poetrn.

DREAMLAND. A lay, a lay, good Christians! I have a tale to tell,

Though I have ne'er a palmer's staff,
Nor hat with scallop-shell:
And though I never went astray, From this mine own countree I'll tell what never pilgrim told That ever rode the sea.

A lay, a lay, good Christians!
My boyish harp is fain
To chaunt our Mother's loveliness, In an eternal strain: And true it is I never strayed Beyond her careful hand, And yet my lay, good Christians, Is of a Holy-Land.

In Dreamland once I saw a Church; Amid the trees it stood; And reared its little steeple-tower Above the sweet greenwood:
And then I heard a Dreamland chime, Peal out from Dreamland tower, And saw how Dreamland Christian-folk

Can keep the matin-hour. And Dreamland Church was decent all, And green the churchyard round; The Dreamland sextons never keep Their kine in holy ground; And not the tinkling cow-bell there

The poet's walk becalms; But where the dead in Christ repose, The bells ring holy psalm And Dreamland folk do love their dead, For every mound I saw, Had flowers, and wreaths, and garlands such

As painters love to draw!

I asked what seeds made such fair buds, And—scarce I trust my ears, The Dreamland folk averred such things Do only grow from-tears. And while I hung the graves around,

I heard the organ pour: I was the only Christian man Without that sacred door! A week-day morn—but Church was full; And full the chaunting choir, For Dreamland music is for God, And not for man and-hire.

I saw the Dreamland minister In snowy vestments pray; He seemed to think 'twas natu That prayer should ope the day:
And Dreamland folk responded loud
To blessings in God's name,
And in the praises of the Lord,
They had no sense of shame!

And Dreamland folk, they kneel them down Right on the stony floor I saw they were uncivilized,
Nor knew how we adore:
And yet I taught them not, I own,

Our native curve refined, For well I knew the picturesqu Scarce suits the savage mind And Dreamland folks do lowly bow To own that Christ is God,

And I confess I taught them not The fashionable nod: And Dreamland folks sing Gloria At every anthem's clo But have not learn'd its value yet To stir them from a doze.

I saw a Dreamland babe baptized With all the church to see,
And strange as 'twas—the blessed sight,
'Twas beautiful to me!
For many a voice cried loud Amen,
When o'er its streaming brow,
The reacher restricted.

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ORONTO!

The pearly cross was charactered, To seal its Christian vow. I learned that Dreamland children all,

As bowing sponsors swear,
To Bishop's hands are duly brought,
To Eucharist and prayer: And Dreamland maids wear snow-white veils At confirmation hour:
For such, an old apostle wrote,
Should clothe their heads with power.

The Dreamland folk they wed in Church; They deem the Lord is there, And, as of old, in Galilee, May bless a bridal pair :

And strange enough, the simple ones, They see in wedded love, Sweet emblems of their Mother Church. And Christ her Lord above.

I saw a Dreamland funeral Come up the shadow'd way: The Dreamland priest was surplice-clad To meet the sad array. And when his little flock drew nigh, To give the dust their dead,

ce went soothingly before, As if a shepherd led. In earth they laid the Dreamland man; And then a chaunt was given, I heard a voice from heaven:

And singing children o'er the grave Like Cherub chaunters stood, Pouring their angel lullabies, To make its slumber good.

And Dreamland folk count seasons four All woven into one! Tis Advent, Lent, or Easter-time, Or Trinity begun:

The first is green as emerolde,
The next of Cypress hue, The fourth is sapphire-blue.

The Dreamland folk are simple ones! Who knows but these are they, Described in ancient chronicle, As Children of the Day!

They seemed no denizens of earth, But more-a pilgrim band.

Who seek a better land. So ends my lay, good Christians; And ye that gave me ear, Confess, that 'twas of Holy-Land,

Christ bring us all, who bear his cross, Unto his own countree! And so no more, good Christians, Of Dreamland or of me.

THE CHURCH AND THE ROMISH COM-MUNION IN THE UNITED STATES. (From Bishop Wilberforce's History of the Protestant Epis-

True to the ordinary conduct of the papacy, the and he who should have delivered Israel will ere long Roman pontiff founded the rival bishopric of Baltimore two years after the consecration of Bishops White and Provoost; and by the subsequent erection of the sees of New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and Beardstown, set up altar against altar through the West.— His sacraments faithfully and purely, she resists the Thus the episcopal communion has always had to bear he episcopal communion has always had to be a communion had bear her protest against papal superstitions. But a severer strife is yet to be encountered. With the keeps of the string of the serifice. At all costs she must bear the burden of keen-eyed policy which has always distinguished the sacrifice. At all costs she must bear the burden of schemes of Rome, she has turned her main attention to the valley of the Mississippi. There a vast population is multiplying with unprecedented speed. The European emigrants to this quarter are, by a large majority, from popish countries; and if not already of the Romish faith, no pains are spared to make them There, on the outskirts of civilised life, the adventurous settler, having left behind him the forms and opportunities of Christian worship, seizes eagerly upon a soil of unbounded fertility, and devotes all his thoughts to making it his own; and there the enchantress meets him with her cup of sorcery, and wins

* "There are serious difficulties affecting the regularity, and even the validity, of the ordination of the above-mentioned Carroll, and all the British clergy of the United States derived from from him, in consequence of his ordination having been performed by only one titular Bishop, who appears to have laboured under a similar irregularity and deficiency himself."—
Palmer's Treatise on the Church, vol. i. p. 305, note.

quarters of which are fixed at Lyons. The popular tion is becoming largely Romish; and this, beyond which is stored within the tents of Rome. Her banner Rochester, which were the only Episcopal Sees foundall doubt, is to be the future seat of empire. The must be indeed, "Evangelical truth with apostolical ed or restored in England in the life of Augustine. best-informed Americans expect that, after one more order,—the gospel in the Church." struggle, the West will command the elections of the

THE ANGLICAN BRANCH OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH. (From "Theophilus Anglicanus," by the Rev. Christopher Wordsworth, D.D.)

Union; and thus the centre of power will have been

forestalled by Rome. But even now, and without

waiting this accomplishment, her power is not to be contemned. Many peculiarities of life in America

already tend to establish her dominion. The revul-

sion of feeling, which ever drives men from one extreme

to another, naturally leads those who have been wea-

ried out by the fierce excitements of the various sects

to seek for shelter in her delusive quietness. Her

claim of infallibility seems to be a blessing to spirits

which are utterly hopeless of finding out any truth

amidst the conflicting claims of ten thousand contest-

ing teachers; whilst by her doctrine of the sacraments,

her practical management of penances, and her peril-ous medicine of enforced auricular confession, with its

attendant absolution, she heals slightly the wounds

of many a morbid and diseased conscience. The Ro-

manists, moreover, have always known how to modify

their doctrines and discipline, so as to turn to the best

advantage the political circumstances of the country

and the times. Thus, whilst under an absolute mon-

archy they are the greatest enemies of rational and

lawful liberty, in republican America they are the

most thoroughly democratical of all sects. At first

sight it may be difficult to conceive how the popish

discipline can be made to harmonise with an equalis-

"the religious community is composed of only two

elements, the priest and the people. The priest alone

rises above the rank of his people, and all are equal

below him." None know better than the adherents

of the papacy how to profit by the state of society.-

Already they have tasted the sweets of political power.

Louisiana and by emigration from Europe, so as to be

capable of turning a vote for a national administration

in whichever scale they cast their weight, in the pre-

are generally found on one side, namely the most

thoroughly democratical and radical; and as that is at present the dominant party, it may be said that

they govern the country so far as that they are the

means of keeping in power the party to which they

other body. In the multitude, variety, and extrava-

her multiplied and fearful errors. And for this con-

test the Church in America has some peculiar advan-

where, as at home, the power of assembling lawfully in

will impede her progress. The treatment of the negro

race alone might amply occupy her energies; but be-

sides this, she has the busiest people in the world to

over their unresting eagerness; by cultivating college-

Missouri. She must bridle or subdue the outstretch-

of one great safeguard against error. It is impossible

earliest worship the deep mysteries of revelation .-

Against all enticements therefore to adopt a lower tone,

the Philistines will bind the champion of God's host;

But if in the character of Christ's witness, loving

* " At St. Louis the Jesuits have lately erected, in addition

of the funds coming chiefly from Lyons."-Private Letter of

eight thousand dollars were raised at St. Louis, the ren

riment for God's enemies.

Against the Episcopal communion the whole

are attached."

the countenance of Rome.

III. CHURCH OF ENGLAND INDEPENDENT OF ROME. MISSION OF ST. AUGUSTINE.

Q. The Bishop of Rome exercised no jurisdiction England during the first six centures; can it be ustly alleged that he might acquire Patriarchal aunority over England by the conversion of the Saxons Gregory the First, A.D. 596?

A. No. By conversion they became not Gregory's, nor Augustine's, but Christ's. And further, Augusand the inhabitants of part of his kingdom; but Bertha, his queen, was a Christian already; and there was a Christian Bishop, Liudhard, and a Christian Church in his capital city, Canterbury, before Augusine's arrival: and even if Augustine had converted the whole Heptarchy, no such right could by that act have been acquired. If such right were to accrue by inversion, all Christian Churches, and Rome among the Church of Jerusalem."

ing democracy; but, upon looking more closely, it will Q. Did the Pope obtain any Patriarchal authority be seen, as has been remarked by a keen observer of by the ordination of St. Augustine, and of those who American society,† that Romanism is really most favourable to democracy; for that under its system

were ordained by him? A. No. This plea is, under another form, the same as that of conversion, for that supposes the planting of a Church, and a Church supposes an ordained ministry of Bishops, Priests, and Deacons; and, besides, as Britain had never been under the Bishop of Rome's jurisdiction, but had been always governed by her own Bishops, the assertion of such authority on "They have grown," we are told in 1839, "to an the part of the Popes of Rome is an infraction of the important political influence, by the acquisition of Canon of the General Council of Ephesus (A.D. 431); which Pope Gregory himself declared that he regarded, as he did the three other General Councils, with the highest veneration. sent nearly equal balance of political parties. They

Q. What is the tenor of that Ephesine Canon? A. It is expressed as follows: "Rheginus and his This holy Synod, seeing that public disorders require greater remedies, inasmuch as they bring greater dastrength of the Romanists is bent. They fear no mage, decrees that, if no ancient custom has prevailed for the Bishop of Antioch to ordain in CYPRUS-as gance of the sects is, they well know, the secret of the depositions made to us attest there has not-the their own strength, and the ground of their hope of Prelates of the Cyprian Churches shall, according to one day reducing all to a common servitude. Their the decrees of the Holy Fathers and to ancient practalisman of might is in the apparent shelter and visible tice, exercise the right of ordaining in the said Churchunity of their Church, and through it they hope to es unmolested and inviolable. And the same rule triumph; but these in their reality are possessed by shall be observed in all other dioceses and provinces the Episcopal communion, and with them the blessed whatsoever, so that no Bishop shall occupy another truth of Christ's gospel, free from those deep corrupprovince which has not been subject to him from the tions which throughout Christendom mar every-where beginning; and if he shall have made any such occupation or seizure, let him make restitution, lest the Ca-With Rome, therefore, in the new world as elsewhore, the pure Church of Christ must wrestle. But nons of the Holy Fathers be transgressed; and lest Episcopalian puts himself upon a level with every unscriptural sect around him, then he may expect to find Rome too strong for him. But if he maintains his true position, he cannot but resist successfully

the varying form of error, and to adjust internal grounds of the Council of Ephesus, there were Christian Bishops discharging their spiritual functions; whereas, when Augustine landed in England, the greater part of difference, to an extent altogether unattainable of it had relapsed into heathenism, and without him, synod has been, for any cause, suspended or removed. it is alleged, there would have been no Church in this Such are the prospects of the Episcopal communion. country; and did not Pope Gregory, therefore, it is There can be no doubt that a hard struggle is before asked, obtain a patriarchal jurisdiction over England her; that vast difficulties, social, moral, and religious,

by giving it what is called the grace of Holy Orders? A. The grace of Holy Orders, like all other spiritual grace, is not to be dispensed for private advantage; "gratis datur, quia gratia vocatur;" "gratis accepistis, charm to Christian quietness. Peace must be breathed gratis date." It might also first be inquired, whether St. Augustine used all proper means to enter into and life and the studies and devotions of a more learned maintain communion with the existing British Bishops. clergy, still thoughts must be sheltered and fostered Next it might be asked, whether, on the ground of a amidst those crowded haunts of men; and safe, quiet ceremonial difference concerning the time of observing resting-places must be formed in streams madder and Easter, and one or two similar matters, (such as had more troubled than the waters of her own turbulent not interrupted the communion of St. Polycarp and Pope Anicetus, and concerning which St. Irenæus, in ing atheism of the back-woods population, the extravahis letter to Pope Victor, had left both a warning and gance of the multitude of strange sects, as well as the a rule,) he ought to have stood apart from them, and decent unbelief of Socinian Boston; she must expose required a change of their customs as a condition of the subtle errors of the Romish Church. All this is munion with Rome; and lastly, it may well be no ordinary work; yet all this, and more than all of it, doubted whether, because the British Bishops were she may accomplish, if she is but true to her own unwilling to renounce obedience to their own Primate, principles. If she abandons these, she is indeed lost. and to swear allegiance to the Bishop of Rome, the Whether swallowed up by the sects or engulfed by rights of these native Bishops and of the British Church ought to have been set at nought and sacrificed. But Rome, or sinking into the Socinian heresy, it were vain of the King's Chapels at Boston stands as a beacon- even on the supposition that St. Augustine proceeded light to warn her from this dangerous course. Of the regularly in all this, yet the ordination of St. Augusurgency of these dangers in times past, the absence of tine, and of those who were ordained by him, gave to the Bishop of Rome no patriarchal jurisdiction over the Athanasian Creed from her public formularies is a the country in which St. Augustine was received. painful record. It is still, no doubt, the abiding loss

Q. You say that the ordination of St. Augustine gave the Bishop of Rome no jurisdiction over England; to estimate too highly the value of those hymns of explain the grounds on which this assertion rests. thanksgiving which associate with the emotions of our A. It is one thing to give a power, and another thing to give the privileges, which may accrue, by the will of a third independent party, to the recipient of she needs specially to stand upon her guard. He who that power. Gregory had, indeed, the power to orbears the vow of the Nazarite must not adopt as his dain Augustine a Bishop, (though, be it remembered, rules the ordinary customs of society around him. If Augustine was not consecrated by Gregory at Rome, he slumbers in the lap of ease or worldly conformity, but by the Archbishop of Arles, in Gaul,) but he had no power to place St. Augustine at Canterbury as Metropolitan and Patriarch of England, and to give him jurisdiction as such over its Bishops and Clergy.

Q. To whom, then, did this power of placing be-A. As has been before said, (part i. chap. xii. pp. 97, 98,) no ecclesiastical power can interpose in the management of affairs in the territory of a Prince without his consent; and in Christian kingdoms and states, the placing of Bishops as Diocesans, Metropolitans, and Patriarchs, depends on the permission of the sovereign power of the country; thus even Pope Lord;" in an earnest maintenance of the primitive to their cathedral, a spacious church and a university, with a library of ten thousand volumes, towards which only about become Bishop of Rome and Metropolitan of the suburbicarian Churches, without the consent of the Roman Emperor Maurice; and, again, in the words also of Gregory himself, "Kings have from God su-Voice from America, by an American Gentleman, p. 161. preme power over all their subjects." It was no more § "Where the 'King's Chapel' now stands, the first Episcopal church in New England was erected in 1679. It was built of wood, but was replaced in 1749 by a stone church, which cost little less than £10,000. It was distinguished by a succession of royal gifts. In 1697, communion-plate was given to it by King William and Queen Mary; and in 1772 arrived together gifts from Georges II. and III. Only eleven years after this, the first fatal step was openly taken, by the adoption of an altered liturgy, from which the Athanasian Creed and the opening sentences of the litany were formally excluded. ject by being received and placed on English ground.

that time its descent has been rapid; and now, with a mutilated that time its descent has been rapid; and now, with a mutilated g. And does Augustine in fact also appear to have service and heretical creed, it is an avowedly Socinian congreservice and heretical creed, it is an avowedly Socinian congreservice and heretical creed, it is an avowedly Socinian congreservice and heretical creed, it is an avowedly Socinian congreservice and heretical creed, it is an avowedly Socinian congreservice and heretical creed, it is an avowedly socinian congreservice and heretical creed, it is an avowedly socinian congreservice. the Bishop of Rome?

him over, whilst there is no other near to whisper to the Lord, and bless the religious and social life of those A. Yes, certainly. Ethelbert gave him permission him words of caution, or to shame the fallen Church given to her. This she can do in the strength God to land, and to preach in his realm. Even his place him words of caution, or to sname the fallen Church given to her. I his she can do in the strength is called with open rebuke. No expense is grudged in this gives to his faithful witnesses, if that strength is called at Canterbury is a proof of the exercise of the royal with open rebuke. with open results. To expense is gradged and greet one later with several power; for Ethelbert placed him at Canterbury (as peculiar work; funds are supplied, without any limit, out and used for him. But to be thus strong, she power; for Ethelbert placed him at Canterbury (as from the Leopold Society of Austria, and from the must bring out her own principles. There must be being the civil Metropolis of his kingdom) and not at Society for the Propagation of the Faith, the head-no faltering step swerving towards the sects around London, which Gregory had desired; and he endowed quarters of which are fixed at Lyons.* The popula- her, no secret coveting of the Babylonish garment the Cathedral Churches of Canterbury, London, and

Universal Church, and a violation of the precept of to Christianity by Augustine, sent from Rome by Pope Scripture concerning the removal of a neighbour's

Q. And therefore the Patriarch of Rome cannot claim jurisdiction over the Patriarch of England on ine, it is true, converted Ethelbert king of the Cantii, the alleged ground of the mission and ordination of St. Augustine or any other?

A. No; all Patriarchs are independent of each other (p. 96); and with respect to this plea of ordination, the Bishop of Rome might as well have claimed jurisdiction over the Patriarch of Alexandria, and over into Egypt by St. Peter, as over the Patriarch of Engthem, would be subject to "the Mother of all Churches, land, (and such the Archbishop of Canterbury was acknowledged by Pope Urban II. to be,) and over his follow that its legitimate influence will be weakened, and patriarchate, on the ground of the mission of St. Augustine by St. Gregory.

Q. In speaking thus you do not mean to disparage

pagating Christianity in England? nearts of its various agents to do what they did; let a strained. grateful remembrance be preserved of Gregory the Great for sending St. Augustine, and of St. Augustine for coming into England; of Queen Bertha for assisting and encouraging, and of King Ethelbert for receivng, protecting, and maintaining him, and of establishing him and his followers, and their successors in this country, by the building and endowment of Cathedral Churches. But we may not suppose that we can show our gratitude to Augustine, or to Gregory, and above fellow Bishops of the province of CYPRUS, Zeno and all to Almighty God, by disparaging the prerogatives Evagrius, having brought under our notice an innova- of Ethelbert and his successors, and by doing injury tion against the laws of the Church and the Canons of to the rights of the lawful Sovereign Princes whom the Holy Fathers, and affecting the liberty of all; God has set over us, and to those of the Church which is our spiritual Mother in Jesus Christ.

(To be continued.)

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND A TRUE BRANCH OF CHRIST'S VISIBLE CHURCH. Universal Church, inasmuch as its decision and testimony (From Bishop Mant's "Discourses on the Church and her

Acknowledging, with the most lowly reverence, her subjection to her Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ, the Supreme Head of herself, as of the whole Christian congregation, she honours and adores Him with the offering of her continual worship in the unity of the

Apostles of her Lord, by regular, unbroken, and legi-

The faith of the apostolical and primitive Church is hers: the faith, "once delivered unto the saints," (Jude, ver. 3.) and methodized and set forth in her public formularies; stated compendiously in the Apostles' Creed, and more fully and illustratively in those of Nice and of Athanasius; detailed with greater particularity of exposition in her Articles of Religion; and interwoven and embodied into her forms of public worship.

The pure word of God is preached in her assemblies: that word, which having been delivered in former times under the inspiration of the Holy Spirit by the Apostles and Prophets, the sure foundation of the the unadulterated word of God.

In her assemblies the sacraments are "duly ministered according to Christ's ordinance in all those things that of necessity are requisite to the same:" this, whereby her children are "received into the congregation of Christ's flock," and "made members of Christ, children of God, and heirs of the kingdom of heaven;"+ that, whereby they may be continually 'assured of God's favour and gracious goodness to-

ministers in his Church."§

Would we then be partakers of that salvation, for which the Lord instituted his Church, let us seek it in that branch of it which He has graciously established in this kingdom. Under the blessing of the great Head of the Church, sufficient, we doubt not, are the means provided for our salvation in her apostolical communion. At the same time be it ever borne in mind, that however well-qualified by his grace be the Church of this nation to promote the salvation of those whom the Lord continually "adds to it that they may be saved," our incorporation with it will be then only effectual for the purpose, when we faithfully and diligently practice the means which the Lord has committed to it for our salvation; in a willing obedience and submission to those who are "over us in the faith of Christ; in a sincere devotion to the pure word of God; in a worthy attendance upon Christ's holy mysteries; in stedfast communion with his duly-constituted ministers in their spiritual ministrations; and all this out of obedience and love to Him, "who is the Head of the Church, and Saviour of the body," even Christ, "in whom dwelleth all the fullness of the Godhead bodily;" " who loved the Church, and gave Him-

Communications.

To the Editor of The Church.

Rev. Sir,—Permit me to offer to your readers some remarks upon the article on this subject transferred from the Church Times to the columns of the Church of 13th

the same universality. I can hardly account of "Authority" as one of the chief principles of the Church, or as on the same footing with those essential tenets by which Christian faith and practice are inculcated. At the most, it is but of a secondary character, subserving to the more important ends, the preservation of the Unity of the Church, and the edification of the brethren: needless op-

Church, and the edification of the bretiren: needless opposition being an offence "against the common order of the Church," and the object of authority being "that all things be done to edifying." Article xxxiv.

Besides, there are no particular rules laid down respecting it in Scripture, to what extent it is to be carried, how far it is to be submitted to. It only follows as a consequence of the character of the Church as a society, that the Bishops of his patriarchate, on the ground of St. an amount of authority must belong to it requisite for the purposes for which the society exists. If the claim of authority he most handle to the church as a society, that brought into antagonism to other principles just as much recognized and taught in Scripture as this, it cannot but its beneficial ends frustrated.

The writer says that "men freely accord to the Church the right and power to discipline offenders against the moral code. They also allow her the right of discipline the labours of St. Gregory and St. Augustine in propagating Christianity in England?

A. By no means. In that holyand blessed work of religion let God first be praised for putting it into the as far as it goes, and will be, as long as it is not overging the strength of discipline in those matters which, though not strictly moral, yet affect her well-being as a visible and outward society.—But in matters of faith her authority is not so freely acknowledged." It is, I believe, by Churchmen generally, as far as it goes, and will be, as long as it is not overging the strength of discipline in those matters which, though not strictly moral, yet affect her well-being as a visible and outward society.—But in matters of faith her authority is not so freely acknowledged." It is, I believe, by Churchmen generally, as far as it goes, and will be, as long as it is not overging the strength of discipline in those matters which, though not strictly moral, yet affect her well-being as a visible and outward society.—But in matters of faith her authority is not so freely acknowledged." It is, I believe, by Churchmen generally, as far as it goes, and will be, as long as it is not overging the strength of the stre strained. But it must be considered that the two sorts of authority to which the writer alludes are of a different character. Authority, meaning right and power to enforce discipline, is quite another thing from authority respecting doctrines. Every society must be allowed its disciplinary code, and its authority in this matter involves the power of a certain course of action on the one side and the duty of a definite obedience on the other. But authority in matters of faith has to deal with men's minds and reason, and with regard to these no action is available, since no external force can reach them. "My mind to me a kingdom is," wrote the imprisoned Raleigh.

Now authority in the former of these significations cannot belong to the Catholic Church, which is not one associated bedweit can only be exercised by the several

associated body; it can only be exercised by the several particular Churches which constitute the whole visible Church,—by each over its own members.

The authority of the Church as to doctrine, therefore

is, in fact, the weight of her testimony and decision, and the degrees of this must be various, according to the force with which the grounds of her decision present themselves to various minds. In this latter sense, an authority attaches not only to National Churches, but also to the can be brought to bear upon the mind of any individual with respect to any doctrine under his consider It is because the authority of the Church, or of a Church,

n matters of faith, is sometimes taught as meaning something more than this, that men do not so freely acknowledge it, and entertain a vague suspicion of authority generally as an interference with Christian liberty of conscience. Rightly understood it is no such thing, and while these different sorts of authority, and their different provinces are properly distinguished. Confuse the two, offering of her continual worship in the unity of the Divine nature; and reposes with devout confidence on his intercession with the Father, pleading his methods of the combine with the Church's authority of deciding on her own articles of faith and of testifying to the truth of whose, the pure Church of Christ must wrestle.

whose, the pure Church of Christ must wrestle.

there is no doubt of the result, if only she be true to the relight and power to discipline men into the religion on his intercession with the Father, pleading his mentres of right and power to discipline men into the religion on this intercession with the Father, pleading his mentres of right and power to discipline men into the religion of it, and we have the very principle of the throne of it, and we have the very principle of the religion. Those who deny her creed, who teach configuration. There result, if it is the religion to the religion of it, and we have the very because in the religion of it, and we have the very because in the religion of it. It is the same as that by which the understanding finally and the religion of the result, if the result, if the religion of it is asked.—

"Who is able to analyse the religion of it, and we have the very principle of the throne of it, and we have the very principle of the religion of it, and we have the very principle of the religion of it, and we have the very principle of the religion of it. It is the same as the religion of it. It is the same as the religion of it. It is the religion of it.

hopeless task of drawing an exact line between a man's ledged the existence of both these seemingly conflicting facts. We know that both are true, and therefore that both are limited, for either one fully carried out would destroy the other."

To attempt to lay down a more positive rule than the Church herself has done in her Twentieth Article is in-deed likely to be a hopeless task. In that Article the two left on record a just and literal declaration, with a contra-dictory traditionary instruction to the "living teachers" that these are declared in the Scriptures, there is both room

By way of illustrating his view, the writer supposes a man to be in doubt respecting some particular doctrine of the Church,—baptismal regeneration, for instance,—and asks what he is to do. "According to the sect-theory he should cast off the authority of the Church, and deny the whole doctrine, because it seems to him to involve fearful consequences. According to the Romanist theory, he should crush all spirit of inquiry, and all uneasiness of conscience, and submit implicitly. According to the Catholic theory, he avoids dissenting from the doctrine because it appears to him to be erroneous, and sets him self practically to work to find out wherein his error lies."

There is a little fallacy in assuming that he sets out to There is a little fallacy in assuming that he sets out to find wherein his error lies. We, who are perfectly confind wherein his error lies. We, who are perfectly confind wherein his error lies. We, who are perfectly confined of the truth of the Church's tenets, must be as Church err? supposed to be objected against his theory, thoroughly convinced that those who doubt or deny them are in error. But the person so doubting will not think thus of his opinion; he does not suppose himself to be in error, for his very state of uncertainty arises from its being a question in his mind whether the Church or him-

and the more likely will he be to come to a right conclusion: but he is very far from starting with the idea that the Church must be right.

Then, "he goes to her standards and living teachers to be instructed." If by the word "standards" is meant only the Prayer Book,—the Church's Services and Articles,—this is merely directing a person doubting of the Church's doctrines to the Church for satisfaction; just as a Romanist would direct a doubting member of his communion to the Mass Book and the Priest, -his Church's

marks upon the article on this subject transferred from the Church of England in the life of Augustine and his successors as occupying the place and as inheriting the rights of the ancient Metropolitans and Patriarchs of England, and succeeding to the privileges secured to them by the canons of the Church?

A Yes; and since it cannot be pleaded that any act of a General or Provincial Council canonically done with the sovereign's consent has ever placed Britain in the patriarchate of Rome, in which it never was before the landing of Augustine, the Bishop of Rome's subsequent usurpation of the metropolitan and patriarchal rights of the English Primate, is an invasion of the Canons of the Universal Church, and a violation of the precept of Scripture and violation of the precept of Scripture and violation of the principle of authority, it is observed, partakes of the Church and a violation of the precept of Scripture and violation of the precept of Scripture and violation of the precept of Scripture and violation of the principle of authority, it is observed, partakes of the Church and the principle of authority, it is observed, partakes of the Church have intended this? Again, by directing the inquirer to her "living teach-

Again, by directing the inquirer to her "living teachers," does he mean to interdict a reference to those who though dead yet speak to as through their works? On the whole, although his expressions, if literally understood, indicate a very meagre and insufficient course of investigation, yet, with considerable latitude, they may perhaps be construed to include, what the Church herself appeals to for the press of her deadtime. appeals to for the proof of her doctrines—the Scriptures, as well as her own statements. Perhaps, after having first ascertained the Church's meaning by collating her own expressions in her own standards, it may be permitted to try her doctrines by the Scriptures, and to aid the inquiry by all that can be learnt from the lips of her living teachers and the writings of deceased expositors. Such an inquiry as this would be as complete as the

nature of the case admits of; and conducted, not with prejudice or self-sufficiency, but with candour, and that prejudice or self-sufficiency, but with candour, and that high degree of deference to the testimony and decision of the Church which may justly be claimed for them, and with an humble looking up to Him by whose enlightening Spirit we are led to the confession of a true faith,—conducted thus, we do not doubt but that it would terminate satisfactorily, in a willing assent to all that the Church requires men to know and believe to their souls' health. If this should not lead to such a termination, it is the only external means that God has given for attaining a knowledge of what is true.

I trust that such an examination as this was what the

writer of the articles in the Church Times, as a Protestant and a Churchman, designed: though a strong par-tiality for the "Catholic principle of Authority," has led him, in pointing out the course that an enquiring Churchman ought to take, to lay down directions, at the best ambiguous, and certainly defective since all mention

Churchman ought to take, to lay down directions, at the best ambiguous, and certainly defective since all mention of the Bible is overlooked or suppressed.

"By such a course," he goes on to say, "he soon discovers his error. He has submitted to authority, and used his individual independence of thought and action." But such a course is not submission to authority; the enquiry may have terminated in what might better be termed an acquiescence in her doctrine; but this is a result, a consequence of the inquiry, for it originated in actual doubt of the Church's authority; he questioned her authority: otherwise he would have believed the doctrine as worthy of all acceptation upon the strength of her testimony. All inquiry into the grounds of the Church's tenets does not arise from doubt: sometimes it is prosecuted as a duty, sometimes for the strengthening of our faith, or that we may have a reason for the faith that is in us, or may be able to maintain the truth against those who gainsay it. But in the case supposed, the inquiry is assumed to have been begun in consequence of actual doubt,—if not of unbelief, at least of something very near it,—in short in an idea that the doctrine in question "involved fearful consequences." Here then authority went for nothing; it was insufficient to produce assent; nothing short of examination and a clear knowledge of the proofs by which the doctrine is established, convinced him of its truth. He has come to the conclusion that the the proofs by which the doctrine is established, convinced him of its truth. He has come to the conclusion that the Church is right, and that his own doubts are groundless, but he has come to it through the exercise of his own reason and judgment. Examination came first, acquies mission, afterwards,

cence, or submission, afterwards.
"Who is able to analyse this process?" it is asked.— Christ, has purchased for us with His own blood."—
By this right, which is called the Jus Cyprum, the Church of England is independent of all foreign jurisdiction.

Q. But is not the case of England very different from that of Cyprus, inasmuch as in Cyprus, at the time of the Council of Ephesus, there were Christian Bi-"Now," continues the writer, "we do not attempt the But these are matters of faith. They are believed as revelations of God, and are not susceptible of examination. The fact of their existence can only be inquired into, himself.

hopeless task of drawing an exact line between the between the fact of their existence can only be inquired into, and in His wisdom He has so given them to us, that we authority of the Church. We have all along acknow- and in His wisdom He has so given them to us, that we are the fact of their existence can only be inquired into, right of private judgment, and his duty to submit to the and in His wisdom He has so given them to us, that we are the fact of their existence can only be inquired into, right of private judgment, and his duty to submit to the and in His wisdom He has so given them to us, that we are the fact of their existence can only be inquired into, right of private judgment, and his duty to submit to the and in His wisdom He has so given them to us, that we are the fact of their existence can only be inquired into, right of private judgment, and his duty to submit to the and in His wisdom He has so given them to us, that we are the fact of their existence can only be inquired into, right of private judgment, and his duty to submit to the and in His wisdom He has so given them to us, that we are the fact of their existence can only be inquired into, and in His wisdom He has so given them to us, that we are the fact of their existence can only be inquired into, and in His wisdom He has so given them to us, that we are the fact of their existence can only be inquired into, and the fact of the inquired into, and the fact of their existence can only be inquired into, and the fact of the inquired into, and the i can attain to the truth which they declare only through can attain to the truth which they declare only through just such an humble enquiry as the Church enjoins."—
There is much vagueness and looseness of expression here under shelter of which the writer would lead his readers to his own conclusion. It is true that religion and its doctrines are not matters of sight, but they are matters of knowledge as much as sciences, with this difference, that conflicting themes cannot be tested by the same sort of practical experiment. The same faculties are employsorts of authority, their respective departments, and their that conflicting themes cannot be tested by the same sor limits, are discriminated with a moderation and a wisdom of practical experiment. The same faculties are employ f honourable to the compilers. The Church has there defined the boundary of her authority; she has marked off all that she claims for it. Why then should not this satisfy us as it did them? Are there any who would add a more stringent Article on this matter? Or are we to suppose that the compilers, with a depth of carnal policy, left on record a just and literal declaration, with a contrathat these are declared in the Scriptures, there is both room thentic documents; and has been guarded and handed down from age to age with such fidelity and care, as to preclude the suspicion of their being any other than the preclude the suspicion of their being any other than the preclude the suspicion of their being any other than the preclude the suspicion of their being any other than the provided to be contained in, or to be consistent with, the special provided to the provided to be contained in, or to be consistent with, the special provided to the provided to be contained in the scriptures, there is not at these are declared in the scriptures, there is no that these are declared in the scriptures, that these are declared in the scriptures, there is no that these are declared in the scriptures, there is no that these are declared in the scriptures, there is no that these are declared in the scriptures, there is no that these are declared in the scriptures, there is no that these are declared in the scriptures, there is no that these are declared in the scriptures, there is no that these are declared in the scriptures, there is no that these are declared in the scriptures, there is no that these are declared in the scriptures, there is no that these are declared in the scriptures, there is no that these are declared in the scriptures, there is no that these are declared in the scriptures, there is no that these are declared in the scriptures, there is not a the scripture in the scriptures. sion and the full deference that I find she claims, and from the Church that field for the exercise of private prove the 1st of our 39 Articles, it would scarcely be reudgment which she has conceded. But I need not say, from the Church,—for she has never denied it, either to "matter of faith," must be "believed as a revelation"

her ministry or her laity; it is only denied by a class of rash and mis-judging writers,—soi-disant advocates of Church principles,—who overlook, or misinterpret, her Church principles,—who overlook, or misinterpret, her own expressed sentiments, and would impose upon us burdens which the Church never designed.

The Church's authority in discipline, the limits of her power of action, and consequently the extent of our submission can be exactly specified. Not so with her "authority in matters of faith:" for if we ask, How far should we submit to the Church's authority in this sense? by rate in the mystical body of his Son." And this word is preached, and these sacraments are ministered, by men regularly commissioned to preach the one and minister the other; who have received their commission from those who have authority to confer it, as delegates and in the name of "Almighty God, the Giver of all good gifts, who by his divine Providence hath appointed divers orders of months of the church is appointed of the church,—the weight that attaches to her decisions,—the degree of submission to her authority, which, I argue, are all convertible terms, simply depending the church can only be predicated of the commission of the Church can only be predicated of the commission of the Church can only be predicated of the commission of the Church can only be predicated of the commission of the Church can only be predicated of the commission of the Church can only be predicated of the commission of the Church can only be predicated of the commission of the Church can only be predicated of the commission of the Church can only be predicated of the commission of the Church can only be predicated of the commission of the Church can only be predicated of the commission of the Church can only be predicated of the commission of the church can only be predicated of the commission of the church can only be predicated of the church can only be predicated of the commission of the church can only be predicated of the church can only be predicated of the church can only be cause "the standards and living teach—them to that effect, but be—ers," of the Church is truth to the Church can should we subthit to the Church's authority in this sense? by substituting for "authority" what, as above stated, is its cause they believe it to be agreeable to God's Truth derections. The church is truth as above tated, is its cause they believe it to be agreeable to God's Truth derections. The church is appointed of truths. Why? Because the Church's teaching and act upon them as divine can be cause they clared, is its cause they clared, which, I argue, are all convertible terms, simply depend upon the proofs by which her tenets are sustained; this, like many other moral obligations, must be regulated by circumstances which no definition can embrace. General rules may be given for men's guidance, such as, Submit to the Church universal, and whether any one particute the Church universal; and whether any one particute the Church universal; and whether any one particutes the church unive to the Church's authority while she teaches according to the Scriptures, which is the purport of the Twentieth Article: and, in the exercise of private judgment be care-Article: and, in the exercise of private judgment be careful not to "break the traditions and ceremonies of the Church that be not repugnant to the Word of God," and not to cause needless disunion, but the application of these general rules to each man's case must be left after all to his own conscience.

By way of illustrating his view, the writer supposes a man to be indoubt respecting some particular doctrine of last paragraph but one of his article; which he begins

self for it, that He might sanctify and cleanse it with the washing of water by the word; that He might present it to Himself a glorious Church, not having spot or wrinkle or any such thing, but that it should be holy and without blemish."

*Office of Baptism. † Catechism.

*Office of Holy Communion.

*Form of Ordination.

*The object of his inquiry rather in not assenting to it. The object of his inquiry rather in not assenting to it. The object of his inquiry rather in not assenting to it. The object of his inquiry rather is to discover on which side the error lies.

How is he to proceed? "He starts with the idea that the Church must be right." Surely not, for this idea and angerous shoal. Why does he not answer the question of the church's erring, when it has the Church must be right." Surely not, for this idea and angerous shoal. Why does he not answer the question of the church's erring, when it has presented itself, at once and manfully, Yes or No, instead the Church must be right." Surely not, for this idea that the church's erring, when it has presented itself, at once and manfully, Yes or No, instead the Church must be right." Surely not, for this idea that the church's erring, when it has presented itself, at once and manfully, Yes or No, instead the Church's erring, when it has presented itself, at once and manfully. Yes or No, instead the Church must be right." Surely not, for this idea that the church's erring, when it has presented itself, at once and manfully. Yes or No, instead the Church's erring, when it has presented itself, at once and manfully. Yes or No, instead the Church's erring, when it has the Church's erring and the Church's erring and the Church's erring and

made them but little worth; it would have so taken thepith and strength out of all he urges, as would have left it the mere mummy of an argument. Had he replied in the negative,—the Church can not err,—it would have given such a Popish flavour to what he had to offer that no Protestant could have been cheated into swallowing it.
Decidedly as this writer declares in favour of Authori-

ty, and disposed as he appears to give private judgment a very inferior office indeed, yet a "still small voice" within, a consciousness of its justice, forbids him seeking to extinguish it altogether. He cautiously admits that the "Catholic principle of Authority encourages us to make deep though humble inquiries. While the Church speaks her messages as from the mouth of Christ, she yet lays open her whole areana to those who are desirous of searching with meckness and Godly fear." The concession is a triding boon if we assent to all he claims for sion is a trifling boon, if we assent to all he claims for Authority. He assumes the very point of which an inquirer demands proof. If the Church speaks her messages as from the mouth of Christ, it is only while she speaks according to the Scriptures. And in this question surely, if in any, the emphatic denunciation of St. Paul conclusively applies, "But though we, or an angel from heaven, preach any other gospel unto you than that which we have preached unto you let him he accurred."

have preached unto you, let him be accursed."

I should not have thus trespassed upon your space, but from a conviction that such arguments and reasoning as this writer adopts are both erroneous in themselves, and extremely injurious to the interests of the Church of England and the sacred truths which she desires to main-Arguments that fight on either side, for Popery or Protestantism, or indeed for any creed that will condescend to employ them,—texts and promises that cannot be restricted to, and were not made to, any National Church,—claims that common sense instinctively revolts against,—reasoning that would be just as conclusive against the Reformation as for the principles of our Reformed Church, deserve to be viewed with suspicion: they ill serve the cause of our Church, which has safer ground to stand upon; they are not what she puts forward in her own formal declarations of her faith; they are far other than the arguments which the great divines, the able champions of the Church, have wielded so effectually in H. C. C.

THE NEW ROMISH CATHEDRAL, TORONTO.

To the Editor of The Church.

Sir,-The following printed advertisement lately fell in my way, and thinking that some of my brother-Church-men may also have met with it, I have considered that it might be useful to make one or two remarks upon it, and to point out the incorrectness of its wording:

"ST. MICHAEL'S CATHEDRAL LOAN FUND .- Although it is expected that every Catholic in the Diocese of Toronto will contribute to the building of the Cathedral of St. Michael, in the City of Toronto, it is, however, scarcely to be supposed that a sufficient sum could be speedily realized by that means for the

purpose intended.

"We, the undersigned, having been, therefore, named by the Committee, and duly authorized by his Lordship the Bishop of Toronto, to contract a loan of five thousand pounds, for the those who are willing to co-operate in the good work, any sum or sums of money, not less than ten pounds, nor more in the whole than five thousand pounds, for which we will give our promissory notes, or bonds, payable three years after date, with interest half-yearly, at the rate of six per cent. per annum.— We also bind ourselves to all persons lending any sum less than twenty-five pounds, to return their money at any time within the three years, upon receiving one month's notice to that effect. All monies thus loaned will be forthwith deposited in the Bank of Upper Canada, to be applied exclusively to the completion of

"A sum of three thousand five hundred pounds has already been expended on the building, which is now twenty-four feet above the foundation, and will be ready early next spring to be covered in, should we be successful in raising sufficient means

to effect this purpose.
"The ground on which the Cathedral stands is unincumbered, "The ground on which the Cathedral stands is unincumbered, and is considered one of the most valuable sites in the city.—
His Lordship the Bishop of Toronto has given ample security to the undersigned upon the property; and has also determined to call upon all the Catholics of this Diocese to contribute towards the erection of the Cathedral, which will greatly facili-

tate our progress.

"The savings of prudence and economy can thus be profitably employed in a most secure investment, to which, let us add the reflection, that in loaning to the Church, we are advancing the honour and glory of God, in the erection of a temple dedicated to His worship. We consider this a fitting occasion to request our Catholic brethren who have subscribed, to renew their aid in the good work.

k. (Signed) J. J. Hay, Archd'n. J. Elmsley.

A Catholic is a Christian who does not forsake the communion of the one branch of the Catholic and Apostolic Church which is planted in the nation or empire of which he is a citizen.

and even impossible, to insure an adequate supply of Candidates for the sacred Ministry, in the present state

The Romanists in England, Ireland, and Scotland, left the Catholic Church (as far as Christian men, of themselves, can do so) in the year of our Lord 1569, and set (and never rightfully had any) in the islands of Great Britain and Ireland, or in any of the possessions of England.

Since that date (1569) the Romanists, in England, Ireland, and Scotland, and consequently their descendants and partizans in Canada, and the other British dependental and the other British dependental and partizans in Canada, and the other British dependental and the other B

cies, have ceased to be Catholics.

They are a sect of dissenters, who have left (as far as they are able to do so) the one ancient branch of the Catholic Church, to which, as British Christians, they owe an inalienable allegiance. They have done what the Presbyterians, Independents, and Wesleyans have done. They have left the Church at the bidding of a man: the Romanists at the bidding of a foreign bishop; the Presbyterians, Independents, and Wesleyans, under the persuasion of native priests. (Knox, Brown, and Wesley, were all, I think, priests of the British branch of the from the Catholic Church,-for, I believe, the branch of from the Catholic Church,—for, I believe, the Church to which they are immediately subject, has the Church to which they are immediately subject, has the Church to which they are immediately subject, has the Church to which they are immediately subject, has the Church to which they are immediately subject, has the Church to which they are immediately subject, has the Church to which they are immediately subject, has the Church to which they are immediately subject, has the Church to which they are immediately subject, has the Church to which they are immediately subject, has the Church to which they are immediately subject, has the Church to which they are immediately subject, has the Church to which they are immediately subject, has the Church to which they are immediately subject, has the Church to which they are immediately subject, has the church to which they are immediately subject, has the church to which they are immediately subject, has the church to which they are immediately subject, has the church to which they are immediately subject, has the church to be a subject to the church to the church

fully lift up their heel.

For the instruction of these persons again, I add the topic, strongly and decidedly, and in a continuous train following explanation:—His Lordship the Bishop of Toronto is the Right Reverend Dr. Strachan. The Right Rev. Dr. Strachan was canonically consecrated to the See of Toronto in 1839, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, Metropolitan of the Province in which Canada is. If any person calls himself the Bishop of Toronto, without a qualifying prefix, and it should appear that this person was not consecrated by the Archbishop and Metropolitan of the Province in which Canada canonically is, nor by a province in which Canada canonically is, nor by a Rishop or Rishop having the authority and consent of Correspondent, has no intention of compromising the if he be convicted of doing so without the consent of those persons who have authority over such cities and places, let him be deposed, and those also whom he has ordained.' (Hammond's Canons of the [Catholie] Church, p. 194, New York Ed.) Again, read the vith Canon of the Council of Nice, juxta finem, "This is clearly to be understood, that if any one be made a Bishop without the consent of the Metropolitan, the great Synod declares that he shall not be a Bishop."—(p. 34.) Again, read the viiith Canon of the Council of Ephesus: "We declare that they who preside over the holy Churches which are in Cyprus shall preserve, without gainsaying or opposition, their right of performing by themselves the ordinations of the most religious bishops, according to the Canons of the Holy Fathers and the against a control of the control of the Holy Fathers and the ancient custom. The same rule shall be observed in all the other Dioceses and in the Provinces everywhere, so that none of the most religious Bishops from the beginning been under the hand of himself or his written, we doubt not, in the temper of Churchmen;

rence to the Archbishop and Metropolitan of the Ecclesiastical Province of which, as a Christian and a British subject, he is a spiritual citizen. He was consecrated, I take for granted, at the nominal direction of a foreign

The authority of the Children and a British main subject of discussion. bishop resident in Italy, who has no valid jurisdiction C. C. to be "the weight of her testimony and deciwithin the British Empire, nor over persons not Italians.

For, according to primitive usage, the civil boundaries of nations and provinces determine their ecclesiastical boundaries in respect to spiritual jurisdiction. He was consecrated to the See of Toronto, moreover, when that See employed: her decision is most useful in settling those was not vacant; but recently and openly filled by a legally and canonically appointed prelate of the Catholic Church. Hence, by the Canons of the Holy Œcumenical Councils above cited, (whose decrees all Catholics re-

Christians would describe as glaringly schismatical; and primitive Christians would have strong scruples of conscience as to the validity and efficacy of the official acts attempted to be performed towards themselves by a per-

The province of the Bishop of Rome,—in other words, the Church of Rome,—does not extend to Canada, nor to any of the Colonies within the jurisdiction of the British Hence no authority to consecrate or ordain, derived from that Italian source, is valid or canonical in these Dioceses. During the period to which Protestant Catholics appeal in their disputes with Romanists, the Roman Church never pretended to embrace the British Islands within its limits. For six hundred years after the time of our Lord's founding the Catholic Church, the Bishop of Rome laid no claim to jurisdiction over the British Isles; and yet it is historically true that there was a branch of the Catholic Church there, during all that time, planted there in the Apostolic days, and, it is believed, by Apostolic hands.

The proper Province of the Bishop of Rome (Romanists must often be called upon to recollect) is that which he possessed before he began to grasp at universal dominion and which the Catholic Canons allow him. (Vide the vith Canon of the Council of Nice, near the beginning, p. 34, in Hammond.) That Province embraced what are called the Suburbicarian Districts, i.e., Middle and Southern Italy, Sicily, Sardinia and Corsica. These districts alone constitute the Church of Rome. Within these limits, the Bishop of Rome is his own master, subject in-deed, like all orderly Catholic Bishops, to Holy Scripture and the Canons of the Catholic Church. Beyond these limits, if he and his agents assume titles or perform acts in Dioceses or Provinces whose legal Bishops or Archbishops object and protest against their interference, he and they are then very far from being, in the Theological sense of the term, Catholic; they are plainly and manifestly in those dioceses and provinces, schismatics. But this is what the Bishop of Rome and his agents persist in doing, within all the Canonical Dioceses and Provinces of the British Church, notwithstanding her loud affirmaion, now for three hundred years, that no foreign prince, person, prelate, state, or potentate, either hath, or ought to have, any jurisdiction, power, superiority, pre-emi-nence, or authority, ecclesiastical or spiritual, within this

Such documents as the one I have been commenting on, Mr. Editor, will have the good effect of drawing the attention of the members of the Church in these Dioceses, more earnestly, to the schismatical character of Romanism. The manifest fact, that it is, in the dioceses of the British Church, a schismatical system, will be a sufficient reason for a plain-judging, sober-minded man, at any moment, to give, why he must have nothing at all to do with it. This fact, at the very outset, removes all necessity for entering upon the tangled net-work of its false doctrines. If a system be schismatical, there is, with well-informed nen, no need of any parley with it,-not even if its doctrine should be angel

Your's, Mr. Editor, very faithfully,

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, JANUARY 15, 1847.

First Page.	Branch of Christ's Visibl			
Poetry.—Dreamland.	Church.			
The Church and the Romish	Communications.			
Communion in the United	Fourth Page. Poetry.—The Blind Girl.			
States.				
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Catholic Church.	A Lost Child.			
The Church of England a true	Account of a Jewish Wedding			

CIRCULAR LETTER TO HIS CLERGY BY THE LORD BISHOT OF TORONTO.

Toronto, 30th December, 1846. Reverend Brethren,-With the desire of applying one of our annual Collections, not specifically appropriated by the Constitution of The Church Society, to what I by the Constitution of The Church Society, to what I consider, in the present circumstances of the Diocese, a most important object, I have resolved upon recommending that the next Collection shall be made in behalf of the fund for assisting Students in Divinity.

Our Diocesan Theological College is in a very satisfactory and flourishing condition, both as to the number pursuing their studies there, for the sacred Ministry, and the promise of usefulness and efficiency which as the

our Catholic brethren who have subscribed, to renew their efforts to pay up their subscription; and also to those who have not yet subscribed, to come forward cheerfully and promptly to aid in the good work. At present out of twelve Students enrolled in the Insti-

tution, four are receiving liberal assistance from the Fund which was raised for that purpose last winter, and On this document I beg, for the present, to remark—

1. It is certain that very few Catholics of the Diocese of Toronto will subscribe to the building called "St. Michael's Cathedral."

S. G. Lynn."

others will soon be added to the claimants upon it, so that, with what may be considered an established demand to so great an extent as this, it becomes necessary to lose no time in endeavouring to replenish that Fund.

I need not dwell upon the available of the purpose last winter, and others will soon be added to the claimants upon it, so that, with what may be considered an established demand to so great an extent as this, it becomes necessary to lose no time in endeavouring to replenish that Fund.

I need not dwell upon the available of the purpose last winter, and others will soon be added to the claimants upon it, so that, with what may be considered an established demand to so great an extent as this, it becomes necessary to lose no time in endeavouring to replenish that Fund.

e is solicited; be may understand me, I will give for their information the cause nothing can be more obvious, than our need of additional labourers, while experience has fully proved,

I therefore earnestly commend this good work to your zealous exertions, and, if brought home, -as I am persuaup in these realms a new society, professing to hold com-munion with a foreign bishop, who has no jurisdiction and understandings of your several congregations, that it really is, as it professes to be, for the glory of God, they will not fail to answer, as it becomes those who must one

day give an account.

I beg to name Septuagesima Sunday, that is Sunday several Parishes and Stations.

I remain, my Reverend Brethren. Your affectionate Servant in Christ, JOHN TORONTO.

Circumstances, over which we have had no control, have occasioned the postponement of the Communication of H. C. C., which now appears upon our first page. Our Correspondent is evidently a close and I said above, that they have left the Church careful reasoner, and his thoughts are generally ar-"as far as they are able to do so,"—because, perhaps, none of the sects (Romanists included) are wholly cut off minds are not cast into the same mould and there fore, it cannot be expected that all should be attracted by the same features of the truth. Two individuals, happily, the door for their return and reconciliation still both of them entertaining sound and correct opinions, stands open; and much blessing still perhaps flows out upon them from the Church, against which they unduting different lights; and although this diversity may very well exist without the maintenance of error on 2. The persons signing the above document are not duly authorized by his Lordship, the Bishop of Toronto, to contract a loan, however sincerely they may think so, views, and to describe his own feelings, on a given of argument, it is then very possible that an appearance of contradiction may arise, which will induce the belief that one or other must be wholly wrong.

Bishop or Bishops having the authority and consent of the said Archbishop and Metropolitan to consecrate him, that person is not unqualifiedly the Bishop of Toronto, but, as far as this assumed title is concerned, he is a schismatical intruder, liable by the Canons of the Catholic Church to be deposed. See the xxxvth of the Apostolical Canons: "Let not a bishop dare to ordain beyond his own limits in cities and places not subject to him. But from us to express the confidence we feel in the ability and prudence with which the Church Times has been hitherto conducted. Its editorial department has supplied us, more than once, with selections of a very useful tendency; and altogether we cannot refrain from saying that it is a publication of excellent pro-

H. C. C. does not profess to countenance that licentious exercise of private judgment which will submit to no restraint, and condescend to accept no counsel; neither does the Church Times argue for the existence of an infallible judge in controversy; and we do not see that we are at all more bound to suspect a Romanizing tendency in the one case, than we are to impute a preshall invade any other Province which has not hitherto dilection for the sect-spirit in the other. Both have The person who has, I suppose, allowed himself, in the above advertisement, to be called, incorrectly,—perhaps inadvertently,—the Bishop of Toronto, without a qualifying prefix, was consecrated, I believe, without any reference to the Arabbisheau and the same in the temper of Churchmen; only the line of argument pursued by both is not the same; or rather the particular truth sought to be established is different: with one, it is the right of the mind to inquire for itself; with the other, it is the mind to inquire for itself; with the other, it is the duty of receiving advice and aid, which forms the "Remember that the branch of the Church in this duty of receiving advice and aid, which forms the

The authority of the Church is well defined by H.

ceive), such a person stands in a position which primitive itself to different individuals with different meanings; here private judgment is at fault; for if men will follow no guide but their own discernment, and the discernment of one is opposed in its results to the same faculty in another, it is impossible that there should be any agreement. The Church here interferes, and strives to ensure unity, by delivering her opinion upon the matter in dispute. The decision of any particuhere private judgment is at fault; for if men will follar Church must coincide with the judgment of the Church Universal; otherwise, if it oppose the general voice of Christians in the early and pure ages of Christianity, -as the Church of Rome does in the corruptions which have grown upon that uncatholic communion, -our submission to it cannot be exacted. But where the Church Universal has recorded its conclusions, and laid down its interpretation of the Holy Scriptures, so positively that there can be no further obscurity or doubt, -in the Canons of General Councils and the writings of large numbers of primitive divines; a decision of this kind cannot be set aside. we conceive, without the commission of a very grave offence. It is authority, beyond question; for if it were not authority the neglect of it would be no sin.

The Spirit, indeed, will lead us into all truth, but the grace of God does not dispense with the ordinary means of human information, any more than it can be said to change entirely the complexion of a man's understanding in order to produce conviction. It directs us to those sources of knowledge which may be accounted secure, and it augments the power which they are intended to exert. In the management of our temporal concerns we do not hesitate to apply for guidance and advice to those in whose judgment we are willing to confide; and why the same principle should be excluded from spiritual matters, which are much more important, it would be hard to explain .-The divisions of the Christian world infallibly demonment,"-completely satisfies us that the Spirit of God, it upon the commencement of another volume. to whose inspiration the most contradictory interpretations of Scripture are indifferently ascribed, cannot be the cause of such confusion, but refers us undoubtedly to some authoritative standard of God's own appointment, even the voice of the Catholic Church. say, "of God's own appointment," because the Church has been constituted by divine commission, "a keeper and a witness of Holy Writ,"-to defend and to expound the mysteries of Scripture: for neither the history of the Jewish nor that of the Christian Church, contains any example of the communication of a revelation without a visible Church to whose charge it was to be confided; and the natural inference from this fact is, that the declarations of God's will, and the interpretation of the Church universal, have been bound together by God himself, the Author of both, in close and necessary and inseparable alliance. To this Church the Spirit of God will lead us: it is impossible that it should estrange us from it.

We are much indebted to the kindness of the friend who has sent us the January number of the Literary Garland. This publication, which has now reached its tenth volume, has always, we believe, been conducted with a very creditable ability: the present number, started with a New Year, exhibits evidently a freshness of energy as well as a tone in better adaptation to high moral and religious obligations than the generality of the magazines of light reading. We have one proof of this in the Review of the Sermon, lately noticed by ourselves, which was preached by the Rev. W. A. Adamson, of Montreal, in aid of the funds

The Wilden of the Church at Brantford, per Rev. J. C. Usher, tation to high moral and religious obligations than the for the Widows and Orphans of the Clergy. From Christ's Ch., Amherstburgh, per Ch'wdu. this review we have much satisfaction in pu the following extract:-

"This little tract is as forcibly written as the title is happily chosen. The text, which is taken from the first chapter Ruth, 8th verse: "The Lord deal kindly with you, as ye have dealt with the dead and with me," speaks our souls of bereavement and sorrow, of gratitude and kindness; and while our hearts cannot refuse to sympathize with the suffering of the widowed Naomi, these feelings merge into admiration, as we contemplate the heroic devotedness of the faithful Ruth. The distresses of the widowed mother-in-law have many parallels, were they only sought for in those abodes of sorrow and want, which mankind take too much pains to avoid. But where shall we, in these cold-hearted days, meet with a second Ruth? Where shall we find one, whose own distress could be lost sight of, that another's woes might be mitigated—who could face want and destitution rather than violate her love; who could expose herself to penury, ra-ther than dishonour her husband's memory, by deserting her who gave that husband being? Duty to the dead, and love for the living, prompted the prayer—

"' Entreat me not to leave thee.'

"We remember as children that the sufferings of Naomi, and the self-sacrifice of Ruth, made our young hearts seat more quickly, and caused the tears to rise unbidden to our eyes; nor are we ashamed to confess before a cynical public, that our manhood is not proof against that which the world in its coldness has learned to call weakness, for we can still weep over the misfortunes of Naomi, and the devotedness of Ruth.

"We do not know whether the beautiful stanzas by Swain were present to the mind of the writer when he said that 'the gloomy crape of the widow, and the mourning garb of the orphan, in language more eloquent than words, speak to the soul of the existence, aye, and of the departure of better days;' there is so much of nature in the passage,—of truth laden with experience, of experience encrusted with sorrow,-that we cannot withhold t from our readers:-

'Twas said she had known better days; Sad words—how old on earth!
The voice which fortune here obeys 1s but of fickle birth! How oft we mark some faded dress, Where decent pride betrays Still mournfully, 'mid all distress, An air of better days! Ah! poverty hath many a shape

The little hat whose scanty crape Turns pale the widow's cheek! They touch me most who fain would hide Their fall from fortune's ways; I can respect—nay love, their pride. Who have known better days!

When we our trifling cares reveal, Cares which too oft we seek. Could we but feel what others feel, Our lips would shame to speak! To see the morn, but not the means-How dread that morning's rays!

Alas! they bear life's hardest scenes,

Who have known better days. "The judgments of the Almighty upon us may perhaps be forgotten in the business of life: the occupa of the world will banish disquieting thoughts, for the luties which custom has devolved upon man, exclude ment. God help the widow! especially her who has seen better days, for man, having appropriated to himself every description of profitable industry, has left to woman, nothing real but her misery, no absorbing occupation, but to gaze without interruption upon the view of her

own unhappiness. The sermon was preached in behalf of the Widows' and Orphans' Fund of the Church Society, and the claims of the families of deceased clergymen are eloquently en-Province, is, in a pecuniary point of view, poor and needy. Its Ministers, who are mostly missionaries, have no hope of preferment, and are without the ability to make any provision for their families; in labouring in the forests, they are content if their daily wants are supplied, and they are happy to toil on, till God shall call them to their reward. But to whom, then, shall they entrust the care of their families, if the Church refuses to provide for their support. Oh! friends, mitigate by your bounty the only bitterness which attends their dissolution, enable the Church to fulfil her duty by accepting the trust, and thus

"The appeal ought to reach the heart and influence votaries, of this "Fète d'Enfants," imparted additional inthe contributions of men, for it is made in behalf of wo-men who have seen better days, but whose grief is there-

All smiles, as unknowing A sigh or a tear! Ah! little we think
Whom the light laugh beguiles,
That hearts which are breaking Hide sorrow 'neath smiles.

And why is it that she thus cloaks her grief? The anwer is plain-Because she has known better days.' From this striking passage, we turn to another

which, in some degree, concerns ourselves:-"Since writing the above we have been favoured with a perusal of the Sermon of the Bishop of Moutreal, which was preached for the same object, and which is published in the Church Newspaper of the 12th December. This discourse, like that of Mr. Adamson, presses upon us the importance of duties fearfully neglected; and, recommending it to the careful attention and serious consider-ation of our readers, we cannot forbear suggesting at the same time, a thought connected with the channel through which it is published. We cannot but think that the circulating of that valuable public journal, the Church Newspaper, would be greatly increased; and the principles it inculcates proportionately extended, did it come to us in the form of a periodical instead of that of a newspaper, or even if printed in such a shape as to be conveniently preserved and treasured by its readers. It might, we think, fulfil all the purposes of a newspaper, but yet assume the form of a magazine. By this means subscribers would secure, at the end of the year, a valuable addition to their library, in the possession of a handsome imperial octavo

We are much obliged to the conductors of the Literary Garland for this kindly notice, and not less for strate that the just interpretation of Scripture is very the suggestion which they have been so good as to far from depending upon intuitive perception of its offer for the more certain perpetuation of the principles various truths; for if there existed any such universal and the instruction which it is the care of this journal apprehension of religious doctrine, it would shew itself to promulgate. We have already given the subject in the uniform prevalence of exactly the same persua- some consideration; and most certainly, apart from sions, and mankind, by consequence, would think the any bias or impression of our own, we should feel same things. But it is manifest that nothing like this | bound to act upon that arrangement if it were desired unanimity obtains amongst communities called Chris- by any considerable majority of our readers. We tian. All the diversity of sentiment, even on points shall endeavour, however, to ascertain this fact; and confessedly essential to the Christian system and eco- if it be discovered that the high moral and ecclesiastinomy,-arising as it does from the indefinite and pre- | cal benefits of this journal will be better advanced by sumptuous exercise of what is called "private judg- the proposed change, we may feel it advisable to adopt

> Our worthy fellow-townsman, Mr. HELLIWELL, has our hearty sympathy in the calamity he has experienced from the destruction of his property by fire. The particulars of this distressing event have been taken from the Herald, and will be found in a succeeding column. The entire loss, however, has been underrated in that account: inclusive of the grain consumed, it was probably not less than £8,000.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CANADA.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO. THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO. COLLECTIONS

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

Previously announced, in No. 116, amount, 305 6 Trinity Church, Streetsville, ... £0 13 4½ St. Stephen's Church, Hornby, 0 17 0 St. Paul's Church, Norval..... 0 14 8 Stone Chapel, Sydenham..... 0 17 Hurontario-Church 0
—per Rev. J. Macgeorge 1 15 0

127 Collecti T. W. BIRCHALL, 14th Jan., 1846.

The Treasurer has also received from W. Hutchins aughan, the sum of 5s. as a donation to the Widows' and From Edmund Seagar, Vaughan, (per R. C. Gapper,

Eaq.,) the sum of £12. 10s. to be applied to the Missionary Fund, being a thank-offering to Almighty God on receipt of an unexpected Legacy.

From the Amherstburg Parochial Association (per J. A. Noble, Esq.,) the sum of £2. From the Rev. H. Scadding, a Life Subscription, £12

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

CHURCH AT ORILLIA. (From a Correspondent.)

On Christmas Day I attended Service in the Church at Orillia, and heard an excellent practical Sermon from the Rev. J. McIntyre. The sacred edifice was very neatly decorated with evergreens,-emblematic of the neverfading hope of the Christian. There were many Indians among the Congregation, and after service I observed upwards of thirty of them among the other communicants. I was much gratified by observing their attentive

To the Editor of the Weekly Review. Toronto, 4th January, 1847.

SIR,—Being present at St. Paul's Church, Yorkville, Toronto, on Christmas day, permit me through the me-dium of your columns, to make a few remarks regarding the performance of the choir on that occasion; our city newspapers being too much occupied with private theatricals and such-like important occurrences, to devote any attention to such trifles as sacred music.

Our accomplished townsman J. P. Clarke was conduc-

tor, and the arrangements did infinite credit to his taste and skill. The Te Deum was beautifully executed, the voices were completely blended and spoke together, which constitutes, in my opinion, the great charm of chanting. I was no less pleased with the anthem "Hark the herald angels sing," into which much life and vigour was infused. The minor (which by the way is the most difficult) part was well taken up by the different parts, and creditably sustained throughout.

I really was not prepared for what followed, viz: an Anthem composed for the occasion, the words by the Rev. R. J. Macgeorge, and the music by Dr. Clarke. It was certainly a soul-stirring composition, and was admirably given by the Choir. The chorus which was bold and striking, was followed by a Quartette, distinguished by its sweetness and complete adaptation to the words

" Seek not for the Kiny of Kings, &c." This was succeeded by a minor duett and trio, "May we be like Thee, dear Lord,"

which told effectively, the strains were so mournful and tender. Every heart seemed to feel the force of the com-bined words and music, more especially at the passage, "Trace thy footsteps prayerfully, "From Bethlehem to Calvary."

The Anthem closed with a repetition of the opening I may add that the clergyman's sermon was excellent and appropriate. I remain,

A TORONTO SUBSCRIBER.

DIOCESE OF QUEBEC.

THE NATIONAL SCHOOL, BONSECOURS STREET. To the Editor of the Morning Courier.

Sir,—I had the pleasure of attending, on Tuesday last, his truly benevolent and charitable Institution.

It was the day of the Commencement Term for the New Year, and I have seldom, if ever, witnessed a more joyful and happy assemblage. The children, numbering about two hundred and fifty, of both sexes, were generously entertained by a number of their kind friends, the ladies, in a most bountiful repast. du Thé et des Patisseries. It was delightful to see the happy and smiling faces of the little beneficiaries, as they contemplated the salvers loaded with cakes and buns, or quaffed from their ready cups the proffered and grateful beverege. A number of ladies from the Congregation of Christ Church were in by sustaining the living, you will deal 'kindly with the attendance, and their engaging manners to the children, their anxiety to give pleasure and afford comfort to the

develope the opening minds of childhood, are carefully dispensed by competent and faithful teachers. Its doors are freely open to the children of such parents as are unable through poverty or misfortune to afford them proper instruction, without reference to any creed or sectional order of Christianity; and to those who may be destitute of comfortable glathing and other progressive the hand of of comfortable clothing and other necessaries, the hand of charity is there ready to supply that which is most needful for the body as well as the mind.

I was happy to learn, that in connection with the daily exercises of this Academy, a Sunday school was in successful operation, where the stated reading of the Sacred Scriptures, and religious instruction through the excellent Catechism of the Church, formed the chief study of the children. What a noble work of charity, Sir, is here presented to the citizens of Montreal for their patronage and zealous co-operation.

The father of every family in affluence should remem-

ber and generously contribute to this benevolent Association, trembling with apprehension yet cheered with hope, that possibly through the reverses of fortune, or the "chances of this mortal life," those whom they now love—may find there a safe and happy Asylum, from ignorance from wretchedness and from orime

rance, from wretchedness, and from crime.

I listened with interest and with pleasure, to an excellent valedictory address, made to the children, by the very worthy and esteemed Assistant Minister of Christ Church, who was present on this interesting occasion.

Respectfully yours,

UNITED STATES. MASSACRE OF THE NESTORIAN CHRISTIANS.

(From the Philadelphia Inquirer.) We learn, says the New York Courier, through the orrespondence of the London Morning Chronicle from constantinople, that another terrible massacre has ocurred among the Nestorians. In his letter bearing date Nov. 7, he says that the fact of such an event having occurred was known at Constantinople, but great pains were taken to conceal the particulars. In his letter of the 9th, he gives further details. About a month before, Beder Khan Bey, knowing that the efforts of the Turkish Government to thwart his designs must prove futile, collected various detachments of troops under the command of the Beys of Haikarai and Bevari, and himself taking command of a large body of Kurds, marched into the country of the Nestorians. Knowing that he would meet with no resistance, he divided his force into small bands, and sent them in various directions to fall on the defenceless Nes-torian villages. Of the result of this expedition, the cor-

respondent gives the following details:
"Thirty-six of these villages, at the least, have been thus made the scenes of the most harrowing wholesale murders. To speak of their having been sacked, plundered and burnt to the ground, would be to draw attention to an incident of small importance in the face of the greater horrors which these bloody barbarians committed. Men, women, and children crying for mercy; the women and children, in the agonies of terror, were put to death by every species of torture which cruelty could invent.— Happy were those who were shot, or who fell by the sword, who had not their bowels ripped out of them while living, or who were not impaled amidst the shouts and laughter of the murderers. Two of the Bishops of the Nestorians, if not more, were impaled, and several of the priests. What impaling is, I suppose your readers to understand. But that was not the worst torture that was inflicted. Children were torn from their mothers, some from their mothers' breasts, and in presence of their mothers, who were obliged, screeching, to look on, put in the most shocking manner to death. The mothers after-

wards were sacrificed. pen refuses to record more of these atrocities The pen refuses to record more of these atrocities, though I might go on, and allude to abominations of cruelty, and worse than cruelty, which call for a retribution as nearly equal to their bestial ruthlessness in severity as can be inflicted. Three thousand of the Nestorians have perished in this massacre, on the lowest calculation. This most extensive slaughter took place at a large village, or township, called Bias, where Beder Khan Bey was himself present. Here the two Rishops were impalled and self present. Here the two Bishops were impaled, and from this place were sent the three hundred heads (pickled) to the Pacha of Moussoul, with the insulting message, that if the Porte presumed to molest the sender, he would send to Constantinople, instead of Nestorian, Turkish heads enough to make a pyramid.

Whilst these things were happening, a council, over which the Nestorian Patriarch, who has escaped from Moussoul, presided, was held at a town called, if I recollect aright, Artchy, one of the principal Nestorian settlements. Here it was determined that as resistance was vain, the whole people of the Nestorians should emigrate, without an hour's delay, into Persia, where a numerous body of their countrymen are settled on the banks of the

The execution of this design was, however, difficult, The execution of this design was, however, difficult, perilous and disastrous. The fugitives were obliged to leave behind them all their property; most of them crossed the mountains in straggling, frightened, wretched bands. But one corps of emigrants, stronger than the others, commanded, I am told, by the patriarch, was attacked on their passage, by the soldiers of Reder Khan tacked on their passage, by the soldiers of Beder Khan Bey. After an obstinate conflict, in which many fell on both sides, the Nestorians gained the victory.

But the whole mountain district of Kurdistan, on the Turkish side, is at this moment filled with the houseless,

famished wanderers, hiding themselves in dens and caves der all the worst circumstances and guises of misery from their pursuers. Beder Khan Bey swore, before he started on his expedition, with all the solemnities of his creed, before two Imaums, that he would exterminate the whole Nestorian people; and all of them who have not strength to reach Persia, will certainly experience the full realization of this oath."

The Constantinople correspondent of the London Herald gives further particulars of this calamity, the leading facts of which there is no room to doubt.—The Herald's account is as follows:—
"Advices of the 15th of October have just reached us,

stating that Beder Khan Bey had attacked the Nestorian Christians of Bias, and had put to the sword some 200 of those whom he had taken prisoners. He then sent Mahmoud Khan (one of his satellites) with the heads of his prisoners, as a token of defiance, to Tayar Pacha of Moussoul, who was advancing against him with 12,000 demeanor and the reverence with which they received the sacred elements.

Moussoul, who was advancing against him with 12,000 men, and was encamped at "Elkosh" about 36 miles from Moussoul. The embassy, fearing to approach the town, loaded ten mules with his horrid trophies, and drove them into the town with a letter couched in language of

The Nestorians, under the head of a mountain bishop, Mar Johanna, (who is supposed to be a Russian agent, having been at Tiflis,) fearing the consequences of the effects of this disaster, fled to the mountains of Djeb el Tak. They were preparing to cross the frontier, to take refuge among the Persians of Ormian, where the Nestorians already number 35,000, subjects to Persia.

It is further said that Mar Sharmoun, the former Notice to the produce of their labour in the markets of the Mother country, to pay a tax for the protection and benefit of any class of their-tellow subjects, whether British and Colonial shipown torian patriarch, head fellows.

Again, the public Country and the markets of the Mother country, to pay a tax for the protection for their labour in the markets of the Mother country, to pay a tax for the protection for their labour in the markets of the Mother country, to pay a tax for the protection and benefit of any class of their labour in the markets of the Mother country, to pay a tax for the protection and benefit of any class of their labour in the markets of the Mother country, to pay a tax for the protection and benefit of any class of their-tellow subjects, whether British and Colonial shipown to the protection for their labour in the markets of the Mother country.

It is further said that Mar Sharmoud, the total Corrian patriarch, had fallen into the hands of the Kurdes."

The letter of which this is an extract is dated at Con-The letter of which this is an extract is dated at constantinople, Nov. 4th. Under the date of Nov. 7th, the writer confirms the intelligence, and gives further details. He says that Beder Khan was elated with his success over the Turkish hordes, and gave vent to his vindictive spirit in the most barbarous manner.

Colonial.

We learn from the Quebec Mercury, that on New Year's Eve, the English Cathedral of that city was entered by thieves about midnight, while the ringers were chiming the old year out and the new one in. The only booty carried away was some clerical vestments belonging to the Rev. G. Cowell .-The thieves must have been disturbed in their unholy task, as the altar cloth and pulpit hangings were found bundled together ready for carrying off. The press in which the collection plates were usually kept, was forced open. Luckily they had been removed to the safe immediately after the robbery of last week. A reward of £20 is offered for the discovery of the ruffians.—

FIRE. - We have much sorrow in announcing the total destruction Sunday night last by fire, of Messrs. Helliwell's brew-ery on the Don, together with the Distillery, Grist Mill and all their valuable contents, as also the dwelling house and outouildings. The fire broke out about half past ten o'clock at night, and was so powerful in its ravages as speedily to reduce the whole establishment to ashes. The loss we have heard estimated at from five to six thousand pounds, of which, we believe, only one thousand was insured in the Mutual.—Her ald. TORONTO BUILDING SOCIETY .- Another sale meeting was

held on Monday evening last, when £500 were disposed of at the following increased rates of premium :-" 39,..... 40 " 197,..... 41

196,....

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS .- The following statem sents the position of all the Candidates at the Municipal Elec-tions for this City, on Tuesday last. Those who have best elected Aldermen and Councilmen are marked thus (*):

ST. JAMES' WARD. Aldermen-John Bell..... John Armstrong T. J. O'Neill Thomas Storm..... W. Henderson Richard Oates ST. PATRICK'S WARD. Aldermen-G. T. Denison, Junr Councilmen-John Carr..... Jonathan Dunn ST. ANDREW'S WARD. Aldermen-George Duggan, Junr Councilmen-Samuel Shaw John Stevenson ST. GEORGE'S WARD. Alderman-George Gurnett Councilmen—John Craig
E. F. Whittemore ST. LAWRENCE WARD. Alderman-J. H. Hagarty Councilman-Samuel Platt...... 117 * ST. DAVID'S WARD. Aldermen-Dr. Workman 136 * J. E. Small 63 Councilmen—W. Davis 119 Samuel Mitchell 80 On Thursday, the 15th instant, the Corporation elect met

at the City Hall, for the purpose of choosing the Mayor for the ensuing year, when W. H. Boulton, Esq., was again re-elected by a majority of one. by a majority of one.

Yeas.—Beard, Bell, Boulton, Cameron, Craig, Gurneth Hagarty, Hamilton, Ritchie, Storm, Trotter, Wakefield. Nays.—Armstrong, Beatty, Carr, Davis, Denison, Dugoth Platt, G., Platt, S., Preston, Shaw, Workman. TORONTO BOARD OF TRADE .- The Annual Meeting of the

Toronto Board of Trade was held on Monday even when the usual Office-Bearers were elected, and a Report pre-We observe that the passage of the short Imperial Statute

respecting the differential duties is complacently assumed by the Board as being a fit and proper answer to their remarkable memorial to Her Majesty. It is well—it shows that they also begin to think that the less that is said about that imperiural aper the better. The greater part of the Report is, however, occupied with matter more appropriate, and which will be read with interest.

We give them every credit for their exertions in local affairs,

congratulate them upon the measure of success which has at-ended their efforts, and wish them still further prosperity here

Owing to the press of other matter, we have been compelled to leave out the Report of the Board of Trade of this city, which had been prepared for this publication.

The following gentlemen were elected by ballot, Office-Best ers for the year 1847. ers for the year 1847:-

President—Geo. P. Ridout, Esq., Vice-President—J. Mulholland, Esq.,

Vice-President—J. Mulholland, Esq.,
Secretary and Treasurer—Henry Rowsell, Esq.
Council—Peter Paterson, John McMurich, W. L.
Jas. Mitchell, Wm. McMaster, John Shaw, R. H. Brett, T. J.
O'Neill, E. F. Whitmore, Jas. Lesslie, Wm. Henderson, Sa-Court of Arbitration-Wm. M. Gorrie, Wm. Hend

Andrew Hamilton, David Paterson, J. D. Ridout, Jas. Foster, Peter Freeland, M. J. O'Brien, Thos. Clarkson, George Michie, Mulcolm Gilleania, R. J. T. Malcolm Gillespie, R. J. Tyner.

Auditors—Francis Lewis, T. D. Harris, Wm. M. Gorrie.

Extracts from the Report of the Board of Trade. POTATO DISEASE. - Early in January last, a letter was received from the Civil Secretary of his Excellency the Governor General, asking replies to several questions respecting the disease in potatoes, which the Council were only able to give in general terms; but, since that time, statements have been sought by your Council relative to agricultural productions and the progress of domestic manufactures in this age tion of the the progress of domestic manufactures in this section of the Province, and the replies obtained from various parts of the country have been systematically arranged, and will appear in a subsequent part of the report. If the plan now introduced be properly followed up, your council have no doubt it will be a means of affording information equally useful to the farmer, the nanufacturer, the merchant, and the legislator.

Post Office Reform.—The Memorial of the Board to the POST-OFFICE REFORM.—The Memorial of the Board to live Legislature, for the purpose of inducing it to institute such in quiry and to adopt such proceedings in relation to Post-office reform, as would not post to the control of the such ameliorated system of postage charges, was followed by an address from that Honourable Body to the Crown on this subject; but your Council are not aware that her Majest's Government have not set taken as well as meeting. the wishes of the Parliament and people of Canada, in relation

NAVIGATION LAWS .- By the operation of the British Corn Law Act of last summer, the Canadian farmer was at once the prived of the greater part of the protection his produce had received over foreign, in the supply of the British Markets; the the small advantage which remained to him was to cease at the end of three years, but may be removed at an earlier date. The this state of affairs the attention of your Council was directed to get the comparer and against the set the to get the commerce and agriculture of the country, I from the burthens imposed on them by Imperial Statutes, the former trade between the Mother country and the Colony that done based on mutual protections, when one of them abandoned the principle, the other, in common fairness, should not be required to the control of the cont doned the principle, the other, in common fairness, should be required to continue it. And accordingly a memorial the Queen was prepared, and forwarded to the proper quarter, praying that her Majesty would be pleased to recommend to Parliament the repeal of the Navigation Laws of the United Kingdom, so far as they related to the river St. Lawrence, and also, such alterations in the present Imperial Custom's Tariff, as would render the trade of this Province with the Mother country, one of fair reciprocity. To this memorial your council have not had a direct reply, but an answer it is conceived may be found in the Act of the British Parliament passed new may be found in the Act of the British Parliament passed near the close of its Session, which confers on the Provincial Legistature, the power of dealing as it may think proper, with the Imperial Acts, that impose differential duties of customs within the Province, which it is the Province, which it is hoped will be duly appreciated, and that the Legislature will presently avail itself of the power to relieve the commerce of the country from this class of duties.
But your Council observed with deep regret, that when the bill was before the House of Commons, her Majesty's ministers were reported to be a catalogical to the country of the country town, loaded ten mules with his horrid trophies, and drove them into the town with a letter couched in language of the strongest abuse. On the 7th of October, Tayer Pacha marched against them, and unfortunately took as guides, spies of Beder Khan Bey, who conducted the Turkish army to the valley of Koshmerek, the heights being occupied by the Kurdish rebels.

On the morning of the 8th, the Kurds rushed down from the mountains, and falling on the Turking army unexpectedly, threw them into the greatest disorder and confusion. Tayer Pacha, however, rallied his men, and a severe engagement took place, the consequences of which are not precisely known. It is said, however, that the Turkish army has been worsted, leaving 700 killed on the field of battle. It is likewise rumoured that 3000 prisoners have fallen into the hands of Beder Khan.

The Nestorians, under the head of a mountain bishop, Mar Johanna, (who is supposed to be a Russian agent, baying been at Tiflia) for the first and Colonial ships and their intention to provide the total the stated, it was not their intention to provide the days at the sated, it was not their intention to provide the stated, it was not their intention to provide the days at the carrying trade of the Province, to and from Laws, a part of the effect of which, as the Board is aware, is to confine the carrying trade of the Province, to and from Julians, a part of the effect of which, as the Board is aware, is to confine the carrying trade of the Province, to and from Julians, a part of the effect of which, as the Board is aware, is to confine the carrying trade of the Province, to and from Julians, a part of the effect of which, as the Board is aware, is to confine the carrying trade of the Province, to and from Julians, a part of the effect of which, as the Board is aware, is to confine the carrying trade of the Province, to and from Julians, a part of the effect of which, as the Board is aware, is to confine the carrying trade of the Province, to and from Julians, a part of the effec were reported to have stated, it was not their intention to pro

> great outlay of borrowed money, in order to afford accomodation to the increasing commerce of the country, and to draw, by way of the St. Lawrence, a portion of the carrying trade of the Western United States. The latter advantage is, probably leading and with these laws continued, and protective duties way of the St. Lawrence, a portion of the carrying trade of Western United States. The latter advantage is, probably now lost, and with these laws continued, and protective duties in the Mother country, and in the Province abolished, 3 years hence, possibly two thirds of the whole import and export trade of Western Canada, will pass through the State of New York, and, the amount of debt incurred in constructing the public Canals will be, in consequence, so much capital lost to Canada.

HARBOUR ACCOUNT. The harbour account with the Go

vernment, the interest being calculated on the annual me amount of tolls, as well as on the loans, will stand thus at pre Amount of Loan to Harbour in 1833, £2,000 0
" " 1837-8, 2,500 0

Interest to 31st December, 1846 2,911 12 Less: Net amount of Harbour Dues collected in 7 years ending 31st December,......1843, £2,564 18 3 590 12 9 729 5 0 " " ……..1844, .1846. 883 6 0

Interest from the 31st December, on the net amount of tolls collected in each year to the 31st Dec.,.....1846, 576 3 3 5,344 5 Balance due by the Harbour to the Govern-

ment, 31st December, 1846, £2,067 7 MARKHAM.—We have inserted, in another column, a comunication signed "N," the writer of which complains, that the application of the term "Markham Gang" to the nest of villains which lately infested the country, was not justified by the cir cumstances of the case, and has been alike injurious to the feel ings and interests of the inhabitants of the township of Mark

ship of Markham, who have been so highly distinguished for their industry and morality, and the success which has attended r daily pursuits. But, when it appears, that in the midst which Markham is inhabited, individuals belonging to a horde midnight robbers and marauders have been discovered, who the trade. - Belleville Intelligencer. have been the terror of the surrounding country, we might reasonably expect that the efforts of those who endeavoured to arrest and bring those criminals to justice, would have been corseconded by the people themselves, and that every effort would have been made to show that the extirpation of the horde, and all belonging to them, from the locality, was the only certain means of retaining for its inhabitants that distinguished racter which they had previously borne. But we find that the exposure of the gang as connected with Markham, was deprecated by many there, on account of the "bad name" which it was said the depreit was conceived would attach to the township, and the depreon of property; while, in reality, the means which were ture to assist in the arrest of any one who was known or sus-Pected to belong to the confederacy. Even the Magistracy of the township stood in such awe of them, as to shrink from the responsibility. ces, at once the interest and the duty of all well-disposed people, to do all in their power to bring the guilty to punishment. impartial public, whether throughout the whole of those ful proceedings, we in any case exceeded the bounds of Montreal Roads.—We understand that e, and what was essential to the ends of public justice. We make every allowance for the feelings of those innocents, who, in the words of our correspondent, have been made to suffer with the guilty; and that they may bear with patience their sufferior with the guilty; and that they may bear with patience their sufferior with the guilty; and that they may be with patience their sufferior with the good example prompte. sufferings, and by the influence of their good example promote re and prosperity of the township of Markham, is our ent wish. That the worthy inhabitants will overcome the culties they at present labour under, and that the township will completely recover from the effects of the stain which has a time, however undeservedly, attached to it, there can be little doubt; but these can only be successfully and effectually achieved by entirely freeing the neighbourhood of the cause which gave rise to them, for the accomplishment of which the co-operation of the inhabitants themselves, is even more essential the college of critial than the efforts of the magistrates and the officers of criminal justice. We make these observations in the best spirit towards. towards the people of Markham, among whom we have many friends; and while we refer them to the letter of our respected corresponds in their behalf respondence necessary.—British Colonist.

The engine, which is on the plan of those used in the transatantic steamships, but improved and simplified, is the invention of Mr. Elliott's partner, Mr. Oates. The boiler is equally an object of curiosity. It is entirely of Mr. Cleal's own invention. tion, and possesses advantages vastly superior to those of the ordinary ones now in use, being capable of giving more steam from less wood, and being much more easily started. Mr. Cleal assures his friends that he can raise steam in one-half less time, and do one-half more work, with the same quantity

These advantages are of themselves sufficient to bring both engine and boiler into general use. Captain Thomas Dick, Mr. Fisher, of Etobicoke, Mr. VanNostrand, of York Mills, and a number of other gentlemen, were present when the en-gine was put in motion, all of whom expressed themselves per-fectly satisfied and delighted with its operations. Capt. Dick, who is a competent judge, expressed his astonishment, not only at the round. at the power and compactness of the engine, but at the facility and ease of its performance. Great credit is due to Messrs, Cleal & Elliott for getting up this mill, which will in no small degree and to the condegree contribute to the prosperity of the city and to the conence of its inhabitants.

tion, that from what we can learn from Mr. Cleal and others competent to judge, it is perfectly safe as regards fire, and will not create any noise calculated to annoy even the nearest neighbour.

We understand that it is the intention of Mr. Oates and Mr. Cleal to procure patents. We hope they may, and that they will receive the encouragement which their exertions richly deserve. The farmer, coming to town with wheat in the morning, will

be enabled to take it home on the same evening in loaves, should be wish it,—the grain entering at one door, and shortly coming out at another converted into bread.—Patriot.

HAMILTON BUILDING SOCIETY.—The first Loan Meeting of the Hamilton Building Society, took place on Monday evening last, at the Court House. A good deal of interest was exhibited, and notwithstanding the adverse state of the weather quite a number of persons attended to witness the success of the first Loan Meeting. The President, Mr. Sheriff Thomas, opened the Meeting and recapitulated the objects and prospects of the Society—and the benefits resulting from it, to the Stock-

	212	at	375	per cent.	£02	10	
	213		4	Laws Hame	60	0	
	107	at	391	"	60	10	
	215	94		66	60	0	
	142	94	321		67	10	
0 04	175			"	67	0	
o at	an av	erage	of 37	per cent.—1	Hamil	ton	Gaze
		0		I was a second			

RTANT MOVEMENT .- Some weeks ago there was a meeting of the leading gentlemen of each township in this District at Port Robinson, held to determine the course which in their in their judgment should be pursued by the legislators of the Pro-the, in order to promote the interests of its inhabitants, under of the Imperial Parliament. The result of the deliberations of that meeting that meeting we now annex, in the shape of an Address to the Inhabitants of the District, to which is added a form of Petition to Parlia. o Parliament, which, we believe, will be circulated for signature in every township in the District.

The principle.

equently we heartily commend it to the attentive consideration of the public, and must at the same time congratulate its hers on the soundness of the views they advance.

The Address is too long for insertion. We subjoin the

To the Honourable the Legislative Council in Provincial Par-

into the Markets of Canada.

Markets of Britain and Canada.

And as in duty bound will ever pray.

Port Robinson, Niagara District,
7th December, 1846.

7th December, 1846.

-Niagara Chronicle. Saw Logs.—We are perfectly aware that the reader, will exclaim, what now! as soon as he sees the heading to this article; and our object in selecting it, is to point out to those, who by their situation are enabled to remove it, a great evil, which requires a speedy remedy.

Some few years ago, say ten, we pointed out to the Canadian public, that our republican neighbours were carrying all the Red Cedar out of the country, and when they would want it, they would find the folly they had committed, in allowing it, to be taken away. The great scarcity of the article, now that it is required, proves our remarks to have been well timed. nother movement is now making by our Yankee friends, they desire to put an end to our Lumber trade with them, and are now busy in getting out a large quantity of Saw Logs, which they intend to ship in rafts to the other side of the Lake, therewhom were then and there arrested on suspicion, viz.:—Robert Burr, Trueman Pennock and Daniel MacLean, all old resident inhabitants if not natives of the same township of Markham.

It was discovered at the same time, and has since been indisputably established, that the chief director of the proceedings of the gang,—the man who conducted its corespondence, planned its robberies and shared in its plunder,—was a native of the township, and head its companied in the purpose of the gang, and head its robberies and shared in its plunder,—was a native of the township, and head its robberies and shared in its plunder,—was a native of the township, and head its robberies and shared in its plunder,—was a native of the township, and head its robberies and shared in its plunder,—was a native of the township, and head its robberies and shared in its plunder,—was a native of the country, to aliens, and foreigners, by depriving our Mills of the Manufacture of the Lumber. To over large Districts of the Country, to aliens, and foreigners age of Markham. All these facts, surely, sufficiently account when the whole object is, or appears to be, to cripple our own

rations that are making for carrying on this mere export trade on a most extensive scale, and our opinion is that the Members of the Provincial Cabinet, only require to be made fully acquainted with the facts, to enable them to take all necessary steps for arresting the evil. Parliament will meet in time, to enable the Crown to present an act to Parliament, that will have the effect of stopping some of the present logs, now cut and lying in the woods, from leaving the country. Unless the subject is taken up by others, we shall move in it, to obtain signatures to a petition to Parliament for the relief sought af-This short notice will suffice to bring the attention of the public to what is required, and we hope it will be laid hold of by those, who both directly and indirectly, are connected with

WOLF NEAR MONTREAL .- We are informed, on creditable authority, that a large wolf, of rather a dark colour, was seen, near Mile End, a few days ago. It was chased both by men and dogs, but the former having no rifles, and the latter not caring to lay hold of it, it escaped. We believe there is no doubt of the fact, though it is strange such a visitor should approach the suburbs of a city like this.—Mont. Gaz.

WEATHER IN MONTREAL.—Another most unacceptable and unexpected shower of rain fell yesterday evening. river shows no signs of taking, but is rather more open than previously. The country roads are in a horrible state, almost putting a stop to traffic. In some distant parishes great numputting a stop to traffic. In some distant parishes great numbers of carcasses of pork are rotting, the animals having been earful were the inhabitants of the revenge of this formidable hand, that few, if any in the township of Markham, could venture to assist in the store of the revenge of the store of the revenge of the formidable hand, that few, if any in the township of Markham, could venture to assist in the store of the revenue of getting them to market or even of getting salt to cure them. cure them - Thid.

On Thursday evening the weather, which had been remarkably mild all day, the snow melting rapidly, the streets a pernaibility of issuing the necessary warrants for their appreion; and the constables were equally deterred from execuwarrants, when a magistrate could be found possessing
ient courage to i variants, when a magistrate could be found possessing ent courage to issue them. It was, in these circumstant once the interest and the duty of all well-disposed to the duty of all well-disposed to the interest and the duty of all well-disposed to the ment. How far the inhabitants of Markham have done so, we leave to others to decide; and we leave also, to the decision of an impart.

MONTREAL ROADS .-- We understand that the Trustees of the Montreal Turnpike Roads have at last resolved to do a very sensible thing-to macadamize, infuture, with broken granite, whinstone, and other hard siliceous stones, instead of li Besides the innumerable boulders strewing our fields, and which might be removed with advantage, there is a fine dyke of whinstone beyond the Old Race-course, exposed by the lime-quarrying, easily got at. Large contracts for metal from it have been made, and, though its use may be a little more expensive at first, we are satisfied it will be much more conomical in the end,—besides freeing us, in a great measure, from the nuisance of dust. In every part of England where hard stones can be obtained, calcareous materials are abandoned .- Ibid.

CLARK'S MILLS .- The mills in Camden, belonging to Samnel Clark, Esq., District Councillor, were on Friday last, entirely consumed by fire. - Argus.

SUDDEN DEATHS .- Yesterday Mr. Edward Crane, a respected inhabitant of this city. dropped dead suddenly in Johnson's

was occasioned by throwing hot ashes too near the building. Every exertion was put forth by the Fire Company and our inhabitants (who were quickly on the spot) to put a stop to the flames, but it was all to no avail, as the fire had got too much nead way before it was discovered. We understand that Mr. Cox has lost a couple of valuable watches and property. house was not insured. We hope this will be a warning to our inhabitants to be careful where they place their ashes in

On the same evening the Chimney of the Royal Exchange Hotel, took fire, which must have proved serious were it not for the rain, together with the almost immediate appearance of There are a the Townspeople-part of whom were assembled at a Concert about to be given by Mr. Chapman-who fortunately succeeded in soon putting it out .- Brantford Courier.

DISASTROUS FIRE .- On the night of the 27th ultimo, the PISASTROUS FIRE.—On the night of the 27th ultimo, the residence of the family of the late Henry Hyndman, Esquire. Sheriff of the Huron District, situated in the township of Colborne, near Goderich, was totally destroyed by fire. The fire broke out some hours after the family had retired to rest, and was discovered by them, most providentially, in time to escape As some persons may fancy that it is dangerous to have such tion, that the business part of the city, we would menone of logs, was rapidly consumed; and Mrs. H., as well as the venerable mother of the late Sheriff, and several children, were exposed for some hours to the inclemency of the weather. Assistance was rendered as soon as possible, and that kindness and attention extended to the family which might be expected from the hospitality of their Goderich friends, and the respect universally entertained for them ever since the first settle Mr. Hyndman in the District, of which he was one of the earliest pioneers. Among other property lost, was an excellent old standard library of upwards of 1200 volumes, and numerous valuable family relics. There was no insurance.—British Ca-

FIRE .- On Sunday morning the 27th instant, before daylight, the handsome cottage belonging to Mrs. Graham, nine miles from Kirgston, on the Bath road, was entirely consumed by fire, together with about forty bushels of wheat, a quantity of other grain, furniture, clothing, &c., belonging to Mrs. Graham. Several families occupied rooms in the cottage, all of whom suffered loss in furniture, &c. — Communicated to the

of the Society—and the benefits resulting from it, to the Stock-holder and the borrower. The Tenders were then received for charges or £600, instead of £500 as had been advertised, and as will be seen, realized large Bonuses. The following statement will shew the number of the Share on which the money is advanced, and the amount of Bonus paid on each share respectively:—

Algree ment in the United Operation of the New Tariff had been about 280,000 dollars. The first day was about 130,000 dollars, the second about 90, and the third 60,000. This does not show the result had was antiquated. A large amount of goods has been read to the second about 90, and the third 60,000. This does not show the result had was antiquated. rush that was anticipated. . A large amount of goods has been entered at the Custom House, which were in the public store, but not so large as was expected .- Montreal Courier.

> THE ADVENT OF THE ALMANACS FOR 1847. (From the Literary Garland.)

The close of November 1846, drew on apace. The aborigines of this continent, had extinguished the fires a their forests. The smoke which appeared to float in dreamy beauty, vanished in thin air, and the sunbeams which had been mellowed by the softening influence of the Indian summer, burst forth again in unimpaired brightness, though diminished in strength by the bracing breath of the north wind chillily sail-

ng over frozen regions of snow.

The warm dews of the heavens fell kindly, but the earth had hardened her breast, and refused to be softened by their visitations. The skies had poured forth their showers of noiseless refreshment, and covered the fair bosom of nature with a man-The principles embraced in the Address coincide exactly with the propositions put forth in this journal several weeks ago, consequently put forth in this journal several weeks ago, to live for a mament in the sunlight, and nertly reflect back encrusted them into gems of evanescent magnificence, just able to live for a moment in the sunlight, and pertly reflect back again the bright rays of the morning, then retire from the gaze of the Day-god, melted and softened at having so saucily braved

the power to which they were indebted for their brilliancy and The wind too was now enabled to moan an undisturbed requiem over the summer which had departed, for the leaves of the forest had found their last resting place beneath the shade Emily, The Memorial of the Agriculturists in the District of Niagara, humbly prays,

That your Honourable Body will continue to address her produce of Canada into the Market of Britain free from Duty, as an equivalent for the Market of Britain free from Duty, the continue of Canada into the Market of Britain free from Duty, as an equivalent for the Market of Britain free from Duty, the continue of Canada into the Market of Britain free from Duty, as an equivalent for the Market of Britain free from Duty, the continue of Canada into the Market of Britain free from Duty, as an equivalent for the Market of Britain free from Duty, the continue of the Market of Britain free from Duty, the continue of the Market of Britain free from Duty, the continue of the Market of Britain free from Duty, the continue of the Market of Britain free from Duty, the continue of the Market of Britain free from Duty, the continue of the Market of Britain free from Duty, the free freest had found their last resting place beneath the shade of their parent trees; the panorama of nature was no longer arrayed in "living green," ner indeed "clad in russet," but frosted and beautiful like a forest of isingless, seemed bearing for its fruit living clusters of crystal. But the candied drapery distribution of the frost of the forest had found their last resting place beneath the shade of their parent trees; the panorama of nature was no longer arrayed in "living green," ner indeed "clad in russet," but the candied drapery distribution of the forest had found their last resting place beneath the shade of the free from Duty, are considered to the forest had found their last resting place beneath the shade of the free from Duty, are considered to the forest had found their last resting place beneath the shade of their parent trees; the panorama of nature was no longer arrayed in "living green," ner indeed "clad in russet," but the candied drapery living from the forest had found their last resting place the forest had found their last resting place the for as an equivalent for the free admission of the productions of Britain into the Market of Britain free from Duty, as an equivalent for the free admission of the productions of Britain into the Market of Britain free from Buty, as an equivalent for the free admission of the productions of the production of t That you will adopt such measures as will obtain the free mission of the products of Canada into the Markets of the nited s. charge his frozen storms. The country was dreary and wearinited States, for the free admission of their products into the for their snow-shoes and furbish up their carioles, and the arkets of D. Jones and dames and the damsels who lingered at the watering-places,

That you will remove existing burdens on Agriculture, by a more equitable distribution of the public Taxes.

Your Memorialists further pray that your Honourable Body will also repeal all duties on Imports, as no part thereof are required or appropriated for the support of the General Government of Great Britain, and remove every restriction on commerce as soon as the exigencies of the Public service will admit; and thereby enable the agriculturists of Capada to realise all and thereby enable the agriculturists of Canada to realise all ing the summer, required discipline and restraint, and they

provided as Nuts for Christmas.

But Canada unfortunately can boast but of few annuals;
the "Maple Leaf" which has expanded its soft hues in the warm latitudes of Toronto, appears to shrink from exposure to the climate of Montreal. We must therefore confine our review to those which have been issued in this city, and whose annual pretentions are sustained by their appearance in the Reports of the several Parochial Associations. form of Almanacs.

First in the order of time, and according to the view of the Editor, first in the order of talent, is the never to-be-forgotten, ever-to-be remembered, "useful, interesting and edifying" "Family Christian Almanac." As this pamphlet has already afforded merriment enough for the public, and we dare say, mortification enough for the author, we feel little inclination o discuss it at length, or point out its many drolleries. It has been reviewed, and we confess with some show of reason, more as a "comic" than a "Christian" publication, and the fact of its being open to this treatment will impress the author with a Galt n, if indeed he intends this book to be the beginning | Paris .. of a series, that he must contrive to make it less exceptionable The next in succession is the "Church Almanac," published

Messrs. Lovell and Gibson, and edited by the Rev. Joseph Abbott, M.A. It agrees in two respects with the Family Christian Almanac, for it is its first appearance, and it comes before us under the protection of an editor, whose name, like that of Mr. Wadsworth, is printed in capitals. But here the agreement terminates. Mr. Abbott, either from the lack of courage or the presence of delicacy, has not dedicated his product man whom he never saw, nor has he sought to claim patronage for the "Church Almanac" by assuming a superior over other publications of a like nature. This Book, which aly aspires to be, an Almanac for Churchmen, is also a companion to the Prayer Book,—for so well is it adapted to the latter object that members of the church will find it convenient to have a copy not only in their houses, but also in their pews at church. When we inform our readers that in addition to the Lessons and Psalms for the day, its pages are enriched by gems of holy beauty—gems taken from the wreath which Keble, and Herbert, and Heber have entwined around our Ritual, and strown with fragrance the pathway of our ecclesiastical year. When we tell them moreover, that a few thoughts from the armoury of sanctity which Beveridge and Taylor, and Jolly and Horne have bequeathed to us in their writings adorn its pages, we think we need add no more than recommend it cordially to the attention of every member of the Church.

In obedience to the wish expressed in the preface, we will offer two suggestions. The first is a hint to the printers that

the Red-letter days of the Calendar should be printed in red type. The second is a hint to the author, that he should contrive to make his publication not only a Companion to the Prayer Book, but also a Hand-book to the Diocese of Quebec, and we think by giving certain statistical information respect ing the extent and population embraced within each miss Mr. Abbott would succeed in making it more acceptable to Churchmen at a distance, and more interesting to the

reside in the Diocese.

"The last on the list, is Starke's "Montreal Pocket Alma nac;" and with all deference to the opinion passed by Mr. Wadsworth on his own production, we feel in justice constrain ed to state that this is the prettiest and the cheapest Almanac printed in Canada. To that portion of the public who are already acquainted with the merits of its premore need be said than that the issue for 1847 not only sus tains the reputation which they so deservedly acquired, but ness of its information. To those who require an Almanac, either for commercial purposes, or general information, we have much pleasure in recommending that published by Mrs. Starke,

> LATEST FROM MEXICO. SANTA ANNA ADVANCING ON SALTILLO.

Washington, Jan. 4 .- 6 o'clock, P.M. The Steamer Fashion, from Brazos, 24th arrived at New Orleans with 88 discharged volunteers, and the remains of the gallant Allison, of Nashville, who received a death wound at

Capt. Yeatman, Aid. to Gen. Wool, bearer of dispatches to the Government at Washington, came passenger; also, Col. J. G. Langdon. Gen. Wool's column was within two miles of Paras, numbering 2,900 men. They were ordered there to establish a depot, and levy upon supplies belonging to the Mexican Government. They had already taken a large quantity of flour, wheat and corn.

The Mexicans were making successful exertions to raise troops in all the small towns near the Rio Grande. Captain Stone, with a detachment of seventy men, found two hundred Mexicans at Ranco, on the Rio San Juan, commanded by Capt Cantron—their particular object being search.—Cantron was captured, and the muster-roll of the company, with letters of instruction from Ampudia and Paredes; also a quantity of blankets and ammunition was secured. Cantron was taken to Camargo and imprisoned on the 16th ult.

PROSPECT OF PEACE.—We have another assurance from SIX HORSES.

Santa Anna that the prospect of peace, except upon his former expressed terms, is very remote. MEXICO.—There are rumours affoat in New York that some

disaster has befallen the American arms in California. The papers affect to disbelive this—but it appears to have some undation from the very fact that they are so anxious to deny There are also reports that desertions from the American re

gular forces take place to a considerable extent. Letters from Havana, published in the Courier des Etats Unis, state that platoons of 20 men have gone off together, and once, a body of 300. It is probable that this is exaggerated, but if it be true, it serves the Americans right, for it is most probable that all those scoundrels had first deserted from our forces in Canada.

From Tampico we have letters stating that there is great sickness among the volunteer troops, attributed to the ignorance of the officers, who knew nothing of the proper mode or places for encamping. One officer writes that half his company is on the sick list.— Courier.

Commercial.

CANADIAN STOCKS.

We have heard of some sales of Upper Canada and Commercia Bank Stock since the last dividend has been paid, at 2½ per cent. disct

CHURCH SOCIETY.

NEWCASTLE AND COLBORNE DISTRICTS. The following appointments for Parochial Meetings in the above Districts have been made, to which the attention of the Clergy and Laity generally is particularly requested: Monday, January 18, 1847, ... 7 P. M.

Cavan, (St. John's) Tuesday, "19 "do (St. Paul's) Wednesday "20 " Wednesday " Perrytown, Thursday Thursday Friday

The Annual Meeting will be held in St. John's Church, self to the excellency and variety of his work.

He will also keep a well-selected stock of the most popular prayer Books. Port Hope, on Thursday, January 28, at 7 p. m.
J. Shortt, Secretary.

EASTERN BRANCH.

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

Material Paper, Pass Books, Pens, ink, and every article in the Stationery line.

Country dealers and Schools supplied at the lowest prices.—
Country dealers and Schools supplied at the Depository of the Church Society, Toronto; at the Booksellers' in the various parts of the Province; and the Booksellers' in the various parts of the Province; and the Booksellers' in the various parts of the Province; and the Booksellers' in the Various parts of the Province; at the Booksellers' in the Various parts of the Province; at the Booksellers' in the Various parts of the Province; at the Booksellers' in the Various parts of the Province; at the Booksellers' in the Various parts of the Province; at the Publisher's,

King Street, Toronto
On Saturday morning the 9th, William, the younger son of Dr. W. L. Billings.

THE NIAGARA DISTRICT BRANCH OF THE DIOCESAN CHURCH SOCIETY.

The Members of this District Branch are hereby notified, that the next Annual Meeting thereof will be held (D. V.) in St. Mark's Church, Niagara, on Wednesday, the 3rd day of February next, at Six o'clock, P.M. The Managing Committee are requested to meet at One o'clock, P.M.; and the Secretary could feel obliged by an early transmission to him of the various

T. B. FULLER, Secretary. Thorold, Dec. 29, 1846.

GORE AND WELLINGTON DISTRICT BRANCH. The Parochial Annual Meetings of the Gore and Wellington District Branch of the Church Society, will be held in the respective Parishes as follows:-

...........Monday,......January 25th, at 7 P M. 26th, "11 A. M.Tuesday..... 27th, " 11 A. M. Dundas 28th, " 11 A. M. AncasterThursday ... " Stoney Creek " "
Wellington Square ...Friday " Oakville

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

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

To the Members of the Eastern Clerical Association. Reverend Brethren,-You are hereby respectfully inform that the next Meeting of the Association will, D. V., be held at the Parsonage, Cornwall, on Wednesday and Thursday, February 10th and 11th, 1847. Divine Service each day in February 10th and 11th, 10th.

Trinity Church, at half-past 10 A. M.

H. PATTON, Secretary.

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

62, CHURCH STREET. Toronto, Jan. 13, 1847.

Upper Canada College WILL RE-ASSEMBLE AFTER THE CHRISTMAS

VACATION, ON JANUARY THE 6TH, 1847. TERMS: Day Scholars.£6 0 0 per annum. Preparatory Form College Forms Boarders. Preparatory Form£30 16 0 College Forms..... Optional Branches--(Extra.) Hebrew or German£1 5 0 per quarter J. P. DE LA HAYE,

COLLECTOR pro tem. Toronto, Dec. 17, 1846. The Herald, Patriot, Colonist, Canadian, Cobourg Star, Kingston News, Hamilton Gazette, the Monarch, and Chatham Gleaner, with pease give the above SIX insertions, and send in their accounts to the College.

DIOCESAN PRESS.

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

HENRY SCADDING, CL'K., Secretary and Treasurer the Diocesan Press. 493 Toronto, Dec. 26, 1846.

RESOLUTION adopted by the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Toronto, in General Adjourned Session assembled, for the purpose of Granting and Renewing Tavern Licences.

December 31, 1846.

The regime, which is on the plan of those used in the transall santice.

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The regime w. Yarker, Esq., another old esteemed inhabitant of giant and of the serion of an all santice.

The regime with neathers and dispatch, and on the serion of SOLVED—That no Licence to Sell Spirituous Liquors and dispatch, and on the serion of Guelph.

The regime with neathers and dispatch, and on the serion of SOLVED—That no Licence to Sell Spirituous Liquors and dispatch, and on the importance of the serion of Guelph.

The regime with neathers and dispatch, and on the serion of SOLVED—That no Licence to Sell Spirituous Liquors and dispatch, and on the intention of Guelph.

The regime with neathers and dispatch, and on the serion of SOLVED—That no Licence to Sell Spirituous Liquors and dispatch, and on the intention of Guelph.

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The regime with neathers and dispatch, and on the intention of SOLVED—That no Licence to Sell Spirituous Liquors and dispatch, and on the intention by an advance of the Mexican cavalry, nearly seven thousand strong. The American forces opened their park of artillery upon them, when they speedily fled.

ROOMS and SIX SPARE BEDS, for the accommodation of Travellers, beyond those required for the use of the family of the occupant of said house, and unless there shall be Stabling, belonging to the said house, for the accommodation of at least

Published by Order, CHARLES DALY, C. C. C. 494-2

All the papers in the city to give two insertions. BRITISH AMERICA

FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. OTICE is hereby given, that a Dividend, at the rate of Eight per Cent. per annum, on the Capital Stock paid in, for the half year ending with the 31st instant, was this day declared, and that the same will be payable on and after Mon-

DAY, the Eleventh day of January next.

The Transfer Book will accordingly be closed from the First to the Ninth day of January inclusive.

By order of the Board,

T. W. BIRCHALL.

T. W. BIRCHALL. Managing Director. British America Assurance Office,

Toronto, 29th Dec., 1846. Toronto Building Society.

SUCH persons as intend to become Members of the "Toronto Building Society," can do so until the 2d of February, 1847, on an equal footing with original Shareholders, by
paying up the back Instalments from August, 1846. All
those entering after the 1st of February, 1847, will be charged
a premium of Two Per Cent., in addition to their Instalments.
The Society and to the whole of the M.

The Society extends to the whole of the Home District, and Property situated any where within the limits of the District, may be accepted as security for loans or advances to Members of the Society.

By Order of the Board,

W. C. ROSS,

Secretary and Treasurer.
492-6 Toronto, Dec. 24, 1846.

Terrestrial GLOBES! GLOBES! Celestial.

G. JOSEPH, OPTICIAN AND MATHEMATICAL IN-G. JOSEPH, OPTICIAN AND SIATE.

STRUMENT MAKER, 56, King Street, Toronto, teturns his sincere thanks to his Friends and the Public generally, and have instruceived direct from Engwould inform them, that he has just received direct from England, CELESTIAL AND TERRESTRIAL GLOBES, from 5 to 18 inch diameter, which he offers on reasonable terms. Also, in connection with his former assortment of Spectacle, Mathematical Instruments and Jewellery, he has received Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gold and Silver L'Epine, Lever and Vertical Watches, ditto, ditto, Chains, Broaches and Pins, and Rings; Silver Snuff, Scent and Presentation Boxes; pure Gold Wedding Rings; Tea, Table and Soup Spoons; Sugar Tongs; Plated Candlesticks; Salvers; Cake and Fruit Sugar Tongs; Plated Candlesticks; Salvers; Cake and Fruit Baskets; Papier Maché Trays—to which he invites the inspection of his friends and the public, and hopes to give general satisfaction; and any article purchased of him, and not approved of on trial, will be exchanged. All kinds of Instruments, Spectacles, Jewellery, and Watches, made and repaired to order, by experienced Workmen.

Nov. 26, 1846.

488-tf

BOOKBINDING, Bookselling and Stationary Establishment,

No. 4. WELLINGTON BUILDINGS, King Street, Toronto. THOMAS BROWN respectfully announces that he has commenced the above Business, and humbly solicits the

patronage of the Gentry, Law Professors, and Public generally Toronto and the vicinity; " 20 " ... 3 P. M.
" 21 " ... 1 A. M.
" 21 " ... 7 P. M.
" 22 " ... 7 P. M.
" 22 " ... 7 P. M.
" 23 " ... 7 P. M.
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" 27 " ... 1 P. M.
" 28 " ... 1 P. M.
" 29 " ... 1 P. M.
" 29 " ... 1 P. M.
" 20 " ... 1 T. B. carried on the Bookbinding Business in the North of

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

THOMAS J. PRESTON, WOOLLEN DRAPER AND TAILOR,

First House North of the Court House, CHURCH STREET, TORONTO.

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

SUPERIOR VESTINGS, All of which he is prepared to make up to order in the most Sashionable manner and on moderate terms. Cassocks, Clergymen's and Queen's Counsels' Gowns. Barristers' ROBES, &c. made on the shortest notice and in Toronto, Dec. 4, 1846.

THOMAS WHEELER, WATCH MAKER, ENGRAVER, &c.

No. 6, King Street East, Toronto, ESPECTFULLY solicits a share of public patro R Every description of Watches and Clocks cleaned and repaired with accuracy and despatch, and warranted. Arms, Crests, Cyphers, Brass and Silver Seals, Door Plates, &c., Engraved. Coats of Arms Emblazoned. Jewelry neatly repaired, Hair inserted in Lockets, &c. China and Glass

iveted and repaired. ** Reference for integrity and ability kindly permitted to THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO. 476-52

IMPORTATION OF Rich Fall and Winter Goods. THOMAS BILTON, MERCHANT TAILOR,

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

The Tailoring Department will continue to be conducted on those principles calculated to ensure a continuance of the distinguished patronage already

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

Toronto, October 10, 1846 GEORGE SAVAGE, CHRONOMETER, WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER. Jeweller, Silversmith, &c.

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

Also, that he has just received a splendid assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, Jewellery, Plated and Bronzed Ware, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dressing-Cases, and Writing-Desks, Work-Boxes, Papier Maché Goods, superbly finished; Small and Table Cutlery, of exquisite workmanship; German Silver Goods, and do, plated on German Silver; Communion Services, Cloth and other Presserves—all of which will be sold at unusure. Cloth and other Brushes: - all of which will be sold at unusuilly low prices for cash. N. B .- Clocks, Watches, Jewellery, made and repaire

Gold and Silver Spectacles and Eye-glasses made on the 19th Nov., 1846. R. CUTHBERT.

BOOKBINDER, RESPECTFULLY begs leave to tender his grateful acknowledgements to the Gentry and Inhabitants. knowledgements to the Gentry and Inhabitants generally of Toronto, for the liberal patronage he has hitherto received from them, and to inform them that he continues to

carry on his business at his Old Stand, 65, Richmond Street, East of Church Street, Where he will be at all times happy to receive a continuance of

SUPERIOR RIFLE, in Cannisters, Coates & Harvey's Extra Coarse Grain, in Caunisters, Hall & Sons FF and FFF, in Cannisters, in half-pounds and

Hall & Sons FB, F, FF, FFF, Coarse-at Private Sale. THOMAS BRUNSKILL. Toronto, January 4, 1847.

JOHN THORPE'S BRITISH HOTEL, GUELPH.

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

PIANO FORTES.

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

THOS. CLARKSON & Co. Toronto, Nov. 23, 1846.

Eight Hundred Thousand ACRES OF LAND

IN THE HURON TRACT. NOTICE TO OLD SETTLERS, EMIGRANTS

AND OTHERS. WHE CANADA COMPANY have again thrown open all their LANDS in the HURON TRACT for dis by way of LEASE for TEN YEARS, -NO MONEY BEING REQUIRED DOWN. The Rent, payable on the BEING REQUIRED DOWN. The Rent, payable on the 1st February in each year, is not much more than the Interest of The Statutes of Upper Canada, to the upon the upset price of the Land,—the right to purchase the Freshold at any time within the ten year of a fixed wire.

named in the Lease, is secured to the Settler, who would thus Volume. save all further payments of Rents.

The Huron District is known to be one of the most healthy and fertile Tracts of Land in Canada—it has more than doubled its population within four years. The Huron Tract, in the which they have hitherto been sold has been £5 for the two year 1842, contained 7101 souls; in June, last year, the Hu-Volumes, and as a very limited number of copies were printed,

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

Maps, Painted particulars, and every requisite information upon the Huron and the Canada Company's other Lands in the Province, will be furnished, FREE OF CHAUGE, by application (if by letter post-paid) to the Canada Company's Office, at Toronto, and Goderich and Stratford, in the Huron District. CANADA COMPANY'S OFFICE, Frederick Street, Toronto, 1st Jan., 1847.

Just Published: ROWSELL'S SHEET ALMANACK, FOR 1847.

ONTAINING a great variety of useful information, and Embellished with a Handsome Steel Engraving The London Terminus of the Brighton & Dover Railroad

Price 2s. 6d. For Sale at the BOOKSELLERS in various parts of the Province, and by the Publisher, HENRY ROWSELL, King Street, Toronto.

JUST PUBLISHED, The Churchman's Almanac FOR 1847. PRICE FOURPENCE.

CONTAINING FIFTY-Two Pages of its usual variety of Ceclesiastical and general information, among which is included the list of Post Offices, Post Masters, Rates of Postage. See See

Young Ladies' Seminary.

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MRS. CROMBIE begs to announce to her former patrons, and the public generally, that she has re-opened her Seminary for the Tuition of Young Ladies, and that the busi-

ss thereof is now in active operation.

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

Toronto, 27th Oct., 1846.

EDUCATION.

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

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

GEORGE S. BOULTON, Esq., of Cobourg. JOHN TURNBULL, Esq., of Belleville.

Mrs. Poetter will be happy to forward her terms to any pern who may require them. King Street, Kingston, Sept. 16, 1845.

EDUCATION. MRS. PETER KEEFER continues to receive a limited number of young Ladies as Boarders, to whom she devotes her most watchful care and attention, using every endeavour to promote their Moral and Religious welfare, intellectual improvement, lady-like deportment, health and happiness. That she has not been unsuccessful in these efforts, she is thankful and happy to state; and likewise requests that any persons wishing to send their daughters from home for educa-tion, will make some inquiry concerning the Establishment at Thorold, which is a pre-eminently healthy place, and from its delightful and retired situation, well adapted for a School.

Thorold, August, 1846. BOARDING SCHOOL, FOR YOUNG LADIES,

TERMS may be had on application to Mrs. Keefer.

BY MRS. GEORGE RYERSON. TERMS PER QUARTER: TUITION in the following Branches of Educa- £ s. d. tion, viz.:—Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, History, Geography, the use of the Globes, French, and Needlework

1 10 0

A Quarter's notice required before removing a Pupil.-

Quarters commence on the 9th May, 1st of September, 23rd of November, and 15th of February. MRS. RYERSON hopes to do justice to those who may entrusu their children to her care, as she has had much experience id the work of instruction in the West of England, in Dublin, an. in London, in the families of Noblemen and private Gentlemen

Bay Street, (between King Street and } 4delaide Street) March, 1845. Wanted. FOR the BATH GRAMMAR SCHOOL, a well qualified CLASSICAL TEACHER, to whom a liberal salary will be paid. Apply to Peter Davy, Esq., or Dr. Stewart

BOARD AND EDUCATION. CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY,

Bath, 7th Nov., 1846.

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

Satisfactory references can be given.
Toronto, August 20, 1846.

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

THE Subscriber begs leave to announce, that be has made arrangements for publishing an Annual Volume, with the above title, suitable for Christmas Gifts and New Year's Presents. The first (for 1847) is now far advanced, and will be ready for delivery about the middle of December.

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

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

Toronto, Nov. 25, 1846. Just Published: ROWSELL'S DIARY, LAW AND COMMERCIAL REMEMBRANCER.

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

The Calendar and a variety of other useful information is HENRY ROWSELL, King Street.

REVISED STATUTES, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Toronto, Dec. 4, 1846.

offers them for sale at the greatly reduced price of £1 10s. per Volume 1st contains the Public Acts.
Volume 2d contains the Local and Private Acts.
Either of which volumes may be had separate. The price at on District numbered 14,983 souls, according to the Official they will soon become scarce.

HENRY ROWSELL, King Street. 489-6 Torouto, Dec. 4, 1846.

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

representatives establish their claims and take out their Patents within two years from this date, the land will be resumed by the Government to be disposed of by sale. BIRTH. At Churchville, on the 15th ult., Mrs. William Duggan, of At St. Andrews, on Sunday before last, the lady of the Rev.

4th of April, 1839, that, unless the claimants or their legal

At St. Anuress, Wm. Abbott of a son. MARRIED. The marriage of Captain Henry Bagot, R. N., second son of the Bishop of Bath and Wells, and Lady Harriet Bagot, to Miss Frederica W. Bagot, youngest daughter of the late Right Hon. Sir Charles and lady Mary Bagot was solemnised on Tuesday last at Blithfiled Hall, in this county, the seat of the Right Hon. Lord Bagot .- Staffordshire Advertiser, 31st Nov.

44 5

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poetry.

THE BLIND GIRL. BY ANNE A. TREMONT.

Darkness where'er I go! Nor earth, nor sky, nor blessed light for me,-But a deep yearning woe For bright things I never more may see, But which, like lovely phantoms, still remain, Haunting the veiled chambers of my brain. And when kind words are spoken

Like holy breathings from a world unseen, My heart is well nigh broken, To think that it can only darkly dream, What form may bear the sweet ton'd instrument, Where love hath all its gentlest music blent.

Yet mem'ry still is mine, And what lost treasure it gives back again; My girthood's bappy time —
The forms and faces so familiar then,
And, shining like a star through my dark night, Is one who was as dear to me as sight. It is before me now,

Wearing the looks I loved so to behold: The same calm thoughtful brow, And loving smile, that ne'er for me was cold: 'Tis mid my desert a fresh lovely spot, And one which even blindness withers not.

But oh! to feel how vain The hopes which came around us like sweet flow'rs !-It almost sears my brain, To think through life such will no more be ours; Yet it is but the wreck of earth's frail bank! Father of Light! let not my soul be dark!

-Sharpe's Magazine,

A STORY FOR BOYS. (From the Christian Witness.)

Every mother has a very solemn duty to perform, in training up her children for another world. And very much depends on a child's obedience to his parents, whether he is saved or lost. If parents would their children are obedient to their commands. The

Come, boys, here is a story for you. I want you all to come together and listen.

to do with boys as I have had with men.

per, who did not treat his mother well.

She said that when she was young, she knew several all came to a bad end.

their houses.

William was a very pleasent boy, and a fine scholar. He made as rapid progress in his Latin as any one in school. One afternoon I was at his father's house. to your father,' said his mother.

'But I don't want to go, mother.' 'Well, you must go.'

'But I'm playing, and I can't go.' William, I tell you, you must go, for your father

must have this immediately. Just then, one of the party who were playing ball, to join the victors. I turned just in time to see the her wanderings. stick fall from his mother's dress, and see how sad she looked, as she went into the house.

I never before saw a boy strike his mother, and it made me feel so badly, that I could not play. I told the boys I believed I must go home. I walked away, thinking of what my mother, had told me. I thought I would always remember William, and see if he prospered. Perhaps it would have been better, if William's mother had spoke more kindly to him, but that was no excuse for William. Before he grew up he was taken very sick, and, after many years of great suffering, he died.

The next boy was George. His mother indulged him very much. She used to let him do pretty much per; such, however, as it is, I now offer it to your as he chose, and any thing he wanted she was sure to do for him, but any thing she wanted he was sure not to do for her. In fact he semed to have much less reden, as to have asked him to do an errand. He always my mother.'

Well, George is dead, too. He became dissipated,

lost his character, and died a miserable death. Herbert was like William and George, worse if anything. He not only did not care for what his mother said, but used to ridicule her before the other boys. He used to do it in a good humoured way: but, after all, it was a great way off from the respect that was exactly what became of him, for it is a more dreadful story than I love to relate. But I can never think of him without remembering the text, (Prov. xxx. 17.) 'The eye that mocketh at his father, and despiseth to obey his mother, the ravens of the valley shall pick it out, and the young eagle shall eat it.'

> A LOST CHILD. (From the Church of England Magazine.)

A few years ago, in the parish of Sydney, in the province of New Brunswick, America, the following am I of the fact, that I will make a bargain with you.

days on a hunting or shooting expedition, reached the I will stick to him, until I make him a Post Captain, banks of Bear Creek, which he was desirous of cross- and then I must leave him, on condition that you, when ing, being auxious to make his way home before night- you are Lord Chancellor, shall give some small prefer- a portion of it, returns to the priest; it is then carried had passed the day before, had been carried away by nate." Years after, Serjeant Copley became Lord the vessel upon the ground. When the bride, at the the current, which happened to be very strong in that High Chancellor; and then, in the presence of Cap- conclusion of this ceremony, is about to quit the place. Remembering, however, having noticed a fal- tain Sweney, Sir Joseph Yorke wrote a letter, which apartment, a goat is slain at the threshold, and the len tree across the stream lower down, he pursued his has been described to me as written in the very best nuptial party step over it in rotation; as the bride way. Just as he had reached the spot, and was pre- style, to his lordship, reminding him of the conversa- herself passes, a cake of unleavened bread is broken paring to cross over, his ear was attracted by the tion and prophecy, and claiming Sir Joseph's share of over her head, and the fragments divided among the sound of footsteps upon the dry sticks; the sound was the bargain. The answer was received, and was also relatives. Nuptial festivities are continued for seven accompanied by a cautious rustling movement among shown to Captain Sweney. The answer was charac- days; and on the eight, a feast is given, to which the the thicket of wild raspberries that covered the oppo- teristic of Lord Lyndhurst-full of energy-acknow- priest, relatives and friends, are generally invited .-

to the lock of his rifle; and, while his keen eve was to present Sir Joseph's protègé with a small piece of with a general cheer. An epithalamium is then sung warily fixed on the bushes, the hand apparently of a preferment, but that he hoped to be permitted to live and the marriage is complete .- Mrs. Postans.

child, stained purple with the juice of the berries, was long enough to give him something better, when it quietly raised to reach down a loaded branch of fruit; should fall in his gift. not more than eight years old; her torn garments, soiled hands, dishevelled locks and haggard face, betrayed the fact that she had strayed from the forestpath, and been lost in the trackless wilderness. The child appeared overjoyed at the sight of the stranger, and told her artless tale with a clearness and simplicity that drew tears from the eyes of her preserver, who felt, indeed, as if he had been an instrument, in the Divine hand, sent to rescue the forlorn being be-

fore him from a melancholy and painful death. Had not the loss of the bridge led him to seek another spot whereby to gain the opposite bank, she would in all probability, have perished in that lonely spot; but it was ordered otherwise, and the heart of the young man was filled with grateful emotion. He learned from the child that she had been sent by her mother to carry a basket of food to her father, who each other, and I caught occasional glimpses of my was chopping in the woods near the house; but that, by some mischance, she had strayed from the path, and, misled by the echo of her father's axe, she had wandered away in an opposite direction. Every attempt to retrace her steps only led her deeper and deeper into the wood; but still she went on. At first, she said, she cried a great deal; but finding her tears and lamentations brought no relief, she consoled herself with eating some of the food she had brought with her. When night came on, she was having small chowries to protect their repose. overcome with weariness, and lay down to sleep in a sheltered place, and rose with the first sound of the birds to pursue her hopeless way. When she had exhausted her provisions in the basket, she beguiled her sorrow in seeking for herbs and berries.

Fortunately, it was the season of summer fruits, or else the poor wanderer must have perished. On the third night she lay down to sleep, and heard, as she supposed, the tread of cattle near her. She said she was very glad, for she thought the dark creatures she meet their children in heaven, let them see to it, that saw moving about in the dim light must be her father,s oxen; and she called to them very often, "Buck, following story will serve to illustrate one point of Bright!" but they did not come nearer; and she wondered she did not hear the ox-bell. Another night she said she saw two great black, shaggy dogs, which she thought were neighbour Hewet's dogs; but when she called them by their names, they stood up I was a boy once, and I recollect a little how boys on their hind legs, and looked hard at her, but did not feel. I am a man now: but I have had about as much come near her, and soon, went away into the wood; and she knew they were dogs, for that night she heard I suppose you all have a mother. What I want to them howling. In all probability these animals were tell you now is, how you ought to treat your mother. bears, for the woods abounded with those animals, When I was a boy, no larger than you are, my mother and the stream the hunter had crossed bore the name used to tell me that she never knew any one to pros- of Bear Creek; the howling, most probably, arose from wolves; but her innocent heart knew no fear.

The day after this she found herself near a deserted children who did not honour their mothers, and they shanty; the clearing on which it stood was overgrown with strawberries, and raspberry bushes; and there There were several boys among my acquaintances, she remained, picking the berries, and sleeping bewhom I knew to have disobeyed and ill treated their neath its sheltering roof at night. She led the hunter mother. I thought I would remember them, and see to her solitary but; and there he proposed leaving her how they would turn out in the world. I should think while he went in search of help to convey her home, it was as much as fifteen years ago. I will call these or to some dwelling house; but the little creature boys William, George, and Herbert. I remember as clung to him with passionate weeping, and implored distinctly as though it were but yesterday. They were him so pathetically not to leave her again alone in the my classmates at school. I remember their mother dark, lonely forest, that his heart was not proof against perfectly well, for many a play afternoon I spent at her entreaties; and though weary with his own wanderings, he took the little foundling on his back, and proceeded on his journey, occasionally resting on the fallen timbers to ease him of his burden.

The shades of night were closing in fast upon them, We were playing on the green in front of the door .- and the weary pair were making up their minds to Esther, the advocate of her people's rights, appeared William's mother stepped upon the door-stone, and pass another night under the shade of the wood, when called him. We were busily engaged in play with the sound of water and the working of mill wheels some other boys, and William took no notice of his broke upon their ears; and soon the light of the Jewish ladies, the hair of all is parted in long notice in superior style; also, Fine Linen Surplices. mother's call. After she had spoken several times, last glow of sunset broke through the trees in the dis-he stopped a moment to hear what she had to say. I tance, and the child, with a shout of joy, proclaimed taway cofour by the use or benna. At the back, its want you to go down to the store, and carry this box they must be near a clearing at last, for she saw light taven and glossy tint remains, where it is plaited in through the stems of the trees. Gladly did the poor long ends, each suspending a golden coin. Observing way-worn travellers hail the cheerful sight of the mill, the curiosity with which I noticed the several articles and the neat log-house beside it; and gladly did the of their dress, the young Jewesses proposed that I kind inmates of the place receive and cherish the poor should proceed to the dressing room, to amuse myself lost child, who had been sought for till hope had de- with an inspection of their wardrobe. parted from the hearts of her sorrowing friends, and she was reckoned among the dead. She had wanderbeat the other. William heard the merry hurra, and ed away miles from her home, and been absent many exclaimed, 'Well I won't go, there.' He plucked up days; but she had been supplied with water and fruits, a stick, and throwing it at his mother, ran eagerly off and her spirits had been wonderfully sustained during

> ANECDOTE OF THE LATE SIR JOSEPH YORKE AND LORD LYNDHURST. (From the John Bull.)

> Sir,-My authority for the following little tale is Captain Sweney, of the royal navy; who was on a visit to Sir Joseph Yorke, at the Isle of Wight, when the first letter was written, and was also there when the reply was received. My friend, Captain Sweney, told the story I fear much better than I can place it on pa-

When Lord Lyndhurst, then Mr. Serjeant Copley, made his first speech in the house of Commons, I begard for his mother, than for an older scholar, who lieve somewhere about July, 1818, the House was used to be a leader in all our sports. He never mind- astonished—the display of talent was so great ed any thing his mother said to him, and she might the continuance of that talent through a very long as well have talked to the currant bushes in the gar- speech so extraordinary, that the House was really electrified. I think the speech was on the Catholic acted as if he felt, if he did not say, 'I don't care for claims, but not having Hunsard at hand, I really cannot tell the subject. But after the very long speech was concluded, the cheering was most enthusiastic, and all the leading members of his party came up to Serjeant Copley, loudly to congratulate him upon the brilliancy of his speech, its great power, and the splendid services likely to accrue to the party by the acquisition of such a man. Among the most prominent of those who gave expression to their great delight, was due to his mother. And what do you suppose be- the late Sir Joseph Yorke. Although a stranger, and came of Herbert. His end was more miserable than apologising as such, he grasped the hand of the orator, that of William or of George. I shall not tell you and loudly congratulated him upon having delivered such a speech. Among many other very kind things he said-"Sir, you have begun a noble career-you will rise to be a very great man-you will be Lord Chancellor." The Serjeant modestly replied, that Captain Yorke was a well known kind-hearted manthat his commendation was a great reward-but that as he, the Captain, had the privilege and happiness of saying what he liked in that House, so he, Serjeant Copley, would only impute to his good nature and kindness the generous expressions he had used.

"Sir," said Captain Yorke, "I have said, as I believe will be the case, that you will be Lord Chancellor. I am sure of it, if your life be spared; and so certain If you have a son, or a nephew, or any young friend,

mother instant, and the fatal ball had been lodged in You are of course aware of the melancholy event, by the heart of the unconscious victim. A cry of terror which his country was deprived of the services of that and of thankfulness burst from the lips of the hunter, excellent man, Sir Joseph Yorke-he was drowned by as he sprang with eager haste across the stream, and the upsetting of a boat, with two other officers who approached the child. It was a little girl, apparently were with him, crossing from the Isle of Wight to Portsmouth.

Flattering myself that this little anecdote may have interest enough in your eyes to give it publicity, I remain, &c.,

London, Nov. 11.

ACCOUNT OF A JEWISH WEDDING.

With pleasure I acquiesced in the proposal of an American lady, to accompany her on a wedding visit to the family of a fair "Jessica," the daughter of a Bagdat merchant in the fort. Leaving our residence for this purpose together, we threaded the crowded and narrow ways of a portion of the populous bazaars. until then unknown to me; and, as the palkees neared veiled companion, her gorgeous tiara, and flashing jewels, the strange locality, and the novelty of the expedition, brought the inimitable tales of the Arabian Nights strongly to remembrance; and I almost imagined myself attending the splendid wife of Haroun al Raschid, through her ancient city of Tabriz. Arrived at our destination, we were introduced into a large upper apartment, where several turbaned infants lav sleeping on Arab mats, attended by Jewish women

After a short detention, a distant door opened, and the bride, with her mother and sisters, gave us a most the younger women nearly resembled each other, I shall content myself with attempting to describe the person of the lady for whom our visit was most par
included intended.

The Portrait will be of the same size and system and by the same Engragovernor General recently engraved; and by the same Engraver, Mr. Warner, and published by

H. & W. ROWSELL,

The bride was certainly not more than fourteen years of age; yet, notwithstanding her extreme youth, there was no lack of feminine expression, in her fair hair and placid countenance. Her eyes were hazel, and her soft features differed from the common Jewish physiognomy, which, however handsome in youth, frequently acquires harsh distinctiveness at a mature age. It is customary for the Jewish women to marry at an early period; and the elder sister of the bride, a girl sleeping infants, who had first attracted my attention.

The custom of the fair Jewess brought to my remirable sketch of that adopted by the dancing girls of Cairo. It consisted of a fine white muslin underdress, plaited in exquisitely small folds from the throat to the waist, and falling to the embroidered yellow slippers, shrouded her pretty feet. A satin tunic of Tyrian purple, sloped away in the bosom, was clasped at the waist by a single stud, the sleeves falling loose and open from the middle of the arm, fringed with a double row of gold buttons. A shawl, of the finest oom of Cashmere, encircled the waist; and costly ornaments, worn after the usual manner, encumbered, where they could not adorn. To complete the costume, a small red velvet cap fitted closely to the head, bound round the brows with a scarf of most vivid hues, and a handkerchief depending from it to the back, passed loosely under the chin; a very trying arrangement, even to the most lovely face. With due exception to this single portion of the attire, all was tasteful and well arranged, flowing and antique; fashion in the east is not a mutable goddess; consequently, its form was probably the same with that in which the fair before Hagai, in the royal palace of Shushan.

According to an eminently difiguring custom among

The apartment was surrounded with japanned and curiously inlaid cabinets, filled with rich tunics, and various "raiment of needlework," with "vestures of gold, wrought about with divers colours." The chudders or envelopes, destined to be worn in public, were all fine white cotton, ingeniously embroidered, to allow the wearer full liberty of observation through the interstices of the delicately wrought flowers which composed it. With the exception of the Mala, or talisman, the necklaces, head ornaments, bracelets and bangles, were chiefly composed of small coins, suspended by ornamental chains. The largest adopted for this purpose was the zechin, but many were extremely ninute, with a superscription differing from any I had before seen.

Three eastern languages appeared equally familiar to all the members of this family. Some jocose traveller in a continental diligence, has recorded his surprise at hearing the children of the villages speak such admirable French. A Haileybury student, groaning over the roots of the most difficult and copious language in the world, would have been similarly struck to find grammatical Arabic lisped from the mouths of babes; Drugs, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, Oils, Colours, Varnishes; and Persian, soft, harmonious Persian, flowing sweetly from a girlish voice, and sounding as if it should be writ on satin." With myself they chatted in the harsher Hindostanee, a language fit only to be spoken to a slave, being full of authority and command, brief and uncourteous. I am now, however, speaking somewhat ungratefully of the means by which I acquired a great deal of interesting information from my amiable ompanions, on the manners of their people. The bride, more particularly, gave me a distinct account of the ceremonies observed at her late marriage, which to me were quite novel. It appears that a youth desiring to form a union with one of the fair daughters of his tribe, consults his mother on the occasion, who, deciding on the maiden she prefers among her acquaintance, refers to the parents for their consent. obtained, she formally invites her female friends to accompany her to the nomination of her son's be-The intended bride, being duly acquainted with the time of the expected visit, is found seated on a rich cushion, closely veiled, her hands and feet dyed with henna, and surrounded by a group of Jewish maidens. The mother of her suitor, after a fitting conversation, presents her with a costly ring, as the act of betrothment; the women then join in singing the praises of the bride, and engage in mirth and festivity until the the morrow. When the period arrives for the celebration of the marriage, a curtain is drawn across the principal apartment in the house of the bride's father on one side of which the lady is seated, with her female relations and friends, and, on the other, the bridegroom, with the priest of the synagogue, and the male A young gentleman, who had been out for some in whose welfare you take an interest, let me have him. relatives of both families. A rabbi then fills a cup with wine, and drops into it metals of three kinds copper, silver, and gold, The bridegroom, after drinking To his disappointment, the log bridge, which he ment to some young man, whom I shall then nomi- to the bridge, who, after draining the Contents, throws ledging the complimentary prophecy, which his Lord- At its conclusion, every guest offers a trifling gift of With the alertness of a sportsman, anticipating a ship said he well remembered; and saying, that, for money or jewels to the rabbi, who, as he accepts each shot at a deer or bear, his finger rapidly found its way his part, he only regretted that it was not in his power repeats aloud the name of the donor, which is received

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

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

The price will be 20s. for Proofs, and 12s. 6d. for Prints;

courteous welcome. As the appearance and attire of and great care will be taken to secure perfect copies to sub

Booksellers and Printers to the University of

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Creek, Port, Town, Village, Post Office, Church, &c., in each Township; exhibiting a Bird's-eye view of all Travelled Roads, early period; and the elder sister of the bride, a girl about sixteen, was, I found, the mother of two of the and Mail Routes, beautifully Engraved upon Copper Plates, (about 2 by 3 feet), forming a Register of all Improvements in the Country, upon a scale of $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles to one inch—considerably larger than Bouchette's, and embracing more information than nembrance, yet "with a difference," Mr. Lane's ad- contained in any other Map-and drawn by eminent Surveyors. Plate 1-The Western District, with Chart. Plate 2-London, Talbot, and Brock Districts.

Plate 3-The Huron Tract.

The Home, Simcoe, Niagara, Midland, Newcastle, and other Districts, will follow in succession, one every two months.— Price to Subscribers, 10s. each plate, who will receive Proof impressions. Subscribers' names will be received by the Engravers, J. ELLIS & Co., 8, King Street, Toronto, (from 15, Broad Street, Bank of England, London), and at the Office of this Paper.

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Which he is prepared to put up to order in the most fashionable N.B.—Cassocks, Clergymen and Queen's Counsel's Gowns, Barristers' Robes, University work, &c., made on the shortest Toronto, Nov. 12, 1846.

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

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

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

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or Gardens, of any shape or pattern, at the lowest possible rate. WM. GRIEVE. Cobourg, June 16, 1846. WOOL. THE highest market price will be paid in Cash for WOOL, at the Ontario Mills Woollen Factory, Cobourg, by the

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

the undersigned who have entered into co-partnership. D. E. BOULTON. JAMES COCKBURN. Cobourg, July 7th, 1846.

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TORONTO. ET ENTRANCE NEXT DOOR TO MR. DIXON'S SHOP. Toronto, Nov., 1846. 486-t

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NOTARY PUBLIC, MASTER EXTRAORDINARY IN CHANCERY, COBOURG, CANADA WEST. 439-tf

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

CANADA WEST. Cobourg, Oct. 21, 1845. 432-tf MESSRS. BETHUNE & BLACKSTONE, ARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS, &c. OFFICE OVER THE WATERLOO HOUSE, No. 134, King Street, Toronto, ONE DOOR EAST OF RIDOUT, BROTHERS & Co

December 1. 1842. MR. BEAUMONT, Professor of Surgery in the University of King's College. FELLOW OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF

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Kingston.

Johnstown North Crosby

Home Uxbridge..... Western Warwick Johnstown.... Wolford

Kingston, 1st December, 1845.

" 15,7th "

W. half 10, 4th "

W. half 7, 3rd "

November, 1844.

Western.... I

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E. half 14, W. half 22, 5th Con.

Napanee, M. D., 25th March, 1846.

N. half 19

S. half 13

FRANCIS M. HILL.

..... Tosorontio, 100

ALEX. CAMPBELL

100

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St. Mary Street

HON. J. LEANDER STARR,

General Agent,
E. T. RICHARDSON, Esq.,

tish North American Colonies.

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

Agent, Mr. Boulton. And all mortgagees, or persons inde for payments on sales already made, will please communic the particulars of their debts forthwith to Mr. Boulton, who authorised to collect and receive the same. New York, February 14, 1845. Home District Mutual Fire Company.

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John McMurrich, James Beaty, John Eastwood James Lesslie, Capt. J. Elmsley, J. RAINS, Secretary.

post-paid. THE PHENIX FIRE ASSURANCE COM-

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The Church

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General Accountant. October 5, 1846.

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