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### Poetry.

THE MARTYR'S TEMPTATION.

Cease, Tempter, cease ! I would not live The scorned of earth, the loathed of Heaven, For all that Cæsar's hand hath given, For all that Rome could give. Since, how could pomp, and power, and pride, Avail to banish from mine eye The Cross for which I vowed to die— The Cross I had denied ;— Or teach me, though my limbs were free, To bear the spirit's slavery ?—

Yet to mine eye, 'mid darkness dim, How welcome were the light of heaven ; How sweet to feel the chains were riven, That bind each aching limb! How sweet, unshackled all and free, To feel once more the light breeze blow ; To gaze around, above, below, On earth, and sky, and sea !-

O! pomp and pride are nought to me, But my soul yearns for liberty. And wilt thou give the summer gale A moment through my cell to play? And wilt thou give the summer ray,

That gilds my native vale. To glad me with its genial beam— And dost thou this in merey?—No!— I see the guile that lurks below; And vainly dost thou dream That I would quit my hopes on high, And barter heaven for liberty.

Cease, then ! my heart is changeless still ;-Though chains awhile my limbs control, Mine is the freedom of the soul, And mine th' unconquered will. Yes-thou art more a slave than I; I can but bear a despot's yoke, Till death shall rend with welcome shock The spirit's earthly tie. But, false one ! then, when I am free, But, false one 1 men, avery. Begins thine endless slavery. REV. THOMAS DALE.

ALLUSIONS TO THE SECOND ADVENT, IN THE WRITINGS OF JEREMY TAYLOR.

The ruling faculty of his mind was a love of the beautiful, but he possessed, in an eminent degree, the element of the terrible. His works afford innumerable examples, but four will be sufficient. The impenitent einner, passing out of life, "appears with a spirit amazed and confounded to be seen among the angels of light, with the shadows of the works of darkness apon him."1 The eternity of torment is "a continued stroke, which neither shortens the life, nor introduces a brawny patience, but is the same in every hold, how He loved us!" His Treatise on Repentance is pervaded by a still and solemnizing gloom. "And now the sin is chosen and loved, it is pleasant and easy, and by these steps the sinner enters within the iron gates of death, which are sealed against his return by a sad decree."† And speaking of the penitence of Augustin, he portrays the horrible fears of damnation hourly beating upon his spirit, with the wings of horror and affrightment." + \* \* \* \* \*

Nor should we forget to observe in the imagery of Taylor, a dramatic distinctness and unity of impression, which are not often seen except in the works of the greatest masters-particularly in our own Shaksthousands of accidents in the world, and every contingency to every man, and to every creature, doth preach our funeral sermon, and calls us to look and

# TORONTO, CANADA, FRID.

THE SACRAMENTAL FEAST. (From "Profession and Practice," by the Reverend Hugh White, A. M.)

As bread and wine cannot strengthen or refresh a corpse, so neither can the outward participation of the sacrament impart spiritual strength or refreshment to a soul spiritually dead-yea, a sinner in such a condition, can only, by receiving unworthily, eat and drink condemnation to himself-so that spiritual life must be imparted to the soul, before it can be spiritually strengthened or refreshed by the Lord's Supper .--And, further, as bread and wine, however nutritive or reviving in themselves, cannot impart nourishment or refreshment, unless they are received and used, so Jesus, the Bread of life, and whose love does indeed rejoice the believer's heart, cannot impart spiritual strength or comfort, unless He be received and fed upon by faith! All-sufficient Saviour as He is to those who thus receive Him, He cannot be a Saviour to those who reject Him-for even He, the living Bread, who came down from heaven, can only nourish unto life everlasting those who feed on Him, in their hearts, by faith with thanksgiving! Thus do these emblems most significantly teach, that the Saviour must not only be provided by God, but must also be accepted and relied upon by man! Still, however, we cannot but feel that the idea of a feast, designed to mark the bounty, munificence, and loving kindness of the Divine Master, and furnished with divine food, to impart spiritual nourishment and gladness to the guests, was intended to be prominently presented to strengthen and refresh the believer's soul, it fails of the very purpose it was primarily appointed to pro-And is it not most gloriously adapted to this mote. purpose? For independently of the divine influences emanating from the Holy Spirit, and conveyed through the channel of this sacrament-which are the source and support of all spiritual strength and comfort-is there not something in the very symbols themselves, (From the Biography of Bishop Jeremy Taylor, by the Rev. R. A. Willmott.) so touchingly typical of the most affecting circum-stances in the history of the Saviour's sufferings, as stances in the history of the Saviour's sufferings, as to be calculated, in a pre-eminent degree, to strengthen and refresh the souls of the faithful in the Lord's Sup-

per? Does not all the glory of the Cross there pass before the view? Is not the Lord Jesus Christ there set forth crucified before us? Does not his voice there break on our ears, crying out, "Behold and see, if there be any sorrow, like unto My sorrow, which I endured for your sake !" Can we look, in faith, on those hallowed emblems-reflect what they are intended to commemorate, and forbear to exclaim, "Be-

What doctrine of the Gospel is not there most powerfully preached! What precious truth of God's holy word, that can give strength or refreshment to the soul, is not there most affectingly proclaimed? Is it the most overwhelming demonstration of His love, that we desire? Oh! do we not there hear Him saying to us. "What could even I have done for you, My hands and My feet! See the proofs of My love remembered how poor our Blessed Saviour was, and freely. which are written there! Can you look on them, and still doubt My love! Behold! it is I myself, who so loved you, and laid down My life for you." Is it the dreamt of such a thing. infinite value of our souls we wish to learn? What can so fully teach us this, as to see their Creator of His network they poor persons as representatives of Christ, and posses-tors of His network they poor persons as representatives of Christ, and posses with others. The man that one of Ully teach us this, as to see their Creator description of the heart of the poor persons as representatives of Christ, and posses with others. The man that our poor persons as representatives of Christ, and posses with others. The man that one of His network they poor persons as representatives of Christ, and posses of His network would learn to look on all our poor persons as representatives of Christ, and posses an evil broken, and His blood poured out, as an atonement for sin, lift up their voice—yea, and that indeed a fearful voice-to proclaim what an accursed thing sin is in the sight of a holy God, if such blood must be shed, if such a sacrifice must be offered up, for its expiation? And does not the same voice as powerfully proclaim the infinite sufficiency of that sacrifice, and thus breathe into the believer's inmost soul that peace of God, which passeth all understanding-for what sins can be of too deep a dye for that blood to blot out, for ever from the book of God's remembrance?-What else can so fully reveal to us the glories of heayen, and the horrors of hell, as such blood shed to rescue us from the one, and to purchase for us the other? Or, if, under the pressure of overwhelming sorrow, or in the prospect of anticipated trials, we desire to have such an assurance of the unboundedness, and unchangeableness of His love, as will indeed satisfy us, that He will sympathise with us, and support us under all our tribulations, and never, never leave us, or forsake us, but be our everlasting Comforter, where, oh where shall we read this assurance, written in such convincing characters, as in those memorials of His dying love, which remind us to what He gave Himself,

Neither, in the next place, does it follow from the Barre nature of an imperfect state of happiness, that we would r should ask to be delivered from it, and still less, as he ke therefore, that our friends should ask for us. Was she bet there ever an instance known in this world of a man | that she who enjoyed the average happiness that it gives, and, strangers at the same time, had all the assurance that a wellinformed heart could give of future and far superior voice. bliss, desiring his friends to pray him out of this world? her. Are not the saints of God, then, in their still nearer stand a. advance towards a perfect state, well content in their dumb a happy condition to await the Lord's time? So little complair of shall not live long, and I had my old man (From "Thoughts for the thoughtful," by Old Humphrey.) is the doctrine of the intermediate state necessarily with me most up to the last. I have had many sore connected with prayer for departed individuals, and troubles, but the Lord has delivered me out of them all, and, Jess God, I can still read my Bible, and of a still less with the notion of purgatory. summer

# SCHOOL-BOYS AND THE POOR. (From " Godfrey Davenant.")

The generous inclination, the just rule, Kind wishes and good actions, and pure thoughts, No mystery is here. There is no boon For high, yet not for low; for proudly graced, Yet not for meek of heart. The smoke ascends

heaven as lightly from the cottage hearth, As from the haughtiest palace. EXCURSION, Book ix.

Time passed rapidly, and the end of the second But I'll tell ye, Sirs-once my husband was ill two uarter was approaching; when Godfrey found a knot | long years, and yet we were helped through, and neof the younger boys before the iron rails which sepa- ver had to sell a thing out of the house. And last rated the south of the play-ground from the green, year come Michaelmas, I fell into the pit on the comemployed in mocking a deformed old man who came mon, there I lay with my leg broke all day long, and to ask their alms. Godfrey was highly indignant, might have died in the water, and yet I am here, as

Having asked what the "row" was about, Barrow suggested to Godfrey, that it would have been better longed to hear more of the old woman's history and if he had explained the reasons of his anger to some feelings, they were obliged to bid her good evening. of the boys he had been abusing. When he had done All the money they had with them was put into her so, he called out to one of the party, "Allerton, come hands, and as she thanked them, she said she was Allerton came at once, and Barrow asked truly thankful to them, and most of all for their kindhere !" him to walk with him and Godfrey after school down uess, "for it did her old heart good to have any one to Havening Common, a place about three miles off. who would listen to her, and be as soft to her as he Sirs, he is so gentle and patient." the honorable offer.

were out till seven on summer evenings. At four the three started together on their walk. Barrow was full old wonan another cow. I'll undertake my form, if That afternoon was a half-holiday, and the boys of fun that day, and told the most amusing stories of you'll go round to the others." his travels, for he had been abroad. He described the manners of people-the happiness of the poorest to see is, that kindness is more than money. The old poor, the independence of the Breton and the Swiss woman thought little of the poverty which her loss peasant-the home love of the German, and gradu- occasions. But she was full of love for the poor beast ally got into the subject which was the occasion of the itself, and of thoughts for her husband. She was not walk

weighel down with anxiety, but with sorrow." "By the bye, Allerton," said he, "I was sorry to see you amongst those boys to-day. I never thought the main road, just as Barrow spoke-and whom you were a sort of fellow that could have found plea- should they meet but the Doctor! he joined them at once it his cheerful and friendly way-and asked, and sure in giving pain to the suffering." Barrow heard all they had been doing. He was evidently af-

Allerton looked down and said nothing. continued; "You surely can never have thought about fected, and for some time said little. By and bye, he it, or you would not have done it. If you had once came upon one of his favourite subjects, and spoke "That woman, Barrow, has more of the lady about

poor persons as representatives of Christ, and posses-sors of His nature, they never would or could despise will not do a mean thing, nor an unkind thing, nor a will not do a mean thing, nor an unkind thing, nor a will not do a mean thing, nor an unkind thing, nor a will not do a mean thing, nor an unkind thing, nor a will not do a mean thing, nor an unkind thing, nor a will not do a mean thing, nor an unkind thing, nor a will not do a mean thing, nor an unkind thing, nor a will not do a mean thing, nor an unkind thing, nor a will not do a mean thing, nor an unkind thing, nor a will not do a mean thing, nor an unkind thing, nor a will not do a mean thing, nor an unkind thing, nor a will not do a mean thing, nor an unkind thing, nor a will not do a mean thing, nor a unkind thing, nor a will not do a mean thing, nor an unkind thing, nor a will not do a mean thing, nor an unkind thing, nor a will not do a mean thing, nor an unkind thing, nor a will not do a mean thing, nor an unkind thing, nor a will not do a mean thing will not do a will not do a mean thing will not do a will not do a mean thing will not do a will not do a mean thing will not do a will not do a mean thing will not do a will not do a mean thing will not do a will not do a mean thing will not do a will not do a mean thing will not do a will not do a mean thing will not do a will not do a will not do a mean thing will not do a w A striking instance occurs in the Holy Dying, All the successions of time, all the changes in nature, thousands of accidents in the world, and every conthe suitors who ill-treat Ulysses when disguised as a beggar. "But I know it is all thoughtlessness, and to make diamond to give them what is pleasing, he is a true diamond. The polish is in-deed necessary to persons in *our* station, and to the use of the word 'gentle,' as applicable to *us*; but the diamond to the same spirit played? And do not those emblems of His body here solvers who ill treat Ulysses when disguised as a gentlemat. This is the diamond. The polish is in-21-23. you think, I am going to take you to a cottage down diamond is a jewel in itself, without any polish at all, on the common here. We richer people have got whilst smooth glass is no diamond any how. As I into the way of fancying that the poor do not feel, and have often told you before, Barrow, the true Latin that our jibes and satirical looks are lost upon them. adjective for gentlemanlike is humanus. The heroes But we never were more mistaken—just as they cal-But we never were more mistaken—just as they cal-of Homer, and far more the patriarchs of the Bible, Num. xxxii. 23. culate the day by the sun, and mark every change in were gentle, manly, and refined. Where that adjecthe weather and in things around them, so they observe tive fails in application, it fails because our nature is r tone and manner. They have no reading from corrupt. Regenerate fallen man, and then whatever oks, and so they read what they see and hear. You is human is the property of the true gentleman. I are a London fellow, Allerton, and I don't expect you wish I could teach my boys this, and I wish I could to feel all this so easily and constantly as I ought to teach the world this--that neither birth, nor wealth, do, who have lived in the country and seen so much nor fashion, can make any person a gentleman; but of the poor; but I will show you a poor woman to- honour, independence, a love of truth, courtesy, felday, who will convince you that there are some at low-feeling with others-these will make a peasant a low-feeling with others-these will make a peasant a least in her class of life, whose feelings are as strong gentleman. If the title of gentleman means anything I give you, and a new spirit will I put within you; of decision. By this time they had arrived at the cottage, and a ledge and refinement, in persons of our rank in life, flesh, and 1 will give you an heart of flesh," Ezek. ments undefiled and are washed in the blood of the and quick as ours." sweeter spot than that which it occupied is seldom to then I for one do not wish to possess it. To be a xxxvi. 26. This is the promise of God, and not a jot Lamb, are caught up into the clouds to meet the Lord be found. Behind lay an old wood thick and dark, man tower is my fellow-men, is praise enough for me, or tittle of his promises shall fail; for they are yea in the air; but, those who are left in the valley, stand ap to the back wall of the cottage. Around was a and too n ich. small garden, and a bright green field of about two "You nave mentioned another quality in which acres, long since reclaimed from the dreary waste your good old friend shines, which also forms part of even to the death of the cross, for our sakes, and for which spread more than a mile straight on before it. my notion of gentle, and that is love of what are com-Untrained roses and jessamines hung over the door, monly called animals. Few things make me more and climbed over the thatch or straggled wildly out angry than cruelty to dumb creatures. It is utterly from the house with a freedom which they had not disgusting, contemptible, and depraved. Bishop But-(From "The Ministry of the Body," by the Rev. R. W. always enjoyed. When old Blake was living, the rose ler proves our duty to our fellow-men, from the mere was trained, and the jessamine tied down into orderly fact of our having power over each other's happiness. arches, or back against the roof: but for the last two If his argument is worth any thing at all, it is equally An intermediate state is commonly lost out of years, the utmost the poor widow could do, was to keep good to prove our obligations to the brute creation.sight among us. And an accident has contributed the garden in tolerable order, and to attend the cow If we can make them happy, our being able to do so, with the help of a little girl, to make up the butter and of itself proves it to be our duty. Besides, if we re-

# Y. DECEMBER 10, 1847.

Ehurth.

hear the as I used, and if I didn't know it was

church, 1 shouldn't feel any pleasure there-none at

thee no Paske thee,' and I always think of that .--

scholars and all, and I a poor ignorant old woman .--

"Cetainly," replied Barrow, "but what I want you

"An "what will you do now," asked Godfrey, "for

all."

a living

cave spoken so freely, but he drew her on, fellows would thank me for wishing them old women. ful are called to rest, and new and numerous forces so much interested in telling her tale, So discoursed the Doctor; but before they parted, when the battle comes, will fight without fear of death, it would relieve her, and in a few minutes | Would they, Barrow ?"

added to the collection which was made in the school

You did not know her, Sirs, as I have known pounds, of which Barrow and Godfrey were to be the and pestilence, which seems so fearful and deadly, always come when I spoke, and used to joyful bearers.

wlook at me more like a Christian than a Mal, a great deal. Still I've no right to AN ENEMY.

Whether you are a poor man, or a poor woman, an get to church once a day. But I can't getting your bread by the sweat of your brow, or aged pacious will, even through fear of death, quench the and infirm, living in a cottage, let me remind you that you have AN ENEMY !

Be upon your guard ; for unless you are so every moment of your time, depend upon it he will do you dear to them, the rich, who are to die without heirs, an injury.

This enemy is not in another country, nor at a dis-"Well, Sir, that's a hard question, but I don't mind tance from you; he does not live in one place while so much about that after all. My husband when he was dying kept saying to me, 'He will never leave intimate acquaintance. But it is a shame for me to speak so to you, that be

you might get out of his way, but these things you death prepares it for the crown. cannot do; for, though he is such an enemy, he contrives to persuade you that he is your best friend! He has abused the confidence you have put in him. He has led you into evil, he has deceived you, he has robbed you, and placed poison iu your basket and in your store. In short, there is hardly any bad deed which he has not, at one time or other, either done, or

It was now time to leave, and much as Godfrey Now this enemy is, as I said before, the nearest persuaded you to do. nor your mother, nor your sister, nor your brother, but

a part of yourself-It is your own heart. Think for a moment of the deceit this enemy has produce sorrow; to set your affections on a poor per-Theboys walked some distance in silence. At last

ly wicked : who can know it ?" (Jer. xvii. 9.) quity ; for sinners are always unhappy. "The wicked saith my God, to the wicked." (Isa. lvii. 20, 21.) Think how he has poisoned your enjoyments, by They turned a corner of the lane, and came into depriving you of the comfort of God's promises in think of them now.

and amen in Jesus Christ.

the Rev. W. B. Flower, B.A.)

pangs. Let him fear to die, who, by long delay, re-

# WHOLE NUMBER, DXLII.

"I do not suppose, however, that the sixth form the Gentiles to believe ; the old company of the faith-

id not pause as at first, when she saw the he put two guineas into Barrow's hands, and this when since they have come to warfare in the time of death. Moreover, dearest brethren, of what kind, how "There she lies," said the old woman in a broken next day, helped to raise the sum to about nine fitting and necessary is this result; that this plague of men; proving whether the healthy will attend to

the sick ; whether relations dutifully love their kindred; whether masters will have compassion upon their languid servants; whether physicians will not desert the sick who entreat their assistance; whether

the angry will abate their violence; whether the raever insatiate desires of raging covetousness; whether the proud will bend low the neck; whether the wicked will appease their audacity; whether, having lost those

will even in such a juncture bestow anything in charity. And though this mortality have conferred none other benefit upon us, it has been of the utmost seryou dwell in another. He is in the same dwelling, vice to Christians and the servants of God, inasmuch occupies the same chamber, and is indeed your most as we have begun willingly to desire martyrdom, whilst we have learnt to know no fear of death. This is to If he would attack you openly, you might resist him us an exercise of virtue, not destruction; it imparts

in many ways, you might ask others to assist you, or to the mind the glory of courage, and by contempt of

### THE SOCIETY OF HEAVEN. (By the Rev. T. Kennion, M.A.)

The scene which is opened to us is Mount Zion, the city of the living God; the heavenly Jerusalem; an innumerable company of angels; the general assembly and church of the first-born; God the judge of all; the spirits of just men made perfect; Jesus, acquaintance that you have. It is not your father, the mediator of the new covenant. Here the whole family of God, scattered through preceding ages and distant lands, are brought together. On earth but a small remnant appeared in the narrow path of life; practised against you. He has persuaded you to dis-while crowds were seen thronging in the road which obey God's will, that you might indulge in your own; leads to death. But assembled in heaven from scat-Allerton, though not a little surprised, gladly accepted was," (pointing to Barrow;) "like any woman he is, to seek for happiness in sin, which never yet failed to the seek for happiness in sin, which never yet failed to the seek for happiness in sin, which never yet failed to the seek for happiness in sin, which never yet failed to the seek for happiness in sin, which never yet failed to the seek for happiness in sin, which never yet failed to the seek for happiness in sin, which never yet failed to the seek for happiness in sin, which never yet failed to the seek for happiness in sin, which never yet failed to the seek for happiness in sin, which never yet failed to the seek for happiness in sin, which never yet failed to the seek for happiness in sin, which never yet failed to the seek for happiness in sin, which never yet failed to the seek for happiness in sin, which never yet failed to the seek for happiness in sin, which never yet failed to the seek for happiness in sin, which never yet failed to the seek for happiness in sin, which never yet failed to the seek for happiness in seek for happiness in sin, which never yet failed to the seek for happiness in seek fo titude which no man can number." (Rev. xxi. 9.)ishing world that is passing away, and leave unsought Not the favoured descendants of Abraham alone are that eternal inheritance which is in heaven. Truly, there, but of all nations, and kindreds, and tongues, in "the heart is deceitful above all things, and desperate- this vast assembly congregated. Here are the redeemed children of Adam-here are the unsinning Think how this enemy has robbed you of your angels of light! Blessed society, where all is love, peace of mind, by prevailing on you to commit ini-and holiness, and joy ! Ineffable delight, there to meet again in indissoluble re-union those whom we are like the troubled sea, when it cannot rest, whose have known and loved on earth, in whose company we waters cast up mire and dirt. There is no peace, have worshipped in the earthly sanctuary, and have trod with them the steep ascent to life! To meet our parents, our brethren, our friends ; to meet those whose feet we helped to guide to the way of life, and whose christ Jesus, by bringing you into a state of condem-fainting steps we supported in it! To mingle with nation; for "the soul that sinneth it shall die." Ezek. the mighty dead of every age--the noble spirits who xviii 4. How many fears and forebodings has he signalized themselves, not by acts of destruction, not brought upon you of God's displeasure and eternal by eminence in pride, not by earth-born ambition; but wrath! If you have never thought on these things, by holy victories over sin; by the resistance they offered to temptation; by their elevated pursuits of Should you be in doubt, whether the heart is so heavenly glory! To sit down with Abraham, and what design the has promised to those who are kind to the needy and afflicted, you would never have her than half the people who bear the name. What her than half the people who bear the name. Who has I meas by a lady or gentleman, is a person who has Word of God says about it, that word which cannot pany of those of whom by the sentence of the great 

see how the old sexton Time throws up the earth and digs a grave, where we must lay our sins or our sorrows, and sow our bodies, till they rise again in a fair or an intolerable eternity." With this image, filling the mind and eye, compare an admirable passage by Donne. "The ashes of an oak in the chimney are no epitaph of that oak, to tell me how high or how large that was. It tells me not what flocks it sheltered while it stood, nor what men it hurt when it fell. The dust of great persons' graves is speechless too, ---it says nothing, it distinguishes nothing. As soon the dust of a wretch whom thou wouldst not, as of a prince whom thou couldst not look upon, would trouble thine eyes if the wind blew it thither; and when a whirlwind hath blown the dust of a churchyard into the church, and the man sweeps out the dust of the church into the churchyard, who will undertake to sift those dusts again, and to pronounce, This is the patrician, this is the noble flour; and this the yeomanly-this the plebeian bran." Coleridge added a brief bat expressive-"Very beautiful indeed !""

"I could not but smile," Taylor wrote to Evelyn, "at my own weaknesses, and very much love the sweetness and candour of your nature, that you were pleased to endure my English poetry; but I could not be removed from my certain knowledge of my greatest weaknesses in it." He was right; in verse he had only the use of his left hand; his poetry is to be sought in his prose; yet in these lines we discover the fervour of Crashaw, with some of the fancy of Cowley :-

"O beanteous God, uncircumscribed treasure Of an eternal pleasure, Thy throne is settled far Above the highest star, Where thou prepar'st a glorious place Within the brightness of thy face, For every spirit To inherit, That builds his hope upon thy merit, And loves thee with a holy charity. What ravish'd heart, scraphic tongue or eyes Clear as the mornings rise, Can speak, or think, or see, That bright eternity? Where the great King's transparent throne Is of an entire jasper stone; There the eye O' the chysolite, And a sky Of diamonds, rubies, chrysophrase And, above all, thy holy face Makes an eternal clarity. When thou thy jewels up dost bind,-that day Remember us, we pray,-That where the beryl lies And the crystal 'bove the skies, There thou mayst appoint us a place Within the brightness of thy face; And our soul In the scroll Of life and blissfulness enrol, That we may praise thee to eternity." The second hymn for Advent swells upon the ear with a fuller melody :---"Lord, come away; Why dost thou stay? Thy road is ready; and thy paths made straight, With longing expectation wait The consecration of thy beauteous feet. Bide on this is a start where the ball we lay Ride on triumphantly: behold, we lay Our lusts and proud wills in thy way, Hosannah! welcome to our hearts: Lord, here Then has a set of the set of Thou hast a temple too, and full as dear As that of Sion; and as full of sin;— Nothing but thieves and robbers dwell therein. Euter, and chase them forth, and cleanse the floor; Crucify the second s Crucify them that they may never more Prefane thy holy place, Where thou hast set thy face. And then, if our stiff tongues shall be Mute in the praises of thy deity, The stones out of the temple-wall Shall cry aloud and call Hosannah! and thy glorious footsteps greet."

Holy Dying, ch. v. sect. 3. Christ's Advent to Judgment, pt. iii. † Unum Necessarium, c. v. ‡ Ibid. || Preached March 8, 1628. S Chapter i. sect. 1. Preached March o, with The Editor of his Remains compares the passage with Hamlet, Act. v. sect. 1.

## THE INTERMEDIATE STATE.

our salvation.

Evans, B. D.)

to put it wittingly and willingly out of sight, namely, the Romish doctrine of purgatory. But surely this to feed her fowls. denial of the essential foundation on account of hurry to repel a charge which is false, that they deny tice him. some fact which is true, through the fear of its connexion with it. Why stop halfway, and not cut away gotten me, have you?" sary to the existence of purgatory, all future judgment ing, Sir, for a nest that saucy old hen has made out treat the brute creation, could see how they are whatever.

Let us hear, however, some of the common argustate of imperfect bliss reasonably demands our pravers for its termination to those who are in it, and that the doctrine therefore essentially includes all the er-But in the first place, it cannot without a contradic-and Barrow jumped up and helped her. She was tion be said to demand our prayers for its termination to any one before its common termination to all at the last day, but plainly forbids them as discordant with God's declared design. Hence the very furthest step which the most affectionate friend of the deceased could take, would be to implore God's general protection over him, and pray that He would on his account, hasten the coming of his kingdom. But, however this may be rightly done in behalf of the whole body of God's departed saints, and has always been done in the general prayers of the Church,\* it is evidently improper in the case of an individual; for then not only is there the shocking impropriety of asking an universal lot to be reversed in a particular instance, but there is taken for granted the state of the departed, that he is really in the place assigned to the foreblessed, and not in that appointed to the foredoomed .--There is made a sort of canonization, by the judgment or even love of man that seeth not the heart, in the very presence of God, who seeth all things. It is the band used to care for, and that died yesterday. My offering of such prayer, implying certainty in a case of old cow lies at the end of the field, and God knows such uncertainty, subjecting God's judgment to man's what I am to live on now, Sir !" judgment, and therefore being most audacious and unwarrantable, that forms the real link between pur- and grew stronger as she expressed her feelings.

\* See our Burial Service.

thing, when Barrow and his companions came up; sin, we ought to feel that we owe them every care and headlong denial of those witnesses who are in such a and when he first stood by the wicket she did not no- kindness. The Bible, too, is pretty clear upon the

omewhere here in the hedge, and I can't find it for hardening their own hearts, like Domitian and Charles

the life of me. But come in, Sir, and take a chair, the Bold. ments. It has been objected, that an intermediate won't you? Pray sit down, Sirs," she added, turning to the others; "here's another chair, just enough, you see, and I'll sit on the stool."

As she spoke, the poor woman sat down without looking, and fell against the wall. She was not hurt, pleased with this attention, but far more with the unfeigned alarm and kindness which appeared in his voice and manner, than by the help of his arm.

He placed the old woman gently in his own chair, and when he saw her put her apron before her face, he waited quietly without speaking.

In a few minutes Mrs. Blake recovered, and looking up she saw the tears in Barrow's eyes, and suddenly roused herself.

"Well, indeed, and what am I, that the tears should start into your young eyes for an old woman like me? I doubt you'll think me almost crazed to-day, but I really hardly know what I am doing-but I've had a great loss, aye, a great loss for a poor woman like me. I don't complain, Sir, it is God's will, and He has always been twice as good to me as I deserve, aye, a hundred times as good, but it is a great loss."

Barrow made some kind remark, and she proceeded. "I had but one living thing, Sir, that my poor hus-

The poor woman wiped her eyes from time to time,

no, Sir, she was not that neither, I shall not love any-thing clse in this world like o'him." thing else in this world like o'him."

else than his, beyond the addition of greater know-

(From S. Cyprian's Treatise on the Plague, translated by member, that they and the whole earth are cursed for She was wandering about as if in search of some- our sakes, and that all misery proceeds from man's "Why, Mrs. Blake!" he said, "you have not for-out the corn;" and we find that one reason for the saving of Nineveh, was that it contained much cattle. "Goodness! no, Sir, but I feel quite-I was look- I wish people could see themselves, when they ill-

> "I would they could see what a record of sins they hand by about borne, are going to office parent, with whom thou longest to be united?" when, if every angry word, how much more every cruel rightly without any arguing about it—she felt a bond, of Christ. Let him fear to die, who will pass from standest without plea, without excuse, before Him who a relationship between the creature who supported her this to a second death. Let him fear to die, whom, knocked so often at the door of thy heart, and thou and herself—she felt, however unconsciously, that she when he departs, eternal fire will rack with everlasting wouldst not hear. and her animal had one Master, one Preserver, one capability of feeling pain and pleasure; and this, ceives the boon of having his torments and groans put

in both springing from the affections. And so I call her truly gentle, a woman of gentle feeling and ways, us depart from this world. This pestilence, as it is a of whatever blood she be. Barrow, do you know those lines in the Excursion ?---

By the bright fire the good man's face."

Book v. Barrow knew them, and the Doctor proceeded .--They are very beautiful lines, and the idea is very leasing, but I do not think it was at all necessary to trace up the graces described to some noble race dethroned. have some confidence in ancestry, but far more in the human heart, when brought up under kindly infininces, after its second birth, into a state of grace. Soll I do not quarrel with the poet, and I friend, than o find fault with them. I only wish we the coming anti-Christ. Boys escape the perils of the would make a learne with them. "Wherehad some b ore of her spirit in our school. I had ra-ther the be swould have a league with them. Their dangerous time of life, and happily attain unto the be swould have a league with them. ther the be's would think animals inspired like the the reward of continency and innocence. No longer spice unto us service the reward of continency and innocence. No longer spice unto us service the reward of continency and innocence. horses of Achilles, or the rooks of Virgil, than feel as does the delicate matron fear any torments, having by introvention internet and an methadoma with you for your they now do diate state. And yet, such is the nature of extremes, none are more ready to presume on the state of their none are more ready to presume on the state of the presume are more ready to presume on the state of the presume are more ready to presume on the state of the presume are more ready to presume on the state of the presume are more ready to presume on the state of the presume are more ready to presume on the state of the presume are more ready to presum none are more ready to presume on the state of their departed friends than the disciples of the popular said she was work to make a be was work to make a departed friends than the disciples of the popular school.

And can you, after all this, consider your heart as

a friend, unless it be changed? If you can, you THE VALLEY OF DECISION. must be content to endure all the miseries it will bring (From "Short Meditations for Every Day in the Year," upon you. "Be sure your sin will find you out." by the Rev. W. F. Hook, D.D.)

Picture to thyself the valley of Jehoshaphat, filled But if you are convinced that your heart is evil, and not to be trusted, (he that trusteth his heart is a with the countless multitudes of those who ever have fool,) why then hasten to him who alone can restrain been, or ever will be, born upon earth. In order to the unruly wills and affections of sinful men. Go realize, in a degree, the myriads who will there await unto the Lord Jesus Christ, the sinner's Friend, and their doom, think upon all the armies which have been pray, "Create in me a clean heart, O God, and renew collected to gratify man's ambition, from the armies of a right spirit within me," Psa. li. 10, and be assured Pharoah to those gathered together in the last war that your prayer will be heard. God has promised which we read of in history: the fearful trumpet of the and I will take away the stony heart out of your

The elect of God-those who have kept their garis any language to express the terror, the horrible THE PLAGUE IN THE THIRD CENTURY. dread, which those miserable wretches suffer!

Picture to thyself the terrible Judge, now appearing, before Him borne His standard, even the cross on which He suffered. To the elect how mild and gentle This visitation, of the strength of the body im- is His aspect! how he turns to them that divine counpaired by inward flux, of fire in the marrow breaking tenance which they have so often longed to look upon, out into wounds on the jaws, the intestines shaken by on which I now desire to think with devout reverence. continual vomiting, the eyes bloodshot with fever's How His blessed wounds shine out with brightness and heat, the feet of some, or other members of the body, inexpressible beauty, to those who have applied in removed by the ravages of putrid disease, whilst lan- earnest their wholesome balm to the healing of their guor breaking out because of this wasting, and maim- souls! To the wicked that aspect is altogether difing of the body, either the walking is enfeebled, or ferent; how terrible is the countenance, how awful hearing obstructed, or sight lost; this avails to proof those wounds to those who have crucified their Lord of faith. What magnanimity is it, to contend with afresh, and put Him to an open shame!

the constancy of an unmoved soul, against so many Then will every fresh circumstance increase the joy attacks of devastation, and death! How glorious is of the saints, the agony and terror of the reprobate.---it to stand unflinching in the midst of the ruins of the Consider, O my soul, the recognition of those whom human race, and not to lie prostrate with those who thou hast loved and lost on earth, -- to the reprobate have no hope in God. Rather does it behove us to how dreadful, to the elect how anspeakably joyful.rejoice, and embrace the gift presented by the occa- Canst thou not, O my soul, call up one loved counteon, namely, that whilst we firmly bring forth our nance which to see again thou wouldst think more joy faith, and by labour borne, are going to Christ in than thy mind could bear? Is there not a child, a

But see! the judgment is set, the books are opened. and faith, which Himself will give. Let him, doubtless, fear death who, not newborn of water and the Thou art thyself before the Great Judge: now is every Spirit, is given up to the flames of hell. Let him single thought, however passing or trifling, brought to friend need not think over all this, because she feels fear to die, who has no claim to the cross and passion light; every word, every action brought out, and thou

> THE WATER BOTTLES OF THE EAST. (From the Saturday Magazine.)

In the Book of Joshua there is a very interesting plague to Jews and Gentiles and the enemies of Christ, account of the wily artifice by which the Gibeonites so is it to the servants of God, a departure unto life. prevailed upon Joshua to make a covenant of peace But because the just and the unjust die without any with them, when he was drawing near to their country difference, there is no reason why you should conclude in the course of subduing the lands in which the peothat the good and the bad have one common end. ple of Israel were to be settled. A party of Gibeon-The righteous are called unto the place of refreshment, the wicked are hastened off to punishment; the faithful are the more speedily gifted with safety, and the behalf of their countrymen. They took old sacks faithless are visited with more immediate punishment. upon their asses, and wine bottles old and rent and We are thoughtless, dearest brethren, and unthankful, bound up. They had also old shoes and garments, touching the divine bounties, and do not recognise the and a few remains of stale and dry provisions, to give blessing conferred upon us. Behold virgins with their the appearance of having just finished a long journey. unsullied honours depart in safety, and have no fear When they came before Joshua, they informed him of the threats, and corruptions, and abominations of that their home was far distant, and that having heard

though not always the same in degree or in kind, yet in both springing from the affections. And so I call Many of us die in this pestilence, that is, many of Many of us die in this pestilence, as it is a

I studied as we sate

are laying up for themselves against the day of wrath;

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long journey."

took an ass laden with bread and a bottle of wine and parties similarly situated were to pursue the same a kid, and sent them by David his son unto Saul." straightforward course, we should hear far less than to employ that knowledge in seconding his wis, ,-and In the l'ast water and other liquors are to this day we do regarding divisions in the Conservative camp, only require the support of his countenance

carried and kept in skin bags, of which the construc-and the power of our adversaries would be weakened tion is exceedingly simple, and thus we are enabled in a corresponding ratio. to illustrate, by the present practices of the people in our own day, one of the customs so frequently referred to in the clear and familiar language of Holy Writ.

openings are sowed up, except one which is left to a solut of bulk the view of holding the balance between spout and secured by a string removable at pleasure. Set out with the view of holding the balance between they enter on the work and continue it in *a ri t spirit*, set out with the view of holding the balance between they cannot fail of success. We remarked, on a forsand to stretch it to its proper size, and the hides and in so doing we trust we have had some influence mer occasion, that we have never known congregational of various animals being used, as the kid, the sheep both with them and with others. or goat, and the ox, the bottles or bags are of various sizes, some scarcely larger than our ordinary bottles. points : The water carrier of India loads his bullock with a That

or to sell the water to those who live at a distance. tional language she puts into our mouths; Whenever troops or other large bodies of people proceed upon a march into the interior of the country, a more pleasing and therefore more general; number of water carriers of this description accompany them.

Bags of skin are also used in Spain to carry wine tional singing; from the vineyards to the places where it is sold, and sherry wine is very often observed to retain the flavour in part from indifference and false delicacy on the part of the hides in which it has been transported.

Such bottles as those which have now been described were of course strongest when they were new. nected with it; Our Saviour says to his disciples, "no man putteth new wine must be put into new bottles and both are preserved." He meant leathern bottles.

There is a passage in the hundred and nineteenth tiful to the reader who clearly understands what sort of "bottles" were used in the East. The Psalmist is ance to that of a skin bottle or bag, which, when not the congregation. in use, is hung up near the fire, and becomes withered bottle in the smoke, yet do I not forget thy commandments."

THE CHURCH.

CONTENTS OF THE OUTSIDE. The Plague in the Third Century. The Society of Heaven. The Valley of Decision. The Water-bottles of the East. Fourth Page. Poetry—Angel Watchers. Helen Walker. The Story of Louisa Scheplar. Deferred Articles from our Eng-lish Files. First Page. Poetry.-The Martyr's Tempta-Allusions to the Second Advent,

in the writings of Jeremy Tay The Sacramental Feast. The Intermediate State. School-Boys and the Poor.

the Annual Sermon in Trinity Church in this city, on most important movement yet made in the direction tion on his part, his friends have not even informed us of congregational singing instant, (4th Sunday Advent,) in behalf of the heavy debt with which the made at the offertory for the building fund.

new and behold they be rent-and these garments in the shape of local jealousy, or personal feud, be We do not understand music; our interfer and our shoes are become old by reason of the very studiously guarded against. No one acquainted with therefore be worse than useless. This, he Western Canada, will for an instant depy that the mistake. This circumstance should not The bottles here spoken of were not like those now Conservative interest is decidedly the preponderating from taking an interest in the proceedin used in European countries, but were bags made of the skins of animals. The same kind of bottle is frequently referred to in Scripture, both literally and indifference or petty jealousies on the part of those not understand. They may still find that quently referred to in Scripture, both interany and figuratively, but the mention of it occurs with peculiar interest in the three following instances. A bottle filled with water was given by Abraham to Hagar, when he sent her away from his house, (Genesis xxi.) Brampton, which appears in another portion of our will find exercise in regulating, where he can When "Sisera took shelter in the tent of Jael, she paper. The alacrity which this gentleman has shewn not to say that in many cases he will find opened a bottle of milk and gave him drink." (Judges to refute the crafty insinuations of the Radical party power to distinguish that there are some iv.) And in I. Samuel xvi., we are told that "Jesse is well deserving of imitation. If in every Riding persons in his choir or congregation, who have the

CHURCH MUSIC.

Our readers, we trust, do not read our discussions In making the bottles here described, the hide is that we have been endeavouring to draw attention to devote themselves to it heart and soul; and wit, when influences most injurious to [Roman] Catholicity, in quite so cursory a manner, but that they remember stripped off entire, except at the openings where the the subject at the head of this article, with the view in any degree qualified to do more than this, they will although in fact they are only read by Students who head and feet of the animal have been cut off: these of coming to a definite understanding on certain points learn to cast aside all unfounded scruples, and gird are members of the Church of England. openings are sowed up, except one which is left for a mooted by some of our correspondents. We did not themselves calmly to the task, resting assure that if

We have there endeavoured to establish these

That our so doing tends to make public devotion That it therefore becomes the duty of every one

who aims at general edification to promote congrega-

That the hindrances to congregational singing arise our present Church Music and the arrangements con-

it is physically impossible that we should have congregational singing;

Psalm, which becomes peculiarly and powerfully beau-

the professedly musical people,—who will naturally be afraid that the music of the Church should be too loss and suffering— he has in former days proved himmuch simplified, and thus rendered uninteresting to self to be.

But some of the clergy may not unnato knowledge he does not himself possess-who?

sence, to enable them to accomplish the which, unaided by him, they would be unable to con bass. We trust, therefore, that the clergy will se that it is their duty at least to manifest an interest in the

right performance of this portion of divine service; to encourage, assist and support those who are illing to works are denounced, "because calculated to have singing firmly established, where the pastor took no interest in the subject; we cannot carry the converse of the proposition quite so far; but we will say, that That the Church directs and requires the congre- we have never known the clergyman take his proper large skinful at the well, either to accompany travellers, gation to unite in singing some portions of the devo- share of responsibility in a kindly and Christian spirit, and with an ordinary amount of good judgment, without producing a marked improvement.

#### WILLIAM LYON M'KENZIE.

There seems to be an opinion prevailing in certain quarters, that our present season of peculiar distress is not in itself sufficiently afflicting; and that political incendiaries ought to be called in, at this unhappy of our congregations, and in part from the nature of time, to add their tithe of misery to the weight of pauperism which is now resting upon us. We should imagine, at least, that there exists amongst us a class That the latter are hindrances even to those who of persons thus indifferent to their country's good, letters and papers for him may be addressed to new wine into old bottles, else the new wine will burst are not only willing, but anxious to sing in the congre- after reading a petition which it is proposed to present, the bottles and be spilled, and the bottles perish; but gation; and consequently that until they are removed in due form, to her Majesty's Representative, for the pardon and recall of the fugitive insurgent,-William Lyon McKenzie. At a time when difficulties of a That therefore we require a radical change in our very mournful and discouraging nature are plessing That the two principal changes required are, that the thought loyal against all appearances to the costrary, tunes should be set at such a pitch as that the greater start a project for bringing back the chief ringlesder of describing the depth of his tribulation and grief-and proportion of men's voices shall be able to execute them; a wicked insurrection, and that without the snallest the comfort he derives from reflecting on the certainty and that those who lead the singing should be placed on guarantee for his future good behaviour; without any of God's promises. He likens his outward appear- the floor of the Church, and in immediate contact with reason for supposing that, after his return-if the solicited indulgence should be obtained-he will be We are glad to find that these points have been peaceable, dutiful to the laws of his country, observant and blackened by the smoke. "I am become like a much talked of; and although we do not expect a very of the true rights and interests of his fellow-countrygeneral agreement with us at first, especially amongst men, or anything else-in short-than the mischievous

them,-we are not without hope that we shall in time We do not desire to contract the Sovereign's preobtain their suffrage; first, because we professedly rogative of mercy: it is no doctrine of ours that upon TORONTO, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1847. recognize a portion of the service, viz., the anthem, in every state offence should be graven culpa delenda nunwhich choirs may be generally left to the exercise of quam. But when suit is made to the Royal power their own taste; and, secondly, because we have ob- for such an exercise of lenity, it is usually understood served that, both here and in England, the best quali- that the indulgence is craved upon certain conditions. fied musical persons have come to the same conclusions But what conditions are expressed, or could in any at which we ourselves have arrived in regard to music way be promised, by the petitioners in the case before strictly congregational. We are likewise gratified to us? Have they given any assurance from the indifind that in the new Church of the Holy Trinity, on vidual himself that neither his voice nor his pen shall Yonge-street, the choir is placed in its ancient and be used, in time to come, to recommend to the disafappropriate station in front of the altar, near the clergy, fected his favourite "strikes for freedom"? Has he on the floor of the church, and in immediate proximity covenanted to refrain from all seditious and inflamma-His Lordship the Bishop of the Diocese will preach to the congregation. We regard this change as the tory writing? So far from our possessing any stipula-

whether he would not almost as soon stay where he

### Church. Th

reply: lege, namely, to destroy it by unfounded and slanderous charges, would have been adopted. But how different is the reality from the expectar. is a

them tion, for example : a' their s; but department? (i.e. Historical.) Works full of the old shallow falsehoods about the middle ages and the [Roman] Catholic Church and clergy, with not a whisper to sug-gest how many of those falsehoods had been exposed.— What books? Hume and Robertson, Hallam, Dr. Miller's es their res and Philosophy of History, shewing, amongst other things, v their how God providentially disposed matters in Europe for feeling the diffusion of Gospel light and truth at the time of the Reformation! Or, if we look beyond these, we find the productions of the modern French school, such creedless direct: in his ationalists as Guizot, or such anti-Catholic fanatics as one or two Thiers."

> Now, although this is a good specimen of the declamatory powers of the reverend authors, it argues little for their veracity, since it does not contain one word of truth. There is not a single work mentioned in the extract, included in the University course of read-ing; they are neither used in the classes nor recomof truth. There is not a single work mentioned in the extract, included in the University course of read- the mended by the College authorities.

In another place we perceive that Bishop Butler's

But we have neither space nor inclination to disen-

#### SECESSION TO ROME.

We learn from our last English papers that the Rev. P. P. Wilson, the Independent minister of Southhampton, has just declared himself a convert to the tenets of Romanism. Mr. Wilson, we are informed, was a very popular preacher in the denomination to which he belonged. If we followed the example of our dissenting cotemporaries, we should perhaps have instanced this fact, as an evidence of the tendency of Independency to Romanism; a position by the way which could be much more substantially maintained than the corresponding charge so frequently made against the Anglican Church.

The Rev. ROBERT GREGORY Cox, Travelling Mis-

Wellington.

tems of intelligence regarding the contest for parliamentary honours of which our Province is so shortly to be the arena. Owing to the period of our going to press, it is impossible for us to give anything like a atisfactory view of the state of matters in the various will again solicit the suffrages of the constituency; and report says that Dr. Connor will come forward as a candidate on the Radical interest. Mr. Scobie, of the British Colonist (as will be seen in another column) Conservative candidates in the field, viz., Mr. Duggan quences which must result from a division in their Mr. Munro. Since writing the above we have learned of signature, soliciting him to become a candidate for

deal of space, in several preceding numbers, to the pro-ceedings of the General Convention of our Sister Church

the recovery of legislative power manifests itself in the Mother Church, as has been recently evinced on the rethe effect that,

tion had been little more than a mere form, the Clergy must be aware that, judging from the circumstances by which they were surrounded, it was more than probable that a very long period could not pass by without some of its original importance being could not pass by without some of its original importance being attached to that solemn assembling of themselves together, as provided for by the ancient canons of the Church. The ques-tion of the revival of that ancient usage had been agitated amongst persons whose opinions on such a matter were entitled to the highest respect and consideration; and there could be little doubt that the results of that investigation would be pro-ductive of the greatest benefit both to the Church and the nation." nation."

Many of our readers, no doubt, are aware that a wide In the American General Convention and that in the English Convocation; whether a Lower House of Convo-cation, composed of Deans, Archdeacons, and Procura-tors—all Clergymen—would, with the House of Bishops, really represent the CHURCH, or whether any plan has been devised by which the Church of England Laity, now ing terms:-

sionary in the Prince Edward District, begs that

#### ELECTION MOVEMENTS.

Every newsaper which we receive contains some

# The Rev. C. Bancroft requests that all letters and pa-pers may be addressed to him at the Rectory, St. John's, Canada East.—Berean.

difference exists between the representation of the Church in the American General Convention and that in the no longer exclusively representing the nation in Parlia-ment, would throw its influence into the proceedings of Convocation, we are not aware. A speaker, on the above mentioned occasion, is reported to have alluded to the position of the Church towards Parliament in the follow-

purposes to contest the Fourth Riding with Mr. Conservative candidates in the field, viz., Mr. Duggan the late member, and Col. William Thompson, of the Lake Shore; and Mr. Jas. C. Morrison (Mr. Blake's partner), appears as an opposition candidate. Measures we believe are in contemplation among the Conserva-tive electors which will prevent the calamitous consethat a requisition to Mr. Donald Bethune is in course

# CHURCH CONVENTIONS .- We have devoted a good

in the United States. That assembly cannot fail to inter est the Colonial Churchman, in the first instance on ac-count of the bearing which the results of its deliberation have upon the Church represented by it; it must further be a subject of animating consideration to him, when he reflects upon the probability that a time will come when the branch of the Church to which he belongs will claim and acquire, the right of legislation for her own gooda right which she can be content to do without, only so long as she is dependent chieffy upon the mother-country for aid in providing church accommodation and the sup-port of the ministry; still more closely, perhaps, will the Churchman's attention be directed towards the subject of Church legislation, when he learns how a yearning fo

currence of the form-such alone it has now for upwards ceedings for the nomination of procurators to represent the Archdeaconry of Middlesex, to express himself to and attendance on the said fourth day of January, now pr

"Although for some years past the assembling of Convoca-

" Now that the rulers of the country seemed to be so anomalously constituted, and as the Parliament could no longer be called a Christian Legislature, admitting, as it did, Jews, and persons of no religious opinions, it became the more necessary that the Clergy themselves should carefully guard their own interests and the benefit of the Church."

If legislation by the British Parliament as now consti ted, promise little for the interests and benefit of the Church, still less would legislation by the representative bodies which make laws in her Majesty's foreign posses

sions. The subject is avowedly intricate; it will not be ripe for action, in the Colonial Church, for some time to come; acquaintance, in the mean time, with the expe-rience gathered on this and on the opposite side of the satisfactory view of the state of matters in the various election districts, but this we hope to furnish next week. In Toronto, Messrs. Sherwood and Boulton justice to other departments of intelligence, would allow. -Ibid.

# NEW BRUNSWICK.

DIOCESE OF FREDERICTOM .- His Lordship the Bishop purposes to contest the Fourth Riding with Mr. Robert Baldwin. In the Second Riding there are two Conservative candidates in the field, viz., Mr. Duggan

in this Province. The Parish of Lancaster is now provided with a comquences which must result from a division in their ranks. Mr. John Gamble opposes Mr. Price in the First Riding; and Mr. Hume Blake, though at present absent from the Colony, is to contest the field with Mr. Munro. Since writing the above we have learned

PARISH OF FREDERICTON,-We learn that the Board of the Vestry of Trinity Church, have come to the determination to consent to a division of the Parish of St. the representation of the City. Mr. Sherwood has uot as yet issued any address. John into three Parishes, by lines passing through Union Street and Duke Street; and have instructed a Committee to prepare a Bill to be introduced into the Legislature for that purpose. This measure will lead to the erection of

# Colonial.

# DISSOLUTION OF PARLIAMENT PROVINCE OF CANADA.

ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom's Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith &c. &c. &c.

To our beloved and faithful the Legislative Council of Province of Canada, and the Knights, Citizens and Burges of the Legislative Assembly of our said Province, called an chosen to our present Parliament of our said Province; and all our loving subjects to who these presents shall come, whom the same may concern, -GREETING :

### Proclamation.

Proclamation. Whereas we have thought fit, by and with the advice so consent of our Executive Council of our Province of Camib to dissolve the present Provincial Parliament of our said Po-vince, which stands prorouged to the Fourth Day of Jama' now next ensuing : Now know ye, that we do for that end yn lish this our Royal Proclamation, and do hereby DISSOLVS the said Provincial Parliament according to the Legistr suing.

In testimony whereof we have caused these our letters to made patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province p bereunto affixed. Witness our trusty and well below cousin. James, Earl of Flin, which is the Knight hereunto affixed. Witness our trusty and well below cousin, James, Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, Knight the most ancient and most noble order of the Thiald Governor General of British North America, and Capita General and Governor-in-Chief in and over our Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Bruswick, and the Island of Prince Edward, and Vice Admiral of the same, & &, & at our Government House, in our City of Montreal, the sixth day of December, at the year of our Lord one thor sand eight hundred and forty-seven, and in the elevant year of our Reign. year of our Reign.

# By Command, FELIX FORTIER, C. C. G.

PROVINCE OF CANADA. ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.

VICTORIA, &c. &c. To all to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting:

A Proclamation. Whereas we are desirous and resolved, as soon as may be, set our needs of any be, have the meet our people of onr Province of Canada, and to have the advice in Provincial Parliament, we do make known our Ron will and pleasure to call a Provincial Parliament; and do far ther declare that, by the advice of our Executive Coandi, w have this day given order to be advice of our executive coandi, w have this day given orders for issuing onr Writs, in due for calling a Provincial Parliament, in our said Province, Writs, in a single province of the provinc Wiits are to bear date on the Sixth day of Decen and to be returnable on the Twenty Fourth Day of Jan

In testimony whereof, &c., &c.

# By Command, FELIX FORTIER, C. C. C.

PROVINCE OF CANADA. ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.

#### VICTORIA, &c. &c.

To all to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting; lyed, as soon as A Proclamation.

A Proclamation. Know ye that we, being desirous and resolved, as some may be, to meet our people of our Province of Canada, and to have their advice in Provincial Parliament, do hereby, by and have their advice in Provincial Court of our said Province with the advice of our Executive Council, of our said Prov summon and call together the Legislative Assembly, in and our said Province, to meet at our City of Montreal, in our s Province, on Monday, the twenty-fourth day of January me then and there to have said the said of the said the said then and there to have conference and treaty with the ser-men, and Legislative Council of our said Province. In testimony where the series of the series of

In testimony whereof, &c. &c. FELIX FORTIER, C. C. C. By Command,

# UNIVERSITY QUESTION.

ROMAN CATHOLIC PETITION. To the Honourable the Members of the Legislative Assembles Provincial Parliament Assembled :

The Petition of the undersigned Clergymen and Laymen the Roman Catholic Church, of that part of the Province Canada, formerly called II. Canada, formerly called Upper Canada. Respectfully Sheweth.

Respectfully Sheweth, That your petitioners and the brethren of their religious ful forming as they now do, one-fourth of the population of Cante West, having for a long time, seriously deplored the lamentary want of efficient public aid in providing, consistently with the religious principles, a suitable education for their youth growing numbers are se rapidly increasing, as to require object, whatever assistance from the public funds it may Petitioners beg also respectfully, to submit to the c tion of your Honourable House, how important it general prosperity of the country at large, that no istrust sh uld be allowed to take root in the m Roman Catholies of this country, as to any want of s on the part of Government, to afford them, in comm all other religious denominants that all other religious denominations, a proportionate su patronage as well as support, out of the public reven of education.

A Sermon will likewise be preached at the evening purpose.

lington Districts at the periods mentioned below; when he would be desirous of meeting the Clergymen and Churchwardens of those parishes respectively, with as many of the Parishioners as can conveniently attend. It is requested that such meetings be, in all 29, 10, A.M. Palermo, ......Wednesday, Nelson, ..... " 2. P.M. 6. P.M. Wellington Square 30, 11, A.M. better state of things? Ancaster, ..... Thursday, 6, р.м. Dundas,.... Binbrook, .....Friday, ... 31, 1, Р.М. Stoney Creek ...... " " Elora, ….....Monday, ...January 6, P.M. З, З, Р.М. Guelph, ..... Tuesday, ... 6, P.M. Galt, ..... St. George, ..... Wednesday, 5, 11, A.M. Paris,..... " " З, Р.М. 6, р.м. Brantford, ..... Mohawk Village, ... Thursday, 6, 10, А.М. 2, P.M. Tuscarora, ..... 66 6. P.M. York,.....

Hamilton, .....Friday, ...

### DISSOLUTION OF PARLIAMENT.

of January next. By the time this sheet reaches the much overworked; but every one must act according majority of our readers, the Province will display all to his ability, because all responsibility is limited by the bustle and animation attendant upon the prelimi- our power. naries of a general election, and the constituency will be having their attention directed towards the claims that there is seldom any one to whom all parties can of those who aspire to the honour of acting as their so well agree to defer, as the pastor. All are aware legislative representatives.

Earnestly do we hope that the loyal and sound the matter : and thence the difficulty in many places, principled possessors of the elective franchise will be that there is no head; for no person is willing to put suitably alive to the important nature of the trust committed to their keeping. At all times the responsibi- and responsibility to which he has no claim; and, on lities of a parliamentary elector are great, but especially the other hand, many are unwilling to be guided by so are they at the present moment, when but too many one whom they regard as being merely their equal.of our politicians profess to be governed by no higher Now the authorized clergyman has a recognized place principle than the negative one of expediency, and of authority and direction in spirituals, which few when the cowardly reason of "a pressure from with- are disposed to question when it is exercised with disout" is not unfrequently urged for the most glaring cretion,-especially here, where it is seen that the infractions upon our venerable ecclesiastic and civil clergy are literally spent in the service of their people. institutions. It is not too much to affirm that the A further reason avails in many (perhaps most) future well-being of our Province may be influenced, places, and that is, that the clergyman is best qualified. in no small degree, by the result of the election which by education and the habit of reflecting on sacred is on the eve of being made.

Let every voter act as if the general result depended direct the taste and influence the judgment of his upon his own individual suffrage. Let him turn a people in such matters; and not unfrequently-would deaf ear to all, who would seek to divert him from the that we could say always-a proficient in sacred music. path which his conscience warns him he should pur- For all these reasons the clergyman should take the sue, as a loyal subject of the Crown, and a dutiful son oversight of congregational singing and lay himself of the Church. And his prayers should be neither out either to form or to direct his choirs and congrefew nor far between, for help to enable him to act in gations, so far as lies in his power. unison with his sober and deliberate convictions of duty.

Union is strength: every thing, therefore, like divi- to give a reason for every thing he does or wishes to sion among the friends of Scriptural order and Consti- be done. No doubt he will often have occasion to tutional freedom should be sedulously gnarded against remember that he is not a lord over God's heritage, and avoided. It were foolish to attempt to deny that but the servant of his flock for Jesus' sake: for howthe efforts of our opponents are unremitting, and that ever improper it may be for his people to forget his every artifice is put in requisition by them which might authority over them, the Christian pastor should never of good government must display at least an equal authority is one not of compulsion but of influence.

The next step is for some of our musical people to is, as return, which may be the case. He has been Church is still burdened, when a collection will be arrange and publish a set of chants and psalm tunes, absent from this Province some nine or ten years : has the air of which shall run at such a pitch that the that interval been to him a term of punishment? Has elegant publication for 1848, and can confidently

ever upon our attachment.

both by office and by education.

majority of men may sing them. This is both easier he endured that which might be deemed explation of recommend it to the favour of the mercantile public. service on the same day, by the Incumbent of Trinity and more necessary in chants than in psalm tunes: his offences, or might justly claim our commiseration? It is adorned with an elegantly engraved view of the Church, and a further collection made for the same but we think that there are from twenty to thirty of the During the period of what is called his "exile" - Royal Naval Hospital at Greenwich, which as a work latter which are capable of this arrangement, and these "exile" in a land for whose institutions he always of art is well worth the price charged for the Almaare amply sufficient for the wants of any congregation professed undisguised admiration-during his resi- nack. THE ARCHDEACON OF YORK will (D. V.) visit the where devotion is the great object. In that case dence in the United States, he has suffered, it is

several Parishes and Missions in the Gore and Wel- familiarity does not breed contempt; for experience true, imprisonment; but for subsequent misdemeanors. proves that the hallowed associations of devotion or of And if he has managed, even in that country, to proloyalty are sufficient even to endear to us musical voke those who were ready to harbour and befriend compositions which in themselves have no claim what- him ; this only proves that he possesses a native love and taste for altercation, which we had much rather

But the question arises, Who is to give the impulse should expend itself upon our neighbours, than be cases, commenced with Morning or Evening Prayer: to these changes? Who shall bring choirs and con- transferred to Canada, where we are sorry to say there Oakville, ...... Tuesday,... December 28, 6, P.M. gregations to one mind upon the subject, and imbue is already too much bickering and disputation. Shall them with the desire to study devotion rather than we look in his writings since he became an avowed mere pleasure to the ear? Who shall take the initia- traitor, for any indication of improvement in his chation in any particular congregation in producing a racter? We find him in the city of New Y rk, a few years ago, obtaining in a clandestine moment and We have no hesitation in saying that our friend making public a large number of private litters,-a HARMONICUS has hit the right nail on the head, when correspondence discreditable enough, no doubt, to its he says, that the clergy must take a more direct interest authors; but not adding, we conceive, to the fair fame in the singing, and exercise over it that salutary in- of the man who gave it to the world. And, as if he 4, 11, A.M. fluence and control which they are qualified to exercise, himself intended that his doings in this provincedeeds which many fruitful harvests and many bright There are several reasons why this should be the years will not repair-should never be forgotten, it is case. First, the pastor of every congregation is not long since he published his "Winter Wanderings legally responsible for the due performance of every in 1837;" a production which a contemporary has de part of divine service. This (to our own personal servedly characterised as "a mass of egotism and falseknowledge) has been settled by repeated decisions of hood ;" and which is certainly a strange forerunner of the English courts; and, therefore, there can be no an application for mercy from his friends. Without a Col 7, 6, P.M. question upon it, so long as we in Canada remain an single profession of contrition; without a solitary indi-

ntegral portion of the United Church of England and cation of a softened temper and a humbled mind; this Ireland. The responsibility, therefore, resting upon man-this veteran apostle of discontent and sedition-

the clergyman, it becomes his duty to use every fair is to be invited back to the land which has been so As we announced in our Postscript last week, the endeavour to have the intentions of the Church carried happily relieved of his evil presence. We need not Provincial Parliament was dissolved on Monday, and out. Of course there will be difficulties in a country add a word more upon this matter. It may be thought, the new body is summoned to meet on the 24th day like this, where the country clergy in particular are so perhaps, that we have been already too particular in our observations upon so plain a case; but we have supposed it to be just possible that this petition may be presented for signature to some really sincere and There is, however, a second reason, and that is, faithful subject of our beloved Queen; and that some Co plausible appeal to his good nature, humanity, and so forth, might cause him to forget that genuine humanity that no other person has a claim to any authority in consists in depriving the mischievous disposition of the power to hurt, and not in bringing it forward,through a mis-placed and undeserved sympathy,where it can renew its work of scattering "firebrands, arrows, and death." No loyal man could conscientiously sign such a memorial. If even its object were unexceptionable; still its language, in some parts, is so completely untrue; and in others, so eminently Ch dictatorial and insulting; that no man who values truth or modesty-particularly in petitioners-could deliberately give his sanction to such a document; and the government which should entertain a prayer couched in such terms, would expose itself we think, to the very just charge of being brow-beaten into compliance. things, and the proprieties connected with them, to

#### THE ROMISH MANIFESTO.

We perceive that the Romish Clergy of Upper Canada have published a long document, expressive of their views on the University question.

From the time selected for the promulgation of this manifesto, and from the subdued yet ex ing bitterness of feeling which pervades it, there an be but No doubt much discretion will be required, much little doubt that the motives which actualed its conpatience, much meekness, much tact, much readiness cocters were more of a political than a religious nature. In common with the majority of our re ders, we are heartily sick of the University question, 1 would we now have alluded to it were it not for the gross misstatements in the document before us. In a grave, serious paper, signed by twenty-six ministers, and addressed to the members of their flock, we should subserve their rash and dangerous views. In order to forget that in the Church he who would be first must expect that nothing would appear which could not be ensure success against their machinations, the friends be servant of all; that (as Chrysostom has said) his substantiated,-that a different line of argument from that generally used by the opponents of King's Col- delivered to the Saints!

ROWSELL'S SHEET ALMANACK

We have received the number of this useful and

## THE EMIGRANTS.

#### Wednesday Evening, December 1. Total number at present in Sick Hospital, ] ... 573

In the Convalescent Hospital ...... 212 Total ...... 785 Died during week ending Monday Morning, ] ... 12 6th Dec. ...... Admitted this day (Wednesday) 8th inst. ..... Died during the last twenty-four hours ...... 1 Discharged to Convalescent House, from ] ... 39 29th Nov. to 6th Dec..... Discharged from do. do. ... 20 Discharged from Sick Hospital ..... 22

# Ecclesiastical Intelligence. CANADA.

# DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO. lections made in the several Churches, Chapels, and Missionary Stations throughout the Diocese of To-ronto, towards the fund for the support of the Widows and Orphans of the Clergy in this Diocese:—

	£	8.	D.
Previously announced in No. 127, amount	390	8	31
Trinity Church, Galt £2 15 8			-
Church at St. George 0 13 9			29134
-per Rev. M. Boomer	3	9	5
Warwick £0 15 0	Salut?	Cine.	1 Learnes
Brooke 0 5 0			
-per Rev. Jas. Mockridge	1	0	0
St. John's Church, Bath,	197.20		
-per Rev. W. F. S. Harper	-	10	0
-per nev. W. F. S. Haipermann	1000	10	0
Congregation at Brighton,	. 0	11	
-per Rev. J. Wilson	0	++	3
Elora Ducht Engen		4	c
-per Rev. Donald Fraser	1975	1	0
March and Huntly, per Rev. Matthew Ker	0	15	0
-per Key. Matthew Ker	0	15	0
St. Peter's Church, Dunwich £1 12 3			Maral
Trinity Church, Howard 0 17 9		10	
-per Rev. Jas. Stewart	4	10	0
		-	01
-per Rev. R. G. Cox	1	0	0
St. Jude's Church, Oakville £1 0 0			71057
Church at Palermo 0 10 0	mai	1	
-per Rev. A. Pyne	1	10	0
Church at Brantford,			-
-per Rev. J. C. Usher	3	5	0
Sulideal burg beauty and black and and		Acres 10	-1
141 collections, amounting tod		6	52
T. W. BIRCHA			
Toronto, Dec. 9, 1847.	Trea	sure	r.
The Treasurer has also received from	the	Rev	M.

# Boomer the sum of £1 15s. 7d., being a collection made at Trinity Church, Galt, on behalf of the Bishop's Students' Fund.

## DIOCESE OF QUEBEC.

RECTORY OF ST. JOHN'S, C. E. - On Thursday the 18th inst., the Rev. Charles Bancroft, A.M., late Minister of St. Thomas's Church, Montreal, having been previously astituted by the Rev. A. W. Mountain, Chaplain to the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, and Commissary specially appointed for that purpose, was formally inducted to the tory of St. John's, Canada East. Divine Service was performed by the Rev. Wm. Thompson, of Christieville, assisted by the Rev. Charles Morris, of Lacolle. The mandate of induction was read by the Rev. Micaiah Townsend, Rector of St. George, by virtue of which the new Incumbent was put into possession of the Rectory. May the union thus formed be of long and happy coninuance!-may the rich blessings of divine grace e be owered upon both Pastor and people, binding them together in the bonds of Christian love, and enabling them with one heart and mind to contend for the faith once of Ireland. Ninety-two of the passengers and crew were by the University Bills introduced into last sessit

a Church in the Lower Cove, in which ample ac dation will be secured to many who, by the present Pewsystem, are entirely debarred from attendance on the worship of their Church; and we trust that the gentlemen charged with the important work will bend their energies to make it as perfect as possible, and thus carry out a measure of Church-extension long desired by a large body of the Parishioners .- New Brunswicker.

THE REV. W. N. BOYER, Assistant Minister in the Parish of Portland, having been appointed to Richibucto, proceeded on Thursday morning, with his family, by the land route for that place, followed by the good wishes of the Parishine to the place of the place of

THE BISHOP OF LONDON.-From a private letter, (for which our obliging correspondent will please to accept our thanks) we are led to conclude that His Lordship's our thanks) we are led to conclude that his hordship indisposition, mentioned in our last, as we found it referr-ed to in the *European Times*, was the consequence of a fall while walking on some highly polished boards.— Though unable to appear in public, the Bishop held a private Ordination on Sunday the 31st of last month, on which occasion two of the Missionaries of the Church Missionary Society Were admitted to Orderse. Hidd Missionary Society were admitted to Orders .- Ibid.

## UNITED STATES.

CONSECRATION .- " On Thursday Nov. 11, the Bisho of Maryland consecrated to the service of Almighty God, St. John's Church, Huntingdon. It is not quite seven months since the corner stone of this beautiful little Church was laid. It is now, with the exception of a portion of the stained glass for the windows, completed and paid for, except a small sum which has been assumed by a few individuals."

interesting ceremony in "The Church Times." There were about twenty of the Clergy present in their surplices. There The Holy Communion was celebrated by the Bishop, the Rector, Rev. Mr. Hall assisting in the distribution of the elements.-Banner of the Cross.

NEW YORK .- The Bishop of Pennsylvania having been New YORK.—The Bishop of Pennsylvana having been invited by the Standing Commistee to perform Episcopal offices in this Diocese during a portion of the present season, and having accepted the invitation, it is requested that those who are likely to need his services will trans-mit an early notice of the same to the Bishop's address at Philadelphia. JONA. M. WAINWRIGHT. Secretary of the Standing Committee of the Diocese of New-York. New-York, Nov. 20, 1847. [Churchman.] From the Globe Extra. BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

## Arrival of the Britannia.

1	T D J. M. D. Han fasting in 1	House to take the above r
1	Improvement in Breadstuffs-Better feeling in the	and make a suitable provi
	Money Market-Loss of the Packet Ship Stephen	ner aforesaid, or in such
-	Whitney.	Honourable House, in its
	In conjunction with the Colonist, we have just received the	in duty bound, will ever p
	following special Telegraphic Dispatch, containing most impor-	Bp. of Carr
	tant news, which we hasten to lay before our readers :	Angus MacDonell, V. G.
1	Buffalo, Dec. 9th, 9 o'clock a. m.	J. H. MacDonogh,
	By Steamship Britannia we have Liverpool dates to the 19th	Edward Vaughan,
	November.	Michael MacDonnel,
1	Best Western Canal Flour, 29s 6d. @ 30s.; Richmond,	D. Begley,
	28s. 6d. ; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 25s. New Orleans and	J. J. Madden, D. D.,
	Ohio, 26s. @ 27s.	Hugh Fitzpatrick,
	INDIAN CORN, 33s. per quarter.	Michael Brennan,
	INDIAN MEAL, per barrel, 15s. @ 15s. 6d.	J. T. Cannon,
	WHEAT United States and Canada White and Mixed,	Charles Bourke,
	per 70 lbs. 7s. 6d. @ 9s.; Red, 6s. @ 8s.	Bernard Coyle,
	Market, since last date, has been firm, with increased de-	Jas. J. Chisholm, D.D.,
	mand Indian Corn has been very active and the hest White	Pater O'Connel

mand. Indian Corn has been very active, and the best White is retailing at 40s. Indian Meal very brisk. London market less active than Liverpool, and the provinces

Truman & Cook, eminent brokers in London, have failed ; their liabilities are estimated at £359,000. The Bank of England still demands the high rate of eight to share in the management and benefits of the public per cent. discount, but many of the private establishments of the country have discounted at seven, and even six per cent. the country have discounted at seven, and even six per cent. In the money market yesterday a better feeling prevailed, and no new failures were reported. Consuls closed at  $83\frac{7}{8}$  for

This vessel was totally lost at 10 o'clock, A.M. on the 10th of Nov., on her passage from New-York to Liverpool, off the coast far as their satisfaction is, to a considerable extent, prodrowned.

Your petitioners beg respectfully to suggest, that be many of the Parishioners, who highly appreciated his valuable services.—*Ibid.* causes, than those of other christian de lso another superior difficulty to contend with, a the yearly immigration of so many persons wanting t of education, the reasons of which it is unnecessary

Petitioners moreover, respectfully represent, that there a explain. sons in the higher branches of learning ; but from this debarred by a solicitude alone for the preservation ligious faith of their children, and not by any want, of the kindliest feelings for their Protestant fellow-sub For it is their and our decided conviction, that even the present Constitution of the University of Toronto sh nended, according to the most liberal form, the great of the Professors will be, undoubtedly, Protestants; ously anti-Catholic, in their admonitory tendencies an Solicitous, therefore, as we are, for the educat Upper Canadian catholic youth, in all the higher walks ng, in a mode consistent with the moral enjoyments of igious faith, we might also, incidentally allude to the y a few individuals." We regret that we have not room for the whole of this French Canadian brethren, in the English portion of its well known that there are, at present, in the many of our French Canadian brethren, both anxious to give all the benefits of an English education to but who have been hitherto deterred from doing so, by in of an institution in Upper Canada, where they might re-such an education, without fear of detriment to their reli

Since the opening of the College of Regiopolis, at King faith. several of such persons have lost no time in placing in in that Institution. If, then, through the liberality Honourable House, either from the property of the of Toronto, or out of the proceeds of the Jesuits Esta from other sources at the disposal of the Provincial Got the College of Regiopolis be established on a perma respectively being the stablished on a perma the College of Regiopolis be established on a permane-respectable basis, so as to be enabled to support a staff of trained professors, for the upper branches of learning. Go lic parents in both portions of the province will feel are and encouragement, in confiding their children to that has tion. Their encouragement will be heightened by the che prospect, which hope ever raises in the mind of the parent the thought of a superior education for his child; while severity will never be disturbed by apprehensions on the of those relations principles which the children will is of those religious principles which the children will from their professors

Should it seem meet to the wisdom of your Hon House to take the above premises into your just consider and make a suitable provision for the said College, in the ner aforesaid, or in such wise as may seem fitting to Honourable House, in its proper discretion, your peti in duty bound, will ever pray.

PATRICK PHELAN, Bp. of Carrhe, Coadjt. & Admt'r. Angus MacDonell, V. G., John MacDonell, V. G. J. H. MacDonogh, Patrick Dollard, Edward Vaughan, Oliver Kelly, Edmund P. Roche, Michael MacDonnel D. Begley, J. J. Madden, D. D., John O'Neil, Daniel Farrelly, Hugh Fitzpatrick, Michael Brennan, Murt Lalor, George A. Hay, Philip O'Keilly, Fergus P. McEvay, J. T. Cannon, Charles Bourke, John Farrell, Michael Timilin,

THE SCOTTISH ESTABLISHMENT AND THE COLLGE QU

Resolution of Synod, 14th September, 1847. "That the Synod, feeling the just claims of the Pres ment of King's College, have, on previous occasions, their approval of the union scheme. That scheme, LOSS OF THE PACKET SHIP "STEPHEN WHITNEY."-This vessel was totally lost at 10 o'clock, A.M. on the 10th of ment, approve of the same, with such modification

Legislature, that such measures may be adopted by them, as shall be best fitted to satisfy the claims of the Presbyterian Church of Canada, in connection with the Church of Scotland, to scenre an equitable settlement of this important question, and put an end the settlement of this important question. and put an end to a source of most unhappy discussion; an they recommend to the Presbyteries and congregations, if they see meet, to petition the Legislature to the same effect." UNIVERSITY QUESTION .- We have some reason for believ-

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ing that the University Bill introduced last session originates the necessity (in part at least) of dissolving the Parliament sooner than was originally designed. The principal question to be decided at the Elections will be that concerning the University of King's College. It is a subject on which political

parties may join issue. If Mr. Baldwin and his party succeed at the elections, there will be one great, "Godless" University at Toronto, where Mr. Rata.... Baldwin resides If, however, the present Ministry should succeed in obtaining

Bill which will give the

Church of England.
Church of Scotland,
Roman Catholics,
Wesleyan Methodists.
Presbyterian Free Chu

and every other considerable denomination, the means of a Collegiate education for their youth.

every District there will be a High Classical Seminary, so that a superior education can be obtained at home, by such as prefer it, without resorting to either of the distant Colleges. Also, each district will have established a Model Farm, as a school for teaching and exemplifying the best principles and

school for teaching and exemplifying the best principles and latest discoveries in the science of Agriculture. These are the benefits of the measure proposed by the Minis-try, and which they will appeal to the country to support them in carrying out. This is the excellent measure which has been denounced by the Sun, and is denounced by the Radical press in general. To carry the measure without multilation, the Ministry need a stronger support in Parliament. Could they be certain of carrying the measure triumphantly through the Assembly, we believe the present Parliament would meet again. Now, the Government is compelled to appeal from a factious opposition to the discernment and good sense of the people. Let it then be well understood and carefully ren hat the question to be answered at the polls is, Shall we have

the Government measure for settling the long agitated Univer-sity question? or shall we have the Radical bill for a "Godless" ersity in Toronto?-Prince Edward Gazette. UNIVERSITY QUESTION .- The University Question is ano-

ther most important matter, and one which will require to be handled with the greatest care and caution. Spoliation is now the grand outery, but the great difficulty to the various parties is how is how to apportion the spoil when once they have it. Base and contemptible as are the motives of the enemies of King's College, unhallowed as is the crusade against it, they would similar little if a second seco signify little if the means adopted were not of the most shame-ful character. No falsehood is too gratuitous; no calumny is too be too base, for these parties to employ. They may be divided into two classes. One cries out, "Give us the University en-tire as to the Faculties of Arts, Law and Medicine, but banish religion eligion utterly and in every form and shape; let us employ every exertion to instruct our sons in worldly sciences and lit-erature, but as to Religious instruction let that be picked as it may, we care not if it be taught or not."

The other class say, "We make religious instruction a grand object: we wish to teach it before, or at least along with other bjects of instruction. We do not choose that our sons should run the risk of being taught principles which we hold to be erroneous; therefore, we wish to divide the funds: give each of us a share, which we may do with as we like."

The first class we utterly repudiate; the second speaks con-scientiously. The address of the Kingston Roman Catholic I Clergy puts the question, so far, in a true point of view. Ne-vertheless they indicate plainly, and in as many words say, that all they want are funds; whether they come from King's Col-lege or the Jesuits' Estates, or from any other source, they care not. Is this right principle? Certainly not not. Is this right principle? Certainly not.

We put it to the most strenuous opposers of King's College as it is actually carried on, whether they can point out a single instance of any attempt being made to interfere with the faith of any of the Rev. of any of its alumni. Can the son of Mr. Roaf (who by the way was one of the most eloquent, in his own way, against any tests being employed) say that his being a Congregationalist, was the least bar to his attaining the medal, prizes and honors at King's College? Were any tests offered to him? His straight-forward answer would be --No. Or can any one else say it? No. We might extend this matter but have not time.--Patriat time .- Patriot.

THE UNIVERSITY .- The Wesleyan Methodist body have revived the University Question, which has so long remained untaiked of, by the circulation of a petition to the House of Assembly, for the adoption of the bill for the settlsment of that question which was before the house last session, with one exeption — they are of opinion " that a disproportionably small sum is proposed to be granted" to the Methodist College. This action on the part of the Methodists has aroused the ire of Mr Baldwin's admirers, who appear exceeding desirous that so admirable a bone of contention should be preserved for their spe-cial amuscment. That the charter of King's College should be led with without the consent of that institution first obtaincan be advanced on this already thread bare subject, it can only be for the purpose of raising political capital that its discuss is at this time resumed.—Monarch.

mation of the above persons, that Mr. Papineau has been in - cannot be guarded against. It is to be hoped the magistrates, School Act; but hoping to believe that his conduct was the result of error of judgment, and seeing that he has acknow-ledged his error, and that he regrets the imprudence that led him to commit it, His Excellency is disposed to grant him his

Gentlemen, Yours, &c. &c., D. DALY.

Secretary.

#### To Messrs. Drummond and Loranger, Advocates,

The person to whom your Excellency has thus extended The person to whom your Exceedency has thus church " "indulgence" for "once more," has already been "indulged," when he was openly armed against her Majesty's Government, leading on the misguided "through no error of judgment" to slaughter, and then deserting them; who left his profession for the manufacture of wooden cannon, the hoops of which are deposited as trophies in the closets of the Government House in Montreal.

The tears of the widow and orphan, for those that then perished, are scarcely yet dry, when this man has once more dared openly to trample upon the laws, and set them at defi-ance, and has been the cause of an immense expenditure of money in law suits, taken from the misguided "habitant," and

money in law suits, taken from the misguided "habitant," and may have been the means of leading the inhabitants of St. Joseph de Beauce to take shelter in the woods, fugitives from justice, while "indulgence" is granted to the man whose guilt is in your Excellency's opinion only "an error of judgment." Such, my lord, is the conduct pursued by your Excellency towards Mr. Papineau; but let me entreat your lordship to extend that "indulgence" to the misguided "habitants" of St. Joseph, and recall them to the bosons of their sorrowing fami-lies resting assured that their faults may have been "an error Joseph, and recan them to the observations of *indyment*," for a search their faults may have been "an error of judyment," from seeing others "*indulged*" who are by the highest tribunal declared guilty. Recollect, my lord, that the high attribute of mercy must be tempered with justice, and nothing will detract so much from your lordship's acquired good

name, as "*indulgence*" to the guilty. I trust your Excellency will banish from your mind any-thing that I may have said of Mr. Papineau as being personal. I can state that his private life is without reproach, and it is on public ground alone that the "indulgence" is misplaced. For ifty years I have served my country to the best of my ability, and am still ready; but never will I submit to be associated with a magistrate (nor do I think there is any man of honour who would) who will dishonour the Bench, and who will sub mit to the humiliation of asking for and receiving "indulgences"

for wilful opposition to the law. In closing, my lord, (at least for the present) I cannot but express my feelings at the injustice done to great numbers of persons who have acted in obedience to the law, and which I feel would not have been the case had a Seaton, a Sydenham, or a Metcalfe held that once to Gracious Majesty to place you. I am, my Lord, with profound respect, Your Lordship's obedient humble servant, WM. O. STEPHENS. or a Metcalfe held that office to which it has pleased her Most

To the President and Board of Police of the Town of Cobourg.

The undersigned, inhabitants of the Town of Cobourg, beg respectfully to represent to your worshipful body that having seen the accompanying handbill purporting to be a Programme of a Concert to be held at the Globe Hotel in this Town on Thursday evening the 25th inst., (this evening,) by persons denominating themselves Seceders from the Society of Shakers, they are decidedly of opinion that it is a document replete with

they are decidedly of opinion that it is a document replete with the grossest impiety and blasphemy and that the exhibition it refers to cannot but be calculated to overturn the highest and holiest principles of morality and religion. With these impressions the undersigned feel it their duty to solicit from your Worshipful Body the interposition of its le-gitimate authority for the prevention of such an outrage upon public decency and the respectability of the Town. Signed by the Rev. A. N. Bethune, Hon. G. S. Boulton, and 40 others.

#### To the Rev. A. N. Bethune, Hon. G. S. Boulton, &c. &c.

Gentlemen-I have the honour to acknowledge the presentation of your Petition praying that a certain concert advertised

tation of your Petition praying that a certain concert advertised for exhibition this evening may be prohibited. In reply I beg to state, that early in the day the members of the Board of Police having learned the nature of the affair, met, and resolved that the tendency of such an exhibitition being immoral and irreligious, it should not be allowed to take place, and the order for its suppression was delivered to the Bailiff previous to the reception of your Petition. I am to convey to you, however, that the members of the Board of Police feel most highly grateful for the assurance thus conveyed to them, that in the exercise of their authority for the suppression of vice, and for the preservation of the morals and character of the town, they are so promptly and generally susacter of the town, they are so promptly and generally sustained by the voice of the commu Signed by order and on behalf of the Board of Police.

Cobourg, Nov. 25th, 1847. President.

a subject with without the consent of that institution first obtain-ed we consider both unjust and impolitie; but if it is to become a subject for legislative interference we would infinitely prefer the division sought for by the Methodist body, than the hetero-geneous Babel Mr. Baldwin would have it. As nothing new The above is highly creditable both to the gentlemen who ing to come, one from the Montreal Courier, and the ing to come, one from the *Montreal Courter*, and the order from the Argus, we noticed the performers somewhat favorably in our Editorial columns, but the profane, and to British sub-jects, insulting "bill of fare," having been pointed out to us by our esteemed fellow-townsman, R. D. Chatterton, Esq., we im-mediately suppressed our notice of the Concert.—Cobourg Star. COURT OF APPEAL .- The Court sat on Wednesday last. Mr. Turner requested the direction of the Court as to the amount of security to be given for costs, on the appeal of the case of Smith v. Simpson to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in England: settled at £500. This case, it will be remembered, was decided after two arguments in appeal here, and the ultimate decision was against the right of Smith the mortgagor to redeem. It is reported in the Upper Canada Jurist. The case will now be carried to the above-mentio The case of Steed v. Hubbell was named to the Court as standing for argument, and fixed for the 15th December, to which day the Court adjourned. Some reserved question of costs in Crooks v. Torrance, and in Smith v. Simpson, will on that day be disposed of .- British Canadian. COURT OF REVIEW IN BANKRUPTCY .--- In this Court, his Honour the Vice Chancellor presiding, an appeal from the de-cision of Judge Burns, Commissioner in the Court below, was argued. This was in the well-known case of *ex parte* Street *in* re Richardson. The learned Commissioner, on the 6th of April last, pronounced the decision, of which the following is take a covenant from his debtor to pay four per cent. for insuring a debt, at the same time subjecting the debt to a contin-gency, unless it should appear that the transaction was only a contrivance to obtain more than six per cent. for the loan of money. Moneys advanced to a bankrupt, for which security has been subsequently taken, and which security has been pro-nounced to be void, may be proved upon the estate of the bank. The sum sought to be proved, and on which the question was raised, was £5,518 9s. 4d. For the assignces appealing Mr. Sullivan, Mr. Hagarty, and Mr. Macdonald. For the cre-ditor-Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Esten, Mr. Gwynne, and Mr. Galt. When the final decision in this case is pronounced, we shall en-deavour to obtain some idea of the amount of costs, already enormous, which have been incurred in consequence of the transactions involved, and publish the result for the benefit of all litigants who approve of the Usury Laws,—*Ibid*.

# The Church.

em proper ;-- resolve to petition the different branches of the orders from the Governor-General, to inform you, for the infor- a climate which is to them unknown, and which, if anticipated, mation of the above persons, that Mr. Papineau has been in-formed by his Excellency, that he cannot but disapprove of the conduct that he has followed, as regards the operation of the School Act; but hoping to believe that his conduct was the result of error of judgment, and seeing that he has acknow. I have the honour to be, Contlemen. A set of the second the set of the set of the second the set of the cipate their wants, and endeavour to prevent them from perish-ing; for, notwithstanding the cruel injuries they have brought upon us, it must not be forgotten that they are all members of pres the great human family.

LAUNCH.—On Wednesday, the 1st inst., was lauched from the Starch Factory Wharf, Palace-street, a large vessel of up-wards of 400 tons burthen, called the *Western Miller*, con-structed for a propeller. Her dimensions are as follows :—

Length of keel ..... 132 feet. Breadth of beam ..... 25 feet 8 inches.

Depth of hold...... 10 feet 6 Entire length over all 136 feet. 10 feet 6 inches in the clear.

This vessel is intended for the the direct trade between To ronto and Montreal, and, although built of very heavy timbers, and great strength, her displacement when light, and on an even keel, is only 2 feet 9 inches of water. Her draught of water, when the engines, boilers, and machinery, masts, equip-ment and wood are on board, will not exceed 3 feet 4 inches, (Signed). "LANE MORPHE Compared including the keel, which is 5 inches in depth-she is, therefore admirably adapted for carrying a heavy load in shallow water and has been constructed for that purpose, so as to carry a fall cargo to Montreal, down the St. Lawrence Canal without cargo to honce and when drawing 8 feet 6 inches of wa-breaking balk. Her load, when drawing 8 feet 6 inches of wa-ter, will exceed 4,000 barrels of flour. Although so very burter, will exceed 4,000 barrels of flour. thensome she has an excellent entrance and good run, and is Her engin an extremely handsome vessel on the water. in a state of forwardness by the Niagara Harbour and Dock Company, where she will receive them on board so as to be rea-

dy for the earliest spring business. She moved from off the stocks in a particularly gentle and easy manner, and, as the distance she had to run was consideraable, her launch afforded a very pleasing sight to a number of

For this effort, in a new branch of business, Toronto is indebted to her spirited proprietors, among the principal of whom, we understand, are Messrs. Gooderham & Worts, and the seve-ral establishments of B. Thorne & Co., and to the indefatigable al exertions of Mr. John A. Cull.

We hope that this is only a commencement of a new line of usiness, which must prove a great source of benefit to our ood city, as well as to the individual profit of all more imme-

It is by such vessels as this, capable, by their great capacity, of at once relieving, in the spring, our overburthened store nouses from their accumulated winter's load, and getting it direet on board ocean-going ships at Montreal and Quebec, that the advantages of our splendid inland navigation will be dis-played. The favorite vessels for loading flour at Montreal are J. R ose which carry from 4 to 5000 brls., as they do not run so much risk of souring their cargoes as ships of greater barthen —they also will enable our millers and flour dealers to get a large portion of our fall crop to market, in Britain, the same , thus relieving all from the heavy risk and loss of a protracted waiting on markets till the ensuing spring, when the alteration of a few days fine or favourable weather often causes great fluctuations in the British market. In short they will render certain a quick return for our produce, an advantage which cannot be too highly appreciated. With a number of such vessels, sufficient for an internal trade, we need fear no-thing from the canals of our neighbours, as produce can, by these vessels, be taken in large masses, and at a small expense, lirect from Chicago to Quebec without the loss of time or la bour, and the risk of damage in transhipment, which must take place on every other route.

Before ten years are over we boldly predict that flour will be carried from Chicago to Montreal, and shipped direct on board an ocean going vessel, for 2s. currency per barrel, and yet leave a handsome return to the ship owner.- Colonist.

It affords us pleasure to state, that our fellow citizen, Wm. Architect, has received the premium for the Thomas, Esq., Architect, has received the premium for the best design of a Gaol and Court House, to be erected at Chatham, County of Kent, preparatory to the County being set apart as a separate District, under the Act passed last Session

We understand that Mr. Thomas has been equally fortunate with his designs in competing for the Suspension Bridge across the Niagara River, in the vicinity and within view of the magthe Magara River, in the vicinity and within view of the mag-nificent Falls; and that he has, moreover contracted for the erection of certain parts of that grand undertaking,—Mr. Chas. Ellet, Jr., of Philadelphia, being the Engineer. The Directors of the Suspension Bridge Company are sanguine in their ex-pectations that the Bridge will be completed by the month of May 1849, and that the cost will not exceed 190,000 dollars.

Further items by the Acadia.

We take the following from various sources :-

The failure of the Union Bank of Newcastle has excited much consternation in the district, and is calculated to produce

# Government will be prepared to propose to Parlia-its meeting, a bill of indemnity. They will rely upon etion of the Directors to reduce as soon as possible the of their notes, if any extraordinary issues should take ithin the limits prescribed by law. Her Majesty's nent are of opinion that any extra profit derived from asure should be carried to the account of the public, bu se mode of doing so must be left to future array esty's Government are not insensible to the evil of any from the law which has placed the currency of this poon a sound basis; but they feel confident that, in the

circumstances, the measure which they have proposed safely adopted; and that, at the same time, the main ons of that law, and the vital principle of preserving the ibility of the bank note may be firmly maintained. "We have the honour to be, Gentlemen, "Your odedient humble servants,

(Signed) "JOHN RUSSELL, "CHAS. WOOD.

"I "Governor and Deputy-Governor of the Bank of England." (Copy of Reply.) "Bank of England, Oct. 25, 1847.

-We have the honour to acknowledge your Mentlemen.lette of this day's date, which we have submitted to the Court of Directors, and we enclose a copy of the resolutions thereon,

(Signed) "JAMES MORRIS, Governor. "H. J. PRESCOTT, Dep. Governor.

To the First Lord of the Treasury and the Chancellor of the Exchequer." "Resolved-That this Court do accede to the recommenda- Wm. Shepherd tion in the letter from the First Lord of the Treasury and the Ch cellor of the Exchequer, dated this day, and addressed to the covernor and Deputy-Governor of the Bank of England, which has just been read,

"That the minimum rate of discount on bills not having George Foster

"That the momentum rate of dissount on one not naving more than ninety-five days to run be at eight per cent. "That advance be made on Bills of Exchange, on Stock Exchequer Bills, and other approved securities, in sums of not less than £2,000, and for periods to be fixed by the Governors, the security of the security at the rate of eight per cent. per annum,'

APMY MEDALS.-We are glad to perceive that the Medals Robert Fidell for the old soldiers of the British Army are at length in a fair trais for delivery. The following is the copy of a letter received by Major Richardson by the Acadia, which we are permitted Joseph Penrose

to give for the information of all interested in the question :--

Office for Military Boards,

1st Nov., 1847. -In reply to your letter of the 13th ultimo, I have the Hugh T. Willson

sure to say, that t al claim properly				
	r, your most		and a	19-790 19-790

	A STREET STREET	
Tabandana T		
Richardson, Esq.,		
1.9to 02nd Rogimont		
Late 92nd Regiment.		

ToRONTO MARKETS, December 9.—Fall Wheat, per 60 lbs. 4s. to 4s 24.; Spring do. do. 3s. 6d. @ 3s. 9d.; Oats, per 34lbs. 1s. 3d. @ 1s 44.; Barley, per 48lbs, 2s. 3d. to 2s. 5d.; Peus, 2s. @ 2s. 6d.; Flour superfine. per bbl., 23s. 9d; do. fine, 20s. @ 21s. 3d.; Beef, per lb. 2d. @ 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ .; do. per 100 lbs., 12s. 6d. @ 18s. 9d.; Pork, per lb. 3d @ 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ .; do. per 100 lbs., 12s. 6d. @ 18s. 9d.; Pork, per lb. 3d @ 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ .; do. per 100 lbs., 12s. 6d. @ 18s. 9d.; Pork, per lb. 3d @ 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ .; do. per 100 lbs., 12s. 6d. @ 18s.; Turnips, do., 1s. 3d. mious, do., 4s.; to 5s.; Butter, fresh, per lb., 8d. @ 10d.; do. salt do. 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ . @ 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ .; Cheese, do., 3d. @ 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ .; Lard, do. 5d. 6d.; Eggs per doz., 1s.; Turkeys, each, 2s. @ 3s.; Geese, do., 1s. 3d. @ 1s. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.; Ducks, per pair, 1s. 6d. @ 2s.; Fowls, do., 1s. 3d. @ 1s. 6d. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2s. 5d.; Hay, do. 35s. to 40s.; Fire Wood, per cord, 12s. 6d. to 16s.  $\frac{1}{5}$  d; Bread, per 4lb. loaf, 5d. to 6d.

#### NOTICE.

The next Quarterly Meeting of the Gore and Wellington District Branch of the Church Society will be held in the Sun-iay School Room, Hamilton, on Wednesday the 15th Decem-ber, at 12 o'clock, A. M. Arrangements for the Parochial Meetings, and also for the Annual District Meeting, will be and on this concentration of full attendance of the Concentration in

made on this occasion; a full attendance of the Con particularly requested. J. GAMBLE GEDDES, Secretary. JUST RECEIVED AT THE DEPOSITORY OF THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO, THE PARISH CHOIR, CHURCH MUSIC BOOK. Published by the Society for Promoting Church Music. ALREADY PUBLISHED-20 PARTS. PRICE-4D. EACR.

# ald lead to any infringement of the existing law, her FOURTH RIDING OF YORK.

REQUISITION TO HUGH SCOBIE, ESQUIRE.

WE, the undersigned, Electors of the Fourth Riding of the County of York, understanding that a General Election is about to take place, and being anxious that our in-terests in the next House of Assembly should be represented the start of the terests in the next House of Assembly shound be represented by an independent individual, unconnected with either of the extreme political parties, who will devote his energies to the promotion of our Internal Improvements and Local Interests, as well as the general Agricultural and Commercial Prosperity of the Province; and entertaining a confident expectation that you would devote yourself to these objects, respectfully request you to come forward as a Candidate for the Representation of our Riding, at the ensuing Election, when we promise ro ren-

der you all the support in our power to secure your return. Wm. E. T. Corbett David McDougall James McHattie Wm. Reid, Jur John H. Willson Thomas Rolan John Reid Sam. Matchell John Reid Thos. Fleming Donald Cameron David Boag Rans. McCarty, Aaron Playter Alex. Cameron George Larmont John Selby George Bell Edward Randall James Ellis Henry White James Lloyd William Miller Thomas Edgar Thomas Selby Arch. Gillespi Benj. A. Ellison Wm. Michardson Alex. McKinley John Ross Chas. Boyer John Evans Henry Playter John F. Davies R. T. Willso Ph. J. Browne Robt. McTagga Williom Selby Wm. Bain Thomas May m. Glasford James Gamble Robert Bethun John Glasford Francis Hair G. F. Hughes William Reid Joseph Furnass Neil McPhee Neil Murray John Anderson Jaraes Milno K. Cameron Wm. Hacking Donald Came David Ross John Cameron Amos Tool. Sen. George Rosr William Ross Duncan Harvey Donald McRae Ebenezer Doan Wm. R. Osborne Charles Wesscoatt Angus Cameron Fawn Mudd Francis Gsborne Angus McDougell Wm. Turner Norman Leslie Alex Campbel Hector McDonald Thomas Glasford Nicholas Dilman James White David Willson Wm. McLean James Campbell John Murray Finnan McDonald Robt. Culverwell L. Campbell Wm. McInto James Galloway Wesley Dunham Donald McIntosh L. M. Cameron John Dannington . Donald Logan Henry Westcoatt John McDougall. Jacob Wells George Proctor Hiram Dunham

To the Electors of the Fourth Riding of the County of York.

John Huff

GENTLEMEN :- I sincerely thank you for this manifestation f your confidence.

Were I to consult only my own feelings and convenien respecting the propriety of offering myself as a Candidate for the suffrages of so large and respectable a Constituency, as that of the Fourth Riding of the County of York, I should certainly hesitate before accepting the very flattering invitation now pre-sented to me. But, opposed, as I have always been, to extreme political parties, and to a system of legislation, that, unfortu-nately for this Province, has been occupied too much in pronately for this Province, has been occupied too material pro-moting factious objects; and coming, as this invitation does, from Gentlemen having large stakes in the Fourth Riding, I consider that I would not be acting in accordance with a sense of public duty if, on the present occasion, I declined to merge all personal considerations in a desire to render my humble ser-vices in such a way as shall be most conducive to the furtheron the Farm a Log Dwelling House, and a Log Barn, 76 feet long, with other out-houses attached. Also, a Young Orchard, with choice trees. For further particulars, apply to Mr. S. B. CAMPBELL, Brampton Post Office. If by letter, post-paid. Nov. 12, 1847. 538-tf ance of your views. I, therefore, lose no time in signifying my entire compliance with the terms of your requisition, and my readiness to act with such advice as, from your knowledge of

reachness to act with such advice as, from your knowledge of local circumstances, you are best able to recommend. Having been long before the public, in a capacity that af-forded opportunities to judge of my opinions on most, if not all, of the popular questions affecting the interest of the Province, it is not necessary that I should enter, at this time, on a state-ment of the popular distribution of the province of the pro it is not necessary that I should enter, at this time, on-a state-ment of what my seutiments are on particular measures that are likely to occupy the attention of the Legislature. I hope to have opportunities of doing so when I shall meet the Elec-tors of the Fourth Riding personally to solicit their suffrages. In the meantime, I may be allowed to state, in a general way, that on all questions affecting Agriculture, Manufactures, and Commerce, I consider any policy erroneous, that promotes one of these interests at the expense of the other two; and while advocating the most unlimited freedom in our foreign trade, I shall continue to insist that our liberality to foreigners, in the admission of foreign goods, should be regulated by a reciprocal liberality on their part, to take our productions in return, on equally favourable terms. On questions of a purely Provincial mature, I conceive that most part of our unfortunate dissensions arises from the habit of making these questions a means for the arises from the habit of making these questions a means for the accomplishment of sectional objects. In your own locality, I destroying confidence, and putting a stop to commercial interchange. The following are the London failures:—Messrs. Scott, Bell & Co., East India Merchant; Mr. P. Cruiksbank, West India Merchant; Messrs. Coates & Co., a large American house, having liabilities to the extent of £100,000; two Produce Bro-baying liabilities to the extent of £100,000; two Produce Bro-baying liabilities to the extent of £100,000; two Produce Bro-baying liabilities to the extent of £100,000; two Produce Bro-baying liabilities to the extent of £100,000; two Produce Bro-baying liabilities to the extent of £100,000; two Produce Bro-baying liabilities to the extent of £100,000; two Produce Bro-baying liabilities to the extent of £100,000; two Produce Bro-signed, Co. S. DOULTON believe you have had tangible experience of the extent to which in our spirit of enterprise, our general progress, and the state of our Public Works. The interests of Canada I regard as a sinour Public works. The interests of Canada I regard as a single interest—as a unity, diverging into minute ramifications, but forming, altogether, in the eye of the Legislature a perfect whole, having no part that can be supposed to exist in antag-onism to another, in a properly constituted state of society. But, at the same time that I feel disposed to render all part-542-4 tial views and interests subservient to the general good, and to oppose all manifestations having a contrary tendency, I am fully alive to the important duty which devolves on a Parliamentary Representative, to consult the peculiar wants, and anvance t Representative, to consult the pectuar wants, and any circumstances the local interests of the constituency he represents. Nor an I aware of any circumstances that could palliate a neglect in se-curing a share of the moneys appropriated to local improve-ments, more particularly of the late very large expenditure of the case of bad and insufficient roads, the want of the required improvements entails seriour loss and hardship on every indi-vidual living in the settlement; and when, besides no excuse can be advanced to show that the Government is drawilling to receive or attend to local applications.

NOTICE. A LL PERSONS having in their custody or possession any MONEYS, GOODS, CHATTELS OR EFFECTS

heretofore belonging to DECEASED EMIGRANTS, or now belonging to SICK EMIGRANTS, are hereby required. without loss of time, TO DELIVER THE SAME to the undersigned. who has, by Order of His EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL, dated the 25th day of October instant, been duly empowered to receive such Moneys, Goods, Chatteres and Effects.

JOS CARY

87

Deputy Inspector General. Montreal, 26th October, 1847. 540-3 TORONTO HOSPITAL TRUSTEES' OFFICE,

November 13, 1847.

ORDERED, that Students of Medicine be permitted to attend the Practice in the Hospital, for the period of Six Mouths, on payment of the sum of £2 10s; or for Twelve Months, on payment of £3 10s.; subject to such rules and regulations, as the Trustees may from time to time adopt. GEORGE RYERSON.

540-3

Secretary to the Trusteen

NATIONAL LOAN FUND LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, OF LONDON, ENGLAND.

A Savings Bank for the Benefit of the Widow & Orphan Empowered by Act of Parliament, 2d Victoria Royal Assent 27th July, 1838.

CAPITAL. £500.000 STERLING.

Besides a Reserve Fund (from surplus premiums) of about £37,000 Sterling.

T. LAMIE MURRAY, ESQUIRE. George Street, Hanover Square, London, CHAIRMAN OF THE COURT OF DIRECTORS, LONDON.

TORONTO LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS. Hon. S. B. HARRISON, Chairman. WM. H. BOULTON, Mayor, M.P.P. CHARLES BERCZY, ESQUIRE, DR. W. C. GWYNNE. WILLIAM B. JARVIS, Sheriff, LEWIS MOFFATT, ESQUIRE. CHARLES C. SMALL, ESQUIRE. HON. JAMES, E. SMALL, Standing Counsel. DR. H. SULLIVAN, M.R.C.S.L., Medical Examines EDWARD GOLDSMITH, ESQUIRE, Agent. EDWARD GOLDSMITH, Esquine, Agent. Pamphlets, Blauk Forms, Table of Rates, &c., can be ob-

tained at the Office, corner of Church and King Streets, Toronto, or from either of the Sub-Agents throughout the Province. W. C. ROSS,

Managing Agent. 536-13 Toronto, 39th October, 1847.

538-13

530-tf

## AN IMPROVED FARM

# FOR SALE,

CONTAINING 100 Acres, 65 of which are Cleared and

G under first-rate Cultivation; a Creek of good water runs through the Farm; there are also two good Wells. There is

T. BILTON

BEGS to state to the Gentry of Canada West, that he has by the late arrivals been in receipt of his regular Supply of Choice SEASONABLE GOODS, rendering his Assort-

BOARDING.

MRS. BURKE respectfully informs the Parents of PUPLS attending COLLEGE, that she can accommodate SIX Young Gentlemen as FAMILY BOARDERS.— Her house is situated near to the College. Reference permitted to the LORD BISMOP OF TORONTO. Bighton's Building Addicide Stream

ment complete as usual.

No. 2, Wellington Buildings,

Bishop's Buildings, Adelaide Street, Toronto, Sept. 16, 1847.

Toronto, Oct. 18, 1847.

West of Hurontario Street, Chinguacousy, No. 25, FIRST CONCESSION, Within Nine Miles of the Village of Brampton

#### (From the Montreal Gazette.) EDUCATION-COUNTY OF TERREBONNE.

Our readers will recollect that some few weeks ago, we pub-lished a letter from W. O. Stephens, Esq., of St. Martins, com-municating the fact of his resignation of his commission as Jus-tice of the Peace being accepted. Mr. Stephens, at the same time time, promised to communicate to us his reasons for the step he had taken, and we promised to publish them. Mr. Stephena's letter to his Excellency will be found below. It is certainly a matter of much regret that these unhappy differences in the county should have deprived it of the services of so independent and spirited a magistrate :---

(Copy.)

Secretary's Office, Montreal, 3rd Nov., 1847.

Sir,-Having had the honour to lay before the Governor General your letter to Mr. Secretary Daly, of the 6th ultim tender, of your appointment as a Justice of the Peace for the Montreal. District of Mon

I have the honour to be, Sir, Your obedient serv't, E. PAR

E. PARENT. Assistant Secretary. W. O. Stephens, Esq.

To his Excellency the Right Honourable James, Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, K. T., Governor-General of British North America, and Captain-General and Governor-in Chief in and over the Provinces of Canada, &c. &c. &c.

My Lord, —It may be in the recollection of your Excellency that a Statute is in existence, for the purpose of raising by assessment a sum equal to a certain allowance from Govern ment, for the purpose of establishing parish schools, and for proiding for elementary instruction therein.

It may also be in the recollection of your Excellency, that a various parts of the province there was, and still is, considerable resist ce to that law, and by those persons for whose benefit it was solely intended; and, that some few educated persons still more strenuously opposed the law, among which was a magistrate residing in this place, A. B. Papineau, Esq., who at the first meeting, at the church door, for the purpose of electing commissioners, openly denounced the law as vexatious, tyrannical, and oppressive, and advised resistance, owing to which no nomination of commissioners then took place, but they were subsequently named by your Excellency, in December last. This said Magistrate refused to give to the assessors the desig-nation of his lands for the to give to the assessors the desig-nation of his lands for the commissioners and also bation of his lands for the purpose of assessment; and also openly refused, at the church door, to pay his assessment, accus-ing the commissioners of extortion, and insulting the collector when he called for the payment of the rates. Subsequently proceedings ware institute the the the the rates is to the payment of the rates of the payment of the rates is to the payment of the rates. Subsequently to those of other bodies. I allude to the hordes of squal famished diseased and crippled creatures that have been force upon this Province by the selfishness of landlords; or by son Utopian views of their own, or of others, they have been in the payment of the rates. Subsequently eau tendered his amount together with costs, and ascended e judicial bench to adjudicate the other cases, using insulting suage to me because I was a British-born subject, --- and, lough objected to by the interested parties, insisted upon ing his seat.

It is well known to your Excellency, that his conduct has been the means of paralizing, in this and the surrounding parishes, the efforts of those men whom your Excellency called to fill the surrounder of the surrounder of the surrounding the efforts of those men whom your Excellency, to place of school commissioners, who, in consequence, en rendered odious, and loaded with the vilest epithets, Excellency their resignation, And after all, the very few individuals of this mass of human And after all, the very few individuals of this mass of human anner

NIAGARA QUARTER SESSIONS .- We learn from the Niagar Mail, that Judge Campbell, in addressing the Jury at the Dis-trict Quarter Sessions, expressed himself as follows, respecting the immigration of the present year, and the reckless way

famished diseased and crippled creatures that have been forced upon this Province by the selfshness of landlords; or by some Utopian views of their own, or of others, they have been in-duced to appear amongst us, to add to the number of those proceedings were instituted by the commissioners, for the reco-very of the said rates, and Mr. Papineau was sued, with seventeen or eighteen other persons, for the payment of the only said rates, the transmission of the payment of the only the only the said rates are already chargeable on the differ-ent sections of the District. On hearing of the distress in the mathem country, the utmost alacrity was shown by all ranks end rates: the summonses were issued by me, the only magistrate not personally interested in the suits; and, what was my surprise when, at the opening of the court, Mr. flood of disease, poverty and wretchedness is almost sufficient to annihilate the most liberal and enthusiastic charity.

Were this all, severe as it is, it might be borne without a murmur; but, with abject poverty and its attendant miseries, *disease* and *death* have stalked along, and here and there have insidiously stolen into the healthy and happy domiciles of the inhabitants of the Province, and carried off many of their most valued inmates. Numerous clergymen, physicians, and others, have been suddenly taken away in the full vigour of

have been rendered odious, and loaded with the vilest epithets, and who have tendered to your Excellency their resignation, completely disgusted with the affair, seeing the law is no longer respected, but trampled upon with impunity. A petition was presented to your Excellency about six months ago, signed by about fifty persons of this parish preferring cer-tain charges against the said magistrate, who denied the charges, and asked an inquiry, which your Excellency was pleased to

the worst cons quences to its trade and industry, by utterly

kers, one a large and highly respectable house in the Drug and Colonial Trade, Messrs. J. P. Howard & Co., the other C. Colonal That, dessite of Mincing Lane,—the latter, however, in Sutherland & Co., of Mincing Lane,—the latter, however, in about to resume business. I have also to notice the failure of Messrs. Kilgour & Leith, of Glasgow, extensively engaged in

Messrs. Kilgour & Leith, of Glasgow, extensively engaged in the West India Trade. The [Roman] Catholic Bishops have met and memorialised the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, on the present state and future prospects of the labouring population of Ireland. The Right Rev. gentlemen's memorial is a very formidable document, ex-tending to great length, but its substance, may be summed up Rev. gentemot a dedicate is a very formulation occurrent, ex-tending to great length, but its substance may be summed up in a few words :— It foretells deep and dire distress, it proclaims the inadequacy of the Poor Law, laments the abolition of Monastic establishments, and calls upon the Imperial Government to support the destitute people. To this Lord Clarendon has replied that the Poor Law shall

not be left to the caprice of the Guardians, but that it shall be well and efficiently administered, that he holds an opposite opinion to the Bishops as to the value of the Monastic in tions, and that before the Irish have any moral claim on the assistance of England, they should endeavour, by industry and perseverance, to assist themselves.

A painful sensation has been caused in Dublin by the suicide of Mr. James M'Cullagh, Professor of Natural Philosophy, in the University of Dublin, for the representation of which he was a candidate at the last election.

Mr. Albany Fonblanque, the able Editor of the Examine has been appointed to an office in the Statistical Department of the Board of Trade.

Sir Donald Campbell, Bart., is appointed Lieut. Governor of Prince Edward Island.

Prince Edward Island. The most important Foreign intelligence is from Switzerland. Public affairs there are in a deplorable state, and a civil war seems inevitable. Both France and Austria are assisting the Sonderbund or Jesuit party, but the other side (though unsupported by foreign aid) is very powerful. General Narvaez is as yet going on successfully in Spain,

having brought about the appearance of a reconciliation between the King Consort and the Queen, and finding no very formid-

abble opponent. The Cholera is committing fearful ravages in the Ports of the Black Sea, and the different European powers are taking active measures to prevent its further spread.

Last Monday things wore a better appearance in Mark Lane. Foreign Corn rose 2s. per quarter, with the prospect of a fur-ther increase in price. Canadian is from 51s. @ 53s. per qr. ther increase in price. Canadian is from 51s. @ 53s. per qr. American Floar is in good request, at 24s. @ 28s.; Canadian at 23s. to 27s. per barrel. Indian Corn was held 1s. dearer.— Oats and Beans are higher priced. Peas and Barley cheaper. At Liverpool a fair business has been done in American Flour at 28s. @ 29s., prices having risen rapidly on receipt of the news by the Hibernia.

(From the New York Courier & Enquirer.)

The most important item of news, is, doubtless, that of the The most important item of news, is, doubtess, that we need interposition by the Government for the relief of the country from its Commercial distress. By the *Washington* we received an account of the interview, on the 19th ultimo, between the Liverpool deputation and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, at which the latter firmly refused, on the part of the Government, any interference whatever. On the 23d, a deputation, consist-ing of Mr. Masterman, Mr. Abel Smith, Mr. Glyn, Mr. Bevin, Mr. Barnett, and others, waited upon the Prime Minister and urged the suspension of the Bank Charter Act, as a means of relief. The Minister promised to lay their request before the Cabinet, and to give them an answer on Monday. Mr. Rothschild also visited the Minister, and at about noon on Monday, the 25th, the publication of the following important correspon-dence created very general excitement throughout the city :---" Downing Street, Oct. 25, 1847.

"Gentlemen,-Her Majesty's Government have seen with the deepest regret the pressure which has existed for some weeks upon the commercial interests of the country, and that this pressure has been aggravated by a want of that confidence which Life to grant or purchase Annuities or Reversions of all kinds; of a speculative character, the transfer of capital from other countries, the influx of bullion, and the feeling which a know-description asked an inquiry, which your Excellency was pleased to grant; the report of which was, that the charges were well founded, and recommended his dismissal, of which the Execu-the Council approved; but as soon as this report was known, r. Papineau sent a petition to your Excellency, dated August has ordered to be paid by the parties, although the charges against the accused were proved, and he a magistrate:-(Translated Copy.) Gentlemen, —In reference to certain including and he charges as regards the Act of Education, and R. Papineau, Esq., made by certain inhabitants of St. Martin, also in putting in exceution thereof, and also the petition of A. R. Papineau, dated the 24th August hast past, I have received B. Papineau, dated the 24th August hast past, I have received B. Papineau, dated the 24th August hast past, I have received B. Papineau, dated the 24th August hast past, I have received B. Papineau, dated the 24th August hast past, I have received B. Papineau, dated the 24th August hast past, I have received B. Papineau, dated the 24th August hast past, I have received B. Papineau, dated the 24th August hast past, I have received B. Papineau, dated the 24th August hast past, I have received B. Papineau, Base, Mark B. Papineau, Base, The Papineau Series and also the petition of A. B. Papineau, Base, made by certain inhabitiants of St. Martin, also in putting in exceution thereof, and also the petition of A. B. Papineau, Base, Mark B. C. Base and the province would not now be a poor house and a hospital for the gours of winter. Mary must fall a sacrifice to the severity of B. Papineau, dated the 24th August hast past, I have received B. Papineau, Gated the 24th August hast past, I have received B. Papineau, Base, Mark B. C. Base Act of Education, and B. Papineau, Gated the 24th August hast past, I have received B. Papineau, Base, Mark B. C. Base Act of Education, and Have Ac ledge of these circumstances might have been expected to pro-duce, would have removed the prevailing distrust. They were encouraged in this expectation by the speedy cessation of a similar state of feeling in the month of April last. These hopes have been distributed for the undersigned, together with any required infor-matic

HE Subscribers being appointed Executors in the Will of the late BURRAGE Y. MCKYES, of the Town of Peter-

NOTICE.

CHAS. MERIGOLD. D. MOKYES. Cobourg, 6th Dec., 1847. R. HUNTER,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, CHURCH STREET, OPPOSITE THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL

541-13 December, 1847. REMOVAL.

MR. G. W. STRATHY, PROFESSOR OF MUSIC, has REMOVED to CHURCH STREET, North end, nearly opposite the Palace of the Roman Catholic Bishop. Toronto, Dec. 2, 1847. 541-4 JUST PUBLISHED.

ROWSELL'S DIARY:

OR. Law & Commercial Remembrancer, FOR 1848.

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T is the size of letter paper, and substantially half bound, and contains a blank space for memoranda, for every day of the year, with the day of the week and month printed at the head of each space. The Calendar, together with a great va-riety of other useful information is prefixed. For Sale at the Booksellers in the Citics and Towns of

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FORMATION

Society, Toronto, and at the Publisher's HENRY ROWSELL,

King Street, Toronta. 538-t N-vember 12th, 1847.

## LIFE ASSURANCE.

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al Referee-GEORGE HERRICK, ESQ., M.D. \_t for Toronto, EDMUND BRADBURNE,

Albany Chambers, King Street West Tounto, November 15, 1847. 540-JAPE SAUNDERS, of Manorhamilton, County Leitrim, Ireland, interest

Ireland, is anxious to hear from her relatievs in Canada, Address the Rev. W. AGAR ADAMSON, Montreal, Nov. 5, 1847.

receive or attend to local applications. In responding to your requisition, I confess that I am actua-ted more by public duty, than by any latent aspiration to enter the arena, and incur the responsibilities of public life. Should the Electors of the Fourth Riding of the County of York, be the Electors of the Fourth Riding of the County of York, be pleased to honour me with their approbation, and appoint me their Representative, I shall spare no exertion, and neglect no opportunity to serve them to the best of my ability, and, by so doing, to secure their future confidence. To you, Gentlemen, who have thus frankly complimented me with your favourable opinion. I beg to express my heartfelt gratitude; and, at the same time, to acknowledge how much this meth of your second will stimulate the expressions of

gratitude; and, at the same time, to acknowledge how this mark of your regard will stimulate the exertions of, GENTLEMEN, Your very obedient and very humble servant,

542

HUGH SCOBIE. BRAMPTON, Chinguacousy, 4th Dec., 1847.

SIR,—I have just read in your paper of Saturday last, a statement, that "The Conservatives of this County (the "Second Riding of York) have fairly thrown Mr. Duggan over "board. He is personally unpopular in the Riding; and a condition was made when he was permitted to run as a Can "didate at the last Election, thas he should not present himself "again." Also, "He has however no chance of success. The again." Also, "He has however no chance of success. The other Candidates mentioned are Colonel Thomson and George Merchant, to Miss Mary Ann, only daughter of John Grum-

As you have been misinformed on this subject, I beg you will have the kindness to publish this contradiction to the above statements. In the first place, Mr. Duggan is not personally impopular in the Riding, but on the contrary, his manly and consistent public career has secured to him the confidence and best wishes of the Conservatives, and he has not been thrown overboard. I believe the only objections made to Mr. Duggan by the Conservatives of this Riding, were the two simple facts, that he was a Lawyer, and not resident within the Riding— there being a feeling with some in favor of returning some per-son living within the Riding : this was creating some per-

there being a feeling with some in favor of returning some per-son living within the Riding ; this was expressed candidly to ECCLESIASTICAL, COMMERCIAL, and GENERAL IN-

son living within the Riding: this was expressed candidly to Mr. Duggan, who admitted it quite reasonable, and always held himself in readiness to make room for any person in the Riding whom the Conservatives would unite in supporting. Under these circumstances, just previous to the last Election, a large Committee was formed, of which I was a member, and upon the most full consideration and enquiry it was apparent that the great body of the Conservatives were in favour of Mr. Duggan. This being so, Colonel Thomson, the other Conservative Can-didate, retired; and no "condition was made that Mr. Duggan This being so, Colonel Thomson, the other Conservative Can-didate, retired; and no "condition was made that Mr. Duggan should not present himself again," on anything of the kind, either upon that or any other occasion that I am aware of. I believe that Mr. Duggan's constituents, with perhaps some few odd individual exceptions, are well satisfied with his Parliamen-tary conduct,—as I think they have good reason to be; and I know the big agree and attention to the local interests and imknow that his care and attention to the local interests and im-provements of the Riding have commanded the approbation both of Conservatives and Reformers. As to myself being a Candidate, I never consented to become one, though frequent-ly solicited, nor shall I if Mr. Duggan will present himself

again-in which case, I have no doubt he will meet with his usual success. I write this explanation to correct the error you have fallen into, and to prevent my name being used either to mislead my friends or the public, or to the injury of the Conservative cause, to which I claim to be a true friend.

Your Obedt. Servt. GEO. WRIGHT. 542-1 JAMES BICKET,

ACCOUNTANT,

No. 2, City Buildings, King Street East, Toronto. 538 Nov. 26, 1847.

## RUILDING SOULL

#### NOTICE.

A T a Special Meeting of the Board of Directors, held on Tuesday, the 9th November, 1847, it was Ordered— That from and after the Loan Meeting of the above Society, in January next, all New Subscribers shall pay, in addition to the instalments due to that period, a premium of £1 10s. per share A. B. TOWNLEY,

Secretary & Treasurer 538-10 Toronto Nov. 10, 1847.

#### WANTED,

SITUATION AS GOVERNESS, by an English Lady, A SITUATION AS GOVERNESS, by an English Lady in a Private Family. She is capable of giving instruc-on in Vocal and Instrumental Music, French, and the usua tion in Voca an English Education. She would prefer residing branches of an English Education. Direct, post paid, A. B., Post Office, Upper Black Rock, Near Buffalo, New York. 5.37. H November 5, 1847.

RESPECTABLE FAMILY. residing convenient to A RESPECTABLE FAMILT. residing content to Upper Canada College, will receive three or four Col-egians, under sixteen years of age, as BOARDERS. Address tans, under sixteen Joan Stanger, at this Office. ost paid) THOMAS CHAMPION, Esq., at this Office. Coronto, 17th Nov., 1847.

# MORPHY & BROTHERS,

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AND AT 98, YONGE STREET, TORONTO, MPORTERS of Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Silver and Plated Ware, Fancy Goods, Accordeons, Musical Boxee, c. &c. Clocks, Watches and Jewellery, Repaired & warranted. Accordeona and Musical Boxes tuned. Jewellery and Silver Accordeona and Musical Doves tunch. Old Ware made to order. Gilding, Silvering and Engraving, Old 533-52 Gold and Silver bought,

## BIRTH. At Quebec, on Monday, the 29th ult., the lady of the Rev.

Suddenly, on the morning of the 27th Nov., deeply regretted by her family and friends, Miss Irinda Buck, affed 25 years. On the 24th Nov., in Woolwich, Jane Crooks, daughter of Mr. Thos. Crooks, aged 2 years and 7 months. In this city, on the 29th Nov., James Chapman, Esq., aged 26 regres formerly of Her Majesty's Customs London. Fur-

76 years, formerly of Her Majesty's Customs, London, Eng-

land. In this city, on Sunday evening last, George Perkins Bull, Esquire, senior Proprietor of the Hamilton Gazette, and one of the Coroners for the Gore District, aged 53.

The deceased gentleman was, we believe, with a single ex-ception, the oldest member of the Upper Canada Press, and

mong the earliest inhabitants of this city. Few men indeed, have departed more universally regretted, and none could pos-

sess higher claims to those attributes which distinguish THE MAN in every sense of the word. Although connected with the

Press from his earliest youth, and a determined Conservative in

politics, we can say with confidence that among a multitude of

opponents, he had not a single enemy. A Protestant and a leading member of the Orange Society, he

was as much esteemed by his Roman Catholic fellow-tows

as by those who worshipped in the same Church with himse

and among the immense concourse that attended his remains to

the grave, were men of every persuasion and party. The Members of the two Lodges of Free Masons were in at-

tendance to the grave, and the interment took place with Ma-

J. W. Godfrey, Esq ; Rev. J. Mockridge, add. sub.; Capt. Levescomte; Rev. W. F. S. Harper, parcel sent to Kingston;

sonic honours .- Hamilton Spectator.

540-52 Rev. Dr. Lyons, rem.

LETTERS received to Thursday, December 10:

At Quebec, ... Dr. Mackie, of a son. MARRIED.

# poetry.

88

# ANGEL WATCHERS.

BY S. M. Not unwatched by heavenly powers, Sleeps the Church's lowly daughter; Through the hight's unconscious hours Impulses of love are taught her, Which, by day, she seems to win From some kindly fount within.

As, beneath yon tender light, Weary Earth finds sweet reposing, And the flowers that fold at night, And the birds, their soft wings closing, Dream not that their bloom at morn Is of dewy moonlight born.

So we know not what we gain In that silent time of sleeping; Reck not of the gracious rain Which our hearts in mercy steeping, Falls, perchance, to wash away Stains unknown, incurred by day.

When the Powers of Hell prevail O'er our weakness and unfitness, Could we lift the fleshly veil, Could we for a moment witness Those unnumbered Hosts that stand Calm and bright, on either hand;

Could we see-though far, and faint, (Sight too great for eyes unboly !) Face of some departed Saint, Tinged for us with melancholy ; Oh, what strength of shame and woe Would start up to slay the foe!

Oh, what joyful hope would cheer ! Oh, what faith serene would guide us ! Great may be the dangers near, Greater are the friends beside us. Oh, what reverent heed would then Watch our footsteps among men!

But, that these things are, we know, And we know-oh, thought of wonder! These and us, the weak, the low, Nothing, but our sins, can sunder: For our brows are bathed and cross'd-We are of that glorious host!

Lord, Thy saints in evil hour So could feel Thine armies round them, That no sin could overpower, And no shape of Death astound them-Make our faith what their's bath been, EVIDENCE OF THINGS UNSEEN!

- Sharpe's Magazine.

HELEN WALKER. (From Sharpe's Magazine.)

It is to be regretted that no fuller account has been preserved of the act of high-minded, persevering courage by which Helen Walker, a simple Scotch maiden, saved her sister from a shameful and unmerited death; voluntarily encountering untold difficulties and dangers rather than speak the one word of untruth, by which she might so easily have gained the same end.

An outline, all that could then be learnt of her adventures, came many years after to the knowledge of a lady, who had the penetration at once to perceive how well fitted was such a history for the powers of the greatest novelist of this or any age. She wrote to the author of Waverley, at first anonymously, recounting the story, and the circumstance through which she had learnt it. Subsequently her name was made known to him as Mrs. Goldie, of Craigmure, near Dumfries.\* He entered as warmly as she expected into the beauty and the merits of her history; and, not long after, the world was at once benefited and delighted by perhaps the most interesting of his romances, "The Heart of Mid Lothian," of which this incident forms the groundwork. Helen Walker herself suggested the beautiful character of Jeanie Deans.

Subsequent inquiries have added little that can be depended on to the original account; but we have gratefully to acknowledge the kind and willing exertions of a lady, whose near connexion with Mrs. Goldie best qualifies her for the task, to furnish us with any fresh circumstances which time might have brought to

alluded to. In the notes to the Abbotsford edition of his novels he acknowledges his obligation on this point the trials through which he leads her, with a fu to Mrs. Goldie, "an amiable and ingenious lady, whose sure of earthly comfort; for few novelists dare wit and power of remarking and judging character still to make virtue its own reward; yet the fc survive in the memory of her friends." Her commu- reflection shows him to have felt how little th nication to him was in these words :---"I had taken for summer lodgings a cottage near

the old abbey of Lincluden. It had formerly been temporal reward of goodness :--- "That a char inhabited by a lady who had pleasure in embellishing cottages, which she found, perhaps, homely and poor enough; mine possessed many marks of taste and elegance, unusual in this species of habitation in Scotland, where a cottage is literally what its name declares .----From my cottage door I had a partial view of the old abbey before mentioned; some of the highest arches were seen over and some through the trees scattered along a lane which led down to the ruin, and the strange fantastic shapes of almost all those old ashes accorded wonderfully well with the building they at once shaded and ornamented. The abbey itself, from my door, was almost on a level with the cottage; but on coming to the end of the lane it was discovered to be situated on a high perpendicular bank, at the foot of which ran the clear waters of the Cluden, when they hasten to join the sweeping Nith,

' Whose distant roaring swells and fa's.'

As my kitchen and parlour were not very far distant, I one day went in to purchase some chickens from a person I heard offering them for sale. It was a little, rather stout-looking woman, who seemed to be between seventy and eighty years of age; she was almost covered with a tartan plaid, and her cap had over it a black silk hood tied under the chin, a piece of dress still much in use among elderly women of that rank of life in Scotland; her eyes were dark, and remarkably lively and intelligent. I entered into conversation with her, and began by asking how she maintained herself, &c. She said that in winter she footed stockings; that is, knit feet to country people's stockings, which bears about the same relation to stocking-knitting that cobbling does to shoe-making, and is, of course, both less profitable and less dignified; she likewise taught a few children to read; and in summer she 'whiles reared a wheen chickens.

"I said I could venture to guess from her face she had never married. She laughed heartily at this, and said: 'I maun hae the queerest face that ever was seen, that ye could guess that. Now do tell me, madam, how ye came to think sae?' I told her it was from her cheerful, disengaged countenance. She said: 'Mem, have ye na far mair reason to be happy than me, wi' a gude husband, and a fine family o' bairns, and plenty o' every thing? For me, I am the puirest of a' puir bodies, and can hardly contrive to keep myself alive in a' the wee bit o' ways I hae tell't ye.' After some more conversation, during which I was more and more pleased with the old woman's sensible conversation, and the naïveté of her remarks, she rose to go away, when I asked her name. Her countenance suddenly clouded, and she said gravely, rather colouring, ' My name is Helen Walker; but your husband kens weel about me.'

"In the evening I related how much I had been pleased, and inquired what was extraordinary in the history of the poor woman. Mr. ---- said, "There were perhaps few more remarkable people than Helen Walker;' and he gave the history which has already been related here."

The writer continues. "I was so strongly interested by this narrative, that I determined immediately to secute my acquaintance with Helen Walker; but, as I was to leave the country next day, I was obliged to defer it until my return in spring, when the first walk I took was to Helen Walker's cottage. She had died a short time before. My regret was extreme, and I endeavoured to obtain some account of Helen from an old woman who inhabited the other end of her cottage. I inquired if Helen ever spoke of her past history, her journey to London, &c. 'Na,' the old woman

Jeanie Deans is recompensed by her biogram ing ardinary course of Providence is in accordance with an's natural wishes, and his expectations of a s did

distinguished for her undaunted love of virtu and died in poverty, if not want, serves only to how us how insignificant in the sight of heaven at principal objects of ambition upon earth."

#### THE STORY OF LOUISA SCHEPLEK. (From "Instructions in Household matters.")

The following true account of a faithful serval, is very interesting and worthy of attention. It is aly to be regretted that so few particulars are known of the life of such a worthy individual.

Louisa Schepler was an orphan, and the servatt of a good clergyman named Oberlin, who lived at Waldbach, a village of Alsace, in France. When first he went to reside there as the pastor, he found the inhabitants in an ignorant, half-savage state. he valley in which the village was situated was separated from the rest of the country by rocks and mountains; there were no roads, and they had scarcely any communication with the rest of the world. The g od clergyman found great difficulty in instructing and improving these people; but he succeeded after many years of labour. He was not content with teaching own hands in forming a road to the nearest large town, where they could carry to market the produce of their industry; he instructed them in gardening and in farming, so that their barren pastures were changed into smiling orchards and cultivated fields. He established schools, and was the first to form infant schools, where children were taught from their earliest years the way to be industrious, good, and happy. His good wife assisted him, particularly in preparing teachers for the infant schools. He taught his flock the love and fear of God, and, like the Good Shepherd, fed them with the waters of life. His wife died seventeen years after he began his good work.

Louisa Schepler had been brought up in one of Oberlin's schools, and was afterwards an assistant teacher in an infant school. She had lived eight years servant in the family when Mrs. Oberlin died; and she, being then twenty-three years of age, resolved to devote herself to the care of her master's family .---She was both nurse and housekeeper; at the end of you," she said in this letter, "give me any more wages; for as you treat me like your child in every other respect, I earnestly wish you to do so in tais particular also. Little is needful for the support of my body; my clothes will cost something, but when I want them, I can ask for them as a child applies to its father.'

classes. Louisa Schepler had one field, and she gave seul proved ineffectual. the amount of a year's rent. A benevolent society in One of the directors, a very rich man, had occasion for £30,000, acts of charity and benevolence to those who needed and obtained for it a bank-note. On his return ho assistance.

scribed in a letter which her master addressed to his children, with the desire it should be opened after his death I there the scale more than a scale to be could not therefore suspect any person. At last after much ineffectual scarch, he was persuaded that it had fallen from the chimney into the fire. The director death. It shows the good man's gratitude to Louisa Schepler, who had served him faithfully for fifty years. happened to him ; and as he was known to be a perfectly hon-" My very dear children,

# Deferred Extracts from our English Siles.

The Church.

STOLEN NOTES.

(From Francis's " History of the Bank of England.") The principal clerk of one of the bankers having robbed his employer of Bank of England notes to the amount of  $\pm 20,000$ , made his escape to Holland. Unable to present them himself, he sold them to a Jew. The price which he received does not appear; but there is no doubt that, under the circumstances, a good bargain was made by the purchaser. In the meantime every plan was exhausted to give publicity to the loss. The numbers of the notes were advectived in the neares with a reved OUI

numbers of the notes were advertised in the papers, with a re-quest that they might be refused; and for about six months no information was received of the lost property. At the end of that period, the Jew appeared with the whole of his spoil, and demanded payment, which was at once refused on the plea that the bills had been stolen, and that payment had been stopped. The owner insisted upon gold, and the Bank persisted in re-

But the Jew was an energetic man, and was aware of the credit of the Corporation : he was known to be possessed of im-mense wealth ; and he went deliberately to the Exchange, where, to the assembled merchants of London, in the presence of her tizens, he related publicly that the Bank had refused to how our their own bills for £20,000; that their credit was gone their affairs in confusion; and that they had stopped paymen

The Exchange wore every appearance of alarm; the Hebrew showed the notes to corroborate his assertion. He declared that they had been remitted to him from Holland; and as his transactions were known to be extensive, there appeared every reason to credit his statement. He then avowed his intention of ad-vertising this refusal of the Bank; and the citizens thought

their must be some truth in this hold announcement. Information reached the directors, who grew anxious, and a senger was sent to inform the holder that he might receive cash in exchange for the notes. "In any other country," says the person who relates this tradition, "the Jew would have been tried as a calumniator; but in England, the Bank, the soul of them their religious duties; he assisted them with his the State, would have lost the cause. The law could not hinde the holder of the notes from interpreting the refusal that was made of payment according to bis fancy; nothing could prevent him saying that he believed the excuse was only a pretext to gain time; and though intelligent people would not credit the story, the majority would have been alarmed, and would not have taken their notes for each. In short, the Jew was ac-quainted with the nation and its laws, and he gained his point." It must also be remembered that at so early a period the reputation of the company was not so firmly established as at th present time. Among the many runs upon the Bank which have been re-

corded, the following is not the least remarkable. The Duc de Choiseul, during the American war, hazarded a project, which, had it been successful, would have injured the credit of the establishment, and for a period, destroyed the credit of the es-tablishment, and for a period, destroyed the energies of the na-tion. Aware of the importance of this corporation to the State, and that Great Britain owed her success in war partially to the Bank, he conceived the idea of using all the efforts of France to destroy the power of the company, trusting that a triumphal close to the contest between the two countries might be produced. Some millions of livres added to the zeal of the French emissaries, who discovered a period when the bullion was some what low, and spread reports calculated to injure the reputation of the corporation. Collecting all the notes which they could ibly procure, they poured them into the Bank, and carried nine years, she wrote a letter to Mr. Oberlin, begging him to consider her as his child. "Do not, I entreat sought. The old cry arose of a run upon the Bank, and in a few hours the whole city was in motion. Volumes of paper were presented, and gold received in exchange. The consternation of the directors was in proportion to the suddenness of the attack. The alarm, far from being quieted, became every day more general. Post chaises poured in from the provinces. The application for specie became more urgent. There was no ode of judging to what extent an attempt so and so unexpected might be carried. The efforts of the national

ther." The request was granted, and Louisa was ever to be upon the brink of the greatest evil which could happen afterwards considered as one of Oberlin's own children. Time was necessary to collect specie, and people were employed She assisted him in his offices of kindness to the tagem could be gathered was brought into the Bank. The The poor inhabitants of the parish, and she was the faith-ful and affectionate nurse in the dying illness of one claimed were delivered with greater deliberation; and the his children. Oberlin and his flock were desirous of extending the knowledge of the Gospel, with the blessings it bestows, into other lands; to this end they gave their mite to societies who had for their ob-ject the spreading of Christian knowledge among all cleases d proved ineffectual. An extraordinary affair happened about the year 1740.

Paris had presented her with a sum of money as a re-ward of virtue; this sum she set apart to be used in suddenly called out upon particular business; he threw the note carelessly upon the chimney, but when he came back a few All that she did for her fellow-creatures is best dewent to acquaint his colleagues with the misfortune that had ourable man, he was readily believed. It was only about four-and-twenty hours from the time be had deposited his money; "On leaving you I commend to your care the faithful nurse who has brought you up. The services quest for a second bill. He received it upon giving an obligaonce your faithful nurse, your careful instructress, and the transaction by which the bill was annulled; he would not listen to it; he maintained that it had come to him from your adopted mother. She went into all the surround-ing villages where I sent her, to assemble the children together to instruct them in God's holv will, to teach together, to instruct them in God's holy will, to teach them to sing hymns, to direct their attention to the loss. It was discovered afterwards that an architect having purchased the director's house, had taken it down, in order to build another upon the same spot, had found the note in a crevice of the chimney, and made his discovery an engine for rob-

nal city he was taken up for begging, but he contrived to get his story to the Pope's knowledge. The consequence was that his Holiness sent for him to the palace, and after conversing with him most kindly, assured him that for the future he and his daughter should want for nothing. He afterwards wrote to one of his relations at Sinigaglia to see to the man's comfort, and to place the daughter in a respectable situation, until a thought fit to marry, when a portion would be given her." til she Galignani

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onto, Jan. 28, 1847

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

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light, correcting, at the same time, the misstatements which others have fallen into from the wish to amplify and enlarge on insufficient data.

Helen Walker was the daughter of a small farmer of Dalwhairn, in the parish of Irongray, in the county of Dumfries, where, after the death of her father, she continued to reside, supporting her widowed mother by her own unremitting labour and privations. On the death of her remaining parent she was left with the charge of her sister Isabella, much younger than herself, and whom she educated and maintained by her own exertions. Attached to her by so many ties, it is not easy to conceive her feelings when she found this sister must be tried by the laws of her country for child-murder, and that she herself was called upon to give evidence against her. In this moment of shame and anguish she was told by the counsel for the prisoner, that, if she could declare that her sister had made any preparations, however slight, or had given her any intimation on the subject, such a statement witness against her. Helen's answer was: "It is imwould save her sister's life, as she was the principal possible for me to swear to a falsehood, whatever may be the consequences; I will give my oath according to my conscience."

The trial came on, and Isabella Walker was found she was heard to say to her sister: "O Nelly, ye have been the cause of my death ;" when Helen replied-"Ye ken I bute speak the truth." In Scotland six weeks must elapse between the sentence and the exe-have been a mere child to our heroine, who died in the to avail herself. Whether her scheme had been long year 1791, at the age of eighty-one or eighty-two; cution; and of this precious interval Helen knew how and carefully considered, or was the inspiration of a bold and vigorous mind in the moment of its greatest reserve in speaking on such a subject, making it appear anguish at her sister's reproach, we cannot tell; but "loftiness" of character. All recollections of her are the very day of the condemnation she found strength for exertion and for thought. Her first step was to get a petition drawn up, stating the peculiar circum-riably occupied one corner of her room; and she was stances of her sister's case; she then borrowed a sum of money necessary for her expenses; and that same night set out on her journey, barefooted and alone, and or a chapter, as her avocations permitted her time; in due time reached London in safety, having performed the whole distance from Dumfries on foot. Arrived in London, she made her way at once to John, Duke the field. of Argyle. Without introduction or recommendation of any kind, wrapped in her tartan plaid, and carrying of our heroine—"I think I neglected to specify to you her petition in her hand, she succeeded in gaining an that Helen Walker lived in one of those cottages at audience, and presented herself before him. She was heard afterwards to say, that, by the Almighty's strength, she had been enabled to meet the duke at a most critical moment, which, if lost, would have taken away the only chance for her sister's life. There must have been a most convincing air of truth and sincerity about her, for the duke interested himself at once in her cause, and immediately procured the pardon she petitioned for, with which Helen returned to Dumfries on foot just in time to save her sister's life. of Sir Walter Scott. The inscription is as follows:-

Isabella, or Tibby Walker, thus saved from the fate which impended over her, was eventually married by Waugh, the man who had wronged her, and lived happily for great part of a century, in or near Whitehaven, uniformly acknowledging the extraordinary affection to which she owed her preservation. It may have been previous to her marriage that the following incident happened :- A gentleman who chanced to be travelling in the north of England, on coming to a small inn, was shown into the parlour by a female servant, who, after cautionsly shutting the door, said, "Sir, I am Nelly Walker's sister ;" thus showing her hope that the fame of her sister's heroism had reached further than her own celebrity of a far different nature; or, perhaps, removed as she was from the home and the scenes of her youth, the sight of a face once familiar to her may have impelled her to seek the consolation of naming her sister to one probably acquainted with the circumstances of her history, and of that sister's share in them.

The manner in which Sir Walter Scott became acquainted with Helen Walker's history has been already

\* Wife of Thomas Goldic, Esq., Commissary of Dumfries.

the conversation.' In short, every answer I received only tended to increase my regret, and raise my opinion of Helen Walker, who could unite so much prudence

with so much heroic virtue." The account was enclosed in the following letter to should have been erected to commemorate so remarkable a character; but I now prefer leaving it to you perpetuate her memory in a more durable manner." Mrs. Goldie endeavoured to collect further particulars of Helen Walker, particularly concerning her journey to London; but this she found impossible, as the

natural dignity of her character, and a high sense of family respectability, had made her so indissolubly herself derived from me and from your mother. onnect her sister's disgrace with her own exertions, that none of her neighbours durst ever question her of Helen's, and who was living in 1820, says she worked in harvest with her, but that she never ventured to ask her about her sister's trial, or her journey to London. "Helen," she said, "was a lofty body, and guilty and condemned. In removing her from the bar used a high style o' language." The same old woman says, "that every year Helen received a cheese from her sister, who lived at Whitehaven, and that she always sent a liberal portion of it to herself or to her connected with her constant and devout reading of the Bible. A small table, with a large open Bible, invaconstantly observed stealing a glance, reading a text and it was her habit, when it thundered, to take her work and her Bible to the front of the cottage, alleging that the Almighty could smite in the city as well as

> An extract from a recent letter says, on the subject the Chedar Mills which you and your sisters so much admired; and the Mr. Walker who, as he said himself, 'laid her head in the grave,' lived in that larger twostoried house standing high on the opposite bank. He s since dead, or I might have got the particulars from him that we wanted : he was a respectable farmer." The memorial which Mrs. Goldie wished to be raised

> > This stone was erected by the Author of Waverley to the memory of HELEN WALKER, who died in the year of God MDCCXCI. This humble individual practised in real life the virtues with which fiction has invested the imaginary character of JEANIE DEANS: refusing the slightest departure from veracity, even to save the life of her sister, she nevertheless showed her kindness and fortitude in rescuing her from the severity of the law, at the expense of personal exertions which the time rendered as difficult as the motive was laudable. Respect the grave of poverty,

when combined with the love of truth and dear affection.

wonderful works of nature, to pray with them, and to unicate to them all the knowledge that she had

"In doing this she met with many difficulties; bing the Bank. amongst others, the bad roads and bad weather, so frequent on the mountains; but neither sleet, .or rain, nor hail, nor deep snow under foot, nor slow falling from above, detained her from her purpose; and when she returned in the evening, though exhausted, wet, and weary, and chilled with excessive cold, she would set herself to attend to my children and to our household affairs. In this manner she devoted her time, her abilities, and her health, to my service and to the service of her God. For many years past her constitution has been destroyed, by over-fatigue and by sudden transitions from heat to cold, and from cold to heat, having often, when warm with walking, crossed the snows and sunk in them to such a depth, as scarcely to be able to get out.

"Perhaps you will say she received a sufficient reopence in the wages I have given her. No, dear hildren, not so; since the death of your dear brother I have never been able to prevail upon her to accept the least reward for her services; she employed her own little property in doing good, and in the purchase of her scanty wardrobe, and it was always as a favour that she received from me, some slight articles of dress and provisions, which I owed in fact to her economy and good management. Judge, dear children, judge of the debt you owe her for her services to me, and how far you will ever be able to repay it.

"In times of sickness and affliction, how kindly has she watched both you and me; how tenderly has she sought to soothe our pain, and console our gri :fs. Once more I recommend her to you. You will show by the care you take of her, how much attention you might not far from Argour, and early the next morning attacked the abrupt part of the mountain. On arriving at the elevated pay to the last wish of a father, who has always endeavoured to inspire you with feelings of gratitude and benevolence; but, yes, you will fulfil my wish. will be to her all that she has been to you, as far as your means, situation, and opportunities permit.---Farewell, my very dear children, "Your father,

# "J. F. OBERLIN."

So well disposed were Oberlin's children to & Ifil his request, that they offered Louisa Schepler an equal share of the little property he had left. Inis, however, she refused, asking nothing more than permission to remain an inmate of the family, and to add the honoured name of Oberlin to her own. O Oberlin's children, when writing to a friend, said." It is scarcely necessary to say, that whilst one of C perlin's descendants remain, Louisa shall want for n ing at least, until they themselves are destitute."

RICHES. Seek not proud riches, but such as hou mayest get justly, use soberly, distribute chee ally, and leave contentedly. Bacon.

RELIGIOUS EDUCATION. The lands and h. es, the goods and chattels; which the parent bequishs to his child in the hour of death, are scattered and consumed, and swallowed up, by the rude assau, s of time; but the imperishable inheritance of a sound religious education, is a treasure which, throughout the fiercest changes and storms of life, bears the richest and surest of fruits.

THE PROTECTOR: A Vindication. By J. H. Merle D'Aubigné, D. D. Edinburgh : Oliver and Boyd.

What between Mr Carlyle and Dr. Merle D'Aubigné, we just unlearn nearly all that we had learned, relinquish all our settled convictions, and begin to regard Cromwell neither as a regicide, a bypocrite, a fanatic, or a tyrant, but as a saint, a patriot, and a perfect example of human virtue. If old Noll could be brought back, for a few days, to Whitehall or Hampton Court, and made to read the respective works of these two authors, he would be hugely surprised at his own character.— Dr. Merle D'Aubigné's horror of Popery is so intense, that he alls down and worships Oliver as the chosen of God for the and upholding of protestantism; and viewing all his actions with reference only to this supposed mission of the protector, his whole work becomes a tissue of unmeasured panegyric. Clever it is and in parts eloquent and impressive; but no one who has studied, carefully and dispassionately, the history of Cromwell —no one who has followed him through his whole career, from his first appearance in Parliament down to his assu kingly power, and through the whole period of his exercise of that power, can trace in Dr. Merle D'Aubigné's portrait of him a single feature which resembles the original. If our author had written a novel, instead of a sober "Vindication," he could not have given us a more fanciful representation. In some respects, too, this representation is made to serve as an apology

for rebellion, treason, and regicide .- John Bull Mount Anarat.—A letter from a guide to a tourists, named Obevione, published in a St. Petersburg journal, called *Caucase*, says—"An Englishman named Seymour, last autumn engaged me, to accompany him to the convent of Etchmiadzin, at the botton of Mount Ararat. When we arrived there he intimated his determination to ascend the mountain. I repreand that we did not possess any of the material necessary for the ascent. He was however resolved to go, and we at last set off on the 16th of September, and at two in the afternoon, es corted by four Cossacks and three Armenians. We passed the en-point called Kilissatasch, or Church-stone, from its resemblance to the cupulo of an armenian Church, we discovered the long hand remarked by M. Abich in 1844, and which leads like a ladder to the summit of the mountain; we followed it to a level space above, where we passed the night, being then at a height about equal to that of the lesser Ararat. The atmosphere was calm, and the temperature not very cold. At the first light of day we set out for the summit, which was perceptable right beby M. Abich's servant. A little beyond, the region of eternal snow commences, and we some hours after reached the spacious and level summit of Mount Ararat. After the first effusion of delight we had to think of returning. It was already after 12 o'clock, a fog was begining to rise, and the towns and villages appeared like mere spots. As soon as Mr. Seymour had writ-ten some letters at the great height, we set about descending, but not by the same path as we had made use of in coming up.— One of our Cossacks showed us the best mode of getting down rapidly, by sitting on the snow and allowing ourselves to slide down, being able to stop ourselves when we pleased by faxing our pointed sticks in the snow. Our labour was infinitely lessened by employing that mode of descent." The following anecdote of Pope Pius IX. is given by a con-temporary :— "Towards the end of the last century, a family of the Roman states went to pass the summer in a country house and level summit of Mount Ararat. After the first effusion of

the Roman states went to pass the summer in a country house within six miles of Rome. One of the children named Giowhom he often went into the woods. Once that they were passing by a pond, the child was struck with delight at seeing a shoal of litte fishes sporting about, and in endeavouring to catch some with his hand, lost his balance, and fell in. The shepherd boy who could swin, at once plunged after him, and saved the child's life. The person thus saved was the present Pope. At short time since, the person this saved was very him, and who had continued to live a peasant's life, finding himself with his only daughter in distress, determined to proceed to Rome, and solicit aid from his former companion. When he arrived at the eter-

ALEXR. SIMPSON, Esq.	Toronto, Jan. 28, 1847
HEW RAMSAY, Esq. CHRIST'R. DUNKIN, Esq. Hon. Mr. JUSTICE M'CORD. Hon. W. B. ROBINSON.	LANDS FOR SAL ON REASONABLE TERMS. District of Simcoe.
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<ul> <li>Hon, R. B. SULLIVAN, Q. C., Chairman,</li> <li>W. PROUDFOOT, Esq., President of the Bank of Upper Canada.</li> <li>JAMES BROWNE, Esq., Wharfinger.</li> <li>ALEX'R. MURRAY, Esq., of the Firm of Messrs. Moffatts, Murray &amp; Co.</li> <li>THOS. D. HARRIS, Esq., Merchant. MEDICAL ADVISER:</li> </ul>	Western District. E. half 7, 7th Con. N. of Egremont Road, Warwick 25, 8th Con Dawn, Victoria District. W. parts 18 and 19, 11th Con Madoc, Midland District. S. half 7, and N. half 11, 10th Con Richmon Lot 1 6th Con Canden Eas

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December 1. 1842.

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