Esq. 0 10 0 Capt. Collins ... 0 the Treasurer in both years is the same, the last year's income acluded donations from non-residents, which, it deducted from the whole income, would leave the amount of subscriptions from residents £20 5s., whereas the amount of similar subscriptions this year has been £25, being an increase of nearly £5; the additional £5, which make up the £30, was a donation from the Binbrook Committee from their funds for local purposes. The Committee of the Nelson Branch report with pleasure

e unable to take as active a part in the operations of the faction of Capt. Thompson and the engineers. ety as they could have wished; they express a hope, however, that they will be able to contribute their usual proportion towards the Missionary Fund.

A similar regret, arising from somewhat similar causes, has en expressed by the Committee of the Oakville and Trafalgar sociation; at the same time, they communicate their inten-n to contribute a fair proportion to the Missionary Fund. The Mohawk and Tuscarora Association have again remitted

The Hamilton Parochial Association are pleased to find a l increase in their subscription-list during the past year.— number of subscribers has advanced from 97 to 139, and amount of subscriptions from £59 6s. 3d. to £81 7s. 11d. ot, however, close their eyes to the fact that the pros of the Society in this parish has not been proportional to to f other parishes in the united districts, to the increase of own population, or to the rapid improvements in other sects which are witnessed on every side. They fear there is too much indifference and lukewarmness, and too little indual officers.

	ance on the Church		17	0
One	ay-school	11	10	0
Missi	fourth to Toronto	16	3	5
The D	on Fund	22	14	0

The following is an abstract of the District Treasurer's

STATEMENT of the Receipts and Expenditure of the Gore and Wellington District Branch of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, for the year ending the 31st Dec. 1846. RECEIPTS. £ s. d. Jan. 7.—By Balance, per statement this day

Dec. 31.— "Interest from Savings Bank on Deposit...

"Oakville and Trafalgar Branch £3 3 9

"Mohawk and Tuscarora " 7 10 0 Binbrook and Saltsleet "
Dundas and Flambro' West " Hamilton Branch,-Collections from Subscribers .. £81 7 11 Special Don... 14 12 6

Nelson and Wellington Square 21 0 0 - 292 4 10 £479 10 2 1846.
Jan. 7.—To Expenses at Meeting and Postage.....
" Dundas Branch, for local purposes £2 10
" Oakville and Trafalgar do. 10 10 Ancaster Nelson & Wellington Square do. Binbrook and Saltfleet
Hamilton " Paid one-half of the salary of the Rev. D.

* Of this Balance £186 10 0 is at credit of Mission Fund.

81 2 5 Due to parishes for local purposes £267 12 5

Hamilton, 9th February, 1847. It must be pleasing to the members of this Association to know that an active and zealous Travelling Missionary is now engaged in the extensive and important field of labour from which Mr. Mockridge was removed to take charge of a settled parish. The Rev. Mr. Fraser has been but a few months in

his present sphere of duty, and yet the results of his exertions are already apparent and are most satisfactory. Your Committee are happy to state that they have recently as constituting an additional claim upon their zealous co-opc-

prevented by her own supineness alone from sending forth as many Clergymen as were required, and that it was absurd and unreasonable to call upon her members for pecuniary aid,—this in allusion to that melancholy event,—"That they deem it but a just tribute to departed worth, to express their conviction that, in his early removal from among us, the Church Society of the united Districts of Gore and Wellington has lost an active, upright, zealous, and efficient officer.

lusion, your Committee repeat that there is much ground for thankfulness and encouragement, that, under God's blessing, they have been enabled to make some progress in furthering the solemn and important objects for which we have cen associated together; and, to use the concluding language of the Report of the Parent Society, "Let us trust that we all, faithfully bearing in mind at whose gracious hands alone the increase is given, may have grace to persevere in the good work, and not to slack our hands until the happy day come, if not to us, at least to future generations, when every Township of this widely extended Province shall be in some due measure supplied with the ministrations of Christ's Holy Catholic and Apostolic

The following resolutions were adopted: Moved by the Hon. Sir Allan N. McNab, seconded by

the Rev. M. Boomer, M.A. n the Church newspaper, for the information of the members of this association.

Moved by the Rev. Alexander Pyne, B.A., seconded by Miles O'Reilly, Esq., D.J. Resolved,-That this Meeting desires to record its gratitude

to Almighty God for the general success of the Society at large and especially of the Gore and Wellington District branch Ason, by means of which the ordinances of the Church have been supplied to the destitute settlers in the remote

Dr. Mackelcan.

Resolved,-That the diffusion of religious instruction, and of general knowledge founded on sound principles, by means of books and tracts, should be prominent objects in the labours of the Church Society, and that the Depository of the Society is ott, of Niagara, for the Church in Beverly. The Deposi- well calculated to accomplish these important results.

Moved by the Rev. A. Nelles, seconded by Absalom

ertion, and that the Rev. J. G. Geddes be Secretary, and Hugh C. meetin, and that they will be enabled, at their next anniversary Baker, Esq., be Treasurer, in the room of the late T. Stokoe,

LIST OF THE ANNUAL SUBSCRIBERS

To the Church Society at Richmond, Dalhousie District. Capt. Lyon £3 0 0 | Thos. Davis £0 2 Thos. Stewart ... Fran's. Dawson ... Mrs. C. Collins ... G. Montgomery Wm. Vaughan ... Mrs. Scott 0 5 0 John Philip 0 John Pierce, Esq. John Moor Mr. John Bennett 0 5 0

Sixteen days later from England. (From the N. Y. Courier & Enquirer.)

The Committee of the Nelson Branch report with pleasure in increase of about £8 over the past year, the amount collected dered large when the various local improvements effected during hear this Committee record with pleasure and thankfulness, heard this Committee record with pleasure and thankfulness, in no instance were the claims and necessities of the Church at in no instance were the claims and necessities of the church at in no instance were the claims and necessities of the church at in no instance were the claims and necessities of the church at in no instance were the claims and necessities of the hat we arrivals from Havre, which path at in the packet ship Admiral from Havre, which p

OPENING OF THE IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT. HOUSE OF LORDS. - Tuesday January 19.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

It is with the deepest concern that, upon your again assembling, I have to call your attention to the dearth of provisions which prevails in Ireland and in parts of Scotland.

In Ireland, especially, the lass of the content of the content of the provisions of the content of the provision of the content of

The deficiency of the harvest in France and Germany, and

adequate supplies of provisions.

It will be your duty to consider what future measures are Chronicle. required, to alleviate the existing distresses. I recommend to you to take into your serious consideration, whether by increasing for a limited period, the facilities for importing corn from foreign countries, and by the admission of sugar more freely into breweries and distilleries, the supply of food may be beneficially augmented. I have likewise to direct your earnest consideration, to the permanent condition of Ireland. You will perceive in the absence of political excitment, an opportunity for taking a dispassionate survey of the social events, which af-

flict that part of the united Kingdom.

Various measures will be laid before you, which, if adopted by Parliament, may tend to raise the great mass of the people in comfort—to promote agriculture, and to lessen the pressure of that competition for the occupation of lands, which have

been the fruitful source of crime and misery.

The marriage of the Infanta Louisa Fernanda of Spain to the Duke of Montpensier, has given rise to a correspondence between my Government and those of France, and Spain.

The extinction of the free state of Cracow, has appeared to e to be so manifest a violation of the treaty of Vienna, that I have commanded, that a protest against that act should be delivered to the Courts of Vienna, Petersburgh, and Berlin, laid before you.

I entertain confident hopes that the hostilities in the River

Plate, which have so long interrupted commerce, may soon be terminated, and my efforts in conjunction with those of the King of the French will be carnestly directed to that end.

My relations generally with Foreign Powers inspire me with the fullest confidence in the maintenance of peace.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons: I have directed the estimates to be prepared with a view to provide for the efficiency of the public service, with a due regard

My Lords and Gentlemen: I have ordered every requisite preparation to be made for putting into operation the Act of the last session of Parliament, for the establishment of Local courts for the recovery of small parts of the country, to which the Act relates, may by this measure be materially facilitated.

Trecommend, for your attention, measures which will be laid before you for improving the health of towns,—an object, the importance of which you will not fail to appreciate.

That the following the special property of the bloomers in the following the special property of the bloomers in the following the special property of the bloomers in the following the special property of the bloomers in the following the special property of the bloomers in the following the special property of the bloomers in the special property of the sp Deeply sensible of the blessings which after a season of calamity, have been so often vouchsafed to this nation by a suntending Providence, I confide these important matters to

our care, in a full conviction, that your discussions will be guided by one impartial spirit, and in the hope that the present sufferings of the people may be lightened, and their future condition may be improved by your deliberative wisdom. Lord HATHERTON, in the Lords, moved the address in reply. His remarks, and those of other Lords who followed, re-lated mainly to the Famine in Ireland, the absorption of Cra-

cow, and the Spanish marriage. It was agreed on all hands hat the distress in Ireland could not well be exaggerated .-Lord Stanley spoke of the peculiar circumstances under which the Administration had come into office, and thought no one should harass them by vexatious opposition. He thought it very strange, however, that the Speech made no allusion to the financial condition of the country, which fact, he thought, shewed that it was not satisfactory. Though imports had inreased greatly, he feared exports had not, and that home industry had not been encouraged. This he believed would account for the fall of Exchequer bills, from a premium of 35s. to 40s. down to 5s. or 6s. within the year.

He feared the interest upon these must be raised, or they would fall below par. He thought imports would go on to predominate over exports, and that more bullion must be sent The general peace of the world, in his judgment, was owing to a growing conviction of the folly, the impolicy, and

He spoke of the intention to propose a repeal of the 4s. duty per quarter on corn, and said he thought there was more corn in Creat Britain, more in the ports of the Mediterranean (according to Mr. Cobden,) and more in America than was generally supposed; and that owing to the want of sufficient tonnage to transport it, it had been kept at too high a price. He thought the Government ought to propose measures to enlarge the ton-nage. The abolition of the duty would have no effect, but the 4s. per quarter would go into the pockets of the foreigners .-Resolved,—That the Report just read, be adopted, and printed to the Church newspaper, for the information of the members improving the condition of Ireland. He was followed by the Marquis of Lunsdowne, in vindication of the proposed measures and especially the abolition of the 4s. duty. Lord Brougham expressed the same opinion with regard to the duty, and went on to discuss the Cracow and Spanish questions, taking ground against France in both. The Earl of Hardwicke thought that the British war vessels at home should all be employed in carrying food from the various British ports to the points where it was needed most. The Earl of Auckland said the matter fownships.

Moved by the Rev. W. McMurray, M.A., seconded by ficient to bring from America all the corn at New York and Boston before the setting in of the frost; and that the employ-Resolved,-That this Association is impressed with the con- ment of Government vessels would interfere greatly with pri-

For just closed as being £44 1s. 3d., an increase of £6 over the previous year. This amount includes a donation of £5 by the hands of W. A. Thriug, Esq., from an anonymous friend of the Church in England. Their Depository was in a flourishing of a Lending Library.

In the parish of Galt, a locality in which, until the last few years, the ministrations of the Church bad never been enjoyed, manner. Their Report exhibits an increase in the number of family abscribers as well as in the amount of subscriptions. The subscribers as well as in the amount of subscriptions. The subscribers as well as in the amount of subscriptions. The subscribers as well as in the amount of subscriptions. The subscribers at the latter £31 11s. 10d., including a donation of £5 by the first part of the Church is impressed with the conviction that the supply of the ministrations of our holy religion to the members of the Church hold need to the Church In the proposed. The church is allowed, and the important Institution shall be sustained.

Moved by the Rev. Thomas Greene, B.A. seconded by G. L. Beardmore, Esq., and supported by W. A. Harvey, Esq.

This this Association is impressed with the conviction that the supply of the ministrations of our holy religion to the this Diocese, depends under the the the the the table results in this week.

I 5,000,000 quarters this year to be supplied from abroad: put-ting it 4,000,000, it would require 1750 ships of 500 tons each to mport it, Freight from the Black Sea was now 16s. the quar er, exclusive of all preliminary charges. As soon as the nathe Baltic should close, every available ship would be taken to export corn to Europe; and if England did not take it, other countries would. Under these circumstances, he was in favour of releasing the navigation laws, and abolishing the duty.

Mr Smith O'Brien described in strong language the miseries of Ireland, and attacked the Government vehemently for not having relieved it. He rose to ask Lord John Russell what measure he had in view. Mr. Labouchere conceded that Mr. O'Brien's picture of the miseries of Ireland was not overdrawn, but vindicated the Government. The money value of the crops lost, potatoes and oats, was estimated at £15,960,000. Lord Gronge Postingk wanted to know the food because George Bentinck wanted to know why food, known to be stored in London and Liverpool, had not been sent to the west of Ireland. Indian Corn was selling in America at 35 cents, and in Liverpool and Ireland it was 9s. per bushel. If Governmen had done its duty, and supplied Ireland with food, this exorbitant profit could have been reduced. He thought all the duty raised upon corn, if it were abolished, would go into the pockets of forestallers and importers—of American merchants and far-mers. The same thing would apply to the price of wheat, which was 40s. at New York and nearly 80s. at Liverpool.

which was 40s. at New York and nearly 80s. at Liverpool.

Lord John Russell vindicated the Government and said if it
had sent its public ships abroad for corn, it would have put an
end to private enterprise; would have enhanced the price of corn
in England and led to other evil consequences. He thought
that nothing Government could do, could prevent suffering in Ireland. He spoke at length of the other topics mentioned its the great of the process. Six Robert Peal would not discuss the tioned in the speech. Sir Robert Peel would not discuss the oreign subjects referred to until documents had been produced. No attempt, he said, was made during his term of office, to ad vocate the pretentions of a Cobourg Prince to the hand of the Queen of Spain. He deprecated such a connection, and expressed great regret at the extinction of the Republic of Cracow. With regard to Ireland, he did not blame the Government of the Republic of Cracow. ment and thought nothing without the cordial co-operation of the landlords of Ireland. The permanent improvement of the soil was the vital measure now required. The three measures soil was the vital measure now required. The three measures to be proposed were, 1st, the temporary suspension of the duty on corn. 2nd., the suspension of the navagation laws. 3rd., the permission to use sugar and molasses in breweries and distilleries. "Now, said he, it is my intention to give my cordial support to these measures," because he was desirous of showing his sympathy with Ireland. Lord Palmerston closed the detection with the support with the supplies and the supplies and the supplies are supplied to the supplies are supplies are supplied to the supplies are supplied to the supplies are supplies are supplied to the supplies are supplies are supplied to the supplies are supplies are supplies are supplies are suppli bate with some remarks upon Cracow and the Spanish mar-

The writer of the money article in the Times of the 19th, predicts a very serious crisis in the financial affairs of England, based upon the effect already witnessed, of the abstraction of one million of bullion. This, he says, affords a data for calcu-This day having been fixed for the re-assembling of the Imperial Parliament, and the opening of the Session by the Queen proposed. There will be, he thinks, a rapid and severe drain In sus, the sus of the Session by the Queen in person, large numbers of persons assembled in the vicinity of the House of Parliament, St. James's Palace, and along the route of the royal procession,—a more than ordinary interest being manifested on the occasion, from the many important to be made on the attention of the Legislature.

This us, the proposed of the Session by the Queen of specie, and he gives a table of prices on the 1st of June, 40, of specie, and he gives a table of prices on the 1st of June, 40, as compared with those of January 1, 1847; to show the extent to which the balance of trade is likely to go against England. From this he shows that there will be an increase in the payments to be made on the articles named, of at least ten illiens; and adding sugar, the increased imports for Ireland; Her Majesty arrived at the House of Lords, accompanied by the Duchess of Sutherland and various officers of State, about two o'clock. The following is

millions; and adding sugar, the increased imports for Ireland; the demands for foreign railways; the deficiency in the Indian revenue; and the Mexican war, which threatens to interfere with the ordinary supply of silver; the aggregate excess will not be less than £17,000,000. The necessity for a full cur-

In the present condition of the Bank of France, unless this The deficiency of the invest in France and Germanian other parts of Europe, has added to the difficulty of obtaining other parts of Europe, has added to the difficulty of obtaining do little or nothing to relieve it from its difficulties.—London

Colonial.

DESTITUTION IN SCOTLAND. Public Meeting, called by a highly respectable requisition the Inhabitants of the City of Toronto, to provide relief for the distress prevailing in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland; held at the Old City Hall, on Tuesday, the Feb. 16, 1847.

The Honble. Wm. Allan in the Chair.

1st. Moved by J. H. Cameron, Esq., seconded by J. C. orrison, Esq., and Resolved,-That the failure of the potatoe crop in the High-

ands and Islands of Scotland, having thrown the populati into a state of extreme destitution and suffering, the express their warmest sympathy with the sufferers, and use their best endwavours to alleviate the existing distress by collecting and forwarding supplies of money and provisions for the relief

2nd. Moved by the Hon Mr. Justice McLean, seconded by

Rev. J. Barclay,

Resolved,—That while this Meeting is gratified to learn that delivered to the Courts of Vienna, Petersburgu, and which were parties to it. Copies of these several papers will be great exertions have been, and are being made for the relief of the Highlanders and Islanders of Scotland, and that most effective channels have been opened for the transmission of Supplies, and for their judicious and economical distribution, they feel it a duty to co-operate in the humane and generous efforts that have been made in the full assurance that all the contributions which may be realized will not be more than adequate to relieve the appalling destitution which so extensively pre-

3rd. Moved by J. Macara, Esq., seconded by A. Dixon, Esq., That while we approve of all judicious means for the promo-tion of permanent local improvements in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland,—while we recognize the present necessity of sending immediate supplies of money and provisions to the relief of the sufferers in these localities, we are at the same time of opinion that such supplies can only afford temporary relief, and that the first remedy for the social evils under which

emigration.
4th. Moved by the Rev. Dr. Burns, seconded by Skeffington That the following gentlemen be appointed a Committee to

carry into effect the objects of this meeting, with a special in-struction to co-operate with all other Committees that may be formed in the Province for the same object, and with power to add to their number, viz :-

Hon'ble. Wm. Allan, Hon. James Gordon, Hon. Mr. Justice McLean, Solicitor General Cameron, John Cameron, Jos. C. Morrison, Rev. Dr. Burns, Rev. John Barclay, Rev. J Jennings, T. Ewart, John Macars, Hugh Scobie, John Robert-Jennings, T. Ewart, John Macara, Hugh Scoble, John Robertson, A. McPherson, Samuel Spreull, James Mitchell, A. Morrison, Peter Brown, O. Mowat, Arch'd. Cameron, J. McMurrich, Alex. McGlashan, Wm. A. Campbell, Thos. Dick, John Ewat, Alex. Badenach, W. Mathers, Walter McFarlane, J. M. Strange, John Roy, Alex. McDonald.

5th. Moved by Mr. Hugh Scobie, seconded by Capt. Dick, That John Cameron, Esq., Cashier of the Commercial Bank, Porosto, be the Treasurer of the Committee; and that the vince, in aid of the same object he invited to send the amount of their collections to Mr. Cameron, for the purpose of transssion to the General Fund in Scotland.

The attendance was large and respectable, and a subscription was entered into at the Meeting which bids fair to realize a considerable sum.

FIMINE IN IRELAND. - We are happy to find that a meeting of several influential individuals was held on the 10th inst., to consider the best mode of contributing some assistance to our suffering brethren in Ireland. At this meeting it was unamously resolved, "That immediate steps should be taken to raise a collection throughout the Province, for the releif of the deplorable distress at present existing in Ireland. The following address was adopted, and the Hon. Robert Baldwin and Geo. Duggan, Esq., M. P. P., as Presidents of the Societies of St. Patrick, were requested to sign it."

The accounts of the amount and extent of this famine are

truly appalling. Periods of misery of this kind are in general but comparative, and a partial failure of one crop has been comonly compensated by a sufficiency of some other. At present, MILLIONS are starv alas! the case is very different. and the inhabitants of those parts of the country whose helping hands have bitherto been liberally opened to assist others in time of need, are now exposed to the same dreadful scourge. It is stated that four hundred thousand men are now exposed to the same dreadful scourge. It is stated that four hundred thousand men are now daily employed on the public works in Ireland, but an awfully larger number of able-bodied men have no means of employments. no means of employment whatever; and besides these, there are the aged and infirm, and thousands who have been totally prostrated under the absolute want of food. Outrage and pestilence are invariably the handmaids of famine. It arms the pospitals, and the poor houses are filled to overflowing with unhappy beings; and in some places, it would appear, that

We trust that no one will think his mite too small to give. Individual contributious may be small, but the aggregate amount will be most acceptable. In the words of the address: " Let it then be borne in mind by each, that the calamity is of such magnitude as to require the assistance of every one whom Providence enables to give aid; and that each individual who contributes will be smply rewarded, if his mite be the means of supplying but one human being with sustenance for a day.

"The meeting for this object has been hitherto confined to the larger cities; but we would earnestly press the importance

of exertion throughout every township and village, so that all who may be disposed to give their aid, whether in money or in produce, may be enabled to do so with the least inconvenience. We also beg to acquaint you that it is contemplated to establish, as soon as possible, a Central committee in Toronto, with which local committees can communicate.

We earnestly hope that no time will be lost, and that whatever sum may be collected, no matter how small, will be for-

warded by the very next packet.

A requisition to the Mayor, for the purpose of calling a public meeting, was, we understand, numerously and most respectably signed; but, owing to the measures just mentioned having been already adopted, it was not considered necessary to proceed with it.

We regret that we did not receive the address in time to give

the whole document in this number, but it shall certainly appear in our next.—Patriot.

IRELAND.—We have infinite pleasure in stating that the cause of the famishing poor of Old Ireland has been warmly taken up in Quebec. The Independent Order of Old Fellows have subscribed amongst themselves a considerable sum, which it is believed by the initiated will, in the end, approach £300. We are not divulging the secrets of this excellent confraternity in making known this proceeding of theirs, as their watchword, Charity, is known to all men. We venture upon this assertion as a tribute of their Order, not being one of themselves .- Que-

bec Mercury. Yesterday, in pursuance to previous notice, a numerous meeting assembled at Daly's Hotel to take into consideration the best means of relieving the distress at present existing in

The Hon. D. Daly was called to the Chair, and E. A. Meredith, Esq., was requested to act as Secretary. We may add, that a donation of £50 was announced from His Excellency, the Governor-General, and another of £25 from Lord Cathcart. It was also mentioned that the amateurs of the Sock and Buskin Club had volunteered an evening's entertainment on behalf of the Relief Fund. WENTWORTH GENERAL ELECTION.—There seems to be a

firm determination formed on almost every hand to bave, at an early date, right or wrong, a general election. As we before stated, we believe this event is not as near as most people seem to imagine. The present parliament will terminate when it terminates according to law; without any abrupt dissolution. However this is only our opinion; yet we must bow to the apparently confident decisions of the public at large, and shall urnish our readers with an article having reference to the general election as though it were nigh at hand. The Conservative cause was ruined in this riding at the last contest through Conservative votes but, as they were divided and given to two candidates in place of one, the Radical member secured his seat in place of a Conservative. This is really too bad. Let us gain wisdom from the experience of the past. Mr. Aikman had a vast majority in the nomination over Mr. Williamson, and we understand that the former of these gentlemen together with John O. Hatt, Esq., of Hamilton, are spoken of as the Conservative Candidates. Timely steps should be taken to ascertain, by the means of public meetings, what the state of feeling really is in this respect; and whichever gentleman shall receive a decided majority in the nomination he must be supported with energy and unanimity if we wish to have success, or to avoid being made a laughing-stock to our neighbours. In a word, if we wish to act as men should act, we shall let no local or individual partiality warp our minds from the firm advocacy of the principles and cause we have esponsed. It would be both ridi-culous and disgusting for any person calling himself a friend of Conservatism to favour in the least degree disunion and disruption, after the disagreeable results of the last election in this county. The following, which we clip from the Hamilton Journal & Express, a radical paper, will show that Mr. Wil-

MAILS FROM CANADA. - Thirteen mails reached this city yesterday, from Kingston, Canada.—This is an excellent arrangement for an inhabited country.—New York Herald.

The Herald seems to imagine that the mail arrangements are made in Canada. With the exception of 12 miles, to Cape Vincent, the whole route is under the charge of the United States Government, and through their territory, and therefore the Canadians have no control over it. Wherever the fault may be, it is a source of universal complaint. We sometimes rece six copies of the New York Herald in a single day, and conse quently are left for the same period without any. Although we are subjected to higher postage, and different other disadvantages, yet so far as the conveyance of the mails is concerned, we are far before our neighbours on the south side of the line 459 .-Hamilton Spectator.

MEXICO.

We are indebted to the politeness of Messrs. Virgil & Co., for a New York paper of the 9th inst., and the Albany Daily Knickerbocker of the 10th, from the latter of which we copy the following items relating to Mexico.—Montreal Courier. The New Orleans Picayune, extra. of Feb, 2, contains ac-

ounts from Anton Lizardo up to the 20th of Jan., of a highly portant and interesting character. The Mexican Congress, on the 19th Jan., after a stormy ses-

ion, approved of the proposition of the Government for a loan of 15,000,000 dollars to be secured by the hypothecation or sale of certain church property.

Santa Anna, it is said, was opposed to this, and it is rumoured that this so example and the soldiers that they had shot him.

This report requires confirmation, but many circumstances ender it probable. The Mexican army is said to be in great distress. The Mexican Congress, and Mexican press, everywhere is thoroughly aroused. The issue they make is, "Ser or No

"To be or not to be."

The passage of the Loan law created great excitement in Mexico. The churches were all closed and every indication of nourning and resistance evinced by those who supported relirious establishments.

Brazos dates to the 31st ult., had been received. They report the arrival there of Gen. Worth, and command on the 18th ult., via Carmargo. Scott and Worth command the troops oncentrating at Tampico or some place in the neighbourhood.

Gen. Wool is in command at Saltillo and the neighbourhood

The country from Reynosa and Mier to Monterey, is filled with marauding Mexicans and robbers.

Col. Harney had been arrested by orders of Gen. Scott, for disobedience of orders, and was to be tried immediately by a fashionable manner and on moderate terms.

court martial. Gen. Scott is to sail soon from Tampico.

Gen. Patterson arrived at Tampico on the 28th ult., with The steamer Cincinnatti was lost near Tampico on the 22d

Gen. Taylor returned to Monterey which he occupies by or-

der of Gen. Scott, the Chief in command.

Advices at Washington from Mexico are not so late as those by the Picayune Extra. They report Santa Anna withdrawn from San Luis Potosi with 15,000 men, affairs requiring his

presence at the capital of Mexico. Our reader will perceive that the Mexican Government has resorted to the measure of issuing letters of Marque and Repri-Letters in England to all sundry persons be altogether consistent with the law of nations we shall not stop to enquire—the practical effects we have now to do with.

The immediate result we see is the sudden rise of insurance. There can be no doubt that British capital will be immediately embarked in many of these vessels, and with or without the consent or connivance of the Imperial Government every sea will, for a time, swarm with the Mexican flag, and the American marine will disappear rapidly, and their commerce will have to be carried on under the flags of the various European nations. How far this will avail them may be doubted. Another effect will be to throw an immense carrying trade into bona fide British bottoms; but even this mode from United States ports will not always afford protection. Should it continue till the ope of the St. Lawrence, an immense quantity of grain and flour

will be sent sea-ward by this route. It seems hardly possible that the Mexican government could have taken a surer or more effectual method of retaliating on Mr. President Polk's supporters and the whole U. S. people for their unprincipled and aggressive war. It cuts down at one blow their great source of public revenue and private income. When this is coupled with their already existing financial difficulties, and the evident unwillingness to be taxed in order to pay even their present expenses, it is not easy to imagine a more effectual means to make Jonathan heartily sick of war, Mexico, and Carlifornia, and to bring about a real effort to make peace .- Patriot.

Commercial.

(COMPILED EXPRESSLY FOR THIS PAPE	(R.)	
Wheat # 60lbs. prime Second Oats # 34lbs. Barley # 48lbs. Flour, Superfine, # bbl Beef, # bl Oolbs. Pork # bl Oolbs. O		
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Admitted at 48, 491.

OATS.—There is a great scarcity of Oats in and about Kingston.—

Two shillings per bushel are currently paid for the article in consequence of this scarcity.— $F\dot{e}b$. 9.

Montreal, Monday Morning, Feb. 8, 1847.

Montreal, Monay Morting, teaching, teaching, teaching, teaching, teaching, teaching, and have advanced. Any small bills that offer are taken at the quotations, while for large shipping parcels a higher figure has been, and would still be paid.

FLOUR.—There have been further transactions at 31s. 6d. @ 32s. 9d. for spring delivery; and at 32s. 6d., present settlement held free of storage and insurance till May. storage and insurance till May.

WHEAT has been sold to a small extent at 6s. 4d. @ 6s. 6d. \$\psi\$ 60lbs, held till May. held till May.
PROVISIONS.—Prime Pork has been sold at £2 12s. 6d., and Prime
Mess at £3; it is now held considerably higher.
EXCHANGE—Private 90-day bills, 7 to 7½ per cent.
Bank rate 60-

day bills, 81 per cent. premium. THOS. M. TAYLOR, Broker. To the Members of the Western Clerical Society Reverend Brethren,—You are hereby notified that the next Meeting of the above Society will be held (D.V.) at the Mohawk Parsonage, the residence of the Rev. Abraham Nelles, on

Wednesday and Thursday, the 24th and 25th of February next. WILLIAM MCMURRAY, Dundas, Jan. 30, 1847.

THE MAPLE LEAF,

CANADIAN ANNUAL. Price £1 5s.

MANY Persons having expressed a desire of sending to their friends at home, copies of the above Annual, the Publisher has made arrangements for forwarding a few copies to London by the next STEAMER. The additional expense will be 2s. 6d. per copy: Persons desirous of availing themselves of this arrangement, are requested to apply immediately. The copies will be sent direct to London, and forwarded thence to any part of England, Ireland, or Scotland.
HENRY ROWSELL,

King Street, Toronto.

TORONTO BUILDING SOCIETY. SIXTH LOAN MEETING.

THE EIGHTH MONTHLY MEETING will take place at the MECHANICS' INSTITUTE, on MON-DAY EVENING, the 1st March, 1847, at Seven o'clock, P.M., at which the Eighth Instalment will be received. The Directors will then proceed to Lend or Advance One Thousand Pounds of the Funds of the Society, or such further sum as may be at their disposal, which will be put up to competition in single sums of £100, and in manner already provi-

ded for by the Directors.

The Secretary will be in attendance at Six o'clock, to allow Members in arrear to pay up, before the Chair is taken.

By Order of the Board, W. C. ROSS, Secretary and Treasurer.

Johnstown District Grammar School. A Grammar School, held on Monday the 11th instant,

Hon. J. Morris Rev. R. Boyd, (Prescott) G. Crawford, Esq., Rev. Wm. Smart. Rev. T. Machin. The following Resolutions were adopted unanimously:-Resolved-That the following be the Fees for Education:

TUITION. £1 10 d Latin, Greek, and Mathematics, -English, Book-Keeping and Mathematics, Junior Class-including Writing and Arithmetic, 11. Resolved - That the hours of attendance be from 9 to 12 A.M., and from 1 to 3 P.M., Saturday half holiday. cations, two weeks at Christmas, and three weeks at Midsum3

The Trustees have much pleasure in informing the Publice that the efficiency of the school is steadily increasing under its present Master, Mr. J. Windeat, B. A., who discharges the duties of his office with great zeal and ability, and they recommend it with much confidence to the patronage of parents desirous of giving their sons a liberal education Persons at a distance, who are under the necessity of sending

their sous from home, would do well to make themselves acquainted with the character of this Institution. The system of Education is thorough-a strict surveillance is kept over the morals of the boys, and the building is large and confortable. Board and Lodging may be had on reasonable terms with the Master; and the central situation together with the salubrity of the place render it a most desirable residence for youth.

Brockville, 26th Jan. 1847.

T. MACHIN, Secretary.

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

CHURCH STREET, TORONTO. J. P. respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, • that he keeps constantly on hand a well selected stock

West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, &c. &c. ALSO A SELECTION OF

SUPERIOR VESTINGS.

Cassocks, Clergymen's and Queen's Counsels' Gowns Barristers' Robes, &c. made on the shortest notice and in Toronto, Dec. 4, 1846.

W. MORRISON, WATCH MAKER AND MANUFACTURING JEWELLER, SILVER SMITH, &c.

No. 9, KING STREET WEST, TORONTO.

NEAT and good assortment of Jewellery, Watches, Clocks, &c. Spectacles, Jewellery and Watches of all kinds made and repaired to order. Utmost value given for old Gold and Silver.

Toronto, Jan. 28, 1847. J. P. CLARKE, Mus. Bac. K. C. PROFESSOR OF THE PIANO FORTE,

SINGING AND GUITAR,

62, CHURCH STREET. Toronto, Jan. 18, 1847. PIANO FORTES.

HE Subscribers have received, on Consignment, four GRAND SQUARE MAHOGANY PIANO FORTES, baving Metallic Strung Plates, with all the recent improvements, and made expressly for this climate—the Manufacture of COLLARD & COLLARD, London. For sale cheap.

THOS. CLARKSON & Co.

Toronto, Nov. 23, 1846. MEDICAL STUDENT. RESPECTABLE YOUTH will be received as an

A Articled Papil, with every advantage for studying the rofession; and to be treated as one of the Family.—A Preto C. Jones, L.M.P., Surgeon, &c., at the late resis dence of Dr. Clarke, Market Square, Guelph.

Guelph, Nov. 26, 1846. Wellington District Grammar School. THE MASTERSHIP of the above School having become vacant, by the resignation of the present incumbent, persons desirous of being Candidates for that office, are requested to send in testimonials as to their attainments and general qualifications, on or hefore the 20th day of February next, (pre-

paid), addressed to "The Chairman of the Trustees of Wellingston District Grammar School, Guelph." No person will be appointed to the above situation, unless, together with adequate Literary qualifications, he can exhibit satisfactory testimonials as to his experience in Teaching. ate Literary qualifications, its links as to his experience in Teaching.

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Guelph, Jan. 20, 1847. Assistant Wanted.

CLERGYMAN, (GRADUATE), resident in a pleasant A CLERGYMAN, (GRADUATE), resident in a pleasant part of the Diocese of Toronto, is desirous of engaging the services of a Young Man, who can assist in the management of a Small Classical School, particularly in Teaching Arithmetic and Geometry. A Candidate for Holy Orders would have the opportunity of pursuing his studies with consi-

derable advantage to himself. Apply to Thos. CHAMPION, Esq., Church Society's House, January 28, 1847.

GOVERNESS. AN ENGLISH LADY, who has for some time been accustomed to Turtion, is desirous of engaging herself as GOVERNESS in a Private Family. Address to A. H., Box 321, Post Office, Toronto. January 18, 1847.

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

References kindly permitted to the Rev. W. M. HERCHMER, to whom Mrs. Poetter is indebted for the superintendence of the religious instruction of her pupils,—and also to the undermentioned gentlemen, whose daughters she has educated:—

Thus, Kingparmer, Esq. of Kingston.

THOS. KIRKPATRICK, Esq., of Kingston. GEORGE S. BOULTON, Esq., of Cobourg. JOHN TURNBULL, Esq., of Belleville. Mrs. Poetter will be happy to forward her terms to any person who may require them.

King Street, Kingston, Sept. 16, 1845.

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

BOARD AND EDUCATION. CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY. YORK STREET. R. LOSCOMBE respectfully announces to his Friends and the Public that he will RE-OPEN HIS SCHOOL, on Monday, the 7th September, in a new and spacious School

House, on the Corner of York STREET AND BOULTON STREET WEST, when he trusts, by pursuing a course of in-remitting attention, to megit a continuance of that support which has hitherto favoured his exertions. MR. LOSCOMBE has removed into a spacious brick house in Yonge Street, opposite to the new Protestant Free Church, and

has vacancies for Four PRIVATE BOARDERS. Satisfactory references can be given. Toronto, August 20, 1846. BIRTHS

On the 13th inst., at Bushy Farm, Guelph, the lady of W. H. Parker, Esq., of a son. At Belleville, on Sunday, the 14th inst., Mrs. Alexander At Bellevine, on Menzies, of a daughter.
MARRIED.

On the 15th inst., at St. Paul's church, London, Canada West, by the Rev. Benjamin Cronyn, M.A., C. Campbell Hamilton Grant, Esq., Surgeon, Royal Newfoundland Companies, to Margaret Elizabeth, second daughter of the late Major Leonard Companies, to Margaret Elizabeth, second daughter of the late Major Leonard Companies, and Margaret Elizabeth, second daughter of the late Major Leonard Companies, and Margaret Elizabeth, second daughter of the late Major Leonard Companies, and Margaret Elizabeth, second daughter of the late Major Leonard Companies, and the late Major Leonard Companies and Leonard Comp Leonard, formerly of the 104th Light Infantry.

DIED. In this city, on the 15th inst., at the residence of her son, Mr. Christopher Elliot, Mrs. Margaret Elliot, aged 81 years.
At Cornwall, in the 13th year of his age, Edmund, fifth surviving son of the Hon. P. Van Koughnet.
On the 22nd Dec., at Mount Hilloby, Barbados, aged 24,

Robert Grasett, Esq., fourth son of the late Henry Grasett, Esq., M.D., Deputy Inspector General of Army Hospitals. On the 9th inst., at Shannonville, after a lingering illness William Portt, Esq., aged 45. The deceased was one of the first settlers of the Township of Tyendinaga. For several years he conducted with much success the School maintained by the New-England Company, for the benefit of the Mohawk In-dians. During the late disturbances he distinguished himself by his loyalty and activity, especially as a leader of the Mo-

LETTERS received to Thursday, February 18: Rev. C. Jackson, rem. on act. Diocesan Press Cr. as desired;
Jas. Davidson, Esq., rem.; with thanks; F. M. Hill, Esq.; Mr. T.
Ryall, add. subs. rem.; Rev. J. Hood; Mr. B. Furlong, rem.;
Mr. John McCall, rem.; Rev. J. G. Geddes, rem.; "A member of the Society," handed over to the Secretary of the Church
Society; Ed. Flint Lea 500 2 | Society; Ed. Flint, Esq.

Toronto, Feb. 16, 1847.

g be given the chair.

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clergy during that time had increased from 5 to 115, but that the population had increased in a larger proportion. He received from 20,000 to 30,000 poor emigrants annually into his diocese, which is larger than England, and required at least a hundred missionaries to supply but a portion of the wants of the people, whose children were unbaptized and ignorant, and whose children's children would be still more barbarized. Thousands and tens of thousands among them were without a knowledge of the name or office of our Saviour; and he had counted thousands in a census who were put down as of no religion at all.-The Bishop of Montreal (and he believed there were some of his name still in that University) could tell them that though there were many richly-endowed colleges in Oxford and Cambridge, he could barely raise funds for a lodging for a few students, and the salaries of a professor and teacher. In New Brunswick, the Bishop of Fredericton, a member of the college of their Vice-Chancellor, whose diocese was a province as extensive as Ireland, could tell them that he had seen the graves scattered about the road-sides, because there were none to care for the sick, and none to bury the dead. The Society had supplied twelve vacancies, and twenty more could be placed there with advantage, but they had neither means nor men.-They might have learned from the Bishop of Australia that, but for the influence of this Society in his diocese, ten times as large as England, the whole population would have apostatized from Christ. The Bishop of Tasmania could have told them that 50,000 at the first; and they required no arguments to prove convicts formed the main population of his island .-If the Bishops of India could have been present, the Bishop of the southern province could tell them that he has now under his care 50,000 persons, native Hindoos, where a few years since it was esteemed impossible and hopeless to get a single convert. But he would not claim all the credit for that Society; the Society for the pel was first attended, and by their absence now seek Propagation of the Gospel had about 16,000 baptized converts, and the Church Missionary Society also a larger number, but both Societies were acting together. By the accounts from the Tinnevelly Mission, there appeared encouragement enough to proceed, a tenth part of the whole population having been converted, and they had only to proceed with energy and with more means for the whole province to become a Christian country; and it could no longer be said in the language of Burke, that if the power of England were truth of that new revelation, as the signs themselves; to be swept from the land no monument would remain of its greatness. In these matters we must adopt the military maxim of Napoleon, march their column to one point, take possession of that point, They also found that when some of the Apostles went and through that work on the surrounding neighbourhood. They were not, however, without topics of encouragement, when they looked back to the time of on Mars's Hill, he worked no miracles, but he spake on Mars's Hill, he worked no miracles, but he spake on Mars's Hill, he worked no miracles, but he spake on Mars's Hill, he worked no miracles, but he spake on Mars's Hill, he worked no miracles, but he spake on Mars's Hill, he worked no miracles, but he spake on Mars's Hill, he worked no miracles, but he spake on Mars's Hill, he worked no miracles, but he spake on Mars's Hill, he worked no miracles, but he spake on Mars's Hill, he worked no miracles, but he spake on Mars's Hill, he worked no miracles, but he spake on Mars's Hill, he worked no miracles, but he spake on Mars's Hill, he worked no miracles, but he spake on Mars's Hill, he worked no miracles, but he spake on Mars's Hill, he worked no miracles, he worke one of the greatest ornaments of that University— to the people, and reasoned with them. England abroad, not more than twenty-three years ago, when he went on his self-denying commission, England had performed her duty to the aborigines .devoting himself to the work of conversion of the na- The Bishop of Newfoundland had told them that not tives of India, sacrificing himself, tearing himself from one of the aborigines of that country had been conthe home he loved, the friends who were endeared to verted to the truths of Christianity, and that every him, the parents he revered, following his Master's one of them had been swept away from the face of the example, and going forth to seek and to save that earth. But the fact was written in still bloodier chawhich was lost. At that time there were only three acters in an official report to which he had access, colonial Bishops, including himself-now they were from which it appeared that the two last members of sixfold multiplied. There were then only two in that aucient people, a man and a woman, suffering North America, and one in India. Now they had 4 from the extremity of famine, approached a British for Australasia alone, and more were to be created .- outpost, and were shot down by the sentinel like The Church was being put into a greater state of ef- beasts of prey! Did they believe that no cry against ficiency, and its organization completed. The Church this favoured land ascended with their departing spir- little things; we know that times and circumstances are things was becoming in those places complete and indepen- its to the Father of all; that they did not hear testident; making greater exertions in all the North mony that England had received greatly but had given infinite help in devotion, in piety, and in the furtherance of re-American dioceses for supporting the Church Society, niggardly, and shamelessly abused to her own selfish ligious feelings. For instance, would a sermon on the Nativity and building Churches; pursuing these objects regu- purposes the highest gifts of God. And her conduct | be appreciated with the same feelings if preached on Trinity larly and systematically; making quarterly collections, had been similar throughout the whole continent of Sunday as it would on Christmas day? Why not? Because which are all sent to the central Society. Grants of North America, which had been taken from the Red we are tutored and prepared by the service of the day, by the lands were also being made, which were perhaps of men, who had been literally mowed down. What prayers and scriptures which are then read, by the thousand not much value just now, but would be of greater val- again had been the history of the West India Islands; associations and links of feeling which carry the mind from one

ue hereafter. The Society was watching with great satisfaction, of a great gift and rich inheritance—the Church Christian men with the aborigines, instead of exchangof their fathers. Thus the United States, was with them for the riches of earth, the greater riches at present deriving the advantage of the previous of an everlasting kingdom. The Bishop of Newfoundlabours of the Society for a hundred years. The land had mentioned instances in which he found num-Bishop of Newfoundland had earnestly stated that bers of men and women who were utterly neglected; he wanted men, and they saw the moral demon- but facts of even a more startling character were restration of truth in his face, and in his anxiety corded by some of the Colonial Bishops. One of not to act on the ardent and enthusiastic temper of them related, that in the course of his visitation he young men. If, indeed, the colonies were to be saved came to a tract where the people had lost all knowto the Church of England, if the multitudes of their ledge of what day in the week was the Lord's day, inhabitants were to be saved from becoming a prey to and where the custom of giving Christian names to the Church of Rome, they must emulate the zeal and their children had been abandoned; yet these fathers the persevering character of the Church of Rome; they and mothers were people who had enjoyed the blesmust loose something of their reserve, their dignity sings of the Christian religion, but were now employed and their coldness, and, above all, not lose them- in securing earthly riches, and sowing the seed of man, selves in the swamps of controversy. They would but not of the Christian man; and this was the tale then show something more like Christian heroism and against us that was going up continually to Heaven. self-denial, doing worthily in their generation and con- As it applied to individual souls, it was a great vincing the world that they were not apostates from thought, but it must be looked at also in another the faith committed to them, but were active in doing view; they were sending out the seeds of future nathe work of the Apostles. They had had names in tions; and when these colonies grew and extended to the truth. The City and University he was happy into close and contaminating neighbourhood with each to see acting together in this great work, and putting other, and excluded from every thing that could posan end, if an end were not put already, to all dissen- sibly raise them from their degraded condition. But sions, and bringing their hearts together in one holy we had begun to reap as we had sown, and the whole enterprise. He would conclude, in the words of a earth was crying out against us for our offences in and a more impenetrable hardness of heart.—Rev. J. Sharp, Bishop of North America, "Oh that God would give creating nations in all the vices of an apostacy from M.A. the English Church grace, that instead of biting each | Christianity, and leaving them without the means of other, they would fight against the great foe of all restue from their fallen state. Let them, therefore, that is good and honourable, so would their wealth consider what was the work that God had sent them not be unreasonably wasted, nor their talents thrown to do, and what they had done; not looking upon it

The resolution was carried unanimously.

The Ven. the Archdeacon of Oxford rose to propose the third resolution :- " That a Committee, consisting of the Warden of New College, the Master of University College, the Provost of Worcester College, the Rector of Exeter College, the Principal of Brasescattered them, and why should not such be the case nose College, the Archdeacon of Oxford, the Rev. R. Walker, the Rev. E. C. Woolcombe, W. Thorpe, Esq., Thomas Joy, Esq., and such of the Parochial Clergy as are subscribers to the Society, be appointed with a view to consider the best means of furthering the general designs of the Society."

The Rev. E. C. WOOLCOMBE seconded the resolution. He said he had been put forward as a proper person from his age and position as Tutor of a College, to express the opinions of the younger members who had been repeatedly alluded to, and on their part he had to say that they asked for no other favour than some, but their reply was that it was due to the or- Prelate.

ganization and discipline of the University for them The Bishop of Toronto, who had laboured in his to wait till called upon by those who are set in au- felt honoured in being allowed the pleasure and satisdiocese for forty years, could have told them that his thority over them. If they looked to India, they faction of seconding the motion of Dr. Marsham. would see there a more complex superstition than even any that had assailed the Apostles, taught by men who had a system of their own, and learning to defend that system; and he believed that many young men in the University would feel a fresh interest in their studies, when such a noble end as that of combating that superstition was held out to them.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

The Right Reverend Chairman then rose and said all the resolutions having now been passed, the time had arrived for him to make any remarks, if indeed any were necessary; but at that late hour, and particularly after so much had been so forcibly addressed to them, he hardly felt himself justified in saying any hing, lest even by a single observation he should disturb the effect that had been produced on their minds. The general argument of the subject might be comprised in a single word. As had been said by one of the Speakers, it was not a matter of taste like other pursuits, which one man might follow, and another man might refuse to follow, not like the love of history, or the love of science which different individuals possess, but it was an essential element of the Christian character, a countersign of their baptismal engagement, which they must give if they meant to become members of the Kingdom of God,-a selfdenying and laborious engagement in this work of converting the heathen. It was just as much the Christian's duty now, as it was the Christian's duty that this was the case, but merely that their dormant convictions should be awakened, and the facts plainly set before them. They were ready to admit at once "it was the Church's work, and it always was:" but but their minds would almost insensibly glance at the miraculous powers by which the preaching of the Gosto justify their own inactivity. If they did so he was convinced that they were altogether in error. Those miraculous powers were not now essentially necessary: they were an evidence of the presence of Christ with His Church, but His presence was not the less certain with His Church now .- They were the credentials of a new revelation, and necessary to awaken the attention of a world plunged in sensual indulgence and every wickedness; but the record of those signs, if faithfully declared, was as great a testimony of the and that record they possessed. Those miraculous signs were seen only by a few, and the record was, among a more enlightened people, they did not work Let them take a single instance of the way in which

he did not now allude to the negro population, but to thing to another, imperceptibly and unknown even to itself. the Carib tribes who originally filled the growing independence of the Church abroad .- To a man, with the exception of a few in the island Let the colonies be separated, if it should become of Trinidad, they had disappeared from the face of necessary, but they would have become possessors the earth. This was the result of the meeting of the Church of England that might be referred to with themselves, they knew from the mere force of the of novelty those who would turn a deaf ear to the reception of pride. Bishop Berkeley, a man endowed with the English character that they would exercise great in- plain and sober truth. In a word, to cheat people into being highest powers of intellect, and possessing high emo- fluence for good or evil. This circumstance had not religious againt their will, or rather to fill their heads with the luments, professed himself ready to give up his dean- escaped the observation of the great Lord Bacon's | notion that they are religious, when in point of fact they have ery in Ireland, for the purpose of teaching poor savage capacious mind, for he declared that it was one of the merely the form without the power of Godliness. This, I say, children, in one of the islands of the South Sea; and greatest political wickednesses to sow the earth with is the tendency of things nowadays more and more, to put the his enthusiasm was caught by three Fellows of Trini- vicious men, who would grow up to exercise a pesti- shadow of religion in place of the substance; to love fine talkty College, Dublin, enjoying, at least, 100l. a-year lential influence on all around them. Yet they had ing, excited feeling, confident boasting, and, as a necessary coneach, who were ready, if allowed, to accompany him begun to sow future nations from those whom the sequence, irreverent behaviour; and to despise calm, quiet, deep, for a pittance of 40l. a-year. The Bishop went forth abuses of society had rejected from its own corrupted unabtrusive devotion and "patient continuance in well-doing on that expedition; but he was baulked by the want neighbourhood, and had found it necessary, for the in a word, to substitute the most miserable formalism for that of sympathy of the ministers of the day. The condipreservation of life and property, to remove; they true Christian principle which leads us to "crucify the flesh tion of the Colonial Bishops at present, might be some- were sent out to be exposed to new temptations, with the affections and lusts," and to resign our whole "body, thing more attractive, but there were still many hum- where they would enjoy none of those amenities of and soul and spirit" to the will of our Heavenly Father. Now, ble ministers going forth of whom little was known, family life which might, perchance, soften their hearts of course, since Christ has said so, and has Himself set us the but who were yet deserving of mention. He might and elevate them from their debased condition; where example, stillness in devotion must be best for us, and all irrenot mention Bishop Selwyn, but he would mention they would never see the face of woman in its purity, verent excitement must be dangerous. And we can see why Thomas Whitehead, of St. John's College, Cambridge or the form of childhood in its weakness; sent with it is so. Every thing which acts upon the feelings has a tenwho went out in a humble capacity satisfied to sink every stain of vice indelibly impressed, and without dency after the excitement is past, to produce an opposite effect. into a premature grave, if he might give his testimony the healing presence of the Gospel of Christ; forced It is of the very nature of earthly passions to cloy by their

to be told how they could be of service, for they were and said, that having agreed to the several resolutions sincerely, devoutly, and perseveringly endeavour to worship the abundantly ready to do whatever might be required of proposed for their acceptance, one duty only remained Lord in the beauty of holiness, and to show forth the fruits of them. They had been asked to originate plans by to them, to return thanks to the Right Reverend the spirit in the daily tenor and intercourse of life, in all worldly

as a matter of taste, but as a duty by self-denial, by

prayer, to endeavour to do something. And, he would

ask, was it safe to sit still? Was not empire God's

gift? Had they not heard of other nations which

had grown to such a height as to lift their heads even

to the clouds, to cast their long shadows over distant

nations, till at length the breath of God arose and

with England? Were not nations shaped to be the

instruments for the execution of God's purposes, and

would He not, like blunted arrows, fling them aside,

if they were found unfit for His purpose? If they

had turned away from doing His word to fulfil their

own unworthy purposes, filling their houses with luxu-

ry and their minds with pride, why should they not

become also an example and a proof that it is "right-

eousness alone that exalteth a nation, and that sin is

a reproach to any people."

The Mayor of Oxford (T. Mallam, Esq.) said he

loors amounting to nearly £75.

The Garner.

BEARING THE CROSS The apostles, martyrs, confessors, bear witness with one oice to the same mystery of suffering. They testify that the padges of Christ's people are sufferings for Christ's sake; and even they to whom it was given to believe in Christ, but not to suffer for him, the fellowship of all saints, conspire in the same awful testimony. They have each one borne the crosseach in his own unnoticed way; even though the nighest to them, it may be, knew it not: in some hidden grief, in some lespised affliction, in some thing they burned to utter, but never dared to speak, though the form of their affliction was nvisible yet they visibly bore the cross; and in bearing it, they shewed whose steps they followed. The character which s upon them was a visible countersign of their claim to be His servants. They had about them an integrity and completeness of the moral life, a fulness and distinctness of character, standing out from the world around, and yet dwelling in it; separate, and yet mingled in it; in contact with it but unsullied by its touch; external to it, but guiding and checking its rse; moving it, but not borne along with it; though in most things like other men, and to most eyes undistinguishable among the throng which gathers in king's palaces, or learned schools, or busy marts, yet to eyes whose sight is purged bearing most visible tokens of their Maker's calling. We see in them the mind of Christ; the high dignity of an austere calmness; a greatness of soul which the world's busy fretfulness could not even ruffle; a voluntary disentangleness from all the world counts dearest; a habitual self-mastery in foregoing honours, gains, and happiness, in choosing hardness, contempt, and isolation. By these the saints of all ages bear their witness to this great law of Christ's regenerate kingdom that without self-denial no man can serve Him .- Archdeacon Man-

FASTING.

perfectly, perhaps, than any other act of religion-we mean, of course, in every man's own mind. We think that, with few exceptions, no Christian can fast habitually and conscientiously without being in good sober earnest about getting to Hesven marked cases of hypocrisy, no worldly-minded person will fast regularly and frequently. The act then, being one that belongs so strictly and particularly to the Christian, and being so The Travels of David Thompson in the Great contrary to the spirit of the world, its right performance brings beavenly and spiritual things very clearly before the mind .-Fasting is a strong confession to ourselves that this earth is not our rest; that we were not sent here to be perfectly happy; but that our effections are to be turned away as it were, from all things, about which they love to twine, and be fixed upon those things which mortal men see not, and for which flesh and blood never crave. - Rev. B. D. Winslow, A. M.

APPOINTED SEASONS. We know that we are weak creatures, and are affected by to stern philosophy valueless, but, to poor human nature, are of past, and admonishing us for the future, carry with it half the chance of doing good if preached on any accidental Sunday? The mind delights to meditate, and receives with tenfold benefit, instructions, and prayers, and holy aspirations after those points of doctrine and practice, which the time and place, and the associations of habit, communicate to every man, more or less. Each day carries with it its peculiar thoughts. Each time and circumstances brings its proper subjects for meditation. "John Baptist came neither eating bread nor drinking wine." Jesus came eating and drinking: "And yet wisdom was justified of her children." The appropriateness of every service will bring fresh graces and helps. The suitableness of time and place, and the object of meeting, and the purpose for which we congregate on any special day, will and must work such effects in our notions of religion, in our knowledge of the gospel, in our love and faith in Jesus Christ, as will lead us on by God's grace, through things temporal to things eternal .- Rev. W. J. E. Bennett, M.A.

QUIET DEVOTION.

It is the tendency of the present day to mix up with religion such a measure of worldly excitement, as shall make it palatable frequent use. The mind of man is so constituted, that it is not capable of being kept continually on the stretch, and the re-action which follows the application of any extraordinary stimulus is very apt to end in an increased degree of dullness.

THE SANCTUARY.

The full happiness, of having sanctuaries we shall never know how to value, until we have more generally among us the spirit of prayer, until we learn more duly to estimate the excellence of that beautiful scriptural liturgy which those champions of the Cross, those eminent and faithful servants of God, compiled and left to us as a precious legacy, when they restored our Church to her original purity from popish usurpa tion and popish idolatries, boldly proclaimed salvation through Christ alone, and sealed their testimony with their blood. We shall not know how rightly to appreciate these sanctuaries of the Lord until we have learned to love and venerate them as the place where his honour peculiarly dwelleth; until we go to them more to pray than to hear; until those who still profess themselves faithful members of the Church of England, reviled persecuted, despoiled of her rights and revenues, but not the less on this account scriptural, Catholic, Apostolic,-until those who still avow allegiance, duty, obedience, and love to her, take more delight in her services, show themselves more under the sanctifying influence of her doctrines, more exalt her sacraments in their hearts, more seek for divine grace through her ordi-Dr. MARSHAM (Warden of Merton College) rose nances, more draw nigh unto God through Christ, and more as well as spiritual concerns .- Rev. F. W. Fowle.

THE SAVOUR OF LIFE AND DEATH.

Let it be laid to heart, as a most certain truth, that the la- BARNARD, CURTISS & Co. bours, the exertions, the earnest, anxious discharge of duty on The Bishop of Oxford rose to thank Dr. Marsh- the part of the men of God, minister either to salvation or to am for the kind manner in which he had introduced condemnation; men must go forward, or go backwards; men the motion, and to thank the meeting at large. As must hear at the preacher's mouth, or perish in ignorance and they had commenced the meeting with prayer, he had sin; men must "be born again of water and of the Holy Ghost," only now to request that they would not leave the or they can never enter into the kingdom of heaven; men must room till they had received the apostolic benediction. "eat the flesh of the son of man, and drink His blood," or they This his Lordship proceeded to bestow, after which have no life in them, remembering always that the Body and the meeting dispersed. A collection was made at the Blood of Christ are verily and indeed, that is spirifually taken and received by the faithful in the Lord's Supper, this being the mean whereby the soul is nurtured and strengthened unto eternal life. If men take heed how they hear and are careful ever to obey, they shall increase in godliness day by day, and shall have abundance of spiritual gifts and graces; but if they refuse to hear, if they obstinately persist in blindness, ignorance and sin; if they say to Christ's ambassadors, we want not your aid, we despise your agency, we care not for your instrumentality, we can read the Bible for ourselves, we can find out our own religion, we can go to God and offer up our own supplications, we can do without the ordinances of Baptism and the Communion, we can obtain pardon for our sins from God direct, and value not your declaring it, and we want not your blessing, as if there was any virtue in it; if men say thus, in effect, if not in words, be sure they are in danger of eternal damnation; through their own fool-hardy presumption and arrogance, the ministry, who are the savour of Christ, become to them the savour of death unto death. O sad and miserable delusion and folly! O wretchedness indescribable, that the sweet odour of the Gospel of life and peace, vivifying and heavenly fragrance and energy of the word of life, which they who preach Christ crucified, hold forth unto all, should be so abused and perverted by the diseased and corrupt hearts of men, as to become the odour of death-Death Eternal!-Rev. J. A. Spencer, A M.

Advertisements.

Six lines and under, 2s. d. first insertion, and 7 d. each subsequent neertion. Ten lines and under, 3s. 9d. first insertion, and 1s. each absequent insertion. Above ten lines, 4d. per line first insertion, and 1d. per line each subsequent invertion. The usual discount is nade where parties advertise by the year.or for a considerable time.

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EGS to inform his friends and the public generally, that he Bas REMOVED from his old stand, King Street West, to 54, VICTORIA ROW. And next door to Mr. Joseph, Optician &c., King Street.

Gold and Silver Watches, Jewellery, Plated and Bronzed Ware, Hadies' and Gentlemen's Dressing-Cases, and Writing-Desks, Work-Boxes, Papier Maché Goods, superbly finished; Small and Table Cutlery, of exquisite workmanship; German Silver Goods, and do. plated on German Silver; COMMUNION SERVICES, Cloth and other Brushes; - all of which will be sold at unusually low prices for cash.

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

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

Toronto, Dec. 11, 1846.

GENUINE, PATENT AND OTHER MEDICINES; Drugs, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, Oils, Colours, Varnishes: GROCERIES, WINES AND LIQUORS:

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

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

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

RICHARD SCORE, MERCHANT TAILOR, No. 1, Chewett's Buildings, Toronto, BEGS respectfully to acquaint the Gentry of Canada West, and Public generally, that he has now received his

FALL AND WINTER GOODS, Consisting of best WEST OF ENGLAND CLOTHS, CASSI-MERES, DOESKINS, and a variety of VESTINGS, all of which he s prepared to make up in the best style, and on terms that ot fail to give satisfaction. N.B.—University work done in all the different orders; also, Judges, Queen's Counsel, and Barristers' Robes, in the most correct style, and on moderate terms.

Toronto, Oct. 16, 1846.

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110, Front Street, New York, TAVE constantly on hand, from their Hudson Oil Works, Bleached and Unbleached WINTER AND FALL OILS, of all kinds; such as Sperm, Elephant, Whale, and Lard Oils, and Sperm Candles, which they offer on New York, Sept. 1, 1846.

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Tay Thurlow

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11, 18 & 19

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N. half 19

Lot.

14, 17, 22 14, 16

FRANCIS M. HILL

FRANCIS M. HILL.

Cobourg, June 16, 1846. W. half 14 9, 11, 12, 13 & 14

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NSURES Dwellings, Houses, Warehouses, Buildings in general, Merchandize, Household Furniture, Mills, Mana

DIRECTORS. John McMurrich, John Doel, James Beaty, John Eastwood. Charles Thompson,

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BRITISH AMERICA

FIRE & LIFE & MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANI NCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT) AGENT AT COBOURG-ROBERT HENRY, Esc November, 1844.

Is published by the Managing Committee, at TORONTE

CROWN LAND DEPARTMENT, Montreal, 10th March, 1846. OTICE is hereby given, by order of his Excellency the Administrator of the Government in Council, to all sons who have received Locations of Land in Western Canada, since the 1st January, 1832; and also to parties located previous to that date, whose locations are not included in the life of th

in the list of unpatented lands, liable to forfeiture, published 4th of April, 1839, that, unless the claimants or their legal representatives establish their claims and take out their Patents within two nears from this day. ithin two years from this date, the land will be resumed by the Government to be disposed of by sale. Eight Hundred Thousand ACRES OF LAND

IN THE HURON TRACT.

NOTICE TO OLD SETTLERS, EMIGRANTS AND OTHERS.

THE CANADA COMPANY have again thrown open all their LANDS in the HURON TRACT for disposably way of LEASE for TEN YEARS,—NO MONEY BEING REQUIRED DOWN. The Rent, payable on the 1st February in each year, is not much more than the Interest upon the upset price of the Land,—the right to purchase the Freehold at any time within the tow years at a fixed pice. Freehold at any time within the ten years, at a fixed price named in the Lease, is secured to the Settler, who would thus

save all further payments of Rents.

The Huron District is known to be one of the most health and fertile Tracts of Land in Canada—it has more than doubted to the control of the control its population within four years. The Huron Tract, in the year 1842, contained 7101 souls; in June, last year, the Huron District numbered 14 000 on District numbered 14,983 souls, according to the Official

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

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

CANADA COMPANY'S OFFICE, Frederick Street, Toronto, 1st Jan., 1847.

LANDS FOR SALE, ON REASONABLE TERMS.

District of Simcoe. Lot 4, 1st Con. East of Hurontario Street, Mulmur, 200 acrel "15,7th " " W. half 10, 4th " W. half 7, 3rd Con, Southern division, Orillia, 100
W. half 7, 3rd "Tosorontio, 100
E. half 14, W. half 22, 5th Con. do. 200

W. half 7, 6th Con., E. half 7, 7th Con. Vespra, Western District.

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

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

S. half 7, and N. half 11, 10th Con Richmond 200

Lot 1, 6th Con Camden East 200

The above Lands will be sold at moderate prices, and on terms to suit the purchaser. Apply (if by letter, post-paid) to

Napanee, M. D., 25th March, 1846. Farm for Sale. OR SALE, the South-East quarter of Lot No. 17, it the 4th Concession of the Township of Hamilton 40 Acres of which are cleared. The Land is well watered, and in a high state of cultivities. and in a high state of cultivation.

ALEX. CAMPBELL.

For terms of payment, &c. enquire of the Subscriber on THOMAS CROSSAN.

Hamilton, 12th June, 1845. Engraved District Maps. Engraved District Maps.

To be Published, a complete ATLAS OF CANADA WEST, in Districts, shewing every Lot, Farm, River, Creek, Port, Town, Village, Post Office, Church, &c., in each Township; exhibiting a Bird's-eye view of all Travelled Roads, distinguishing the Concession Lines and bearings, Plauk, Rail and Mail Routes, beautifully Engraved upon Copper Plates, (about 2 by 3 feet), forming a Register of all Improvements in the Country, upon a scale of 2½ miles to one inch—considerably larger than Bouchette's, and embracing more information than

larger than Bouchette's, and embracing more information that contained in any other Map—and drawn by eminent Surveyor Plate 1-The Western District, with Chart.

Plate 2—London, Talbot, and Brock Districts. Plate 3—The Huron Tract. The Home, Simcoe, Niagara, Midland, Newcastle, and other Districts, will follow in suc Price to Subscribers, 10s. each plate, who will receive impressions. Subscribers names will be received by the far-gravers, J. ELLIS & Co., 8, King Street, Toronto, (from 15, Broad Street, Bank of Frances Broad Street, Bank of England, London), and at the Office of

Toronto, Oct. 1, 1846.

St. George's Church. O BE DISPOSED OF, on accommodating terms, large square CORNER PEW, near the Altar, capable of comfortably accommodating nine persons. It may be said, asserted, that this Pew is more conveniently and elig ed than any other in the Church, and is only offered for

ice of the removal of the proprietor from the Wes end of the City. Apply at " The Herald" Office, 361 Yonge Street. Toronto, 4th August, 1846.

NOTICE S hereby given, that D'ARCY E. BOULTON, Esq. of Co

bourg, Canada West, is sole Agent for the general manage ment, superintendence and sale, of all Lands in this Pro registered in the name of JACQUES ADRIAN PIERRE BARBIES Trustee of EUPHRASIE BARBIER; and that no sales will be recognised, or payments upon mortgages acknowledged, that are not effected personally with Madame Barbier, or this lef Agent, Mr. Boulton. And all mortgagees, or persons indebted to payments on sales already made, will please communicate the particulars of their debte for their left. the particulars of their debts forthwith to Mr. Boulton, who prised to collect and receive the same.

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

CARD.

THE business heretofore carried on at Cobourg by D. Boulton, Esq., Barrister, Solicitor in Chancery, Bankruptcy, &c., will for the future be conducted in the names of D. E. BOULTON. JAMES COCKBURN.

Cobourg, July 7th, 1846. WOOL.

S. E. MACKECHNIE

Benjamin Thorne, J. B. Warren,

MOFFATTS, MURRAY & Co.

The Church

Territory

Territory