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ERICA.

GOD'S TEMPLE. (By Bishop Heber.)

himself paid, and required to be paid by others, to that Temple of the Jews, which was so soon to be destroyed, can we help perceiving the inference, which naturally follows, as to the duty of paying all just respect to the houses of prayer in our own land, dedicated as they are to the service of a faith which is never to pass away unto the end of the world? Let not him boast the name of Christ's follower, who neglects the outward tokens of respect within these sacred walls, even when prayers are not celebrating, or who devotes the place of the Lord's name to profane and unworthy uses, even when the altar is empty of its mysteries. But prayer, and when two or three are gathered together rows which even her children never knew. in the name of the Lord, and when, if they believe the Gospel, the Lord himself is personally present in the midst of them, will, before that awful presence, indulge in sleep, or irreverent postures of the body, or idle talk, or wandering and wicked thoughts; (all thoughts must be wicked which have no relation to the solemn business of the hour: -- how much more those which are in themselves offensive to God!) who come hither with their heads and fancies full of secular cares, or the cares of the week, or the lusts of the eye; and fear not, or care not, that the angel of death "whom He loveth He chasteneth." (1 Heb. xii. 6.) may seize on them as he did on Eutychus, (Acts xx. 9), in the time of their slumbering, or that Christ himself may, perhaps, return in an hour of which they are not aware, to cast out of His temple such as do offend, in the body and blood of our Redeemer; that on the that they may be happy. words which he here repeats or attends to, his eternal he makes of them, depend; that the God of heaven, which is in heaven, and who will not lay upon you and earth is here to shower down on his head either a more than you can bear. He it is who sends every sincere, or are unholy; surely, he who considers these may seem to you perfect in this world. On Him, der in the house of prayer; but will rather exclaim, world to come, in which your true treasure lies. And, with the postion to the read without a feeling of goodly symplace, and I knew it not! How dreadful is this place! them you may be partaker of His glory hereafter. This is none other but the house of God, and this is

the gate of heaven." (Genesis xxviii. 17.) There is, however, one caution of still more consequence than that which I have just stated. If such nonour be due, such purity and decency to be observed, in regard of those houses of brick and stone which are called after the name of the Most High, what shall be below. the lot of those who defile with lust and sin the living temple of the Holy Ghost,-those bodies in which the grace of the Most High delighteth to dwell; which are sanctified by baptism; purchased by the blood of Christ; and exalted, above the angelical nature, in the profanity is shocking, unless indeed, at that time very much swollen in consequence of a informeth us that we are most surely persuaded of the tempt at wit, the profanity is shocking, unless indeed, at that time very much swollen in consequence of a tempt at wit, the profanity is shocking, unless indeed, at that time very much swollen in consequence of a tempt at wit, the profanity is shocking, unless indeed, and that when the coach got about truth of them. These things the Apostles understand-Him who sometime came in the flesh with great lowliness and inference liness and infirmity, but hath now ascended into

We believe Revelation to be a ne.

In particular, and infirmity, but hath now ascended into

Graphs and infirmity, but hath now ascended into Heaven, far above all principality and dominion, and power, and hath put all things under His feet! May He give us grace, that these earthly tabernacles, which He hath purified, may be cleansed, indeed, from all sinful stain; and that we may rejoice with Him, in body and soul, and with our elder brethren the angels, in the day, when this corruptible must put on incorruption: and this mortal, immortality.

CHRISTIAN MOTHERS.

(From " Sermons on the Seen and Unseen.")

in general; and, if I mistake not, we shall find that as well as Christians acknowledge as of supreme ob-God, in the particular case of His providence, does ligation. not deal with them otherwise than he dealt with

I mean to say, that it pleases the Almighty to visit (From "Sermons on the Holy Communion," by the Rev. G. A. Poole, M.A.) many Christian mothers of these days with afflictions on account of their children; and this, not intending it as a curse to them, but, if they will receive it so, as a blessing, even as Mary was blest.

same situation towards Christian mothers as Simeon sayest, Forgive as I have forgiven?—Lo, then, thou liveliest and most joyful surprise, and I am sure every do for him after the custom of the law of Jesus; and ever, and dwelling in outer darkness, where there is ing joy at what is then done for her child.

her, upon an ordinary calculation of human life, "Yea, has none of you, my brethren, ever been full of anger through thing." Yea, has none of you, my brethren, ever been full of anger through thing. a sword shall pierce through thine own soul also. has none of you, my brethren, ever been full of anger thou of the latter than of the latter than of the latter than or the latter than or the latter than or the latter than one of you, my brethren, ever been full of anger than of the latter than one of you, my brethren, ever been full of anger than of the latter than one of you, my brethren, ever been full of anger than of the latter than or the latter than one of you, my brethren, ever been full of anger than of the latter than or the latter than or the latter than one of you, my brethren, ever been full of anger than or the latter than or the latter than or the latter than or the latter than one of you, my brethren, ever been full of anger than or the latter tha This child, or if not this one, some other—who knows one offence? How often, then, hast thou prayed in pierces through them, but such is the elasticity of the but a time will come, when from some cause or another the very words forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive materials of which they are composed, that in a few the very words forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive he shall be to thee a source of bitter sorrow? If thou that trespass against us, rather for a curse than for a minutes it appears a very small hole, and admits but have many children, this at least is sure to be the blessing. Thus do the very prayers of the closet, the very little water. So may it be said of our Church;

shall be allowed to live a few years, and during those when that which hath been whispered in the closet, leaking; she appears before us in the beauty of her Years shall become entwined round his mother's heart, shall be proclaimed in judgment. and then die, and carry down a thousand pleasant And your associated devotions, your family or publications to the contrary, she hopes into the grave, leaving behind an emptiness which cannot be 60 d.

When we behold the reverence which Christ both

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which she fe realised in life!

observe is, that, in the providence of God, there is nothers, some sorrow or other resulting in some way from their children; and this whether they are dutihas there been a son or daughter who, on the death of grief in more ways than one. And seldom was there what shall be said of those who, in the very hour of the eye of the world, did not possess some secret sor-

this length on a subject which, in truth, exhibits a the Mother of their Lord, and their Lord Himself, drank before; that in all their troubles, they are but

To such I would advise thus; say to yourselves, "Shall the Mother of my Lord have undergone such trouble and suffering, and I expect to go free?" Remember that although Mary did suffer, still for all and all who work iniquity, to that outer darkness where that she was blest. And shall not you too be blessed shall be weeping and gnashing of teeth? Surely, in all your trials, and all your troubles, and all your surely, he who reflects, that, in this house of solemn anxieties, which are not sent in anger, but for the sake assembly, he was received in his tender years into the number of Christians, made here, if he have not forfeited the privilege, a child of God; that here he is prayers for your children's sake. Do all you can for prayers for your children's sake. There found one saving like good old Simeon, 'Now. called on to receive the symbols of salvation and grace them: first, that they may be religious; secondly,

But, as to all the rest, consider, and rejoice in conhappiness or misery must, according to the use which blessing or a curse, in proportion as his prayers are affliction for your good, to the end that no blessing things, will be far from allowing his thoughts to wan- then, let your soul rest. Look forward towards that with the patriarch Jacob, "Surely the Lord is in this above your children, love your Saviour here, that with

> PROFANITY. (From the National Era.)

The irreverent use of Holy Scripture, so common

PROFANITY .- "Canst thou send lightnings, that they may go and say unto the, here we are?"-Job.

"Yes sir-ee." - Prof Morse-[Exchange paper. being asked by the Almighty.

are?" The answer is totally wanting in wit, because had been swept from the mother's arms in the struggle, both false and by association profane.

We have spoken of the Mother of our Lord; we No man who believed, we will not say in the Divine it by the clothes, at some distance from the place of have seen that her life was one of sufferings; we have seen that these sufferings arose from her being the Mother of Chair and the second authority of the Bible, but in the examed home so their instituting active measures for its recovery, it soon those commandments, the eternal sacredness of their instituting active measures for its recovery, it soon the second Mother of Christ; we have seen that they had been principles could venture thus to trifle with them.—

Prophesied to her and principles could venture thus to trifle with them.—

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Prophesied to her and principles could venture thus to trifle with them.—

Prophesied to her and principles could venture thus to trifle with them.—

Prophesied to her and principles could venture thus to trifle with the principles could venture the pr prophesied to her many years before by Simeon; we have seen that in the same sacred things which even a well many the face of the now over-joyed mother. The have seen that in the same sacred things which even a well many the face of the now over-joyed mother. have seen that in them there was involved not a curse, but a blessing. Now they have been that in them there was involved not a curse, but a blessing. Now they have been that in them there was involved not a curse, but a blessing. but a blessing. Now, then, let us look from Mary, among these are those commandments which Christ righteous satisfaction at the part he played in it; but the Mother of Christ among these are those commandments which Link leading the concluded said Gov. D. before one the Mother of Christ, to the case of Christian mothers has summed up in the two great laws, which Infidels has summed up in the two great laws, which Infidels

FORGIVENESS.

"Forgive us our Trespasses," we pray, "as we for-give them that trespass against us." Only think what This reflection is one which perhaps comes with this means in the mouth of one who is implacable, finds an opportunity of telling her deliverer how faithgreater force to us Christian ministers, because, in the whose heart has borne any ill-will against his neighservice of baptism, we are placed very much in the same since in t was, at the purification, towards the Virgin. Then, callest aloud for wrath, and everlasting destruction. one in the coach at the time will remember that journal like Simeon we stand in the coach at the time will remember that journal like Simeon we stand in the coach at the time will remember that journal like Simeon we stand in the coach at the time will remember that journal like Simeon we stand in the coach at the time will remember that journal like Simeon we stand in the coach at the time will remember that journal like Simeon we stand in the coach at the time will remember that journal like Simeon we stand in the coach at the time will remember that journal like Simeon we stand in the coach at the time will remember that journal like Simeon we stand in the coach at the time will remember that journal like Simeon we stand in the coach at the time will remember that journal like Simeon we stand in the coach at the time will remember that journal like Simeon we stand in the coach at the time will remember that journal like Simeon we stand in the coach at the time will remember that journal like Simeon we stand in the coach at the time will remember that journal like Simeon we stand in the coach at the time will remember the coach at the coach like Simeon, we stand in the temple of God; then, Dost thou forgive but imperfectly, and not from thine ney as one of the most agreeable they ever made. like Simeon, we take the child in our arms,—not the heart?—Lo, then, thou askest that God may deal so Child Jesus, but the child concerning whom we pray with thee also; and unless he utterly forgive thee, that he may grow up in the image of Jesus; then we where shalt thou be?—Cast out of his presence for

Lord's Prayer, so often repeated, make upon many.

Let her rejoice while she may. We are not pro
Do you all say your prayers night and morning at the lets like Simeon, but you like him the best. On, let us resulting the best of the best. On, let us resulting the best resultin phets like Simeon, but yet, like him, we are not pro-ber, upon an ordinary calculation of h case with one or other of them; the experience of life solemn duty without which you can hope for no blessing and no forgiveness, condemn you; and your many injuries; but such is her texture, that the aper-Either the child shall die in his very infancy; or he secret words to the Lord shall witness against you, tures have been filled up, and she is sailing on without

which cannot be filled up. Or he shall live through strongly? Have you never left bickering and anger tion of our God. childhood and boyhood, till he becomes a man; and to come to the throne of grace, together with those in that life of his, his mother, in her great and un- with whom you have been angry, and then returned to known love, shall have lived over again her own life; bickering and anger again? Have you never come and then he shall either be carried off by sudden with flushed cheeks, and with eyes glowing with malice, with flushed cheeks, and with eyes glowing with malice, disease in the bloom of his years, or he shall be sepa- and with tongues scarcely hushed an instant before, rated from her for ever by thousands of miles; or, and in such most unseemly, most wicked guise joined although at no great distance, he shall still be as effec- in the words of the Lord's Prayer? And when you tually kept out of her sight by the compulsory circum- have retired, has not the smoothness of the face, and stances of life; or, worse still, being near and at home, the momentary softness of the voice, been converted he shall lose that affection and love towards his again into what angels would not delight to see

mother's most of all, because she values her children as immediately supported business of the day, with all its fritations, is past, to support the business of the day, with all its fritations, is past, to support the business of the day, with all its fritations, is past, to support the business of the day, with all its fritations, is past, to support the business of the day, with all its fritations, is past, to support the business of the day, with all its fritations, is past, to support the business of the day, with all its fritations, is past, to support the business of the day, with all its fritations, is past, to support the business of the day, with all its fritations, is past, to support the business of the day, with all its fritations, is past, to support the business of the day, with all its fritations, is past, to support the business of the day, with all its fritations, is past, to support the business of the day, with all its fritations, is past, to support the business of the day, with all its fritations, is past, to support the business of the day, with all its fritations, is past, to support the business of the day, with all its fritations, is past, to support the business of the day, with all its fritations, is past, to support the business of the day, with all its fritations, is past, to support the business of the bus as immortal beings, and is very sensitive on some and to make, in solemn intention, as before God, lars, as the sole means, during the overflowing of the as immortal beings, and is very sensitive on some points where other mothers feel nothing at all. And at last, and at best, as years proceed, and new engagements are formed in life, and they who were children works are formed in life. ments are formed in life, and they who were children become in their turns fathers and mothers, then what pain, one would suppose, to a mother to find the love of her children transferred from herself, who is growing old, to others newly born; and to see the difference widening from year to year, till at last, as some.

In the sping of the sping of the singular event—how he led the Bishon story of this singular event—how he led the Bishon story of the story of the singular event—how he led the box to a considerable extent to a considerable

attended by the hands of strangers, and mourning in so much as to say that when the fuel of his anger is silence over those strong feelings of affection and love which she felt in the early days when she was first a which she felt in the early days when she was first a which she felt in the early days when she was first a laready satisfied his fury, he is peaceable: but this while she spread a table, large and long, with plates that the sum of £1500 had been subscribed during the get into a habit of self-examination, will he be satis- chair stood, for a person so unexpectedly thrown by Now, God forbid I should say that this was the fied with it himself. Again, one who is hardly procase with every mother. All that I would mean to voked to express anger, but nurses his ill-temper in wants, more urgent than the behests of nature. morose silence, perhaps thinks that none has any right "Oh, merciful Parent of the human family!" said stored for most mothers, and especially for Christian to complain of his unforgiving temper, since it is so the writer to himself, as he passed in the dark night little suffered to escape in any act and expressions of in a steamer, this interesting place of Portsmouth, on wrath: but will such a man dare to say that he is the Scioto river, on the 17th day of November, 1847 ful, or whether they are disobedient. And seldom prepared to pray, forgive us our debts as we forgive - "for what end dost thou bring these scenes of byour debtors, till he has cast off the dark cold temper, gone days to the remembrance of one stricken with their mother, did not feel that they had caused her and been enabled to look with the smile of real peace, age and bowed down with infirmities! Are these on those who have offended him? The rich and poor labours to promote thy glory indeed written in a Christian mother who, although appearing happy in polite, again, may think that because their piques and thy book? Wash the page, oh Lord! and blot out resentments are somewhat differently expressed from every taint of sin, mingled as it is with all things huthe passions of those who are less restrained by con- man," And now to what purpose have I been dwelling at ventional habits,—that because the current of their anger is rather deep than violent, rather sullen than melancholy view of human life? Simply on this noisy,—they may be excused: but how sadly are they account, that I may induce those Christian mothers, mistaken. Religion regards no forms of society, and who now hear me, to console themselves with the has no blessing for smothered anger; it is only anger thought, that in all their afflictions, if afflictions they subdued that she regards with a favourable eye, and have, they are but drinking of the same cup of which injuries forgiven from the heart. It is not the face, ly, so quietly does he leave the world, as a weary laexacts this restraint or all.

THE DEATH-BED OF THE JEW.

In his interesting work, "Judah and Israel," Mr. Frey, who is a converted Jew, and who for more than forty years has laboured among his people as a minister gospel, says:-

"For seven long years, while officiating Rabbi in the synagogue, it was my painful lot to attend the sick and dying; and while I found all of them sensible of Lord, lettest thou thy servant depart in peace, for mine eyes have seen thy salvation."

REMARKABLE COINCIDENCE.

We find the following interesting article going the rounds of our southern exchanges, as illustrative of the old axiom, that "truth is stranger than fiction." The and will not be read without a feeling of goodly sympathy for the heroine of the tale, or of admiration for their fall .- Ibid. the distinguished man who may be called its hero.

of Jersey, that gentleman observed that he had once fountains are opened by faith, and our hearts are more witnessed a remarkable incident on that spot. He apt either to distrust, or to wrongful and corrupt trust in our country, is deservedly rebuked in the article was in a stage coach with some eight or nine passen- in ourselves, or in other creatures, than to true trust in To say nothing of the foolish falsehood of this atprecipitating all hands into the dark and rapid waters. Nowel. "Canst thou," he demands of Job, "send light- After much ado, however, the passengers all reached nings, that they may go, and say unto thee, here we the shore, with the exception of a little infant which of Troy, gave to Attila, the King of the Huns, who, and which now seemed irrecoverably gone. The hearts Editors, if they had no reverence themselves, ought of the passengers, however, were too deeply touched

were not Mr. So-and-so? "It is," replied the other. "Then," rejoined the lady, "I was the infant whom you rescued! My mother always remembered the name of the deliverer of her child, and taught the child always to remember it. But it is only now after an interval of thirty years from the time of the event, and here on this very spot where it occurred, that the child fully that name has been cherished." So unexpected

> THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND. (By the Rev. A. Sidney.)

I have heard gardeners say that the old strawberry if she be a Christian indeed, will rejoice with exceed

Yet how little impression does this petition of the was the best: so I think the old Church of England is Lord's Prayer, so often repeated, make upon many. the best. Oh, let us remember that the blossoms of doctrines, in the activity and zeal of her clergy; and

PORTSMOUTH, OHIO, IN DAYS PAST;

(From the Motto, by Bishop Chase, of Ill.)

Portsmouth, at the mouth of the Scioto river, was to passed in the night. In doing so, the writer called to mind days that were long since past, and mused on scenes recorded in tears of painful suffering, while

"WHEN HE HAD SAID THIS HE FELL ASLEEP." (Acts vii. 60.)

So soft a pillow is death to a good man: so willingand the tougue, and the hand only, but the heart and bour goes to bed at night. What storms or tempests the spirit that God will have restrained and he soever follow him while he lives, his sun, in spite of all the cruelty and malice of his enemies, sets serene and calm. "Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright, for the end of that man is peace."-Psalm xxxvii.-Dr. Carc.

MISCELLANEOUS.

that is due to them and their place; to their dignity, though they stain it; to their power, though they stain it. Think what a poor despised Christian, who fears God, will be shortly. Be not levellers. The wise God has not levelled the world, any more than the surface of the earth.—Old Author.

It is the manner of God to cast down that the first surface of the earth.—Old Author.

SUPERSTITIOUS PILGRIMAGES.

"Pullam, August 11, 1847.

"For two days I have been journeying 'alone amids a crowd.' I was surprised at the multitudes of devotees and pilgrims who resort annually to the festival of St. Anne, the mother of the Virgin, who were now thronging the road on their return to different parts of the sist of healing. Vows are made to her, under the visitations of God's providence in sickness, by persons of all ranks.

They reneatedly specific Native Population.

"The native population is yearly disappearing; and I feel convinced, from personal observation, that the fine tribe which, twelve years ago, could muster 300 fighting men in an hour's notice, will not be able, in the next generation, to furnish hewers of water for the few European families which remain in the without being able to effect anything for the natives.

They reneatedly specific convinced, from personal observation, that the fine tribe which, twelve years ago, could muster 300 fighting men in an hour's notice, will not be able, in the next generation, to furnish hewers of water for the few European families which remain in the without being able to effect anything for the native population.

"The native population."

The native population.

"The native population is yearly disappearing; and I feel convinced, from personal observation, that the fine tribe which, twelve years ago, could muster 300 fighting men in an hour's notice, will not be able, in the next water for the few European families which remain in the settlement.

"To me it was

It is the manner of God to cast down that he may raise, to abase that he may exalt. Contrarily, Satan raises up that he may throw down, and intends nothing but our dejection in our advancement .- Bishop Hall.

Height of place gives opportunity of temptation .--They had need to stand fast, that stand high. There is both more danger of their falling, and more hurt in

Faith is the gift of God, and a singular and excel-Crossing the Hackensack bridge, near Newark, one lent gift. For both our wits are too gross and dull to day, in the railroad car, in company with Governor D. conceive and understand the wisdom of God, whose gers, male and female, and they were crossing the ri- God. But God, instructing us with his word, and ver at that very spot, in a stage coach filled with pas- lightening our minds with his Holy Spirit, maketh us sengers as now; that the bridge which then existed apt to learn those things that otherwise would be far was a miserable rickety old structure, ready to fall on from entering into the dull capacity of our wits; and

It was a very wise answer which Lupus, the Bishop with an army of five hundred thousand men, had laid and Tamil. waste abundance of countries. Coming at last before Troy, the Bishop and his clergy, in their robes, went

tions .- Dr. Anthony Horneck. Look, Christian, to the manner of thy eating [at the Eucharist]. Eat like a person that is sensible he sits down at the table of the greatest Prince, the Prince himself being present. Eat like a person sensible that the King in whose presence thou art, is thy best and greatest friend. Eat like a person sensible that thou hast deserved to sup with devils, to feed on flames, and to drink to the dregs the cup of God's anger. Eat like a person sensible that from the condition of a miserable slave thou art advanced to the dignity of a child and son of God. Eat like a person sensible that no merit, no desert of thine, nothing but the incomprehensible goodness of God hath brought thee to this honour and prerogative—and it is impossible thou canst eat amiss: for this same will oblige thee to eat with joy and trembling, which is the most proper devotion for a creature to express in the presence of his Creator.—Dr. A.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CATHEDRAL OF ST. ANDREW, SYDNEY. Sydney, the metropolis of Australia, is situate on the outh side of Port Jackson, a harbour for extent and security states by scarcely any other in the world. It curity surpassed by scarcely any other in the world. It derived its name from Lord Sydney, Secretary of State for derived its name from Lord Sydney, Secretary of State for the Colonies when formal possession was taken of Australia as a dependency of the British Empire. Entering the harbour from the Pacific Ocean by a passage nearly two miles in breadth, between lofty and noble headlands, the voyager has still to pass a distance of several miles before he arrives at Queen's Wharf, and lands at Sydney. The seenery which presents itself between the headlands and the city is very pleasing. The various promontories are crossed with handsome mansions, and surrounding

sidered expedient to enlarge the nave for the accommodation of a greater number of worshippers, and to erect two towers at the western end instead of one, as originally intended, and as the architect recommended the addition of a lantern tower rising from the junction of the nave and choir, a large additional expense of about £4000 must be incurred. The bishop, therefore, and the members of the Committee have determined to appeal to the sympathe Committee have determined to appeal to the sympathies of churchmen in the mother country, in the hope that by their aid they may be enabled to complete the structure in a manner suitable to its dignity as the Cathedral of Sydney and the Metropolitan Church in Australasia.* The dimensions of the cathedral will be, when completed, as follows:—The external length, from east to west, 178 feet; length of the transepts, from north to south, 116 feet; internally, the length of the nave to the entrancedoor of the choir will be 106 feet; and of the choir, from its entrance to the eastern window, 53 feet. The breadth of the nave and aisles will be 62 feet; and of the choir, with the screens, 37 feet. The height of the western tower will be 116 feet; of the lantern tower, 84 feet; and of the roof, 64 feet.

DIOCESE OF COLOMBO.

ISLAND OF CEYLON. In the Visitation Journal of the Bishop of Colombo.

native student from Bishop's College, Calcutta, who had been ordained in the spring of 1846.

It consists of Putlam, in the centre, on the west coast of the Island; Calpentyn, twenty-five miles north of Putlam; and Chilaw, thirty miles south. These places are alternately visited by the Missionary, who is partly maintained by local contributions. His Lordship thus writes respecting this part of his Diocese:

island. She is reputed a great wonder-worker in the art of healing. Vows are made to her, under the visitations of God's providence in sickness, by persons of all ranks, and of many creeds. Buddhists, Mahommedans, heathens and Christians, were all mixed in the motley groups I met, one after another; Cinghalese, Tamulians, and Portuguese. The church is between seventy and eighty miles from Colombo, and all were progressing slowly under a sultry sun, along a parched and sandy road, with way-worn weary steps, without verdure to cool their feet, or water to refresh their lips. I was informed that at least 10,000 had been in attendance at the festival, and that the priest was expected to return with as many dolthat the priest was expected to return with as many dollars, as his spoil. I can easily believe it, from the examples of offerings I heard, and of devotion which I saw. Would that in the cause of truth we could kindle a like

Visit to Chilaw.

"Soon after I had swum my horse over the river, at the entrance of your district, a few miles north of Negombo, I was glad to be met by your earnest, excellent Missionary Mr. Nicholas, and we passed the night at a solitary Rest-House, in the jungle. We went on early in the morning to Chilaw, the first station in your Mission. We were here welcomed by an estimable and intelligent native, who holds the highest appointment under Government, as District Judge, &c. Being a Romanist, though once, alas! a member of our own communion, he received me, as an Anglican Bishop, with every mark of respect and courtesy, and, as the only high functionary of Government resident, he made every preparation for me that delicacy or kindness could suggest. On Sunday I held a confirmation both in English and Tamil, and afterwards administered the Holy Communion for the first time it ever had been, to thirteen communicants, also in English it ever had been, to thirteen communicants, also in English Congregation of Native Weaver Christians.

"The church is a plain building, raised some years since by an estimable layman, when resident in this district, the Hon. F. I. Templer, now Treasurer in the Cothe providence of God in it, and conformed his will to God's will; and thereby teaches us, that this self-resignation is the way to see an happy issue of our afflicchetical school twice every week in the church, on Wednesdays and Fridays. All this I gladly witnessed on the following day. We had the evening service on Monday, and not less than twenty adults, and as many children, stood up to answer question in the Catechism in Tamil, after the second Lesson. Among them I rejoiced to see the 'Headman' of the village. I addressed them in encouragement, and subsequently, having left the church, I rebuked two or three heads of families, who had opposed the Catechist in his duties at first, and assured them that I should allow no Christian privilege of Baptism or Burial to those who continued now to live in sin, or would not show at least a willingness to learn and practice the good which God, in blessing to them and their children, had placed within their reach. I afterwards visited with the Headman their humble village, inspected their simple work and rudely constructed looms, which, however clumsey they would seem to a Manchester manufacture. ter manufacturer, enable the industrious workman to earn from 3s. to 5s. a day by his labour, while the rate of Cooly wages is 6d. The only two survivors of the original settlers were presented to me, and with less of native grace than adulation, prostrated themselves before me. The Catechist I believe to be a very worthy man, and under the guidance of your Missionary, will I hope do much real good among them. By a good choice of effective, trained native Catechists, one at each station,

the influence of a single Missionary, whose heart is really in his work, may be extended over a considerable range.

Benefit of the Society's Grants.

"It is for this purpose I want you to add the other £200 (I ask no more, and will not) to the £800 you already appropriate to this Diocese. The Government have just renewed to me the grant of £200 to meet your grant for the present year, on my addressing them, and showing that in the past year all their servants, both civil and military, at fifteen different stations, had been periodically visited by your Missionaries, who must otherwise have been altogether deprived of every ministration of religion. In this district much is done to meet your generous aid, and they fully appreciate it, as well as your appointment of Mr. Nicholas to its charge. of religion. In this district much is done to meet your generous aid, and they fully appreciate it, as well as your appointment of Mr. Nicholas to its charge.

Visit to Putlam.

"From Chilaw, I came to this place. The ride is through one continued jungle of thirty miles, with two solitary Rest Houses at ten or twelve miles distance, and solitary Rest. Houses at tell or the tappal (letter carriers), every six a lonely mud but for the tappal (letter carriers), every six miles. We started very early, at four o'clock, to avoid The site of Sydney itself, judiciously chosen, is most picturesque, extending over one slightly elevated hill, the sun, and by torch light to scare the elephants, whose phrough in the sun, and by torch light to scare the elephants, whose track during the night we repeatedly saw when the early picturesque, extending over one slightly elevated hill, through the intervening valley, to another eminence.

Sixty years ago, dense and silent forests flourished on these shores. Now on the same spot there rises a noble city, with wide and spacious streets, running for the most part in parallel lines, and intersected by others at right angles, having at its feet a series of warehouses and wharfs, to which, from the great depth of water, ships of the largest burden can approach to discharge their cargoes. The population is computed at between thirty-five and forty thousand souls, of whom rather more than half are members of the Church of England. There are four churches belonging to the English Communion.

In the sun, and by tortion we repeatedly saw when the early track during the night we repeatedly saw when the early track during the night we repeatedly saw when the early track during the night we repeatedly saw when the early track during the night we repeatedly saw when the early track during the night we repeatedly saw when the early track during the night we repeatedly saw when the early track during the night we repeatedly saw when the early track during the night we repeatedly saw when the early track during the night we repeatedly saw when the early track during the night we repeatedly saw when the early track during the night we repeatedly saw when the early track during the night we repeatedly saw when the early track during the night we repeatedly saw when the early track during the night we repeatedly saw shen the eatly track during the night we repeatedly saw shen the eatly track during the night we repeatedly saw shen the eatly track during the night we repeatedly saw shen the such that the hight was been during the night we repeatedly saw shen the eatly track during the night we repeatedly saw shen the such sakes that the subscription is, very properly, as subscribes of Stamford, to place a baptismal font in sitú, so fat the withit such subscribes and the such and the such and the subscribes an nually £20 to the maintenance of your-Mission. he shall lose that affection and love towards his mother which he once had; or, more bitter than all, he shall lose that affection and love towards his mother which he once had; or, more bitter than all, he shall exhibit an open contempt and disregard of he shall exhibit an open contempt and disregard of her, or, in ear and loving her, still there may be a ferrifice even a professed hostility against her. Or, if near and loving her, still there may be a greater separation than any yet mentioned between them; the mother may be a Christian; the son may louding for the continuer of all still the solution of the Church? Take heed lest your very prayers, them; the mother may be a Christian; the son may louding for the continuer of a small church in the household worship, or in the Divine Service of the Church? Take heed lest your very prayers, them; the mother may be a Christian; the son may louding for the continuer of a small church in the household worship, or in the Divine Service of the Church of England. There are four churches, some server do not long singular to long singular the wild wilderness of point of English Communion.

The continent of Australia, with its dependencies, was organized to the English Church on the Islan of January, 1836; and Dr. William Grant Broughton, ther, and sometimes even a professed hostility against the voices of the English Communion.

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The contin

attended by the hands of strangers, and mourning in silence over those strong feelings of affection and love which she felt in the early days when she was first a strong feelings of a table, large and long with plates.

The very want of it, however, may be to try more 'our expended in each year. At a meeting held on 26th April, patient continuance in well doing.' For this we will exhausted, he is angry no longer; that when he has which she felt in the early days when she was first a large and long with plates. the Rev. S. O. Gienie, Chaplain at Trincomate, on the eastern Coast of Ceylon, thus describes the benefits produced by a small grant of £48, placed at his disposal by the Society for Missionary purposes.

"Your grant of £48 has drawn another £48 from Go-"Your grant of £48 has drawn another £48 from Government to meet it, and about £21 more from private sources. It has directly led to the appointment of two licensed and one probationary Catechist; to the formation of two congregations (one Portuguese and one Tamil) here; and of one English and one Portuguese at Batticaloa; and to the baptism of upwards of thirty heathen. Indirectly it has led to the opening and maintenance of three schools, containing forty girls and 160 boys, among the benighted Tamil population of Triucomalee; schools in which the Catholic faith, as held by the English Church, is earefully inculcated."

DIOCESE OF ADELAIDE.

Western Australia .- King George's Sound. The Rev. G. King, the Society's Missionary at Fremantle, Western Australia, in a letter dated Jane 11th, gives the following account of a visit paid by him to the settlement of King George's Sound, in the same colony, which has been so long left without a minister of religion. Mr. King was accommodated with a passage in H.M.S.

"I remained in the settlement four weeks, performing divine service, and preaching, every Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday. I also administer the sacrament of the

to be obliged to say nay."

being appropriated to the Rectory of Chippawa; and, but for the liberal arrangement of the worthy Rector, the Rev. Wm. Leeming, with the Rev. T. B. Fuller, Rector of Thorold, the Church would be minus a Clergyman!— Divine Service is performed each Sunday, alternate fore

noon and afternoon. to pay some regard to the feelings of their readers.—
The practice of coining paltry witticism out of the sayings of Holy Writ, is most reprehensible published here by a grant of he hood to make a thorough search of a parody on the Ten Commandments, representing a parody on the Ten Commandments, representing a wife as giving certain instructions to her husband.—
No man who believed, we will not say in the Divine authority of the Bible, but in the exalted holiness of those commandments, the eternal sacredness of their readers.—
The practice of coining paltry witticism out of the saying of Holy Writ, is most reprehensible published here by a grant of hand from the Bible, but in the exalted holiness of the will not say in the Divine authority of the Bible, but in the exalted holiness of those commandments, the eternal sacredness of their own proper callings of their readers.—
The practice of coining paltry witticism out of the saying administration of weaver Christians, and as they came into his presence, the beneaved mother, to allow of their remaining inactive the beneaved mother, to allow of their remaining inactive the beneaved mother, to allow of their remaining inactive the beneaved mother, to allow of their remaining inactive the beneaved mother, to allow of their remaining inactive the beneaved mother, to allow of the interest the breaved mother, to allow of their remaining inactive the beneaved mother, to allow of their remaining inactive the beneaved mother, to allow of their remaining inactive the beneaved mother, to allow of their remaining inactive the beneaved mother, to allow of their remaining inactive the breaved mother, to allow of their remaining inactive the beneaved mother, to allow of the was parent in the course of God." Are you so? Sauth.

It is the Hone, F. I. Templer, now Treasurer in the Countil the Hone, F. I. Templer, now Treasurer in the course of God."

If the building was erected at a period when, unfortunities the beneaved mother, to allow of their remaining inactive the break him The building was erected at a period when, unfortushould be suffered to fail to the ground, perhaps during the time of assembling together, or steps taken to avert so direful and disgraceful a calamity? Happily the right feeling prevailed, and after some exertions and pecuniary outlay, by subscriptions on the part of some of the congregation and friends from a distance, together with a donation from the Church Diocesan Society, the inhabitance of the rillage and perchapatory had beautice of the rillage and perchapatory had beautiful to the society. donation from the Chirch Diocesan Society, the inhabi-tants of the village and neighbourhood had the delightful privilege of again assembling to worship God, in a safe, commodious and most comfortable house of prayer and praise, called together by the sound of the "Church bell," praise, called together by the sound of the "Church bell," which seemed to ring its peal cheerfully and right merrily on the ear, recalling associations of "olden times," never to return, on Sunday morning, January 30.

Under the directions of a skilful builder, Mr. Dalton,

three substantial buttresses were erected, on the east end and side; a double roof constructed on the best principles, which effectually binds the walls together, rendering it impossible for them to fail outwards; a new ceiling, with six ventilators, which keep the interior of a regular and agreeable temperature, put up; the gallery freed from its former unsightly incumbrance, and plastered front, enlarged and improved, the seats all free; one large centre stove, instead of two, with three tiers of drums, warms the church sufficiently. A space in the gallery is appropriated to the choir and the scraphine, a beautiful instrument, presented to the members by their esteemed pastor, the Rev. T. B. Fuller and his good lady, "in approbation of their persevering efforts to sustain the singing of God's praises in His holy sanetuary." This most acceptable and elegant present demanded a public acknowledgement which effectually binds the walls together, rendering and elegant present demanded a public acknowledgement through the pages of the Church, at the time, but unfore-

Could not give money.

The choir, aided by their friends of St. George's Chapel, Drommondville and Thorold, with two first-rate singing masters, Messrs. Tupper and Hartley, and Mr. Carlisle, Composer of the Anthem, "I will arise," was in full force, the 84th Psalm, Antioch. Sacramental Hymn, Luther, with the Chants, given with fine effect. The service was performed by the Rev. T. B. Fuller, the church well filled, and we trust all were edified with

what they heard.

A subscription is, very properly, raising by the ladies

from destruction, but in humble acknowledgement for being the means of effecting so desirable an object, and to stimulate others of the laity to use their persevering efforts in similar cases. Of those who had the management, one possessed some means, which, as "a steward," he deemed it his duty to repay to "Him who gave," and woe be to him, if not returned "with interest;" the other had only "a right good will," and how far he carried this out, the huilding itself will testify. They ask no commendation from men. They only performed their duty; nothing more. It is much to be lamented that many who possess ample or even moderate means, the gifts of God, shew such rethetance, and too often refusar, in contributing their just share to the support, preservation and decoration of the Temple of God. To ask such persons is offensive to their feeings, and the refusal couched in no agreeable terms:
"Ah! your usual plea! begging for the Church. Really

ence widening from year to year, till at last, as sometimes happens, after being turned over from one child
to another, she is left alone in solitary widowhood,

The completion of the entertion and the existence of the society of the singular event—how he led the Bishop was computed that £6000 would be sufficient for the purpose of finishing the entertion of the control of the

money so scarce, we cannot get our bills paid in, interest

maining, what a tyrant art thou! Hearding up riches for present gratification, future waste, riot and want! benumbing the faculties of the Soul, insking it forget the awful dennication and command—"This night thy soul shall be dennication and command—"This night thy soul shall be required of thee, and then where shall these things be?"—"Freely else have received, freely give and important on the case of the submitted on an obstance of the Soul, insking it forget the awful denning the course of these remarks, and on another occasion was public—a consideration to slacken your ardour the College. All the Puplis of the Institution were assembled; and—as the occassion was public—a consideration to slacken your ardour the College. All the Puplis of the inhabitants of the city were study and labour are not necessary to the expansion and improvement of nature years.

Donot permit any consideration to me the city were study and labour are not necessary to the expansion and on summer occasion, a compliance—a consideration to slacken your adorestic the College.

The harding hip have the puplis of the Einstitution and constraints of the College.

The harding hip have the puplis of the Einstitution and

to record that, happily, characters of a totally different nature and temperament are to be found? "As their means, so their liberality abounds." The reply to an application is, "with much pleasure," to matter the occasion, destitution, sickness, Sunday-school, or the Church, the answer and the countenance are the same. Some are unable to give money, but they cheerfully offer aid in personal labour and good wishes, considering themselves becomes the same of th honoured by the opportunity, however small the ability, to be able to do something. The "widow's mite" was of far more value than the "rich man's offering!"

Would that a less sordid disposition, apathy and luke-warmness prevailed among Church people generally, and that more of the laity came forward, with a hearty good will, and what means they possess, to aid the cause of Christ; joining their offices and assistance to the clergy in all matters connected with the welfare of the Church, so that the common reproach cast upon them may be done way with, as unjust and illiberal, remembering it is no what they can save for others or themselves, but what they can do now for good. Their future state is at issue, for weal or woe! "Inasmuch as ye did it unto these, ye did it unto Me!" "Them that honour Me, I will honour," saith the Lord of Hosts! "The glory of Lebanon shall come unto thee, the fir tree, the pine tree, and the box together, to beautify the place of my sanctuary; and I will make the place of my feet glorious."—(Isaiah ix 13.) A. S. R. C. W.

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1848.

CONTENTS OF THE OUTSIDE.

God's Temple. First Page orgiveness. he Death-bed of the Jew. emarkable Coincidence. The Church of England.

Portsmouth, Ohio, in Days Past. When He had said this He fell

TO THE CLERGY AND LAITY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

Beloved Brethren in the Lord:

The period having arrived when it is usual to announce one of the four Annual Collections provided for by the Constitution of The Church Society, I have Diocese, in aid of the Fund for the support of Missions.

To the few who seem disposed to think that our appeals are too frequent, I would quote the result of my own experience, and that of all my Brethren who have entered heartily into this duty, namely-" That the practice of giving creates the inclination and habit of giving": and this will ever be the consequence where the love of Christ and the desire of his promises

are the motives of our labours and of our gifts. The influence of the Gospel in our more remote settlements, through the agency of Travelling Missionaries, is one of the leading objects of the Church Society; and every member of our holy Communion must be deeply impressed with the importance and that it cannot be necessary to urge at any length so | Toronto, 11th February, 1848.

an allowance from this Fund, besides an Interpreter, and Catechist,-creating an annual charge upon it of £464. 2s. 11d.; whilst it is in contemplation, as soon as the Clergymen can be furnished after the next | To the Graduates and Undergraduates of the University general Ordination, to increase the number of Travelling Missionaries, and thus to augment the demand upon this Fund.

To meet the sum for which the Society is actually pledged for the present year, it appears from a state ment furnished by the Secretary and Treasurer, that £179. 13s. 5d. will be required, and this without taking into account the increase of Missionaries as proposed; and which it is most desirable to supply.

On these grounds I appeal on behalf of the Mission the Church in this Diocese; and I trust that her children in the elder parishes especially, who have so long enjoyed her Ministrations at little or no cost, will exercise a proportionate liberality in helping to furnish we have no other means of diffusing them.

> Beloved Brethren, Your's very affectionately,

JOHN TORONTO.

Toronto, 12th January, 1848.

UNIVERSITY OF KING'S COLLEGE. On Friday last, the 11th instant, the anxious Candidates for Degrees and expectant Prizemen found their suspense agreeably relieved by the celebration of the deferred "Commencement." This ceremonywhich was to have taken place in the month of October last year-was postponed in consequence of the continued vacancy of the Presidential chair. The vacancy -as our readers are aware-was caused by the resignation of his Lordship the Bishop of Toronto; and the appointment of his successor became known to the University only about a week before the late Convocation. Great reason have we to congratulate the University upon the judicious manner in which the vacant office has been conferred. As it would have been cause of grief and mortification had the important trust, so faithfully and successfully discharged by the first President, been inconsiderately and unwisely disposed of; and as such mistaken policy must inevitably have injured the character of King's College, and darkened its prospects; so it is our sanguine hope and our persuasion that the future administration of Dr. McCaul will accomplish for the University-with guidance and aid from on high-all that human skill and perseverance can effect, in times which, we fear, are likely to prove stormy and perplexing. And-i we are not exactly entitled to augur anything of coming events from the auspicious circumstances of the late Commencement-still, it was gratifying to notice the dense array of visitors who thronged the Hall; to mark the excellent order and happy management of the proceedings; and to feel that the opening scene in the administration of the new President was as

tution could desire. The usual synopsis of the proceedings will be found in another column,

bright and promising as the best friends of the Insti-

In addressing the successful candidates for the Scholarships, the President made a statement of which he expressed a wish that the public should be informed. He had been asked, Whether, in the Latin and Greek Parsing, he required the rules of any particular Grammar? He could assure all who were interested in the matter, that he did not. So long as the principles were understood, the quotation of any rules, whether Latin or English, would satisfy him. He alluded likewise to the circumstance, which many of our readers

Church is rich and able enough to do all those things without coming to us? What is done with the Clergy Reserves and Globe Lands, is there not enough of all those to build and repair? The thurch should support those to build and repair? The thurch should support itself—it is rich enough! Besides, the times are so bad, itself—it is rich enough! Besides, the times are so bad, itself—it is rich enough! Besides, the times are so bad, itself—it is rich enough! Besides, the times are so bad, itself—it is rich enough! Besides, the times enough of the Province had not reached the Lordship, by the Principal, on behalf of himself and those to build and repair? The thurch should support the usefulness of the College. The College Hall was judiciously chosen as the scene where this profession the University if he were to descend from this mark itself—it is rich enough! of qualification. He was persuaded that not a single suspicion of partiality was entertained even by those of affectionate respect and regard should be made to the Bishop—the firm and faithful and active friend of the Bishop act

> academic interest. More particularly he stated, that he had been apprised of an intention on the part of the Graduates and Undergraduates to present him with an address. He set high value upon this evidence of their attachment and esteem; and he could assure them, that nothing but an imperative sense of duty precluded him from receiving their gratifying testimonial. But, whilst he made this heartfelt acknowledgment of their kind intentions, he was bound to adhere to University usage. If it should please Almighty God to remove him to another sphere of duty, in that

> no objection to the acceptance of it, and he would receive it with the utmost pleasure and satisfaction. After the Convocation, the Graduates and Undergraduates repaired to the residence of the Lord Bishop of Toronto, and presented the following

a similar address were prepared—there would then be

ADDRESS: To the Honourable and Right Reverend, JOHN, Lord Bishop of Toronto.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP: We, the Graduates and Undergraduates of the Univer-

Lordship and ourselves, we cannot forget that this Insti-tution is indebted to you for very much more than the tenure of the office which you have resigned. You have been the first President—the Father, we may say, as well all the turmoil and heated passions of real life, her children as the Chief Governor-of this University. Through your foresight and exertions it was founded; and we have reason to be thankful that its affairs-during the

early years of its existence-were confided to your wise pervision and your fostering care.
The establishment of an Institution like that with which we account it a privilege to be connected, is sufficient, in itself, to perpetuate your memory to future generations. Your Lordship must feel—as all the friends of learning cannot but feel—that the accomplishment of such an undertaking is a conspicuous epoch even in your eventful ife, and may fitly be regarded as an honourable and the 20th February next, for a general Collection in all the Churches, Chapels, and Stations, of this century; and during this long period in the brief life of man, your Lordship, with unfaltering zeal and self-devoion, has been engaged in cherishing and disseminating

> ments which are rarely found in any single individual. is with deep, heartfelt satisfaction and gratitude that we look back upon what the Author of all Wisdom has enabled you to do for this University, as the chief guardian of its interests and rights. It is natural that we should feel much concern at your resignation, although

way worthy, by universal consent, to receive it. It is our earnest prayer to Almighty God that He may continue to watch over and to bless both your Lordship and your family; that the course of your declining years peaceful; and that the close of your earthly life benefit of aiding in promoting the ministrations of the Church to the more distant Townships of the Diocese, ment of a blessed immortality.

ointed. - ED. CH. 7 To which his Lordship was pleased to return this

impressive and admirable REPLY:

of King's College. Gentlemen,-I receive with more satisfaction than I can

well express, this warm testimony of kindness and respect from the Graduates and Undergraduates of the University of King's College, on my retirement from the office of President of that rising Institution

The services which through a kind Providence I have been enabled to render to this Province in the cause of education, and more especially in the establishment of King's College, will ever be to me a source of grateful tation; and, next to the approbation of one's own rience, is that of the intelligent and highminded, who Fund to the never-failing liberality of the members of are best qualified to appreciate the blessings which seats of learning, founded on right principles, pour forth on the

ppy country of their adoption.

And I must confess that more especially do I value the good opinion of the young, flowing from warm and generous hearts, full of holy and noble thoughts and imagina the consolations of religion to those amongst whom we have no other means of diffusing them.

tions. It is indeed a refreshing enjoyment to have my name mixed up with such delightful associations as those which animate the bosoms of virtuous youth, yet strangers to the contamination of the world around them. Although my connexion with King's College may now

be considered to have officially terminated, it will still continue to engage my warmest affections, and, if necessary, my best exertions in promoting its true interests, so long as it is permitted to rest on the sound constitutional and religious principles of its Royal Charter; for it has ever been my deep and abiding conviction, that education in a Christian country must be based on pure religion.
You do me justice, gentlemen, in believing that I feel, as all the friends of learning cannot but feel, that the share which was kindly vouchsafed to me in the founda-

tion of King's College, may be justly considered the honourable and triumphant result of persevering labour during nearly 50 years, and this amidst many disappointments and anxieties; but my hope of establishing the University never faltered for a moment, but constantly gave me new life to encounter and overcome the impediments which prejudice and ignorance and presumption were continually marshalling against it. The kind sympathy which you express at my retire-

ment, I appreciate most highly; but rest assured, that while I live the good cause of sound education will never be to me a matter of indifference; and therefore I warmly which I have laid down has passed into hands every vince that a gentleman so gifted in scholarship, and of s great experience in all the requirements of academical nstitutions, has become my successor, because from his intment the most happy results may be justly ex-

Your earnest prayer to Almighty God for my welfare and that of my family, here and hereafter, deserves and receives my warmest acknowledgements; and, as becomes my advanced age and station, I will venture at parting call to your recollection your high destination as the Alumni of the University of King's College, namely, that of forming and leading the mind of this great country. And why should I not in so happy a moment cherish the hope, that there are among you whom I now address some who will stamp the character of the coming age by their bright and attractive example in all that adorns, purifies and enlightens the life of man. This should be the first and great object of all who prize true happiness

and set a right value on high and unsullied renown.

Let such enlivening thoughts be yours, for much may be done under the guidance of such hallowed influences, when aided by indomitable and watchful perseverance. And now, my young friends, take with you my fervent blessing, that you may enjoy every good in this world, and in that which is to come life everlasting.

John Toronto.

Toronto, 11th February, 1848.

The Occasional Students-we are sorry to saywere accidentally excluded from sharing in the address. We have no doubt that they would have signed it very generally and very joyfully, if it had not unfortunately happened that they were overlooked.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

On the day after the University Convocation,

from other parts of the Province had not reached the standard which he had prescribed, and he felt that he who had not been fortunate enough to win the prize.

During the course of these remarks, and on another.

your active and direct influence in our favour is about to

Through all the many useful and distinguished paths in which it has been ordained that your Lordship should tread, you have passed with honour; and, as you have been called to leave them, one by one, you have left also a name respected and revered for the unwavering integ a name respected and revered for the unwavering and rity you have invariably displayed. Your word once passed, your friendship once enlisted, the object of both felt alike confident and safe. Of these, and such like sterling qualities in your Lordship, Upper Canada College and its Masters have experienced the benefit. From the moment your Lordship's interest was excited in its babel and row become acquainted with its worth behalf, and you became acquainted with its worth, you have been its steady advocate and friend; you exended case-if the same feeling towards him continued, and towards its wants the most generous liberality; and your advice, whenever asked, was given with such integrity of purpose, and single minded sincerity, that at a glance it was apparent your sole object was the benefit of an institution which you knew was deserving of the widest sup-

It is your Lordship's well-known happy lot to have been the pioneer of education in Western Carada; and it must indeed prove one of your purest joys to see the soil, which you have been so instrumental is throwing open to the genial influence of literature, bearing and still promising to bear an abundant harvest. It will please your Lordship to learn that the College is steadily ad vancing in the number of its pupils, and we may hope in we, the Graduates and Undergraduates of the confidence of the country; that many erroneous imLordship upon the occasion of your retirement from the
office of President of this University; desiring, as both
duty and affection prompt us, to testify our grateful
sense of the services which you have rendered as our

Accordinal Head.

Upper Canada College, as your Lordship knows, opens Cademical Head.

Open Canada College, as your Lordship above, opens her doors to all alike; no bias, of whatever kind on the lore immediately—the bond of connexion between your parent's part, raises within her walls the slightest barrier

o the advancement of his child.

It is true she must send forth her sons differing and to know that there is one point toward which they can a once all turn, exclaiming, with feelings softened by me-mory, "it must never be said of us 'fratrum quoque gratia

We desire your Lordship's prayers, with our own, to Almighty God, that He would influence all to regard with friendliness such a happy consummation, and induce all

ng, such a blessed, such a common good.

While placing in another's hands those interests which you have so faithfully guarded, it must tend to remove you have so fatthing guarder, to all solicitude from your mind that you know your successor to be one who, beside being bound to the support of Upper Canada College by all the motives which our Lordship its fast friend, has the additional one of having onee presided over it with a father's care.

That your Lordship may be spared, yet many years, to witness the good fruit of your honest toil, and to enjoy with your family every earthly blessing and happiness, is our earnest, our heartfelt prayer.

Principal-F. W. BARRON, M. A. Henry Scadding, Cl'k, M. A1st Classical Master. nett, Cl'k, B. A. 3rd Classical Master. U. C. College, Feb. 12th, 1848.

REPLY

To the Principal and Masters of Upper Canada Callono Man Jar very kind address on my retiring from the office President of King's College, fills me at the same time with humility and gratitude.

With humility-because I am deeply sensible of my deficiencies, and how little I dare appropriate to myself the warm and partial enconiums which you are plessed to pass on me. I wish indeed that I really were, what you so cordially express, but alas a sure monitor within, tells me that in too many things I have come far short of my bet-

With gratitude-for I feel in the most sensible manner the great value of your approbation as connected with the interest of this promising institution and with those sound principles of education, which I have always laboured to

ne best of my ability to promote.

I look back with great pleasure to the first seminary of education in this Province over which I presided; for the pupils, though few in number, gave indication of high promise which was afterwards verified in the most happy esults; but, sanguine and persevering as I have been, did not anticipate in the long period which has tince passed away so noble and flourishing an institution as Upper Canada College now presents. It is indeed a glos spectacle. This seminary may be truly pronoun a singular phenomenon in the history of seats of learning. From its commencement in 1830, it has enjoyed an un-

interrupted career of increasing prosperity beginning with ninety, it now exceeds two hundred scholars, nor is its success owing to any meretricious arts of attraction or ntation, for it offers no easy way to solid knowledge but clings to the strict observance of the good old paths ne and unwearied study, and these have been se cured by the happy selection of the three Principals, ander whose superintendence it has arrived at its present

The first, with the characteristic independence and cor. ectness of a ripe and finished English scholar, laid the foundations sure and deep of the system of instruction to be carried out in the great and celebrated schools of the mother country. His ambition was to establish some thing at least, of an Eton in Canada; nor has he failed in this meritorious object. He retired with honour, after a successful management of eight years, leaving a memory which will be long cherished in this seminary by every lover of learning, virtue, and ability. His successor caried forward the system with a weight of experience, ta. lent and zeal, which greatly accelerated the progress of the still infant seminary. He added such improvements as the times and the rapid increase of pupils required and, from his brilliant abilities, threw such a light over the institution as to excite a general interest in its growrved, to another and still higher field of academica duty; and in looking out for a worthy successor, all

nited their good wishes on the present incumbent.

I may not in your presence, Mr. Principal, say all I ish on this auspicious occasion; but I must be peri to declare that I have never seen, in all my experience, a gentleman selected for so high an office, and which reires the varied and solid attainments you so eminently ossess, more devoted to its many and incessant duties ar whole heart is in the work, and your practical good sense and undeviating impartiality have not only gained for you the respect and affection of your pupils in whose progress you delight, but the full confidence of their paits who feel the utmost safety in committing their children to your unwearied care and protection. quence has been that you have raised the character of the institution and extended the sphere of its usefulness.—While in all your labours you have been most ably and cordially seconded by your excellent colleagues, deserve to participate in the high distinction to

which this college has attained.

Upper Canada has great reason to be proud of this flourhing institution which has been appropriately called by e same name. Already we find scholars in every distriet bringing into action the solid knowledge, sound prin iples, and elevated sentiments to which they have been

Indeed the cause of education which is here given is of the most useful and liberal character, and is equally adapted to professional, agricultural, and commercial pursuits Is it, then, matter of surprise, that an institution, offering an education so practical and extensive, and in which the etails are conducted with so much consideration and ability, should be widely patronized, and count already a greater number of scholars than many seminaries of ten-

Nor must we forget that this interesting fact reflects the greatest honour on the good sense and intelligence of the inhabitants of this Province, for readily appreciating and availing themselves of the precious advantages which this college offers to their children; and surely it is not the least of these advantages that it collects together from all parts of this magnificent country, those who are des have, doubtless, already observed—perhaps with some surprise—that all the victorious competitors had been with request—by the Lord Bishop of Toronto, at-

its true interests. As for me, deeming it the handmaid of the oracles of God, might invent and act upon. An high principle and true religion, I shall ever feel warmly amiable heathen would theorize as correctly upon all

fervent prayer for myself and family, and heartily do I pray that the divine blessing may sanctify all your labours, and that this college and all connected with it may ever remain in God's holy keeping.

(Signed) JOHN TORONTO.

ADDRESS OF CONVOCATIONM TO THE LORD BISHOP

OF TORONTO. On Wednesday, at 2 o'clock, the Vice-Chancellor, Dr. McCaul), Proctors, and other members of the Convocation of King's College, proceeded to the residence of the Lord Bishop, to present the Address of the House of Convocation, on his Lordship's retirement from the office of President of the University, His Lordship was attended, on the occasion, by his Chaplains, the Roy H. J. Grasett, M.A., and

Rev Henry Scadding, M.A. The Vice-Chancellor read the following ADDRESS :

To the Honourable and Right Reverend JOHN STRACHAN, D.D., LL.D., Lord Bishop of Toronto, and late President of King's College.

We, the members of the Convocation of King's College, beg leave to tender to your Lordship, on the occa-sion of your final retirement from the office of President,

To your Lordship belongs the distinguished honour of having been the earliest promoter of solid and useful Education in this portion of the Province; and the high ability, with which the important duties of instruction were discharged by your Lordship, is fully attested by the valuable services which have been rendered to the Colony, by those who enjoyed the advantage of being

trained under your care. This House of Convocation, (as members of which we nanimously concur in this Address) and the offices and functions with which we are invested, cannot fail to renind us, that to your Lordship's unwearied perseverance ege, since we cannot but feel, that it was your foresight which projected, and your energy and patience which accomplished, the establishment of this Institution -which has since remained under your fostering supervision,-and to the support of which, your watchful solicitude and vigorous exertions have never been wanting during the long period through which your Lordship has presided over i

We entreat your Lordship to believe, that you are followed, in your retirement from the position which you have so ably occupied, by our cordial wishes for your happiness; and we pray, that by the blessing of God, you may long be enabled to continue your exertions in that higher sphere of duty, to which you have restricted

JOHN McCAUL, L.L.D., Vice-Chancellor, JAMES BEAVEN, D.D. Proctors. H. H. CROFT, Given at our House of Convocation, this Eleventh day of February, 1848.

To which his Lordship gave the subjoined

To the Convocation of King's College.

the good fortune to take in the early introduction of solid and useful education into Upper Canada, and your g services which have been rendered to the Colony by many of those whose instruction I had the felicity and privilege to superintend, fills my heart with the most warm emotions

Long may this noble Institution, of which you are the worthy representatives, flourish, and be permitted to dif-fuse the light of sound knowledge and pure religion over this favoured portion of her Majesty's dominions; and soon may it rise to something of equality with its proto type, Oxford, which has conferred so many blessings on Mother Country. Nor is it without indications of h a happy consummation. Where shall we find, in the such a happy consummation. Where shall we find, in the history of Universities, a single one which, in less than five years from its actual commencement, had attained the well-earned reputation which King's College now enjoys, and which could number in its Halls so many Graduates and Undergraduates? After more than twenty years from its foundation, the University of Glasgow had years from its foundation, the University of Giasgow had scarcely fifteen members. And King's, now Columbia College, in New York, gave her country but one hundred Gradustes in twenty-five years. Surely it is not too much to expect more than two hundred from this University in I frankly confess, that I am proud of the privilege I

have enjoyed in promoting the establishment of King's College; but I presume not to appropriate to myself the praise, that to me Upper Canada is indebted for its exisence. I owe it to justice to acknowledge, and I do so with delight, that I was most ably seconded by the Government of Upper Canada at the time, and more especially by the two most influential and efficient of its mem-The one, who now holds the highest judicial office Canada West, and is universally allowed to be its rightest ornament, has, ever since he came into pub been the untiring and zealous encourager of every thing which tended to the good of the country, and there fore his best advice and assistance were most readily given towards establishing this Institution. The other, Sir Peregrine Maitland, of happy memory, adopted with all his heart the plan of founding a University in the Province which he so conscientiously governed. To his generous liberality we, in a great measure, owe its munificent endowment, and that it was not left to waste its early years, as many similar institutions have done, in hopeless penury and neglect. And the large, though not extravagant, means thus furnished, enabled us to commence the busi ness of instruction in the most efficient manner, with a ompetent staff of able Professors in the Arts and Sciences, in Medicine, Law, and Divinity, attended with all the auxiliary appendages which belong to Colleges long estab lished,—a valuable Library and Museum, continually ncreasing, and a splendid apparatus for Chemistry and Natural Philosophy, not perhaps surpassed by any other

Sir Peregrine Maitland amply deserves this honest tribute of respect. He was keenly and piously alive to the ples, in giving a religious and enlightened impulse to the public mind of the Colony, and in spreading through its bounds the most useful knowledge. To found and patronise King's College he justly considered a work of the most public and patronise king's College he justly considered a work of the most noble and praiseworthy ambition, and, although he was translated to a higher station long before it came into full operation, yet the part he took in its establishment is doubtless, at this distant day, one of the purest the amounts due. nost delightful themes of his recollection

It is a great consolation to me to know, that, in retiring from the position which I have occupied for more than twenty years, I am followed by the cordial wishes of a body so highly respectable as this Convocation; and be assured, Mr. President and Gentlemen, that I sincerely reciprocate your prayers, and that I shall ever rejoice in your personal and domestic happiness, and in the growing prosperity of the University of King's College.

John Toronto less Fabruary 2008

Toronto, 16th February, 1848.

ANTI-SCRIPTURAL SENTIMENTALITY.

Externally, much regard is now paid in Great Britain to the claims of revealed religion. The ribaldry of a Voltaire, or the cold-blooded blasphemy of a Paine, would meet now with no public acceptance, because the conventional decencies of society would be outraged by such unvarnished wickedness. The age has ecome too refined for naked profanity, and, adopting Hamlet's advice, "assumes a virtue" which, in too many cases is essentially as much opposed to the well be imagined. A mighty under-current of irre-

this is quite a money-making business. Surely the pupils of Upper Canada College. The Candidates tended by his Chaplain, the Rev. H. J. Grasett. The ble and generous principle, the most glorious results to any attention to the popular literature of the day. No thropic aspirations for the alleviation of the numerous ills "to which flesh is heir," his leading theory is widely different from that of the scriptures of truth. For our own part, we have never been able to discover in his pages—fascinating as we grant them to be—the most distant indication that the author held the doctrines of the depravity of fallen human nature-the bsolute necessity of a God-made atonement-and a change of heart by the Holy Spirit. Revelation, in ne word, is absolutely discarded, and the system lopted is precisely that which man, unenlightened by the oracles of God, might invent and act upon. An interested in its prosperity, and I trust that the hearts of all our fellow-subjects in the Province will be turned in prospects of Adam's backslidden family. prospects of Adam's backslidden family.

We have been led into these reflections by the perusal of the following verses, which appeared in a late number of Douglas Jerrold's Shilling Magazine, a periodical of considerable talent. They are entitled: LINES WRITTEN ON SEEING A BEGGAR KNEELING ON THE

PAVEMENT TO SOLICIT ALMS. "Why kneel'st thou there, thou abject slave?

Why crouch so low, with looks so wan? Stand up, erect! if thou would'st crave

The Almighty Framer of this earth, And thou wert heir, e'en from thy birth, Of wealth more than thou dar'st to dream.

Yes! thou-poor humble, simple fool-And yet remain'st the willing tool
Of those who wrong'd thee from thy birth. Up, like a man! assert thy right.

Nor stoop so low to be down-trod; Ask firmly, from the hand of might, The portion given thee by thy God. Be dazzled not by rank's false glare,

Nor awed by each high-sounding name; Thou art a man 'mongst men—thy share Of Nature's gifts then boldly claim. But never more with downcast eye,

And body bending to the sod,

Degrade thou thus humanity,
And kneel to man as if to God!" Now what would be the natural inference which any one, imperfectly grounded in the religion of the Bible, would draw from these democratic ravings? As a matter of course he would jump to the conclusion, that such a thing as poverty had never been contemplated by God; and as certainly would he be prepared to quarrel with the declaration, that the poor should never cease out of the land. How frightful, too, would be the state of society, if men took this radical poet as an authority, and acted accordingly. The pauper would regard his more wealthy or industrious brother as a usurping tyrant, who had wronged him from his birth; and, giving credence to the monstrous and irrational fallacy, that the Supreme Governor of the Universe intended that all should have share and share alike of the good things of earth, the poor man would be constantly compassing the spoliation of his more favoured brother mortal. According to this hypothesis, Lazarus, instead of lying humbly beneath the table of the rich man, and desiring to be fed with the crumbs which fell therefrom, would have expended his scanty store of breath in protesting against the usurpation of

We trust that we will not be written down as alarmists, for dwelling so pointedly upon this matter. Thousands will read a tale or a copy of verses, who by no inducement could be brought to study an abstract disquisition; and therefore the danger to be apprehended from an enticing speculatist like Douglas Jer-Mr. President and Gentlemen,-I receive with peculiar rold, is infinitely greater than that from the more pleasure this unanimous expression of kindness from the Convocation of King's College.

It is a parting token of r spect and esteem, on my retirement from the office of President, which I shall ever

CHURCH REVIEW.

We have received the prospectus of a periodica about to make its appearance in New Haven, Connecticut. It is to be entitled the Church Review, and Ecclesiastical Register, and the leading objects contemplated by the Editors are, (we quote from the prospectus,) First, To declare and enforce the Truth, of which the Catholic Church is in all ages the pillar and ground. Secondly, To defend the Church against the assaults of her enemies. Thirdly, To furnish able reviews of the most important works issued from the press at home and abroad. Fourthly, To preserve a marterly record of the ordinations, consecrations, &c., performed by the Bishops of the American Church, with a general and accurate summary of University and Ecclesiastical intelligence. It has often been a cause of surprise to us, that our energetic and flourishng sister Church in the United States should be without an organ of this description, and we cannot doubt of the entire success of the undertaking, provided that the aid of qualified contributors be enlisted in its be-

With two declarations in the Prospectus we are especially pleased .- "We wish to state distinctly, that our object as reviewers is, not to speak as partizans or party men, but as Christians and Churchmen; to seek union and peace, not by a timid or time-serving policy, but by speaking the truth with frankness and in love.' ages, and as the same is briefly and comprehensively contained in the Liturgy, Articles, Offices, and Homilies of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, according to their plain and literal interpreta- upon the very zealous and intelligent Secretary, Fred. B. Wiltion, will be our final arbiter." A better substratum for the forthcoming work we could not desire.

We may add in so many words, that ten of the American Bishops have publicly expressed the interest which they feel for the success of the Church Review, and their approval of the principles which it proposes to advocate. It will be issued quarterly, commencing on the 1st of March,—each number will contain not less than 150 leves of the second relationship to th less than 150 large octavo pages, - and the price will be fifteen shillings currency per annum. From the growing interest felt here in the prosperity of the

Mr. Reford will visit the Gore, Brock, London, and Talbot Districts immediately, for the purpose of making collections on behalf of this paper. It is earnestly hoped that our subscribers will be prepared to pay

Communication.

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

To the Editor of The Church.

SIR, -- May I be permitted, through the medium of your Paper, to lay before my fellow Churchmen a few suggestions, relative to what appears to me, after close examinaion, to be a most important, and perhaps a too generally neglected, duty; and I do so, I can truly say, without the slightest idea of dictating, but in the simple and sincere hope that many others, like myself, may be led to examine and judge for themselves "whether there rests not upon every Christian a positive obligation, to consecrate to the service of God one full tenth of his income." Surely the reasonableness of it must be apparent to every one, on the slightest reflection: and I am persuaded, that any one who carefully examines will perceive, that both Scripture nd history present to us the most clear and reason vidence to shew us, that such an obligation rests upon is, and that it is a positive moral duty; and we learn requirements of the cross-prescribing Gospel, as can well be imagined. A mighty under-current of irrein many instances conquering armies were not permitted to divide the spoil, until one-tenth had been set aside as an offering to the gods. A little work on this subject has been in the work of the Church Society.

clear, forcible, and lucid style that distinguishes that honest-minded writer; and I may here say, it was the perusal of that work that confirmed me in my view of the matter, and translations are the dault. matter, and tended to remove an uncomfortable doubt that had previously existed in my mind,—though already acting on the principle,—and that doubt was, whether a could give one-tenth of my income, consistently with the duty of providing for my family. I knew, of course, that if one-balt wars given Course, that if one-half were given, God could easily provide for my family, however large; but I was fearful of presumption. Now, however, it appears to me clear enough, that two positive duties cannot interfere with each other; and our duty to Cod in the control of duty to God is plainly the first. It may be, and no doubt is intended to be, a trial of our faith and trust in God; but is intended to be, a trial of our faith and trust in God: but we know that nobody ever yet trusted in Him in vain. And now let any one go into his chamber, and, in the presence of Him who reads the heart, put this solemn question to himself:—In the last awful day of judgment, if this question should be put to me, what shall I answer to the Supreme Judge: "I gave thee all—thy life, thy reason, thy senses, and all that thou hadst besides, and I might have taken all back; but, to try thee, I required but one-tenth, why didst thou not give it to me?"

Even in this life, if a man were to make over by a deed. Even in this life, if a man were to make over by a deed of conveyance to another man, a large property, and afterwards should himself come to want, and ask for a small portion of it back again, and it should be refused, how should we stigmatize such black

hould we stigmatize such black ingratitude.

And it is no flight of imagination, but a sober, certain, starting fact, that each succeeding day, and week, and anoth, and year, is bearing us onward to that awful day, and whether we pretend to smile, or whether we look grave,—whether we look as it or whether we look as it or whether we look as it or whether we look. grave, - whether we look at it, or whether we turn away, t still stands before us in all its terrible reality; and evel the shadow of it will sometimes startle from his fancied security, the most daring infidel himself. But way should we dwell on it only as a stern duty? is it not rather a great and wonderful privilege? is it not a sweet and amazing thought, that our Creator, like an indulgent and smiling parent, should see conductive to cermit us to smiling parent, should so condescend as to perm call it giving to Him, what is actually His own. Only let us view it in this light, and will not our hearts swell with unutterable gratitude to Him for all His gifts to us; and shall we not reel that, in His service it is indeed blessed to give, when any opportunity of assisting in a work of charity presents itself to us. If all Churchmen felt and acted on this duty, of consecrating one-tenth of their means to the service of God, what ample funds there would be for all christian purpose. would be for all christian purposes.

I remain, Sir, with respect, Your obedient servant,
A LAYMAN OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND. Prescott, 8th Feb. 1848.

To the Editor of The Church.

Quebec, 11th Feb., 1848. Quebec, 11th Feb., 1840.

Sir,—As you have done me the honour to transfer, at full length, to the columns of *The Church* (in No. 30 of the present volume) some Stanzas of mine which have been recently published in the Canadian Christian Office of the desirous published in the Canadian Christian Offering, I am desi explaining to your readers, (what I believe will have been made to appear in that publication—of which I have not yet received a copy) that the Stanzas were written very nearly

twenty years ago.

They contain some expressions,—particularly in the 5th Stanza, which I am afraid might be borne out by a reference to more recent and still continued attacks, in particular quarters, mon the Church of the continued attacks, in particular quarters, mon the Church of Tarket attacks, in particular quarters, mon the Church of Tarket attacks, in particular quarters, mon the Church of Tarket attacks, in particular quarters, mon the Church of Tarket attacks, in particularly in the Church of Tarket attacks, in particular quarters, months of the Church of Tarket attacks, in particular quarters, months of the Church of Tarket attacks, in particular quarters, months of the Church of Tarket attacks, in particular quarters, months of the Church of Tarket attacks, in particular quarters, months of the Church of Tarket attacks, in particular quarters, months of the Church of Tarket attacks, in particular quarters, months of the Church of Tarket attacks, in particular quarters, months of the Church of Tarket attacks, in particular quarters, months of the Church of Tarket attacks of the Church of Tark ters, upon the Church of England, but which were immediately dictated, at that time, by very marked circumstances, in the lost lity manifested against her by a portion of the periodical hostility manifested against her by a portion of the periodical best lity manifested against her by a portion of the periodical best lity manifested against her by a portion of the periodical best lity manifested against her by a portion of the periodical best lity manifested against her by a portion of the periodical best lity manifested against her by a portion of the periodic lity lity against lity

made) that, in these twenty years, a conspicuous and improvement has taken place in the efficiency of the C the genuine devotedness of the Clergy, and the correction of abuses and irregularities which in times of laxity, had been advanced to the correction of a contract of the correction of a contract of the correction of a contract of the correction o suffered to creep into the sanctuary; and that an advance therefore, beyond what could have been looked for, has been made towards the attainment of that condition of the Church herself, which must be among the leading means of bringing the about such a restoration of primitive order and unity in the Christian world as is ardently longed for by the author of the

poor Stanzas here in question.

There is one typographical error in your publication of the Stanzas, which produces the effect of false grammar:

being printed instead of

I am, Sir, Your faithful humble Servant,

CONTRIBUTIONS

Georgina and North Gwillimbury:-

was held on Tuesday, the 15th inst., in the Temperance Hall at the Village of Oakville, the use of which had for the occasion been very kindly but by speaking the truth with frankness and in love."

And again,—"On all questions touching doctrine and discipline, the Word of God as contained in Holy Writ, as received and believed in the first and purest ages and as the same is briefly and comprehensively. side of the room, whilst over the chair was written in large letters the injunction of the Apostle St. Paul, "Fear Godo. HONOUR THE QUEEN." The meeting having been opened wil the usual prayers, the Chairman, the Rev. Alex Pyne, kinson, Esq., to read the report; which was of a very encouraging nature. This Association has met with many difficu-ties, but by faithful and diligent perseverance they are fast melting away. The amount of subscriptions for the past year has been £18 4s. 2d. The report was adopted, on the motion of Mr. Champion. Assistant very forcibly and clearly pointed out the duty of the people to support the Church Society; and not only did he shew it to be a duty, but a great privilege. The meeting was addressed by several gentlemen, who evinced a warm interest in the welfare

> what was the ground of that hostility? it was because of one loctrine which the Church held, and that one doctrine is, the Divine nature of her constitution, and the Apostolical descents of her ministers; if the Church would consent to keep this her distinctive mark in the back ground, the sects would hail her as the eldest sister, and would willingly give her ministers the precedence due her for her antiquity and her piety. Why then should the Church so prominently bring forward this peculiar doctrine, when the withholding it from the public would disarm her enemies and increase her numbers? because to keep back this doctrine would be to forfeit the characteristics of that Church to which the Saviour made the promise, "that the gates of hell should not prevail against her. The rev. gent an then shewed how remarkably this promise had been filled; how from the time that the Church had been planted in Britain, it had been sustained by the good hand of God; and though her walls were shattered, and though on the foundation much of man's invention had been reared, yet that at the Reformation her Bishops and Clergy had, under God's ble rebuilt upon the same foundation, the foundation which Christ himself had laid, He being the chief corner stone. Even as the Jews, when they returned from the Babylonish captivity re-Jews, when they returned from the Babylonish captivity built their city walls and temple on the old foundations, so the Church, at the Reformation, was not a new Church, but the old Church cleared of all that was contrary to God's Holy Word. Whilst on the other hand, the oldest of all the various sects of dissenters was not more than 300 years old; and taking the best of them, the Presbyterians, it was clear that the gates of hell had prevailed against her, for discord and dissension are the works of the devil; and surely it required few words to prove, that discord and division were rife and

innumerable sects and parties into which they were split.

"Far hence their pliant baseness
Who from their standard sways"

Whom from their standard sways."

Note. - The typographical error above referred to, has been Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

the Church Society by the members of the Church of England and Ireland in the Town

OAKVILLE PAROCHIAL ASSOCIATION OF THE CHURCH The annual meeting of the Oakville Parochial Associa

American Church, we confidently anticipate a large addition to the subscription list from Canada.

The Rev. Mr. Pyne, in closing the meeting, made some few remarks on the distinctive characteristics of the Church, which were listened to with very marked attention. He observed that

all classes of dissenters, when we looked abroad and saw the

Rev.

to be sed by velfare

By the Isaac Wright, Captain Bailley, and Sarah Sands, Captain Thompson, we are in possession of London papers to the 21st ultimo. As Parliament had not re-assembled the news is comparahave waited on Lord John Russell to urge the adoption of this

measure, but his lordship, it will be seen, states the impossibility of complying with the demand in consequence of the condition of the revenue. Such an answer was to be expected, and the British public must be content to pay this impost or to submit to others instead still more grievous. Even as things are it seems highly probable that the income tax will be augmented from three and a half to five per cent, and be made to extend down to incomes of £100 instead of £150 as heretofore. This sacrifice will be imperative to enable the country to meet its obligations, and above all, to keep faith with the public creditor. The state of the British West Indies and the sugar duties excite intense interest.

tition, must they not also recede from the ground they have teken in relation to grain, when it shall be found that the farmers of Britain cannot stand foreign competition in their line?—
The cases are identical, and if one or both be adopted, the whole fabric of free trade falls to the ground.

supposition of strong and adverse currents which threw the ship out of her presumed situation. The funds have railied still further, and consols are now at

are in favour of maintaining the statu quo of that country.— France is in fact more conservative than England with her present whig cabinet, and is regarded as such throughout the con-tinent. But the demise of the present King of the French may reverse all these things, and throw the European world into unutterable confusion, war and bloodshed.

DEATH OF MR. D'ISRAELI, -- The London papers announce came blind in 1839, but gave to the world yet another work, after this misfortune, by the aid of his daughter. Though he published a considerable number of works which hold a fair rank in English literature, perhaps his strongest claim to considera-tion arises from the fact that he was the first to undertake a thorough examination of the vast collection of manuscripts in the British Museum.

DEATH OF THE EARL OF POWIS .- This nobleman was shooting on the 7th of January, at his estate in Montgomery-shire, with his brother and two of his sons. A pheasant rose, at which ane of the sons fired, but the contents of the gun struck the Earl in the thigh. The wound was not thought very dangerous, and for some days recovery seemed to be almost certain, but an unfavourable turn came on and the Earl died, somewhat and all the Tall rose 22 records.

The Augsburg Gazette says that the Fellenburg family intend closing their celebrated establishment at Hoffwyl, in the spring,

as the pupils of the upper class have long been decreasing The French Government has decided that a small pyramid

memory of that event.

Nine admirals, on the active list, have died within the last

not permit it in the present year. His lordship concludes by expressing his wish that I would suggest to the gentlemen of the deputation that no advantage can result from their inter-

The deputation, however, waited on Lord John Russell on The deputation, however, waited on Lord John Russell on Wednesday, when the reduction of the duty was enforced by several gentlemen, after which Lord John Russell answered, in substance, that the government would be very glad to reduce the duty on tea, but that it was a question of revenue. It should have the consideration of her Majesty's ministers.

The army in Ireland is about being augmented. One hundred and thirty horses are to be added to the present strength of the Queen's Bays now stationed in the south of that country.

OPPOSITION TO DR. HAMPDEN.—The following counsel have have been retained to support the rule nisi for a mandamus in the matter of the confirmation of the election of the Bishop of Hereford, Sir Fitzrov Kelly, Dr. Addams, Mr. A. J. Ste-Hereford .— Sir Fitzroy Kelly, Dr. Addams, Mr. A. J. Ste-phens, Mr. B. Peacock, and Mr. E. Badeley.

Colonial.

Ring's College, Coronto.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1848, ONE O'CLOCK.

ORDER OF PROCEEDINGS. L ADMISSION TO DEGREES:

2. Roaf (John), B.A. 3. Lewis (Ira), B.A. 4. Crookshank (George), B.A. Smith (Larratt W.), S.C.L. Patton (James), S.C.L. Lundy (Rev. F. J.), S.C.L. .I. McMichael (Daniel). 2. Wickson (Arthur).

3. Craigie (Willm.)
4. Marsh (Th. Wm.)

II. MATRICULATION: 1. Evans (G. M.) 3. Palmer (George)

Hutton (Joseph). 6. Clarke (Charles). 7. Beaven (J. F.) 8. Light (R. N.)
9. Pettit (C. B.)

10. Ball (A. T. H.) Gage (J. L.) Grant (A. J.)

Hurlburt (Henry). III, RECITATION OF PRIZE COMPOSITIONS: English Poem, by Alexander Dixon, Senior Sophister. Subject-"Calpe,"

Latin Poem, by William Craigie, Senior Sophister. Subject-" Virtute functos-duces

Translation into Greek Tragic Iambics, by W. Wedd, B. A. Subject-Shakspere. "Measure for Measure," Act III. sc. 1., from beginning to " come on." † English Essay, by Rev. J. G. D. McKenzie, Freshman.

Subject-Comparison of Tiberius and Louis XI. Latin Poem, by Rev. W. Stennett, B.A. Subject-"Agrippina, duobus cum liberis, feralem urnam tenens, egreditur navi." Translation into Greek Prose, by Thomas Hudspeth, Junior Sophister.

Subject-Sallust. Catilin. c. LIV. English Poem, by William Wedd, B.A. Subject-"Columbus returns in chains." † Prizes were also awarded for Essays on the following

"The effects of Steam and Electricity, as applied to the facilitation of intercourse."—Henry B. Jessopp, B.A.

PRIZES; AND ADMISSION TO SCHOLARSHIPS. Faculty of Divinity.

CLASS AND PRIZE LISTS, 1847. Examiners: Rev. James Beaven, D.D..... Divinity. J. M. Hirschfelder, Esq. Hebrew. MIDDLE BACHELORS.

OCCASIONAL STUDENTS. Hebrew.—Senior Division, Class I.—Fenwick, K. M.; Junior Division, Class I.—1. Marling, Francis; 2. Geikie, John; 3. Hay, William; 4. Lancashire, Henry; Ægrot.

Prizemen - Middle Bachelors - Stennett, Rev. Wr., B.A. Divinity; Junior Bachelors—Jessopp, H. B., Divinity, Hebrew; Occasional Students—Fenwick, K. M., Hebrew, Sen. Div.; Marling, Francis, Hebrew, Jun. Div.

Laculty of Lam.

CLASS AND PRIZE LISTS, 1847. Examiner-Hon. J. H. Cameron Law. Candidates for the Degree B.C.L.—Class I.—1. Mc-Donell, S. S., B.A.; 2. Roaf, John, B.A.; Class II.—1. Boulton, H. J., B.A.; 2. Lewis, Ira. B.A.; 3. Crookshabl, G. shank, Geo., B.A. Practising Barristers are not classed.

Prizeman—McDonell, S. S., B.A.

Laculty of Arts.

CANDIDATES FOR THE DEGREE OF B.A. CLASS AND PRIZE LISTS, 1847. Class List. - Examiners:

Rev. J. McCaul, LL.D. In litteris Humanioribus.

Rev. J. Beaven, D.D.... In disciplinis Mathematicis e

Rev. R. Murray.... Physicis.

Freshmen—In litteris Humanioribus—Class I.—Crooks, Adam; Class II.—1. Cronyn, Thomas; 2. Checkley, F.; Class III.—1. Stinson, E.; 2. Kingsmill, J. J.

In disciplinis Mathematicis et Physicis.—Class I.—1. Crooks, A.; 2. Stinson, E.; Class II.—1. Eastwood, W. O. 2. Cronyn, T. 3. Checkley, Francis O.; 2. Cronyn, T.; 3. Checkley, Francis.

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1. Stinson (Eben.) 2. Kingsmill (J.J.)	Stinson (Ebenez.)	en e	Dack (T. B.)	1. Checkley(Frans) 2. Kingsmili (J J.) Dack (T. B.)		1. Checkley(Frans.) 2. Stinson (Eben.) 3. Kingsmill (J. J.)	
Checkley (Francis)		1.Eastwood (W.O.) 2. Cronyn (Thos.)	1. { Checkley (F.) Crooks (A.) 2. Cronyn (Thos.) 3. Stinson (Eben.)	1. Eastwood (W.O.) 1. Checkley (F.) 2. Cronyn (Thos.) 2. Cronyn (Thos.) 2. Cronyn (Thos.) 2. Cronyn (Thos.) 3. Stinson (Eben.)		Cronyn (Thomas)	
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SCHOLARS.

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Names.

Names. Hudspeth, T. Wellington Scholarship Jameson Medallist McMichael, D. University Prizeman Dixon, A.

COMPOSITIONS, 1847. Examiner: - Rev. J. McCaul, LL.D. PRIZEMEN. Graduates.

Wedd, Wm. B.A. Stennett, Rev. Walter, B.A.... Jessopp, H. B., B.A.... English Prose. . Undergraduates. McMichael, Daniel Sen. Soph ... English Prose. Craigie, William....... "Latin Verse.
Dixon, Alexander "English Verse.
Hudspeth, Thomas....... Jun. Soph... Greek Prose. McKenzie, Rev. J. G. D. ... Freshman... English Prose.

Saculty of Medicine.

PRIZEMEN. Senior Division.
Askin, C. J. S...... Anatomy and Physiology. Medicine Harvey, John Surgery. Junior Division. McDougal, Alex...... { Medicine. Medical Jurisprudence. Checkley, Robert Anatomy and Physiology. Marling, Francis Chemistry. Salmon, James...... Obstetrics.

The funds have rallied still further, and consols are now at 87 and a fraction.

87 and a fraction.

88 switzerland is comparatively tranquil; but Italy seems a heated cauldron ready to boil over. The movements of Vesurius prior to an eruption seem a fitting emblem of the political state of the country. The long suppressed spirit of liberalism is roused. Will Pope Pius the Ninth be able to restrain it and keep it in bounds?

88 Street East and Yonge Street, which ha couple of nours ference, which has couple of nours ference. Class II.—Grasett, Elliott, B.A.

Class II.—Grasett, Elliott, B.A.

Egrot. Wedd (W.), B.A.

JUNIOR BACHELORS.

Class I.—Jessopp H. B., B.A.

ATTEMET TO STEAL.—On Tuesday evening last, some

Cronyn, John Materia Medica, &c.

ATTEMPT TO STEAL .- On Tuesday evening last, some prowling vagabond succeeded in entering the residence of Mr. Coxwell, (near the Romish church) through an unfastened window. The noise awoke Mr. C., who, drawing a sword, was about to proceed into the passage; at this moment his chamber door opened slowly, Mrs. C. uttered an exclamation, and the villain hurriedly decamped.

NARROW ESCAPE.—On Tuesday last Mr. J. Beaven (son of the Revd. Professor,) and Mr. Gildersleve (late of Kingston,) were skating on the Bay, a considerable distance from the shore, when they suddenly broke through the ice. They were rescued by the praiseworthy exertions of some sailors, after between the sailors, after between the sailors of the sailors, after between the sailors of the sailors, after between the sailors of ing nearly a quarter of an hour in the water.

naries does not accord with our ideas of what female education should be, and we have more than once protested against the introduction of the tinsel and superficial higher refinement peculiar to the schools of the U. S. We hail, therefore, as auspicious, the reformation which appears to have been commenced in two of our schools. Some short time since we noticed a donation from the young pupils of Madame De Landes' school, the result of a sale of articles worked by themselves. We now have the gratification of announcing the presentation of articles of clothing, knitted and worked by the young ladies of Mrs. Coates' school, to the Widows and Orphuns' Assylum.

In this we see much to commend, for while the Pupils are discharging an act of Christian duty, in devoting a portion of their lei-ure hours to the poor, they are also taught that more useful, but less showy species of work, too much neglected in schools—common needle work.

**NENATE.*—After the presentation of petitions, which were fewer in number than usual, and the reports of special committees, Mr. Mangum called up his resolution calling upon the President to submit to the senate, 'confidentially or otherwise,' the plans of Gen. Scott for the campaign, so far as he might deem it not incompatible with the public interest. (The resolution has been already published.)

Mr. Sevier, of Arkansas, said the resolution had struck him at first as liable to serious objection, and upon inquiry he had found that his views corresponded with those entertained by the Government. He moved, therefore, to lay the resolution on the table. The motion was put and passed. Yeas 22; Nays 20.

The London Mercantile Gazatic of the 21st of January has be leaved in the prepared for the consoin. but was prevented by unident indication for the consoin. but was prevented by unident indication for the consoin. but was prevented by unident indication for the consoin. but was prevented by unident indication for the consoin. but was prevented by unident indication. The consoint in the consoint. The consoint in the consoint in the consoint. The consoint in the consoint. The consoin JUNIOR SOPHISTERS AND FRESHMEN.

Junior Sophisters—Class I.—Evidences—Marsh, J. W.;
Class II.—Classics—Boulton, J.; Metap. and Ethics—Marsh, J. W.; Class IV.—
Classics—Ryerson, E.; Metap. and Ethics—Ryerson, E.;
Egrot—Hudspeth, T.

Prizeman—Marsh, J. W., Evidences.

Freshmen—In litteris Humanioribus—Class I.—Crooks, Adam; Class II.—1. Cronyn, Thomas; 2. Checkley, F.;
Class III.—1. Stinson, E.; 2. Kingsmill, J. J.

In disciplinis Mathematicis et Physicis.—Class I.—1.

Crooks, A.; 2. Stinson, E.; Class II.—1. Eastwood, W. these tendencies increase in strength, until at last they become settled and stubborn habits, which even if we had the inclina-

settled and stubborn nabits, which even if we had the inclina-tion we have no longer the power of reforming," * * * *

"Some parents profess not to see the benefit of a classical and mathematical education. They would have their children taught something which might be useful to them,—something which they imagine has a more direct reference to the pursuit or profession for which their sons are intended. With all due desuperficial view of the matter.

They seem to reason as if the story of the adventures of

Eneas, or of the destruction of Troy, was the only information which could be obtained from Virgil and Homer; and as if bewhich could be obtained from virgit and Homer; and as it because these languages are spoken nowhere, and only lock up knowledge, apparently of little value in the pursuit of every day life, that therefore they could not be worth the trouble of acquiring. acquiring. * * * * Persons of this class would invert the natural order of elementary education.—they would cram the head of the boy before they had expanded the mind so as to receive and retain knowledge, would sow the seed without pre-paring the soil.—would attempt to build the superstructure without laying the foundation."

"The great object of education is the discipline of the mind without laying the foundation.' cation strictly implies. Its grand aim is to create capacity, as it were, adequate to the various pursuits and circumstances of life, rather than to inculcate instruction bearing, directly upon any particular pursuit or profession. This latter is supposed to commence when the former is completed. Hence, then, the important question concerning education is not what studies will convey the greatest knowledge of any given profession or business, but what course will best cultivate the understanding and create capacity requisite for entering successfully upon such professional studies or pursuits. It is in this view of the matter that mankind have as it were, by common consent, decided in favour of the ancient classics and mathematics, as affording the best educating medium; and this preference is given, not because The great object of education is the discipline of the mind—the drawing out and training its faculties, as the word education strictly implies. Its grand aim is to create capacity, as it were, adequate to the various pursuits and circumstances of life, rather than to inculcate instruction bearing directly upon favour of the ancient classics and mathematics, as affording the best educating medium; and this preference is given, not because the subjects treated of by classical authors are so much more instructive than all others, or that a proposition of Euclid contains information so applicable to the pursuits of life, but because a careful study of the mathematics, and of the texture of the ancient languages affords the best discipline which can be submitted to the youthful mind,—because such studies accustom the student to patient and laborious investigation,—because they quicken the powers of preception—strengthen the memory—refine the taste, and enrich the intellect with a copiousness of language and lecundity of idea which could never be acquired so

language and tecundity of idea which could never be acquired so "These are some of the great benefits derived from such studies, and these are I conceive the true objects of education. When the mind has been thus trained and moulded, thus refined and enriched, all future professional studies and pursuits will be comparatively easy; Theology, Law, or Medicine, will present no difficulties, but rather offer a new and pleasing field wherein to gratify its favourite pursuits of investigation and enquiry. But while these happy results will follow a sound and accurate training in these studies, the case will be very different when their true object is not kept in view. For surely nothing can be more pernicious—no greater waste of time and well any other way."
"These are some of the great benefits derived from such stu-that where there is more of the former there is generally least of the latter. They should guard against being caught by specious names; keeping in mind that a school which the conductors may choose to call a college, an academy or a seminary, however charming such names to the ear, may nevertheless be a very inferior institution of education—that a flash circular professing to teach almost everything, is generally no more than a mere transcript of the most fashionable one of the day, and drawn without the slightest reference to the qualifications.

MEXICO. THE MEXICAN WAR.

From the Patriot.

stances of strategerical ignorance and disorginazation; and that the natural resources of the country would have been made Latin Verse.
Latin Verse.
English Verse.
Greek Prose.
English Prose.
English Prose.
English Prose.
English Prose.
The form of the February would have been made available for the repulsion and perhaps destruction of the United States army. At a later period, when the cowardice, incapacity and dastardly folly of the boasting Santa Anna met with their deserts, and the American army marched, almost without opposition, to the "halls of Montezuma," (for we call that no opposition, which consisted in firing from behind breastworks) and ramparts until the enemy had marched nearly up to them,) and it was obvious that nothing but a moderate degree of determination, and an apparently natural exertion of that physical courage which is posessed by man in common with most cal courage which is posessed by man in common with most animals, were required, it was supposed that the inhabitants might to some degree emulate their brethren of old Spain, and by a guerilla warfare make the aggressors rue the day they advanced beyond the seaboard; but even this epoch seems almost

again at the original causes, or rather pretences for it. We have no intention of going into it ourselves; it is quite enough to point out that the time is coming on when, as we formerly indicated, the people of the U. States will begin to sicken at the expenses of their military glory.

In the Senate a most talented and unanswerable exposé has

Destructive Fire.—On Wednesday last, about 7, P.M., a fire broke out in the Foundry of Mr. Metcalfe, (next to the stable of the Rob Roy Tavern, and near the corner of Queen which we formerly enunciated, of the possibility of this military Street East and Yonge Street,) which in a couple of hours levelled it with the ground. Fortunately the evening was very

mania and large standing army ending in a military Dictatorship

—but he looks to a President, instead of the victorious and influential General being the Dictator. In our mind the step is about being exemplified in the progress of General Taylor. The victorious and favourite General will become President—and the

President may become the Dictator.

One of three results will take place.—First, which is by far the most probable, the United States legislature will be unwilling and unable to support the expenses of the war, no matter how desirous they may be for military glory, and the gradual diminution of their army, which must inevitably take place unless it he supported at an enormous expense, will leave Mexico once more free, nominally, but desolated and disorganized by intestine divisions. Secondly, some ambitious and unprincipled chieftan may spring up in the U. S. army in Mexico, who will think that a good expectation that the second is reserved.

Another circumstance worthy of observation is, that feelings widows and order of all nor in the water.

Widows and order of all nor in the water.

Widows and order of all nor in the water.

Another circumstance worthy of observation is, that leanings hostile to the Mexican war are gaining ground, notwithstanding Mr. Polk's present influence in the senate. This influence is proved by the following resolutions being negatived, inasmuch as they were voted to "lie on the table":—

will deliver a course of twelve Lectures "On the ritual of the Ancient and Modern Jews, as compared with that of Christians;" commencing on Monday, February 15th, at 3

H. BOYS, M. D., Toronto, February, 1848. 62-552 3in.

THE CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. ESTABLISHED 21ST AUGUST, 1847. CAPITAL, FIFTY THOUSAND POUNDS.

citors, Burton & Sacleir; Physicians, G. O'Reilly and W. G. THIS COMPANY is prepared to effect Assurance upon

Age.	With Profits			Without Profits.			Half Credit		
15	1	13	1	1	6	5			
20	1	17	4	1	9	11	100		
25	2	2	9	1	14	7	1	17	6
30	2	9	3	2	0	2	2	2	6
85	2	16	7	2	6	4	2	9	2
40	8	6	2	2	14	8	2	17	6
45	3	17	1	3	4	0	3	7	4
50	4	13	1	3	17	11	4	1	4
55	5		8	4	19	11	5	3	4
60	1		10	6	9	11	6	13	2

Robert M. Boucher ... Dr. Jas. Hamilton.
George Scott Dr. Alex. Anderson.
Frederick A. Willson... Dr. S. C. Sewell.

Medical Referee-George Herrick, Esq., M.D. By order of the Board, THOS. M. SIMONS, Secretary,

Rooms with Roard.

MRS. I. B. STREET will next week (Feb. 15th) have a few Rooms in her House unoccupied, and will be able to accommodate a respectable family or 3 or 4 gentlemen.

Toronto, 59, York Street, 10th Feb'y, 1848.

GOVERNESS. A LADY, accustomed to TUTTON, wishes for a Situation.
A Comfortable Home more an object than emolument.
Address (post-paid) Box 57, Post Office, Hamilton.

RESIDENT GOVERNESS.

BOARDING. MRS. BURKE respectfully informs the Parents of Pupits

Attending COLLEGE, that she can accommods IX Young Gentlemen as FAMILY BOARDERS. Her house is situated near to the College. Reference permitted to the LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO. Bishop's Buildings, Adelaide Street, Toronto, Sept. 16, 1847.

THE REV. A. F. ATKINSON. RECTOR OF ST.

CATHERINES. will, in the course of a few weeks, have a vacancy for one pupil, of the age of ten or cleven years.

St. Catherines, Jan. 29, 1848.

550-58 tf.

TUITION.

GUELPH, has at present a vacancy for One Pupil. Guelph, Jan. 18, 1848. EDUCATION. TAMES WINDEAT, B.A., Master of the District Grammar School at Brockville, and late of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, is desirous of receiving into his Family three or four additional BOARDERS, whom, if required, he will prepare, by a particular course of studies, either for the Exhibitions of the Upper Canada College—the Scholarships of the University—the Previous Examination before the Benchers—or the Theological Institution at Cohourg.

Theological Institution at Cobourg. Terms and other particulars made known upon application

Brockville, Jan. 24, 1848. JAMES BICKET,

ACCOUNTANT, No. 2, City Buildings, King Street East, Toronto. Nov. 26, 1847.

THE TORONTO DRY DOCK COMPANY. OTICE is hereby given, that Application will be made to the Legislature, at its next Session, to Amend the Charter of the Toronto Dry Dock Company, and to Extend the Capital Stock thereof to £40,000.

WM. VYNNE BACON,

Toronto, 25th January, 1848.

HARDWARE. No. 44, KING STREET,

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

BAPTISMS MARRIAGES BURIALS

Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials, all bound together in one vol. 3 quires Folio, Rough Calf, £1 16s. 3d. each, Lettered.

to call before purchasing elsewhere. T. HAWORTH. Toronto, 16th Dec., 1847.

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

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

To Coopers.

JUST RECEIVED, by the Subscriber, from Rochester, a quantity of Tress Hoops; Heading, Hollowing, Stave, and Champer Knives; Levelers; Howels; Jointers and Shave

Ups; of the most approved description. Toronto, 16th Dec., 1847. To Saddlers and Harness Makers. THE Subscriber, having completed his assortment of SADDLERY MOUNTINGS, solicits a call from the

Skins; Patent Leather, all colours; American Gig Trees; Brockville Harness and Saddle Trees; Whips; Raw hides; Shellac Varnish, &c. &c., all of which will be sold at the lowest

FOR SALE, BY THE SUBSCRIBER—English, Banks, Swedes, and Three River Iron; Sheet Iron; Short Link Coil Chain; Cable Chains; Auchors; Spikes; Nails; Copper, in bar and sheet; Zinc; Grain Tin; Lead Pipe; Sheet Lead; Anvils and Vices; Sledges and Hammers; Blister, German, and Cast Steel; Ropes; Glass; Paints; Oils; Spirits Turpentine, &c. &c. T. HAWORTH.

A SITUATION, by a Widow, who has been in good circumstances. The Advertiser would be happy to make herself useful in any Situation in which her services would be

Toronto, 16th Dec., 1847.

required. A HOME is of greater consideration than pecuniary emolument. Most respectable references can be given. Application may be made to Mr. Champion, at this Office, Toronto, Feb. 3, 1848.

WANTED,

AN IMPROVED FARM FOR SALE, West of Murontario Street, Chinguacousy,

No. 25, FIRST CONCESSION, Within Nine Miles of the Village of Brampton CONTAINING 100 Acres, 65 of which are Cleared and under first-rate Cultivation; a Creek of good water runs through the Farm; there are also two good Wells. There is on the Farm a Log Dwelling House, and a Log Barn, 76 feet long, with other out-houses attached. Also, a Young Orchard, with choice trees. For further particulars, apply to Mr. S. B. CAMPBELL, Brampton Post Office. If by letter, post-paid. Nov. 12, 1847.

T. BILTON

BEGS to state to the Gentry of Canada West, that he has by the late arrivals been in receipt of his regular Supply the year 1823. The Father has left Ireland, and is now in of Choice SEASONABLE GOODS, rendering his Assortment complete as usual.

No. 2, Wellington Buildings,) Toronto, Oct. 18, 1847.

MONTHLY MAGAZINE, TO BE PUBLISHED IN EDINBURGH;

PROSPECTUS

ONDUCTED ON THE PRINCIPLES, AND BY MEMBERS, OF THE CHURCH IN SCOTLAND.

WHILE throughout Great Britain every Class of Religionists has one or more Publications devoted to its interests, the ANCIENT CATHOLIC CHURCH OF SCOTLAND alone stands forth an exception—an exception the more strange alone stands forth an exception—an exception the more strange and unaccountable, as it is notorious that she includes within

Members of the Church to conduct a Monthly Magazine, to be published in Edinburgh, expressly in conformity with her principles, and, at the same time, presenting a medium for varied information on matters of Literary and General Interest; and also comprised in a cheap and popular form, which may be acceptable to all Classes of Society.

Seq., of Goshen, State of Indiana, to Miss Emma Agnes Williams, of England.

At Sandwich, on Friday morning the 4th inst., by the Rev.

W. Ritchie, Rector of Sandwich, Edward Davis, Esq., to Miss Marianne, eldest daughter of the late J. C. Lewis, Esq.

acceptable to all Classes of Society.

Number I will appear on the 1st of January, 1848—Price 6d.

Intending Subscribers will be so good as to send in their names, at their earliest convenience, to R. Lendrum & Co., 29, Frederick-street, Edinburgh, by whom also Literary Contributions and Books for Review will be received for the Editor.

N.B.—Advertisements (to ensure their insertion) must be sent in to the Publishers at least a week before the 1st of each month.

Letters received to Thursday, February 17:

J. M. Babington, Esq., rem.; Rev. J. Butler, rem.; Jas. Rosamond, Esq., add. subs. and rem.; Jas. Turville, Esq., rem.; P. Durnford, Esq., rem. if we are informed what numbers are required to complete the file we will send them so far as they can be found; Rev. G. Hallen, rem. on account Diocesan Press; D. Brydon, Esq.

JUST PUBLISHED: THE

CANADIAN CHRISTIAN OFFERING: A COLLECTION OF

ORIGINAL SACRED POEMS. BY CANADIAN AUTHORS.

EDITED BY THE REV. R. J. MACGEORGE.

A MONG the list of Contributors will be found the names A LADY, accustomed to Tuition and the Management of Children, wishes a situation as RESIDENT GOVERNESS in a Private Family. For address, apply to Mr. CHAMPION, Toronto, (post-paid). borough, &c. &c. &c. The proceeds of the volume will be devoted towards the liquidation of the debt affecting Trinity Church, Streetsville.

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search of him through the Canadas, and is in Brantford at the present time. Any information respecting him will be thankfully received by his Father. Address, Mr. LEMMON, Brant-29-348 ford Courier Office.

Editors of papers, giving the above three or four insertions in their respective papers, will be conferring a favour on a disconsolate Father. Brantford, Jan. 21, 1848.

MARRIED. and unaccountable, as it is notorious that she includes within her pale the great bulk of the Scottish Aristociacy, as well as a varied mass of talent, fully adequate to compete with any literary undertaking.

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tively unimportant; but we nevertheless see preparations making for an active session. Manchester and other manufacturing places call for a reduction of the duties on tea. Deputations

If the ministers of England be compelled to recede from the ground they have taken in relation to free trade in sugar, on the plea that the West India planters cannot stand foreign competition.

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IV. DISTRIBUTION OF CERTIFICATES OF HONOUR, AND PRIZES: AND ADMISSION TO SCHOLARSHIPS. The loss of the Avenger steam frigate, and her crew of 270

men, in the Mediterranean, has produced a sorrowful sensation throughout England. So few survivors remain to tell the tale, that little is known of the real cause of the accident, beyond the

This is a question asked every where, but is as yet answered by no one. Austria is arming herself, and evidently dreads a general insurrention in her Italian States. She is, however, determined to maintain herself in the Italian States. She is, however, determined to maintain herself in the Italian pensnsula, and the first rising that occurs in her own provinces will be the signal for the march of her legions. None but the French can successfully oppose her, and Louis Phillippe, as well as M. Guizot, are in Canada.

the death of Mr. D'Israeli, senior, the author of "The Curiosities of Literature," and father of "Young Ben" the M. P. He ties of Literature," and father of " Toung Den died on the 19th of January, in the 83rd year of his age. He died on the 19th of January, in the 83rd year old. He bepublished "The Curiosities" when only 24 years old.

recent campaign against the Sunderbund.

A paragraph has been added, in the French Chamber of Peers, to the answer to the speech from the Crown, expressing approbation of the Pope's reforms. M. Guizot consented to it

shall be erected on the spot where the interview between Abdel-Rader and the Duke d'Aumale took place, to perpetuate the

THE TEA DUTIES—Answer of Lord John Russell to the Deputation...—We regret to learn that Lord John Russell has announced, in a letter to our representative, Mr. Cardwell, that the government will not or cannot reduce the exhorbitant duty on tea at the present time.

In answer to an application his lordship expresses his readiness to see the deputation, if it is generally wished; but goes on to observe that there has been already more than one deputation on the subject, and that he has been informed of all the prominent points of the case; and adds that, however willing he might be to reduce that duty, the state of the revenue will not permit it in the present year. His lordship concludes by

COMMENCEMENT, 1847.

Dixon (Alexr.)

Marr (Graham).

The interest in the progress of this unjustifiable proceeding, has altered very much in character. Formerly, all eyes were turned on it, with the expectation that the once indomitable Spanish blood would have been exerted to the utmost, to repel an unprovoked invasion, even under the unfavourable circum-

passing away; and though we hear now and then of some ranchero or guerillero attempt, the interest of the matter as far as the warfare is concerned, is gone by.

Now, the probable results of this war force themselves upon our consideration, and, by a reflex action, compel us to look

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BIRTHS. At Richibucto, New Brunswick, on the 25th of January, Mrs. Thomas Chilton Mewburn of a daughter. At Port Hope, on the 8th instant, the lady of L. T. Day, of

THE SEXTON'S HERO.

BY COTTON MATHER MILLS, ESQ.

the grassy churchyard, making the shadow cast by the he'd denied me: and the folks stood at the doors and waves that knew no mercy in their steady advance.old yew tree under which we sat seem deeper and looked at him going up the hill to his home, as if he That one quarter of an hour, sir, seemed as long as all deeper by contrast. The everlasting hum of myriads had been a monkey, or a foreigner—but no one wished my life since. Thoughts, and fancies, and dreams, of summer insects made luxurious lullaby.

Of the view that lay beneath our gaze, I cannot speak adequately. The foreground was the grey ever, they had found voice, The men muttered the in for death, seemed to bring with it the scents of the stone wall of the vicarage garden; rich in the colouring made by innumerable lichens, ferns, ivy of most men tittered as he passed, and the little impudent lads be, for it was falling on them like blessed dew, though tender green, and most delicate tracery, and the vivid scarlet of the crane's-bill, which found a home in every ed Quaker?' 'Good-bye, Jonathan Broad-brim,' and heard her baby crying for her, above the gurgle of the nook and crevice—and at the summit of that old wall such like jests. flaunted some unpruned tendrils of the vine, and long flower laden branches of the climbing rose-tree, trained and mountain grey, and the blue dazzle of Merecombe

speaking, a quarter of an hour before.

be bad, but the fruit is ripe.

"How then would you define a hero?" There was a long pause, and I had almost forgotten

my question in watching a cloud shadow floating over ed his ear in his wild death-struggle. the far-away hills, when Jeremy made answer: "My idea of a hero, is one who acts up to the

duty consisted in personal prowess." Then you would even admit the military heroes?"

asked I.

ny them the title of hero."

"A poor, unchristian heroism, whose manifestation consists in injury to others!" I said. We were both startled by a third voice:

"If I might make so bold, sir," - and then the speaker stopped. It was the sexton, whom, when we first arrived, we

we had forgotten as much as though he were as inanimate as one of the moss-covered headstones.

"has just now said, brings to my mind one who is dead the victories, that were as plenty as blackberries at and gone this many a year ago. I may-be have not that time of day, and kept the little bell of Lindal baby from being an orphan this night.' And then she rightly understood your meaning, gentlemen, but as far as I could gather it, I think you'd both have given much of 'my brother the colonel,' as he was always in to thinking poor Gilbert Dawson a hero, At any talking on. rate," said he, heaving a long quivering sigh, "I have reason to think him so.'

I confess I felt impatient at the interruption.

never look on it again, either far off or near, but you after she had her baby to care for. may see it both ways, and a terrible bonny spot it is: "All my kin lived on this side the bay, up above wept the live-long night. I rode back to the shore clapped eyes on; all for fighting, poaching, quarrel serve her but that Letty and I must come to the wed- shouting out in the silence a vain cry for Gilbert. The ling, and such like work. I was startled myself when ding; for all my sisters loved Letty, she had such waters went back, and left no trace. Two days after-

and said : very wroth by his colour coming and going—and as I the hollow, the sand was so quick; and when we came was gone."
said before he was a fine active young fellow. But all up again, there, again the blackness, was the white to be so scorned, and I thought he'd not rightly taken help us!' said I; and then I were sorry I'd spoken. would not fight no-how.

"I was so full of scorn at his cowardliness, that I answer to my prayer, blind sinner as I was. Aye! you was vex'd I'd given him the second chance, and I join- may smile, sir, but God can work through many a ed in the yell that was set up, twice as bad as before. scornful thing, if need be, He stood it out, his teeth set, and looking very white, and when we were silent for want of breath, he said trembling and panting as if in a mortal fright; for out loud, but in a hoarse voice, quite different from his though we were on the last bank afore the second

rel, and use violence.

self with scorn and hate, that I called out:

dunnot go and tell a lie about it. Mother's moppet is bent down my head. afraid of a black eye, pretty dear. It shannot be hurt "I think, John-I think-I shall never see baby but it munnot tell lies,'

coward, and afraid!

The afternoon sun shed down his glorious rays on Lindal, how I had challenged Gilbert to fight, and how sullenly up to the very axie-tree, let alone the white

coming up from the shore. She was almost crying as -I never caught it; it was miles away at any rate. against the inner side. Beyond, lay meadow green I came upon them at the turn of the lane; and look- "Just as I'd gotten my knife out, another sound ing up in his face as if begging him something. And was close upon us, blending with the gurgle of the Bay, as it sparkled between us and the more distant so she was; she told me it after. For she did really near waters, and the roar of the distant; (not so dislike him; and could not abide to hear him scorued by tant though;) we could hardly see, but we thought For a while we were silent, living in sight, and mur- every one for being a coward; and she coy as she was we saw something black against the deep lead colour muring sound. Then Jeremy took up our conversa- all but told him that very night that she loved him, of wave, and mist, and sky. It neared, and meared; tion where, suddenly feeling weariness, as we saw that and begged him not to disgrace himself, but fight me, with slow, steady motion it came across the channel deep green shadowy resting place, we had ceased as I'd dated him to. When he still stuck to it that he right to where we were. O God! it was Gilbert West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, neaking, a quarter of an hour before.

It is one of the luxuries of holiday time that thoughts like at the way she'd spoken, and the feelings she'd let "Few words did we speak, and little time had we are not rudely shaken from us by outward violence of out to coax him that she said more stinging things to say them in. I had no knowledge at that time of hurry, and busy impatience, but fall maturely from our about his being a coward than all the rest put to- past or future-only of present thought-how to save Which he is prepared to put up to order in the most fashionable lips in the sunny leisure of our days. The stock may gether, (according to what she told me, sir, after- Letty, and, if I could, myself. I only remembered wards,) and ended by saying she'd never speak to him afterwards that Gilbert said he had been guided by an again, as long as she lived;—she did once again though animal's shriek of terror. I only heard, when all was Barristers' Robes, University work. &c., made on the shortest notice in superior style; also, Fine Linen Surplices. -her blessing was the last human speech that reach-

day I met them walking, Letty turned towards me; down to Cart lane to watch for us. If all had gone highest idea of duty he has been able to form, no mat- I could see a part of it was to spite Gilbert, for she'd well, we should ne'er have heard of it. As it was, old ter at what sacrifice. I think that by this definition, be twice as kind when he was near, or likely to hear of Jonas told it, the tears downdropping from his withered we may include all phases of the character, even to it; but by-and-by she gat to like me for my own sake, cheeks. the heroes of old, whose sole (and to us, low) idea of and it was all settled for our marriage. Gilbert kept aloof from every one, and fell into a sad careless way. Letty to the pillion. The waters rose every instant His very gait was changed, his step used to be brisk with a sullen sound. They were all but in the shanand sounding, and now his foot lingered heavily on dry. Letty clung to the pillion handles, but drooped "I would: with a certain kind of pity for the cir- the ground. I used to try to daunt him with my eye, her head as if she had yet no hope of life. cumstances which had given them no higher ideas of but he would always meet my look in a steady, quiet "Swifter than thought, (and yet he might have had duty. Still if they sacrificed self to do what they sin- way, for all so much about him was altered; the lads time for thought and for temptation, sir; -if he had cerely believed to be right, I do not think I could de- would not play with him; and as soon as he found he ridden off with Letty he would have been saved-not was to be slighted by them whenever he came to me,) Gilbert was in the shandry by my side.

quoiting, or cricket he just left off coming. with; or perhaps, rightly to speak, the only one who By God's mercy I will follow. I can cut the traces, would keep company with him. They got so thick at last, that old Jonas would say Gilbert had Gospel on carry me safely through. At any rate, you are a hushis side, and did no more than gospel told him to do; band and a father. No one cares for me. had noticed, as an accessory to the scene, but whom but we none of us gave much credit to what he said, "Do not hate me gentlemen. I often wish that more by token our vicar had a brother, a colonel in night was a dream. It has haunted my sleep ever the army; and as we threeped it many a time to since like a dream; and yet it was no dream. I took his "If I might be so bold," said he again, awaiting Jonas, would he set himself up to know the gospel betleave to speak. Jeremy bowed in deference to his ter than the vicar? that would be putting cart afore and felt her head rest on my shoulder. I trust in God white, uncovered head. And so encouraged, he went the horse, like the French radicals. And if the vicar I spoke some words of thanks; but I can't remember. had thought quarrelling and fighting wicked, and again I only recollect Letty raising her head, and calling "What that gentleman" (alluding to my last speech) the Bible, would be have made so much work about all out-Church forever ringing; or would he have thought so fell against me, as if unconscious.

bert. I even kind of pitied him-he was so scorned but we could have but one thought-where was Gil-"Will you take a seat, sir, and tell us about him?" and slighted; and for all he'd a bold look about him, bert? Thick mists and heaving waters compassed us said Jeremy, standing up until the old man was seated. as if he were not ashamed: he seemed pining and round. Where was he? We shouted. Letty faint shrunk. It's a wearing thing to be kept at arm's as she was, raised her voice and shouted, clear and "It will be forty-five years come Martinmas," said length by one's kind; and so Gilbert found it, poor shrill. No answer came. The sea boomed on with the sexton, sitting down on a grassy mound at our feet tellow. The little children took to him, though; ceaseless, sullen beat. I rode to the guide's house .-"since I had finished my 'prenticeship, and settled they'd be round about him like a swarm of bees- He was a-bed, and would not get up, though I offered down at Lindal. You can see Lindal, sir, at evenings them as was too young to know what a coward was, him more than I was worth. Perhaps he knew itand mornings, across the bay; a little to the right of and only felt that he was ever ready to love and help the cursed old villain. At any rate, I'd have paid it Grange; at least, I used to see it many a time and oft, them, and was never loud or cross: however naughty if I'd toiled my life long. He said I might take his afore my sight grew so dark; and I have spent many they might be. After a while we had our little one a quarter of an hour a-gazing at it far away, and thinking of the days I lived there, till the tears came so we love her; Letty in especial, who seemed to get all upon the heavy air; but no human voice or sound was to my eyes, I could gaze no longer. I shall the thought I used to think sometimes she wanted, heard; that wild blast could not awaken the dead.

-in my young days, when I went to settle there, it Kellet. Jane (that's her that lies buried near you about Cart-lane; and to and fro with weary march did was full of as wild a set of young fellows as ever were white rose tree) was to be married, and nought would I pace along the brink of the waters, now and then I first found what a set I were among, but soon I began winning ways with her. Letty did not like to leave wards he was washed ashore near Fulkeborough. The to fall into their ways, and I ended by being as rough her baby, nor yet did I want her to take it; so after shandry and poor old mare were found half buried in a a chap as any on 'em. I'd been there a matter of a talk, we fixed to leave it with Letty's mother for heap of sand by Arnside Knot. As far as we could two year, and were reckoned by most the cock of the the afternoon. I could see her heart ached a bit, for guess, he had dropped his knife while trying to cut the village, when Gilbert Dawson, as I was speaking of, she'd never left it till then, and she seemed to fear all traces, and so had lost all chance of life. At any rate came to Lindal. He was about as strapping a chap manner of evil, even to the French coming and taking the knife was found in a cleft of the shaft. as I was, (I used to be six feet high, though now I'm it away. Well! we borrowed a shandry, and harnessed "His friends came over from Garstang to his funerso shrunk and doubled up.) and, as we were like in my old grey mare, as I used in th' cart, and set off as al. I wanted to go chief mourner, but it was not my the same trade, (both used to prepare osiers and wood grand as King George across the Sands about three right, and I might not; though I've never done mournfor the Liverpool coopers, who get a great deal of stuff o'clock, for you see it were high water about twelve, ing him to this day. When his sister packed up his from the copses round the bay, sir,) we were thrown and we'd to go and come back same tide, as Letty things, I begged hard for something that had been his. together, and took mightily to each other. I put my could not leave her baby for long. It were a merry She would give me none of his clothes, (she was a right best leg foremost to be equal with Gilbert, for I'd had afternoon, were that :- last time I ever saw Letty down shaving woman,) as she had boys of her own, who some schooling, though since I'd been at Lindal I'd laugh heartily: and for that matter the last time I might grow up into them. But she threw me his Bible lost a good part of what I learnt; and I kept my ever laughed downright hearty myself. The latest as she said they'd gotten one already, and his were but rough ways out of sight for a time, I felt so ashamed crossing time fell about nine o'clock, and we were late a poor used-up thing. It was his and so I cared for it. of his getting to know them. But that did not last at starting. Clocks were wrong; and we'd a piece of It were a black leather one, with pockets at the sides, long; I began to think he fancied a girl I dearly loved work chasing a pig father had given Letty to take old fashionedwise; and in one were a bunch of wild but who had always held off from me. Eh! but she home; we bagged him at last, and he screeched and flowers, Letty said she could almost be sure were some was a pretty one in those days! There's none like screeched in the back part o' shandry, and we laughed she had once given him. her now. I think I see her going along the road with and they laughed; and in the midst of all the merriher dancing tread, and shaking back her long yellow ment the sun set, and that sobered us a bit, for then broad with his carpenter's pencil, which more than King Street curls, to give me or any other young fellow a sancy we knew what time it was. I whipped the old mare, bore him out in his refusal to fight. Of a surety, sir, word; no wonder Gilbert was taken with her, for all but she was a deal keener than she was in the morn- there's call enough for bravery in the service of God, he was so grave, and she so merry and light. But I ing, and would neither go quick up nor down the brows, and to shew love to man without quarrelling and fightbegan to think she liked him again; and then my and they're not a few 'twixt Kellet and the shore .- ing. blood was all afire. I got to hate him for everything On the sands it were worse. They were very heavy, he did. Aforetime I had stood by, admiring to see for the fresh had come down after the rains we'd had. words called up the thoughts of him, and my heart was him, how he leapt, and what a quoiter and cricketer he Lord! how I did whip the poor mare, to make the full to speaking. But I must make up; I've to dig a was. And now I ground my teeth with hatred when- most of the red light as yet lasted. You, maybe, don't grave for a little child, who is to be buried to-morrow e'er he did a thing which caught Letty's eye. I could know the Sands, gentlemen. From Bolton-side, morning, just when his playmates are trooping of to read it in her eye that she liked him, for all she held where we started from, it's better than six miles to school." herself just as high with him as with all the rest .- Cart-lane, and two channels to cross, let alone holes Lord God forgive me! how I hated that man." and quick-sands. At the second channel from us the Jeremy.

He spoke as if the hatred were a thing of yesterday guide waits all during crossing time from sunrise to The old man shook his head, and struggled against so clear within his memory were shown the actions and sunset; but for the three hours on each side high a choking sigh. After a minute's pause, he said, feelings of his youth. And then he dropped his voice, water, he's not there, in course. He stays after sunset if he's fore-spoken, not else. So now you know She was uever like the same again. She would sit "Well! I began to look out to pick a quarrel with where we were that awful night. For we'd crossed thinking, on Gilbert I guessed; but I could not blame him! for my blood was up to fight him. If I beat the first channel about two mile, and it were growing her. We had a boy, and we named it Gilbert Dawson him, (and I were a rare boxer in those days,) I thought darker and darker above and around us, all but one Knipe; he that's stoker on the London railway. Our Letty would cool towards him. So one evening at red line of light above the hills, when we came to a girl was carried off in teething, and Letty just quietly quoits, (I'm sure I dont know how or why, but large hollow (for all the Sands look so flat, there's many a drooped, and died in less than a six week. They were doings grow out of small words,) I fell out with him, hollow in them where you lose all sight of the shore.) buried here; so I came to be near them, and away and challenged him to fight. I could see that he were We were longer than we should ha' been in crossing from Lindal, a place I could never abide after Letty at once he drew in, and said he would not fight. Such line of the rushing tide coming up the bay. It looked ciently, rose up, and came away. a yell as the Lindal lads, who were watching us, set up! not a mile from us; and when the wind blows up the I hear it yet; I could na' help but feel sorry for him, bay, it comes swifter than a galloping horse. 'Lord my meaning, and I'd give him another chance; so I to frighten Letty, but the words were crushed out of said it again, and dared him, as plain as words could my heart by the terror. I felt her shiver up by my speak, to fight out the quarrel. He told me then, he side, and clutch my coat. And as if the pig (as had had no quarrel against me; that he might have said screeched himself hoarse some time ago) had found something to put me up; he did not know that he had out the danger we were all in, he took to squealing but that if he had he asked my pardon; but that he again, enough to bewilder any man. I cursed him between my teeth for his noise; and yet it was God's

"By this time the mare was all in a lather, and channel, the water was gathering up her legs; and she "I cannot fight, because I think its wrong to quar- so tired out! When we came close to the channel she stood still, and not all my flogging could get her to stir; "Then he turned to go away; I were so beside my- she fairly groaned aloud, and shook in a terrible quaking way. Till now Letty had not spoken; only "'Tell truth, lad, at least, if you dare not fight, held my coat tightly. I heard her say something, and

again!"

"Well, they laughed, but I could not laugh. It "And then she sent up such a cry-so loud, and seemed such a thing for a stout young chap to be a shrill and pitiful! It fairly maddened me. I pulled WOOLLEN DRAPER AND TAILOR, out my knife to spur on the old mare, that it might "Before the sun had set, it was talked of all over end one way or the other, for the water was stealing him good e'en. Such a thing as refusing to fight had and memory, ran into each other. The mist, the never been heard of afore at Lindal. Next day, how- heavy mist, that was like a ghastly curtain, shutting us word 'coward' in his hearing, all kept aloof; the wo- flowers that grew around our own threshold; -it might and lasses shouted out, 'How long is it sin' thou turn- to us it was a shroud. Letty told me, after, she rising waters, as plain as ever she heard any thing; "That evening I met him, with Letty by his side, but the sea birds were skirling, and the pig shrieking

over, that he had been uneasy about our return, because of the depth of fresh; and had borrowed a pillion, and "But much happened afore that time. From the saddled his horse early in the evening, and ridden

"We fastened his horse to the shandry. We lifted

"'Quick!' said he, clear and firm. 'You must "The old clerk was the only one he kept company ride before her, and keep her. The horse can swim.

"God bless you, Gilbert Dawson, from saving my

"I bore her through; or, rather, the strong horse swam bravely through the gathering waves. We were "After I was married to Letty I left off hating Gil- dripping wet when we reached the banks in shore;

"I took Letty home to her baby, over whom she be had in this market

"Thank you gentlemen, for listening to me. Your

"But tell us of Letty; is she still alive?" asked

"She died in less than two years after that night.

He turned to his work, and we, having rested suffi-

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