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Our Monthly Review.

THE OLD TESTAMENT HISTORY: or a Connected View of God's Dealings with His People before the coming of our Lord. Drawn up in simple language, for the use of the young and unlearned, by a COUNTRY CLERGYMAN. New edition, with Illustrations from original drawings. London: Rivingtons.

We have had many histories of the Bible, but, with comparatively few exceptions, the objections which might be made to them are grave and formidable. In some, the narrative, so far from being simplified, is rendered more obscure, in consequence of the writers' turgidity of style, and proneness to abstract theories and reflections: whilst, in others, the dignity of the Sacred Oracles is sacrificed in the attempt to bring every statement and expression within the range of the most obtuse understanding. We could single out several works of the class on which we write, where, u consequence of an ultra straining after simplicity, the effect produced is positively ludicrous; and where every feeling of reverence and devotional awe is outraged by the homely colloquialism employed in reference to the most solemn mysteries of our holy faith-In our humble opinion, the more that a child is familiarized with the ipsissima verba of God's Word, the better. It was designed to make wise the simple; and, in general, the sacred story is so very lucid and uninvolved, that the tenderest intellect can grasp and apprehend its meaning. There is no reason to doubt that it was with the Scriptures in their native integrity that Timothy was acquainted from his earliest years.

If this be granted, it follows that the most important merit of a series of Bible narratives, would consist in retaining, as far as possible, the style and language of the original; and it is because the beautiful volume we can cordially recommend it to the attention of parents and guardians.

In the execution of his task, the author, as he tells us in the Preface, endeavoured to combine the following objects:-"1st. To give a clear and connected view of the stream of Old Testament history, flowing downwards from the Creation to the coming of our Lord. 2d. To present the narrative in such a form, that the deeply important lessons which the inspired record was intended to teach, should be impressed upon the minds of children, whilst its interest and attractive character as a history are preserved. 3d. which seems to be more especially connected with the voted to that important personage Christian's state, his blessings, his dangers, and his duties. And, lastly, to use a style and language carefully adapted to the persons for whom the book is chiefly intended." When we state that the author as pursued throughout the judicious line which he had laid down for himself, our readers will be disposed to agree with us, when we say that his "History" is calculated to be eminently useful, and well adapted to

the important purpose for which it was designed. We extract the Fourth Chapter, the subject of which is THE FIRST SIN, as a fair specimen of the author's style and treament of his subject :-

"Adam and Eve were very happy, living in the beautiful garden of Eden, dressing it, and taking care of it. They loved one another, and loved God, who had made them, and had given

them so many fair and pleasant things.

They were very happy while they did what God told them, and ate only of the trees of which God said they might eat.

But there was a wicked spirit called the devil, and he made himself look like a serpent, and came to tempt Eve to eat of the fruit of the tree of knowledge, which God had said they should

except this one tree;
So Eve said, 'We may eat of the fruit of the trees in the garden: but of the fruit of the tree which is in the midst of the garden, God hath said, Ye shall not eat of it, neither shall ye

Then the devil told her that they would not die; but that if The devil fold her that they would not the; but that it they ate of this fruit, it would make them wise.

The devil said, 'Ye shall not surely die: for God doth know that in the day that ye eat thereof ye shall be as Gods, knowing

Then Eve believed what the devil said, and when she saw that the fruit of the tree looked pleasant and was good for food, and thought that it would make her wise, she took of the fruit and ato.

Eve ought not to have listened to the serpent when he told her that what God said was not true. When the serpent spoke against God she ought to have known that he was wicked, and not her that God she ought to have known that he said. But Eye not have believed him, or thought of what he said. But Eve did listen to the devil, and so she was tempted to forget God,

and do what He had said she must not do

And when Eve had eaten of the fruit of which God had said uld not eat, she gave some to her husband Adam, and t also. Thus Adam and Eve disobeyed God; they did

what God had told them not to do. Thus they sinned.

All disobedience is sin. Whenever we do what God has told us not to do, we sin. The devil does not come to us now in the shape of a serpent to speak to us as he did to Eve; but he Puts bad thoughts in our hearts, and makes us wish to do bad things. He tries to make us think, that it is pleasant to do what God says we must not do, and that God will not punish

When we feel these thoughts in our hearts, we ought to try to turn from them at once, and not to think of them. We ought to pray to God to help us to drive away these bad thoughts, and to keep us from wrong. We may pray in these words, 'Our Father, which art in heaven, deliver us from evil.'"

The author has subjoined a series of questions on the text, which will be found exceedingly useful for the purposes of Catechetical instruction; and, on the whole, we are free to repeat, that it would be difficult to meet a sounder or more unexceptionable work of the class than that which we have introduced to the notice of our readers.

A series of illustrations, from original designs, adorn the volume. They are engraved on wood by Bagg with much spirit, and, as a whole, are characterised by considerable talent and correctness of drawing.-We would have preferred, however, that the illustrations had been taken from the ancient or great modern masters. In what a superior manner, for instance, does Theodt. Rombout treat the subject of Abraham Offering up Isaac, to the corresponding design now

CATHEDRAL RHYMES, suggested by Passages in the Liturgy and Lessons. By the Author of "RECOL-LECTIONS OF CHILDHOOD, &c. London: Churton.

Of late we have had frequent occasion to notice the publication of lyrical pieces on sacred subjects, and the increase of such works furnishes a pleasing proof of improvement in the moral taste of the public. Byron and Shelly cannot be very popular with those who could relish the effusions of the two Montgomerys, and writers of a kindred spirit.

We welcome the appearance of the author of Cathedral Rhymes, as a labourer in the genial field of devotional poesy. His characteristics are purity of style and amiability of sentiment, though his pages by my no means display any want of nerve and vigour. There is something, we think, very touching and simple in the following stanzas:-

THE FIFTH COMMANDMENT.

Honour thy father and thy mother."—Exodus xx. Lord have mercy upon us, and incline our hearts to keep this y."—Communion Service.

I knelt within the house of God At a gentle mourner's side, And duly after each command Her quiet voice replied:—
"Oh Lord! have mercy and incline
"My heart to keep this law of thine."

Once, only, from her silent lips No sweet response was heard, In answer to the pastor's voice No gently murmured word.
"Honour thy father and thy mother," fell

Silent, unanswered, like a dying knell. Oh! what a tale that mourner's silence told, How sad a page of human life unrolled, Silent; for well she knew that prayer or vow For those, the lost and mourned, were mockery now. nd close she drew her veil, and bent her head, And well I knew, she communed with the dead.

Who reads the tale? Oh! canst thou lift thine eye Thou happy one! and see a father by?

Is there a crown of glory round his brow,
Slow is his step, and his voice feeble now?
Beware! beware! the fount is almost dry, The ground is fading 'neath the watchful eye: A little while to look, to love, to pray, Then seek his place, and he shall be away.

Hast thou a mother? she who, day by day, Taught thee to lift thy infant lips and pray; She who hath pitied thee, when others scorned,
Wept thy soul's sickness, and in dangers warned;
Hath borne with all thy youth's impetuous pride,
When this world's gauds have lured thee from her side; And doth she suffer yet, and love and strive,
Thy care-worn mother—is she yet alive?
Oh! use the precious moments, bend thee now,
And print a duteous kiss upon her brow: A little while, and all thy care in vain
Would purchase back such blessed hours ag
A little while, and when the pastor's word: "Honour thy parents," shall be duly heard, Thy mournful soul will muse upon the line, Nor dare to answer : - " Lord, my heart incline."

PAROCHIAL SKETCHES OF AVONDALE: by the REV. J. A. Beckett, B.A., Incumbent of Marfleet, York. London: Willam Edward Painter. 1847.

The author of this agreeable little volume expresses some anxiety "lest the construction and arrangement under review does this, to a considerable extent, that of his tiny craft should expose him to the charge of arrogant presumption, in attempting the equipment of a vessel destined for a voyage so fraught with danger even to the experienced mariner." Mr. Beckett had even to the experienced mariner." Mr. Beckett had to these differences by erecting an organ forthwith; and, before the arrival of a second Sunday, the little church of Avondale no occasion to adopt so apologetic a tone in referring to his maiden attempt at authorship, for his work betrays no marks of an unpracticed or unskilful hand.

Avondale, is the fictitious name of the parish to the sole cure of which Mr. Beckett was nominated, after To direct attention from the first notice of the fall of his admission to holy orders; and the volume before sis admission to holy orders; and the volume of the simple memorabilians is occupied with a detail of the simple memorabilians which occurred during the period of his incumbency. As an average specimen, we extract the chapter devoted to that important personage

THE PARISH CLERK.

"The emoluments attaching to the office of parish clerk in a small country village bear no proportion to the anxiety manismall country village bear no proportion to the anxiety manismall country village bear no proportion to the anxiety manismall country village bear no proportion to the anxiety manismall country village bear no proportion to the anxiety manismall country village bear no proportion to the anxiety manismall country village bear no proportion to the anxiety manismall country village bear no proportion to the anxiety manismall country village bear no proportion to the anxiety manismall country village bear no proportion to the anxiety manismall country village bear no proportion to the anxiety manismall country village bear no proportion to the anxiety manismall country village bear no proportion to the anxiety manismall country village bear no proportion to the anxiety manismall country village bear no proportion to the anxiety manismal country village bear no proportion to the anxiety manismal country village bear no proportion to the anxiety manismal country village bear no proportion to the anxiety manismal country village bear no proportion to the anxiety manismal country village bear no proportion to the anxiety manismal country village bear no proportion to the anxiety manismal country village bear no proportion to the anxiety manismal country village bear no proportion to the anxiety manismal country village bear no proportion to the anxiety manismal country village bear no proportion to the anxiety manismal country village bear no proportion to the anxiety manismal country village bear no proportion to the anxiety manismal country village bear no proportion to the anxiety manismal country village bear no proport man, to the most merciful purposes of God for his us is occupied with a detail of the simple memorabilia restoration; and to explain carefully both the chief which occurred during the period of his incumbency. prophecies which have reference to our Lord, and all As an average specimen, we extract the chapter de-

above the rest of their neighbours, and stamps that clearing and superior talent. Under these circumstances, the clerk of 'Avondsle was a person of no slight importance in the estimation of his fellow villagers; and, though engaged in the same description of occupation, he was appealed to on all differences of opiniou, and especially on the political disputes of the ences of opiniou, and especially on the political disputes of the maintain his reputation, he felt the humiliating conviction that in his case (which is by no means a solitary one) the office, and not the man, created and maintained the respect and deference of their work; and, after a brief struggle to maintain his reputation, he felt the humiliating conviction that his case (which is by no means a solitary one) the office, and not the man, created and maintained the respect and deference of their work; and, after a brief struggle to maintain his reputation, he felt the humiliating conviction that his case (which is by no means a solitary one) the office, and not the man, created and maintained the respect and deference of their work; and, after a brief struggle to maintain his reputation, he felt the humiliating conviction that his case (which is by no means a solitary one) the office, and not the man, created and maintained the respect and deference of their work; and, after a brief struggle to maintain his reputation, he felt the humiliating conviction that his case (which is by no means a solitary one) the office, and not the man, created and maintained the respect and deference of their work; and, after a brief struggle to maintain his case (which is by no means a solitary one) the office, and not the man, created and maintained ference of the who it is solitated and performance of the who the ference of the man, created and maintained ference of the man, created and maintained herespect and deference of the solitance of the man, created and maintained herespect and deference The devil said to Eve, 'Yea, hath God said ye shall not eat of every tree in the garden?'
He said this to make Eve think that God was not good to her, because He would not let her eat the pleasant fruit, which grew upon the tree of knowledge.

But Eve knew that God was good to her, and that He had said she might eat of the fruit of all the trees in the garden, So Eve said, 'We may eat of the fruit of the trees in the garden: but of the fruit of the tree which is in the midst of the garden: but of the fruit of the tree which is in the midst of the garden: but of the fruit of the tree which is in the midst of the garden: but of the fruit of the tree which is in the midst of the garden: but of the fruit of the tree which is in the midst of the garden: but of the fruit of the tree which is in the midst of the garden: but of the fruit of the tree which is in the midst of the garden; but of the fruit of the tree which is in the midst of the garden; but of the fruit of the tree which is in the midst of the garden; but of the fruit of the tree which is in the midst of the garden; but of the fruit of the tree which is in the midst of the garden; but of the fruit of the tree which is in the midst of the garden; but of the fruit of the tree which is in the midst of the garden; but of the fruit of the tree which is in the midst of the garden; but of the fruit of the tree which is in the midst of the garden. the collect, I quietly seated myself until my watch indicated the hour of eleven, at which notice I opened the Prayer Book, and after a brief pause commenced reading the morning service; concluding that the solitary bell would instantly cease, and the clerk proceed to his sppointed place. The latter func-tionary, however, maintained his ground, and the jingle of the bell continued until I had almost finished the exhortation immediately following the first detached sentences, when my asmediately following the first detached sentences, when my assistant repaired to his post. The service proceeded without interruption until the commencement of the first lesson, when the clerk approached the reading-desk, and on my enquiring his errand, 'to read the lessons' he replied. I simply said—'That is my duty; so go and sit down'—which he did with an evident look of astonishment and annoyance. At the conclusion of the service he came to the parsonage as usual for his dinner, when I receusted him for the future to cease ringing the dinner, when I requested him for the future to cease ringing the bell, and proceed to his proper seat as soon as he saw me enter the reading desk; and further, that I would not trouble him to read the lessons, and would give him out a selection of psalms, at the beginning of each week, for use on the following Sunday. He regarded me for a moment with a mingled look of pity, rage, and incredulity; and at length exclaimed-'Sir, I mean no offence, but you are a very young man, and for the last forty years I have walked every Saturday night to —— (the market own, distant about four miles), to put my watch by the town clock, and our late minister never disputed the correctness of my time, but waited until I summoned him from the parsonage: as to the lessons, I have read them for the last ten years, during which time I have given general satisfaction, and I hope the congregation may not be diminished by the change: as to the choir, I have managed that for more than forty years; and your predecessor, who understood and delighted in psalmody, always left the selection of psalms to my judgment; and I do assure you that our choir is the admiration and envy of the assure you that our choir is the admiration and envy or the surrounding villages.' To this eloquent address I replied that, without questioning the judgment or taste of my predecessor or the ability of my auditor, I must request a careful observance of the alterations I suggested, and could only hope that no diminution of the congregation would follow the adoption of these contemplated changes. He seconded my hopes; but, if the countenance is an index to the thoughts, he entertained seconds and the second of the countenance of the second of the second of the countenance is an index to the thoughts, he entertained seconds of the second of

rious doubts as to their being ultimately realized.

"In the course of the same evening the bells were set ringing with an energy that threatened destruction to the wood tower; and I merely mention the circumstance as indicative of the tact of my humble friend in evading a direct question, calculated to place him in a false position, and abridge the amount of his slender perquisites. Attributing the merry peal to the isual custom of the parish at the close of the services for the day, I had even forgotton the circumstance by the following morning, when the clerk requested an audience to solicit a do-nation for the ringers, as the peal was sounded in honour of the new curate. While taking out my purse, I asked how many? He promptly replied—'five bells,' and on my asking what are their names? he hesitated for a moment as if recalling them to memory, and at length answered—'Matthew, Mark, Luke, John, and little Peter.' On hearing this I turned over my list of names to ascertain whether they were single or married men, and being unable to find them I inquired if they belonged to the parish; when I discovered that the clerk centred in his own person the ringers of Avondale, and that the names he had given applied to the bells instead of the ringers. On requesting an explanation of the means by which he discharged this portion of his duties he stated that, placing himself aga the wall of the belfry, he attached Matthew and Mark to his feet, Luke and John to his hands, while little Peter received the attentions of his head and mouth; and, thus equipped, he moved them in regular succession, contriving to produce a tolerally harmonions jingle, unless by some untoward circumstant.

stance he lost his equilibrium, which caused a slight confusion in his melody of sweet sounds.

"The contemplated alterations were carried into effect without producing any of the discouraging results anticipated by my humble coadjutor, and time had, in some measure reconciled even his mind and ear to the changes, though he failed not to avail himself of every opportunity to revert to my predecessor, his discernment in Church matters, and love of psalmo-To these occasional reminiscences of the past I yielded a tacit assent, under the impression that it is mere wantonness to dispute the favourite crotchets of any man, provided such But while engaged in these harmless sallies, a cause for grave interference in the psalmodic arrangements of my assistant most unexpectedly presented itself. The musical portion of liberality of the squire, and the clerk exercised his talents upon the bass-viol, as conductor of the band. It unfortunately happened that a musical blacksmith from a distant town succeeded about this time, to the possession of the village anvil, who imsucceeded about this time, to the possession of the village anvil, who imsucceeded about this time, to the possession of the village anvil, who imsucceeded about this time, to the possession of the village anvil, who imsucceeded about this time, to the possession of the village anvil, who imsucceeded about this time, to the possession of the village anvil, who imsucceeded about this time, to the possession of the village anvil, who imsucceeded about this time, to the possession of the village anvil, who imsucceeded about this time, to the possession of the village anvil, who imsucceeded about this time, to the possession of the village anvil, who imsucceeded about this time, to the possession of the village anvil, who imsucceeded about this time, to the possession of the village anvil, who imsucceeded about this time, to the possession of the village anvil, who imsucceeded about this time, to the possession of the village anvil, who imsucceeded about this time, to the possession of the village anvil, who imsucceeded about this time, to the possession of the village anvil, who imsucceeded about this time, to the possession of the village anvil, who imsucceeded are the possession of the village anvil, who imsucceeded are the possession of the village anvil, who imsucceeded are the possession of the village anvil, who imsucceeded are the possession of the village anvil, who imsucceeded are the possession of the village anvil, who imsucceeded are the possession of the village anvil, who imsucceeded are the possession of the village anvil, who imsucceeded are the possession of the village anvil, who imsucceeded are the possession of the village anvil, who imsucceeded are the possession of the village anvil, who imsucceeded are the possession of the village anvil, who Avondale choir consisted of four instruments purchased by the

mediately joined the choir with his clarionet, and introduced some additions to the stock tunes of the parish. This innova-tion excited the wrath of the veteran leader, who appealed to the squire and myself on the subject, when justice compelled us to decide in favour of the newly arrived disciple of Vulcan. These quarrels interfered so frequently with the decorum of These quaries interiered so inequently with the decorate of the church, that we seriously contemplated the substitution of an organ in the place of these inharmonious performers; and, as the best safety valve for quietly letting off the superfluous and oft times sudden accumulation of steam, when the following circumstance decided the point at once. I had selected the old hundredth psalm with the Savoy tune as usual for the morning service, when, judge my surprise, at hearing the following announcement by the clerk.—'Let us sing to the praise and glory of God the hundredth psalm, old version, according to the tune composed by myself!' I trembled for the first crash, but fortunately for the decorum of the congregation, the other instruments commencing simultaneously with the old Savoy tune, and the congregation, instantly taking up the words, so softened the deep tones of the worthy leader's bass viol that it was impossible to form an opinion of the merits or defects of his composition; but, on examining the production at the close of the services for the day, when I called him to an example of this description of duty and direct displacings of account for this dereliction of duty and direct disobedience of my orders, the ingenuity exercised by the leader of the choir, my orders, the ingendery exercised by the leader of the choir, in the attempt to exclude his co-partners from all participation in producing a concord of swert sounds, and exciting the admiration and envy of the surrounding villages, failed not to discompose my gravity on the important occasion; for on looking at the sheet of music, I read the following title—'The Old Hundredth Psalm, set to music as a solo for the base viol, by clerk, sexton, leader of the choir, and animal doctor to Avond de church. While engaged is looking over this eccentric composition, the other members of the choir requested an audience for the purpose of tendering their resignations, in consequence of the clerk's attempt to supersede the regular stock music of the parish by his own more solemn and deeper toned compositions. After expressing my regret at their vol-untary retirement, and thanking them for their past services, I accepted their resignations, and the several insignia of office were left at the parsonage. The clerk could not conceal his inward satisfaction at the apparent success of his project; and, on my telling him that the choral portion of the service would be dispensed with for the present, he assured me that he could manage very well without the assistance of any other instru-ment, as he had composed solos for the bass viol for upwards of forty psalms, and hoped, before the close of another year, to

dismissions and doxologies.
"On the following morning it was determined to put an end rejoiced in the possession of an instrument of sufficient power and compass for her choral wants. The management of the organ was entrusted to the care of the village blacksmith, a On the contrary, the narrative is so flowing and the sketches of character so graphic, that we should have predicated that the writer had been no novice in the craft of authorship. it not only enjoyed but honestly deserved the admiration of the whole district. The veteran official hesitated not to predict the speedy downfall of this last innovation, and during several Sundays he carefully counted the numbers at chu

"The emoluments attaching to the office of pariso ciers in a small country village bear no proportion to the auxiety manilested by the rustic aspirants to fill up the occasional vacancy. The appointment, according to their notions, clevates them far above the rest of their neighbours, and stamps their claim to above the rest of their neighbours, and stamps their claim to learning and superior talent. Under these circumstances, the learning and superior talent. Under these circumstances, the learning and superior talent.

pressed his hopes for my welfare in the following words:—Good by, Sir, and I mean no offence; but I sincerely wish you well, and trust that in time you will resemble our late minister, who understood good reading, possessed great discernment in church matters, and delighted in psalmody.""

We trust to meet with Mr. Beckett again in a field which we think he is well fitted to occupy with credit to himself and profit to his readers.

RELIGIO QUOTIDIANA: Daily Prayer the Law of God's Church, and heretofore the Practice of Churchmen. To which is prefixed a Pastoral Letter to the Clergy and Laity of his Diocese : by the RIGHT REV. RICHARD MANT, D.D., Lord Bishop of Down and Connor, and Dromore. London: John W. Parker.

The subject of this treatise is an important one, and the name of the author is sufficient to secure for it the thoughtful attention of every true Churchman. In his pastoral letter, the Bishop gives us the following history of the volume under review:

" A diligent and zealous clergyman in the diocese has been for the last twelve months in the habit of celebrating divine for the last twelve months in the habit of celebrating divine service every morning with a willing and attentive congregation. The blessing, which they thus enjoyed themselves, they conceived a desire of perpetuating and transmitting to others. A project was therefore formed for raising a sum of money, whereby an endowment might be effected upon condition of "DAILY PRAYER" being used once at least every day in the building, which, being thus endowed, would be capable of receiving episcopal consecration, instead of being licensed only for the celebration of divine service, the actual circumstances of the building not hitherto permitting its consecration. Accordingly, a fitting day, and place, and time, and period were chosen for commencing the enterprise; the day, the Lord's day; the place, the building designed eventually for consecration as God's bouse; the time, the season of God's public worship, for the uses of which it was designed; the period of the service the offertory, which the Church has appointed for receiving the devotions of the people; and then and there the devotions were received, to the amount of £260, whereof £40 were contributed by the Minister bine of \$260, whereof £40 were contributed by the Minister himself, and £125 by his affectionate congretion, and the residue by brethren and sisters of the Chri amily; and so they were 'reverently brought to the Priest,' and 'by him humbly presented and placed upon the holy Ta-ble,' with an humble intreaty of Almighty and everlasting God, 'most mercifully to accept the oblation, and to receive the prayers, thus offered to his divine Majesty:' as a preliminary to which a sermon had been delivered to the Congregation by a chief minister of the Church, who esteemed it a great privilege and delight, as it was his office and duty when solicited, to bear his part in encouraging the assembly thus to 'glorify their heavenly father,' thus to 'do good unto the household of faith,' to be fervent in such 'a work and labour that proceeded of

"Of the sermon thus delivered, my brethren, the substance is now presented for your consideration: modified however, so as to bear the form rather of a treatise, than of a sermon; divested generally of all local and occasional allusion; and considerably enlarged, partly by the interweaving of fresh particulars into the tissue of the general argument, and partly by the discussion of additional topics, neither of which were so well adapted to a discourse from the pulpit."

Religio Quotidiana consists for the most part of a series of chronologically arranged testimonies in favour of daily public prayer, interspersed with reflections and remarks by the Right Reverend author. These latter are extremely judicious, and well calculated to remove prejudice and direct attention to the practice contended for. Much do we regret that such limited extracts as we could afford to make, could give our readers but a very imperfect idea of the Bishop's book; but we trust that we have said enough to induce an extensive perusal of it by all who have at heart the healthy working of our beloved Church. We must find room for the following interesting little notice.

"Of Lewis Alcock, then, Rector of the small parish of North Stoneham in Hampshire, of which he had been possessed about fifty five years before he was deprived of it by the Parliamentary sequestrators in 1645, it is related by the Historian of the Sufferings of the Clergy, that the was a person of a sober, plous, and very exemplary conversation: a wise, pacifick man, a famous arbitrator and composer of differences to prevent suits of law, and never was himself engaged in any.' And then

according to which it was his constant practice, when he was able, to read Prayers every day in his Church, and even in the winter, in the coldest and worst weather; and when he was very old and infirm, he would every morning go with his whole family to the church, betwixt five and six of the clock; and, after divine service was over, in his way home, which is after divine service was over, in his way home, which is at some distance from the church, he would give his servants directions for the business of the day.'

"Of one, so observant of his public religious duty, it is but in Of one, so observant of his public religious dury, it is but in course to be stated, that 'he was very eminent for his generous, regular hospitality; but more for his great charity to the poor: many of whose children he took into his family, bred them up, and provided for them. And his way was to have a hogshead of wheat, and another of pease or barley, to stand in his hall; out of which he would liberally give to the poor house-keepore, if his parish; and when his hogsheads were empty, he keepers of his parish; and when his hogsheads were empty, he would still fill them again for the same use.'

"What however falls more regularly in with the course of the What however hais more regularly in with the Course of the previous narrative, is the simple report, which the Historian adds concerning the sacred place of his daily resort and ministrations. 'This church, which he made so good use of, was new built in his time. He gave four hundred pounds and upwards towards the building of it, as we have it upon his mean thank and headers at his your charge, he fenced tomb in the church: and besides, at his own charge, he fenced the church: yard with a strong brick wall, decently coped with large Purbeck stone. 'Tis but a little church, the parish being very small: but by the charge he himself was at, by his advice, direction, and care, it is one of the strongest, best built, most beautiful charches, of any church in the country.'"

IRISH SCENES, Eighteen Years ago: being the Jour-nat of a Visit to that country: by the nucleor of "TRUTH WITHOUT NOVELTY, &c."; with a Preface by the Rev. Francis Trench. London: Jas. Nesbit & Co.

The motive which gave rise to the publication of this unpretending little volume, is sufficient to enlist our sympathies in its favour. "The manuscript, writes the reverend editor, "now transformed into print, remained quietly on the shelf from the time of its composition and perusal by relatives and friends, until this present year [1847], when the authoress complete the psalms of David, Luther's hymn, and one or two was led to consider whether, among the many and various means so generally and liberally devised for Ireland by the christian spirit of this country, the publication of a narrative like this might not take its appropriate place, and prove instrumental towards the grand and imperative object of feeding many starving poor, through those profits which may result under

God's blessing from its favourable acceptance." These Scenes are very readable-no small commendation in this book-making age, and ≥ ill bring pleasingly to the recollection of our Irish readers many a spot endeared to them by the kindliest and fondest associaions. A graceful and unobtrusive vein of piety runs through the pages of the fair writer, and senent is duly blended with profit and instruction. The volume, which is tastefully got up, is very cheap, and would make a good premium for a Sunday

THE CANADIAN CHRISTIAN OFFERING: edited by the REV R. J. MACGEORGE. Toronto: 1848.

The Christian Offering, as many of our readers are doubtless aware, is a miscellany of original sacred Poems, written by authors either resident in or natives

> Blow winds and crack your cheeks, rage, blow. I tax not you, ye elements, with unkindness

KING LEAR. Rage on, thou whistling tempest, Sweep high the snow in air: Ye blinding gusts relent not, I can your fury dare:
Oh! we might heed but little The storms which blow above,
If man upon his fellow Would breathe the breath of love!

I pass the homes of peasants. Thick scattered through the land : I mark each spire, a banner For God which seems to stand: hear the bell, which calls them To bend the duteous knee : I see them troop responding,

—Alas! it calls not me.

O who can speak the sadness That chills a Christian heart. We have not common part! That us you hold as or From holy Church and hope: We mourn your deep enchantment Beneath a sorcerer Pope. 'Tis not alone the children Of old usurping Rome: They who her yoke have broken

Are dissidents at home: To thee, loved England's Zion, On different sides alike, There stand whose will is evil, Whose arm upraised to strike Each spokesman of the people Each newsman's weekly trumpet

Their teeth are spears and arrows, Their teeth als spanned sword:
With mischief to thy children Their ready lips are stored. O for the dove's free pinion, That I might flee and find

My brethren of mankind! Is not for soft repose: Our term of toil and conflict The grave alone can close. O sure and peaceful shelter! Which none but God can break, When all who lie expectant

The general trump shall wake: en in their promised country line Israel shall be blest, O, Captain of Salvation, -It is the LAND OF REST. My God, before Thy greatness

No child of man may boast:
Yet look on us, Thy servants,
And go before our host: Beset by many a danger, And soiled by many a sin, O from without defend us, And purify within! We have not wronged this people,

We have not proudly dealt:
Thy word we freely tender, If this a wrong be felt. We draw, to do them service, Our wages from afar And rob for this the Churches Beneath a different star.

We count, among our shepherds, True hearts the fold to tend; None to be spent more willing, None readier seen to spend: Far thro' the gloom of forests Their welcome steps are traced: Their hands the rose of Sharon Plant in the howling waste. Turn, turn, good Lord, Thy children,

That they may all be one, Ev'n as, O Holy Father, Thou and Thy blessed Son:
When shall we see the leopard Lie gently by the kid,
And with the bear to pasture The fearless kine be bid?

Full many a stone of stumbling Must from our path be hurled; Full many a fault be weeded From this misjudging world; Full many a speck be purg-ed From things we love and prize; Ere that blest sun shall rise.

Far hence the hollow seeming Of unity and love, Which leaves to choice of fancy TRUTHS GIVEN FROM GOD ABOVE: Far hence their pliant baseness, Who from their standard sways, Poor meed of fashion's favour, Or breath of mortal praise.

The gems of truth to barter, We purchase peace too dear; Pure faith and ancient order Must still be guarded here: All, all we love, we pray for, All holy zeal commend; Of old we must contend.

O come, O come, blest kingdom, O Saviour, bid it speed; One Spirit, one rite baptismal, One hope be ours, one creed! 'Tis then the cross,—blest ensign,— One way we all shall wave; Nor more with dissonant trumpets Proclaim its power to save. In seemly strongth and order Shall march our conquering band; And Christ shall win the Paynim With followers hand in hand. Till God shed wide His glory,

Earth's utmost verge to sweep, Ev'n as the rolling waters O'erspread the boundless deep. There is much pathos and fine feeling in

A DEATH-RED. Break not the dying Maid's repose—
Perchance beneath its gentle thrall
Earth's latest sunshine round her glows,
And Hope's last rainbow smiles o'er all:

Mayhap some long-forgotten voice Of early music haunts her ear, Bidding the loosening soul rejoice, Its everlasting morning near: Sweet thoughts may light her dying breast— Oh trouble not that holy rest!

Scant are the spells remaining now The memory of a faithless vow— The shatter'd links of love's soft chain: Too many a cold and bitter thought
Would thro' her waken'd musings start—

Oreams of an early blighted lot—
Shapes, such as haunt a broken heart;
Life's closing hour may leave her blest,
Oh trouble not that peaceful rest! 'Twould seem as if earth's latest light Were fading from her pallid brow—
The spirit trembles in its flight—
The silver cord is loosing now!
Watch close—bend low—a half heard moan,

Soft as an infant's quiet breath;
No more—a white-robed soul is flown—
Our fairest flower is bowed in death; One Angel more! now, free and blest! Worlds cannot break thy glorious rest! In a lonely spot have we made her grave,

By the half-heard flow of a peaceful wave,
Where the spell of quiet is softest laid,
On the solemn depths of the forest shade,
Where faint and straggling the sunbeams fall,
And the low winds whisper a gentle call,
And the step of man will but rarely tread,
We have rapid the carrye of the early dead We have made the grave of the early dead. We shed few tears in the bitter hour, When we hesp'd the earth on our fairest flower; We murmur'd o'er her no darker moan,

Than the solemn dirge of our prayer's deep tone; We lavished o'er her no fresh green wreath, To mock the bloom that decay'd beneath; And slow-with the mourners cold array Lingering-we pass'd from her grave away. We have come again to that peaceful spot, And by it linger'd in healthful thought; There were no dark phantoms or types of gloom, Haunting the bounds of that quiet tomb— There were no cold pictures of deathly art, To mock the gaze of the stricken heart, Nor fluent legends, in heartless flow, To tell who slept in the home below.

We have linger'd, with many a pleasant dream, For we ever deem'd, as we wander'd there, That our heart's best thoughts at the moment grew, Of a holier cast—of a purer hue— That our path with a fairer hope was blest, As we stood by the lost one's quiet rest.

We thought of the Faith that was ours in youth, That had sooth'd our years with its sadiant truth— Of the Eye that watch'd us—the Power that gave The Star to beacon the earthly grave—
Of the glories bursting on Faith's clear eye,
As the Lite-light melts in Eternity—
Till we bless'd the love that had call'd to rest Earth's wearied child on her Father's breast!

The Christian Offering, which is dedicated by pernot least in these hard times, remarkably moderate in What is most afflicting in it is, that I am accused of de-Church, Streetsville, we cannot doubt that its reception will be as propitious as its merits unquestionably demand.

BISHOP ANDREWES. (From "Literature of Church of England," by the Rev. Mr. Cattermole.)

his prodigious learning, the voice of contemporary praise was loud and general; and (with the exception, rect an acquaintance with the principal tongues of the East, as entitles him to a place among the greatest, as holy and lovely truths, which describe to us God the Fa In him, continues the same competent judge, were combined with great erudition, "a greater memory, a still more excellent judgment, and a degree of industry superior to either." Among Milton's Latin poems is an elegy, In obitum Præsulis Wintoniensis,—on the death of the Bishop of Winchester; this was the death of the Bishop of Winchester; this was the generous effusion of a youth of seventeen; but, even at a later and sterner period of his career, the beginning of the long parliament, amid the fury of his fierce attacks on the Church and Churchmen, the learned death of the Bishop of Winchester; this was the poet could afford a compliment for Andrewes.

miration of which he was the object. Meekness was in my Bampton Lectures or elsewhere. It is one thing among his most prominent qualities. On his elevation to endeavour to unfold the theories on which a particular among his most prominent qualities. On his elevation to the bench, he caused to be engraved round the seal of the see of Chichester the motto, Quis ad hac idoneus?
—who is sufficient for these things? and, while the world was ringing with his panegyrics, he called himself not merely inutilis servus, but inutile pondus. His life was a life of prayer; a great part of five hours was every day spent by him in devotional exercises. This proportion was increased, as he perceived the time of his dissolution to be approaching. Prayer became his dissolution to be approaching. Prayer became then his continual employment; and when, in his last sickness, he could no longer pray audibly, the lifting up of his hands and eyes attested that he had not yet ceased to pray. Thus (Sept. 25, 1626,) died Bishop

Andrewes; "of whom," observes Bishop Buckeridge, in his funeral sermon, "what can I say less, than that he was in his knowledge and learning most eminent, and in his life most holy and devout? his carriage was so happy, no men could ever discommend him; and no man's words were ever able to disgrace him: they that spake truth of him, could not but speak well of him, and if they spake falsely of him, his life and manners did refute them."

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

ENGLAND.

DR. MAMPDEN'S DEFENCE.

My Lord,—It is painful to an honest mind to have to answer a charge of unfaithfulness to a high trust. And what else is the charge alleged by certain parties, who are reviving a clamour against me, and agitating the c'ergy with their jealousies and alarms, but that of unfaithfulness to my engagements to the church of which I am a minister? If a person holds not in sincerity the doctrines of the church to whose ministry he has been called—if he is nominally and professedly in the church, but in heart dissents from, or is indifferent about, its faith—what is the substance, as far as appears to me, of what -what is the substance, as far as appears to me, of what has been advanced against me, but an imputation of the

has been advanced against me, but an imputation of the grossest dereliction of religious and moral duty?

In ordinary circumstances I might treat such an attack with silent contempt. But there are occasions which demand a sacrifice of feeling. And the present appears to be such an occasion, when by thus publicly addressing your Lordship, I shall at once discharge a duty to Her Most Gracious Majesty, and to yourself, my lord, the First Minister of the Crown, and may hope, at the same time, by a simple statement of the truth, to tranquillise the minds of humble and earnest Christians, who may have been perplexed by the impassioned appeals made to

have been perplexed by the impassioned appeals made to It is, as I have said, a painful trial to have to encounter such most groundless but most unrelenting enmity. Af-ter a devoted service in the ministry of the gospel for more than a quarter of a century, of which the last 12 years have been divided between the labours of the Diviyears have been divided between the labours of the Divinity chair and parochial ministrations, I might well be excused from replying to accusations which my whole life, passed under the eyes of men, and in the presence of that all-seeing God who tries the heart, effectually refutes—from being required to deny having impugned those vital truths of our holy faith which it has been my con-

stant study to uphold and enforce.

Alas, my lord, how commonly in the jealousies and heart-burnings of the polemical spirit is that precept of the Divine law, "Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbour," carelessly violated! The promotion of eertain views, or the depression of an antagonist, is too often regarded by the corrupt human heart as a warrant for any excess of uncharitableness, and even for untrath. If ever there was a time when the circumstances of the church presented a temptation to this offence, it is the present. The church has now for many years been grievously troubled by what is familiarly known as the Tractarian movement—an organized agitation for the purpose of secretly revolutionizing the church of this country, for un-Protestantizing it, as it has been said by some of the party, or "developing the catholic principle latent in it." With what effect the movement has been working, is but too evident. Not only have numbers been seduced from the church of their fathers to the corrupt church of Rome, but among such many even of the clergy, forgetting their ordination vows and their sacred obligation to the church ordination vows and their sacred obligation to the church which carried them to Christ in baptism, have led the way in the apostacy. Nor has the evil been stopped by these open secessions. Many remain among us deeply infected with the same principles which have carried others openly to Rome. These consist chiefly of the younger clergy, ready, as late events have shown, to respond to the call of their leaders and to throw the weight of their numbers into any question of high interest to their party. In such a state of things no one's theological or pastoral character is safe. Any one who is adverse to the designs of the party, and whom it may be worth while the designs of the party, and whom it may be worth while to attack, cannot expect to escape. Nothing is easier, in such times of excitement, than to collect a number of sig-natures of persons whose names are already registered active men, as they are yet for the most part eager to prove their chivalry in the cause, centres of agitation in different parts of the country.

Nor is it anything strange or payal my lead when the country. with their leaders, and to make such persons zealous and

Nor is it anything strange or novel, my lord, what is now happening. From the scriptures we learn how the Apostles themselves, following their Lord in his persecutions, were reviled and evil entreated by their br In our own country, the learned author of the Defence of the Nicene Faith, Bishop Bull, had to complain of a charge of Sociaianism brought against him by a brother minister of the church. And before him even the excellent Hooker had to defend his opinions, delivered in sermons at the Temple, against the exceptions of an opponent from the same pulpit; and at a later period of his life, amidst the simplicity and blamelessness of his daily conversation, to resist a scandalous attack on his character which nearly bowed him to the grave. And thus Archbishop Tillotson complains, in one of his sermons, of the evil tongues of his days. "I know not," he says, "how it comes to pass, but so it is, that every one that offers to give a reasonable account of his faith, and to establish religion upon rational principles, is generally branded for a Socinian......But if this be Socinianism, for a man to inquire into the grounds and reasons of Christian religion, and to endeavour to give a satisfactory account why he believes it, I know no way but that all considerate, inquisitive men that are above fancy and enthusiasm, must be either Socinians

Let me then, I would say, my lord, he instructed and incouraged by those and other like examples to submit mission to his Excellency the Governor General, is beautifully printed, tastefully done up, and last, though not least in these had a supported for good that I, bumble servant of His, as I am, should pass through this ordeal of calumny. price. As the profits are to be appropriated towards the liquidation of a heavy debt affecting Trinity Church Streetsville we cannot doubt that its recent done so. I am solaced and strengthened with this thought. 1 hope, therefore, calmly to address myself to the objections which my importunate adversaries, with all the vehemence of an electioneering contest, are recklessly throwing out against me. Let me endeavour to silence that conflict of feelings within my own heart which so unmerited and so base a charge naturally excites.

First then, my lord, I most solemnly deny the scandalous imputation. As an honest man, I say I do not, and never did for one moment of my life, in thought or world, held or maintain any other doctrine respecting our

Bishop Andrewes was an incomparable preacher, in he style most admired in his own times: Elizabeth and James are said both to have preferred him in the pulpit to all their other chaplains. With respect to him of the Holy Trinity, as stated on the same authority in the arms documents of the Church. ni the same documents of the Church.

Nay I go on to say, with the utmost confidence of my

perhaps, of Ussher's,) his fame retains more of its pristine freshness, than that of any other great scholar of his day. He is reported to have been critically master of at least fifteen languages, including so cormister of at least fifteen languages, including so cortion of spiritual instruction, any living power to teach or to persuade, which did not derive its strength from these well as the earliest, oriental scholars of Eugland. De ther giving to us his only begotten Son, his co-equal in majesty and power, "to the end that all that believe on him should not remisk but have the remisk believe on him should not remisk but have the remisk but cujus alta doctrina, in omni genere disciplinarum, writes him should not perish, but have everlasting life;" God Casaubon, quicquid dixero minus erit,—concerning the Son giving Himself in love, taking on Him our nature whose profound familiarity with every branch of learning, whatever I may say will fall short of the truth. the Father and the Son, the third person in the bl Trinity sent down with holy comfort from the Saviour to Trinity sent down with nory country all ages. instruct and guide the church through all ages.

These great revealed verities, no mere opin faith, preventing and assisting grace, the efficacy of the two sacraments instituted by our Lord, are nothing more But the serene and humble piety of this "peerless prelate" did not permit him to be elated with that adhave ever meant this, in what I said of the force of theory,

expositors in the way of perverting or obscuring my meaning, I have the satisfaction of knowing that many honest and intelligent minds have apprehended my true intent and appreciated my labours. Thus, for instance, this or that person would not or could not see, that it is a strong argument for the tenth of the catholic destring sonitors in the way somest and intelligent minds have apprehence onest and intelligent minds have apprehence of the truth of the catholic doctrine a strong argument for the truth of the catholic doctrine of the Trinity, that even heretics (as I have urged,) have of the Trinity, that even heretics (as I have urged,) have of the Trinity, that even heretics (as I have urged,) have in some sense professed it, however imperfectly and injuriously, thus acknowledging the truth amidst their vain attempts to corrupt and destroy it, unconsciously bearing attempts to seisence to disputing it; and the truth testimony to its existence to disputing it; and the truth testimony to its existence for disputing it; and the truth testimony to its existence of cruel misrepresentation I could Many such instances of cruel misrepresentation I could was done in my case; nothing specific was ever the kind was done recently in the Christian Church.

Certainly, whatever may have been the first design of the statute referred to, it had no effect. It has been practically a dead letter. I have continued to preach and lectically a dead letter. I have continued to respect to the university without any diminution of attendance

and distinguished minister of Christ, was confirmed and fixed, by what I have advanced on the subject of the Trinitarian controversies, in the true faith of that holy mystery. And does not this one fact more than outweigh the assertions of a thousand anonymous writers in newsthe assertions of a thousand another and repeating the original papers, copying one another and repeating the original and false judgment by anonymous slanderers in newspapers statement of the mistaken or misrepresenting compapers. Nor let an undue weight be attributed to meetpapers.

mentators? there is but one catholic faith—one invariable standard of orthodox truth; and that all departures from this, con-

of orthodox truth; and that all departures from this, consequently, are errors of doctrines and corruptions of the
faith, and not that "form of sound words" which God
has set forth to us in his revelation,

I challenge my impugners to disprove this assertion of
my belief, not by sophistical constructions, not by garbied
quotations, such as the public has been too familiar with
from their hands: not by mere verbal inferences, not by
the false compring of their own minds, or by the shadows the false colouring of their own minds, or by the shadows cast from their own theories; but from plain and direct assertions qualified and explained, as all assertions must assertions qualified and explained, as all assertions must be, by the context and other passages, and the general tenor of my writings. They have hitherto kept certain portions of my publications as much as possible out of view. They have continued repeating certain sentences, or half sentences, as if these were so many oracular dicta of mine, striking ever on the same note which they once found to awaken a chord in the minds of the uninformed or the prejudiced skilfally indeed as training to the medical as a sequinions. found to awaken a chord in the minus of the uniformed or the prejudiced, skilfully, indeed, as tacticians, but most dishonestly as men. Let them, then, abandon these party polemics. Let them fairly show, if they can, where I have expressed the slightest doubt of the truth, or of the importance of the great Christian doctrines which are

Professor of Divinity.

But, my lord, whilst I fully believe that there is but one But, my lord, whilst I fully believe that there is but one catholic faith, I am not required by this persuasion to treat disrespectfully or uncharitably all that differ from us, or that conscientiously declare that they, for their part, cannot learn that faith from the Bible. I would do nothing to encourage dissent from the church. It grieves me whenever I see it. But at the same time, I am for a full toleration, if dissent be only open and avowed; a tolerative control of the propriety of its being brought forward at all.

The Dean of St. Asaph—We have no evidence either the distribution of the subject. The Dean of St. Asaph—We have no evidence either the propriety of the propr toleration, if dissent be only open and avowed; a toleration that is extending not only to the grant of civil privileges to dissenters, but to the equitable and kind consideration of their statements and arguments, as well as of their feelings. I would try to win them over—I would their feelings. I would not presume to surrender to the suit being instituted or withdrawn.

The election then proceeded, and the votes of the Junior Prebendaries were first taken, the Dean recording his vote last.

Canon Huntingford, D.C.L., having been called upon the suit being instituted or withdrawn.

The election then proceeded, and the votes of the Junior Prebendaries were first taken, the Dean recording his vote last. not exasperate them. I would not presume to surrender God's truth, which is not mine to give away, or to call error and falsehood by the sacred name of truth. But as for candid and indulgent consideration for the persons of those who are in error, this is in every man's power, and with the full conviction that it is for the peace and safety of the Church that the Crown alone should nominate aware. Christian man's hounder duty to wind the sacred name of truth. is every Christian man's bounden duty to give. This, then, I would not withhold even from those who have de-

parted the furthest from the true faith. doctrines, as most certain, but, further, as vitally important to be believed in order to a saving faith and a right God:" pointing out the practical moral duties, the charity and purity of life wherein it consists. Surely, no one can justly suppose from this, that St. James dispenses with a sound theology, as the basis of that religion which he describes. Nor ought I to have been construed as divorcing a sound theology and a right religion.

a sound theology and a right religion.

I have insisted, indeed, my lord, constantly on the supremacy of scripture as a rule of faith; and what consistence is the Church of the church of the church of tant member of the Church of England does not? But this very assertion of the supremacy of scripture has been taken up invidiously by some, as if I rejected altogether the authority of the church and undervalued its importance as a visible institution of Christ's religion. This, however, cannot by any means be justly said of me. I have ever, cannot by any means be justly said of the. I have ever taught that a deferential respect to the authority of the church, as it is laid down and explained in the formularies of our church, was most incumbent on Christians, laries of our church, was most incumbent of the church laries of our church, was most incumbent on Christians, though certainly not that high and transcendant respect which is due to the inspired one alone. But the fact is, that many of those who are now objecting to me will be satisfied with no view on this subject which is not virtually the same as that of Rome—ascribing to the church not only authority of order, such as is claimed in our artist. only authority of order, such as is claimed in our articles, but an absolute authority for propounding matters of faith, and requiring its decision to be received with unquestioning submission by its members. The church, in their view, is not simply "the witness and keeper of Holy but the depository of revealed truth, the author

tative interpreter of scripture, without which scripture is conceived by them to speak an uncertain sense.

But what is this but to suppose that the church is endued with an infallible authority? For, unless it can

questions of doctrine. Hence the animosity against all who thus established the articles of faith, and their unchecked boldness in repeating charges of heresy against any confession of faith, however sound of itself, which claims to be simply scriptural in its authority. A person in their view is not a believer, who does not hold their "church principles"—that is, who does not build his faith on the Church in their sense.

But, my lord, I must notice, before I conclude, the hol-

nce of those who are resting their objections to me on the statute of the university, passed in 1836.

I think it will be found that some of those who are

urging this point were the most active instruments themselves in carrying that illegal measure. Men are naturally unwilling to acknowledge their wrong, More is the honour to those excellent persons who have not wished that day of excitement to be remembered against me, but would gladly erase the record of it. But it is dis ing to see that there are others who would fall back on eir own wrong, and would take a false advantage from it to justify themselves to themselves and to the public.

That statute, however, I would observe, has been vir-

tually repealed by two subsequent proceedings in the unversity; in the first, by the New Theological Statute of 1842, which placed me as Regius Professor, at the head of a newly constituted board of Theological Examiners'; and then, in the same year, by the just act of the chie and then, in the same year, by the just act of the chief authorities of the university, with whom rests the initiative of every measure, the board of heads of houses and proctors, who unanimously proposed a form of statute for rescinding it. So far, then, as the chief responsible body of the university is concerned, I am relieved of the burden of that statute; though the Tractarian party succeeded, with a very reduced unjority, however, in throwing out the measure of convections.

one knows that the editors of the Tracts, and others following in their wake, were the great instruments in the work of calumny on which it was founded. A pamphlet, full of gross misrepresentations of my writings, the production of Mr. Newman, was circulated through the country. And the calumnies thus spread abroad consurry with the great political excitement of the times of the country. And the cannot consumer that spread abroad consumers with the great political excitement of the times in obtaining a majority against me; not however, even then, obtaining a majority against ite, not however, even then, until after a repulse on the first assault by the firm and spirited intervention of the proctors. How, then, can any wish to sympathize or identify themselves with the chief wether, D.D., Dean of this Cathedral Church of Hereford, lst of March:—

however, that I have always succeeded in conveying my thoughts exactly. But I am not, at any rate, to be blamed for some mistake or rather perversion of my meaning. For this I know, that arguments which I have advanced in support of the truth, have, in many instances, by an artful selection of detached words, been represented as artful selection of detached words, been represented as upploiding the very errors which they refuted.

But whatever has been done by hostile and uncandid expositors in the way of pervering or obscuring my meaning, I have the satisfaction of knowing that many honest and intelligent minds have apprehended my true intent and appreciated my labours. Thus, for instance,

marks of confidence from his hearers.

Then, my lord, if further witnesses are needed to my character as a Christian minister, let the thousands who have heard my sermons and my lectures speak for me,—Again, let any of my parishioners, who have known my manner of life and conversation now for twelve years past and my whole ministry among them, in the church, in the school, and from house to house—be called to give their school, and from house to house—be called to give their evidence. But let not the public be deluded into a rash

Most sincerely, then, and most firmly do I believe that iere is but one catholic faith—one invariable standard forthodox truth; and that all departures from this, conquently, are errors of doctrines and corruptions of the ith, and not that "form of sound words" which God

which becomes me in addressing your lordship. I am sure you will not wonder at my feeling strongly on an occasion of such solemn interest to me.

I have the honour to be, my lord, with every sentiment of respect, your lordship's greatly obliged and faithful

Christchurch, Dec. 9.

R D. HAMPDEN.

ELECTION OF THE NEW BISHOP OF HEREFORD. (From the Guardian.)

Wednesday, December 29.

essor to Dr. Musgrave took person to Dr. Musgrave took perday. There was a large attendance.

Divine service having been performed, the usual ceremonies were gone through, and the congé d'elire and letter missive having been read, the Chapter retired to the Lady

The Rev. Lord Saye and Sele said—I have to state, on the foundation of our faith. I may appeal to any of my sermons, preached or published (I include, in this reference, a volume of Parochial Sermons, published by me in 1828, and since reprinted), and to every course of lectures delivered by me, whether public or private, as Regius I thought it right the members of the Chapter should be aware of this

ware of this.

The Dean-It would be desirable, if that be so, that we

nate to vacant sees, yet on this particular occasion I feel bound to defer complying with the recommendation which has been sent down to us until a competent tribunal shall rted the furthest from the true faith.

has been sent down to us until a complete faith.

has been sent down to us until a complete faith.

have pronounced to be well founded or not the sentiments have pronounced to be well founded or not the sentiments. Unitarians Christians, surely this must be understood in the wide charitable sense of the term—not in that strict sense in which it belongs to the believer in the divinity is not a favour, but an act of the merest justice to myself, and the blessed atonement of our Lord, but in a sense not unlike that in which it is used in our liturgy, when we I ask you to acquit me of any personal disrespect towards unlike that in which it is used in our liturgy, when we pray for "all who profess and call themselves Christians," that they "may be led into the way of truth," &c. What I may have said, then, in charity of the persons, or of the modes of reasoning, of misbelievers, cannot in any fairness be understood as indulgences to their tenets. I repeat, I not only regard the doctrines of the Holy Trinity, and the incarnation and atonement of our Lord, and the salvation of man through faith only in him, with the truths arising out of, and closely connected with, these great ask you to acquit me of any personal disrespect towards a learned and talented divine—towards one who I am informed is so estimable in his disposition—when I ask you to believe that I am not swayed by any of those unimportant (of course, I mean not unimportant in themselves, but still comparatively unimportant) motives, viz. a preference for one political party to another, or any feeling as between Churchmen and Dissenters, or between one party and another within the Church. But while I ask you to believe that I am not swayed by any of those unimportant (of course, I mean not unimportant in themselves, but still comparatively unimportant) motives, viz. a preference for one political party to another, or any feeling as between Churchmen and Dissenters, or between a large and talented divine—towards one who I am informed is so estimable in his disposition—when I ask you to believe that I am not swayed by any of those unimportant (of course, I mean not unimportant in themselves, but still comparatively unimportant) motives, viz. a preference for one political party to another, or any feeling as between Churchmen and Dissenters, or between a large and talented divine—towards one who I am informed is so estimable in his disposition—when I ask you to believe that I am not swayed by any of those unimportant (of course, I mean not unimportant in themselves, but still comparatively unimportant in themselves, but still comparatively unimportant in themselves, bu motives-motives which have no with this earth or with the present life—yet I will frankly confess that my mind is much affected by this circumconnexion between a sound theology and a right religious conduct, that they alone can properly be said to have a right religion who have a sound theology. Still, the two terms, theology and religion, admit of being separately defined, according to the proper notion of each. For so St. James speaks of "pure religion, and undefiled before God:" pointing out the practical moral duties, the charity ful an intellect, and of such sincere piety as the Bish Oxford. I say, that the above facts seem to me important, and confirm me in the resolution which I just now stated, that I felt myself obliged on the present occasion to adopt, namely, to wait for an important and solemn decision on this subject from a tribunal competent to pro-

One or two other persons having tendered their assents, it became the duty of the Dean of Hereford (Dr. Mere-

vether) to record his vote.

The Dean of Hereford rose amidst breathless silence, and spoke to the following effect:—
"I am standing in the sanctuary of the Most High God, of this diocese. I solemnly declare in the Divine presence that it is my earnest and hearty desire to be faithful and bear true allegiance, to pay all humble duty and submissive obedience to her most excellent Majesty, the Queen of these realms, who, I feel assured, on her part, 'knowing whose works and the submission of the company to the submission of the subm ing whose minister she is, will, above all things, seek His honour and glory, who is the King of kings and Lord of lords, to whom, above all, I owe my first allegiance. And whereas by the exercise of that civil privilege, which gives to the first Minister of the Crown the power of recommending to his Sovereign for vacant bishopries, the Rev. Renn Dickson Hampden, D.D., has been so nominated and recommended by the official instruments this day laid before us, to the Bishopric of Hereford; and, pronounce infallibly, how can the Christian be required whereas we, the Dean and Chapter of this Cathedral Church, are forbidden, under heavy penalties, to elect any This notion, however, of church authority will be found

This notion, however, of church authority will be found

Renn Dickson Hampden, D.D.; and whereas the Universelve of the objections of the objections of the objections. This notion, however, of church authority will be found to be the root of the objections of this class of theologians to the teaching of all who require that all doctrines should be drawn from scriptures. With them the reference to scripture is an "heretical principle," because it holds up the authority of scripture over that of the church in all subjects, that, in this respect, the University had no consumptions of dectrine. Here the church is all subjects, that, in this respect, the University had no consumptions of dectrine. fidence in him, and that the convocation afterwards, within five years last past, after full debate, refused to within five years last past, after full debate, refused to rescind the same decree and deprivation; and, whereas the said Renn Dickson Hampden is now under the effect of the said decree; and, from the careful perusal of his writings, I believe that decree to be just. Taking these circumstances into consideration, I prepared a petition to her Majesty, praying a postponement of the election, until due investigation had been made, and a sufficient removal of the censure and deprivation of the Rev. Renn Dickson Hampden, had been effected by a just and competent tribunal; and, moreover, further pleaded to her petent tribunal; and, moreover, further pleaded to her Majesty's Prime Minister the entire circumstances of the case, together with the awful and constraining obligations by which we are bound. And whereas, the Primate of all England, with thirteen Bishops or more, have preferred their objections to the said appointment, and great num-bers of the clergy and laity throughout the land, of every shade of religious opinion tolerated by the Church, have, by the most solemn appeals, entreated us to exert ourselves in delaying such election until such time as the objections should be recovered. objections should be removed, or another unobjectionable person substituted. On taking all these circumstances into my most serious consideration, I did most humbly and most imploringly supplicate that her Majesty might even yet be pleased to reconsider this earnest and disinterested prayer to correct and amend the errors and misfortunes the measure of convocation.

And is not the history of that statute perfectly understood? How can any venture to put it forward now, when by such an act they are implicating themselves with the theology and the spirit of its chief promoters? Every one knows that the editors of the Tracts, and others following in their wake, were the great instruments in the

do hereby protest against this proceeding as an election, do hereby protest against this proceeding as an election, inasmuch as certain persons have voted, who, I have reason to believe, being merely Honorary Prebendaries, not having conformed to the provisions of the statutes of this Church, which I have sworn to observe, are not qualified to vote in chapter; and also because the majority so constituted has not, according to the said statute, the Dean and three Residentiaries, at the least, voting therein; and I require and claim the power of extending this my prorequire and claim the power of extending this my pro test, and that this my protest be duly annexed and appended to the significations and certificates of election to the Bishop Elect, to the Crown, and to the Archbishop. "JOHN MEREWETHER, Dean."

Some discussion ensued on the right of honorary pre-[Some discussion ensued on the right of honorary pre-bendaries to vote, two of the "residentiaries" approving the principle, and two calling it into question. The votes protested against by the Dean, are those of the honorary prebendaries, who are neither Canons residentiary nor Canons non-resident, but simply persons on whom an honorary distinction has been conferred, as some acknow-ledgment of successful and zealous services in the Church. The honorary prebendaries receive no emoluments, have no duties to perform, and have no voice in the general management of the cathedral property in conjunction anagement of the cathedral property in conjunction with the capitular body. One of these honorary prebends, the Hou. and Rev. Orlando Forrester, was the first to tender his vote to-day; it was given in favour of Dr.

Hampden.]
Archdeacon Musgrave remarked, that as a report of the proceedings of that day would in all probability go forth to the public, he wished to call attention to the fact that in the observations which had been made by the Very Rev. the Dean, that gentleman had stated that the Primate of England had joined thirteen Bishops in opposition to the appointment of Dr. Hampden. It did not appear to him (the Archdeacon) that there was sufficient au for that statement, as the name of the Archbishop of Canrbury was not to be found in the list of remonstrant

Bishops as published to the world.

The Dean said he would not have stated so solemnly and so positively that the Archhishop had protested against the appointment of Dr. Hampden, had he not known that such was the case. Previous to the protest was the case. which was signed by so many right rev. prelates, the Archbishop wrote to Lord John Russell pointing out the danger that would result to the Church if the appointment were persisted in. Other Bishops, too, had adopted the same course, although their names did not appear in the list.

Archdeacon Musgrave.-I have not seen any notice taken of that circumstance.

The Dean of Hereford.—Well, I take notice of it, and

I make the statement on my own responsibility.

After a brief interval the Dean said:—I will now pro eed to state to you the number of votes polled-three Canons residentiary have voted for Dr. Hampden; five Prebendaries of the Old Order have voted for Dr. Hampden; nineteen of that body being absent, six junior Pre-bendaries have voted for Dr. Hampden, three of that body being absent. The Dean and one Canon Residentiary have voted against Dr. Hampden. The case then stood

For Dr. Hampden — Three Canons Residentiary.

Five Prebendaries of the Old
Order.

Six junior Prebendaries.

Against Dr. Hampden — The Dean.

One Canon Residentiary. The Canons Residentiary who voted in favour of Dr.

Hampden were Lord Saye and Sele, the Rev. H. E. Morgan, B.D., and the Venerable Archdeacon Musg ave.

The Canon Residentiary who voted against Dr. Hampden was Dr. Huntingford.

Canon Morgan moved that they proceed with the election, and moved that the election be now declared.

Lord Saye and Sele seconded the motion. was Dr. Huntingford.

The Dean then stated that, fifteen having votes, or claiming to vote, had voted for Dr. Hampden—hat two had voted against him—the others being absent. It is for the Chapter to say whether that is an election. (After a pause). No one objects to that being an election except those who dissent. We have then to make out three certificates—one for the Queen, one for the Bishop elect, and one for the Primate.

The following, we understand, is the form of election

Be it known unto all men, that a majority of the members of this Cathedral Church of Hereford, in full Chapter this day assembled, in obedience to her Mijesty's license, have chosen the Rev. Renn Dickson Hampden, D.D., to be the future Bishop of this Cathedral Church and See, in the room of the Right Rev. Father in God, Thomas Musgrave, D.D., late Lord Bishop thereof, now translated to the Archbishopric of York."--Signed by three Canons Residentiary, five Prebendaries of the old foundation (nine being absent), six Hon. Prebendaries (three being absent); and the Dean and one Canon Residential desired in the Canon Residential Canon Re

when the remaining portion of the daily service was performed. They afterwards went again into the Chapter In house, and affixed their seal to the certificate of the election, when the proceedings terminated.

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1848.

CONTENTS OF THE OUTSIDE. Our Monthly Review. Bishop Andrewes. Eng. Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

TO THE CLERGY AND LAITY OF THE DIOCESE OF

Beloved Brethren in the Lord: ince one of the four Annual Collections provided for by the Constitution of The Church Society, I have fixed upon Septuagesima Sunday,-being Sunday the 20th February next, for a general Collection in all the Churches, Chapels, and Stations, of this

TORONTO.

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

are the motives of our labours and of our gifts. The influence of the Gospel in our more remote settlements, through the agency of Travelling Missionaries, is one of the leading objects of the Church Society; and every member of our holy Communion must be deeply impressed with the importance and benefit of aiding in promoting the ministrations of the Church to the more distant Townships of the Diocese, that it cannot be necessary to urge at any length so high and sacred a duty.

Ten Clergymen are at present actively employed the different Districts of the Diocese, and receive an allowance from this Fund, besides an Interpreter, and Catechist,-creating an annual charge upon it of £464. 2s. 11d.; whilst it is in contemplation, as soon as the Clergymen can be furnished after the next general Ordination, to increase the number of Travelling Missionaries, and thus to augment the demand upon this Fund.

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

On these grounds I appeal on behalf of the Mission Fund to the never-failing liberality of the members of guilty of being an approver of the anti-christian conthe Church in this Diocese; and I trust that her children in the elder parishes especially, who have so long enjoyed her Ministrations at little or no cost, will exercise a proportionate liberality in helping to furnish the consolations of religion to those amongst whom we have no other means of diffusing them. I remain,

Beloved Brethren, Your's very affectionately, JOHN TORONTO. Toronto, 12th January, 1848.

WIDOWS AND ORPHANS' FUND. We are requested by The Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, to republish the Report of the Select Committee which was appointed to report upon

REPORT

Of the Committee appointed to consider the practicability adopting a system of Fire Insurance for the Churches and Parsonages in the Diocese, and for the Life Assurance of the Clergy.

The Committee appointed on the 3rd December, 1845, consisting of the Hon. W. Allan, the Rev. H. J. Grasett, the Rev. H. Scadding, T. W. Birchall, F. W. Barron, Lewis Moffatt and Peter Paterson, Esquires, for the purpose of reporting on a system of Fire Insurance of the Churches, and Parsonages, in this Diocese, and also Churches and Parsonages in this Diocese, and also whether it would be practicable to adopt some plan of whether it would be practicable to adopt some plan of Life Assurance for the Clergy,—respectfully report:—
With regard to the adoption of some plan of Life Assurance for the Clergy, your Committee, after giving the matter their serious consideration, beg to report, that they think that it would be impossible, under existing circumstances, to adopt any system, whether Proprietory or Mutual, of Life Assurance for the Clergy, so as to be brought into successful operation,—First, because the circumstances of most of the Clergy of this Diocese are such as to preclude them from paying the annual assucircumstances of most of the Clergy of this Diocese are such as to preclude them from paying the annual assurance required to secure an annuity of £40 to their widows; and secondly, because the rate of insurance would have to be calculated on a higher scale than the ordinary English tables, it being believed that the mean divertion of Life in Canada is less than in England. duration of Life in Canada is less than in England.— Instead, however, of any Mutual or Proprietory system of Life Assurance, they beg to propose to the Society the following scheme, which your Committee think will be found very simple in its working, and at the same time well adapted for accomplishing the object in view, and for meeting every exigency which may from time to It is proposed, in the first place, that no annuities shall

be paid under this system, until the total of the sum produced by the sermons annually preached in behalf of the Widows and Orphans' Fund amount to £2,000, and that the sum of money permanently invested, shall never be in less proportion than £20 for each Clergyman in the Diocese. Your Committee are confident that the sum invested win local £2,000 in 1040—which will give the sum required for one hundred Clergymen. Until the ear 1848, the sum produced by the annual sermon shall e permanently invested, together with all interest arising from monies previously invested on the same behalf. After the year 1848, the interest of the sum permanently invested (which cannot be less than £120) shall be available for the relief of the Widows and Orphans of the year. To this shall be added the proceeds of the annual sermon, which are to be no longer permanently invested, but to be annually applied to meet the expenses of the surrent year. To this shall be likewise added the annual subscriptions of the Clergy to this special purpose—
(which your Committee recommend shall be fixed at
£1. 5s.)—the proceeds of which shall be also available for the same purpose. The permanent income of the Society, for this purpose, would thus be arrayed under three heads;—first, income arising from the interest on a sum which would never be less than £2000; secondly, the annual sermon, which would of course be liable to fluctuation, but may be taken at an average of £400; and thirdly, the subscriptions of the Clergy, which, on one hundred, will give £125. Such would be the permanent income. To this would be added special donations as they may arise.

With regard to the provision to be made, it is propos to fix the allowance at £40 for the widow of every Clergyman who, during his lifetime, shall have been a regu-lar subscriber to this fund, either from the time that this plan shall go into operation, or from the time of his apintment in the Diocese.

After each widow has received her payment of £40.

After each widow has received her payment or £40. for the current year, and after all special cases, whether widows or orphans, have been provided for, (to consider which, your Committee recommend the appointment of a Board) and after all incidental expenses shall have been paid, the balance in hand,—which there is reason to suppose will be large for the first few years,—shall be permanently invested, year by year, until the whole sum invested amount to £—

vested amount to £—.

To exemplify the working of this system, your Committee would take the income of the year 1849, being the first year of any active operations:— The income for 1849 will stand as follows:—

Interest on £2000 permanently invested, £120 0
Annual Sermon, taken at the average... 400 0
Annual subscriptions of 100 Clergymen 125 0

Now if £45 be deducted to meet any contingency, and to defray any expenses which may be incurred in the management of the fund, there will remain (at the first management of the link, therefore the widows and orphans. It is to be expected that the greater part of this sum will, for the first year, be permanently invested; three Canons Residentiary, five Prebendaries of the old foundation (nine being absent), six Hon. Prebendaries (three being absent), six Hon. Prebendaries (three being absent); and the Dean and one Canon Residentiary dissentient.

The Dean and Chapter then returned into the choir, when the remaining portion of the daily service was performed. Then afternoon of the daily service was performed. Then afternoon of the daily service was performed.

feel confident, that under this system all demands con be fairly met,-and believe that in this manner each Clergyman in the Diocese may, by the annual payment of the small sum of £1. 5s. and due diligence in securing the assistance of his flock, through the medium of the annual sermon, secure an annuity of £40 per annum to

All which is respectfully submitted. W. ALLAN, Chairman. 5th February, 1846.

DENUNCIATIONS FROM THE ALTAR.

We regret that the crowded state of our columns prevents us from inserting the correspondence between Lord Arundel and His Grace the Archbishop of Tuam. The remonstrance of the former is couched in a tone of high spirited indignation, such as we might expect to emanate from a British Peer inheriting the gene-The period having arrived when it is usual to an- rous chivalry of the Surreys. His Lordship remarks: "It is not of the fearful crime of murder by individuals of the peasantry that I wish to speak, however shocking such cold-blooded revenge appears to those at a distance; nor do I wish to notice the frequent connivance of the peasantry in the escape of the assassin. It is not so difult to make excuses for men in their circumstances .-But that which completely overpowers me, and deprives me of all defence, is the conduct of some members of the riesthood. Denunciations from the altar, followed by the speedy death of the denounced, and public speeches of most dangerous tendency to an inflammatory people, are the melancholy accusations to which I am unable to reply. If I assert the small number of the clergy who have recourse to such means of obtaining or retaining influence, I am immediately asked, 'Where, then, is the boasted discipline of the [Roman] Catholic Church?— 'How is it that men so imprudent, if not so wicked, are not suspended from their spiritual functions?'"

Nothing can be more shuffling or Jesuitical than the reply of the schismatical Archbishop of Tuam. The following paragraph contains the marrow of the docu-

"Public denunciations of persons by name, whatever be their misdeeds, are not the practice in Ireland. The duties, however, of all, without exception, as they are contained in the code of Christian morality, come within legitimate sphere of the priest's instructions. regard to the observations of some not being amenable to discipline of the [Roman] Catholic Church, I have only to remark, that justice and humanity do not exclusively belong, or at least should not, to any peculiar body of Christians, and that the inculcation of those duties uld form the theme of every pastor's instructions .-True, the [Roman] Catholic pastor cannot subject the violators of justice or humanity, not belonging to the [Roman] Catholic Church, to its rigorous penances and isfactions, but that does not preclude his right of de-uncing aggressions on the rights of justice and humanity longing to his flock from any quarter. Such was the eling, such, too, the practice, of the aucient fathers who enounced the cruelties and persecutions of pagans and eretics against their flocks without thinking they were guilty of any inroad on the rights of others.

Would any plain straightforward Jury of Englishmen hesitate for a moment, with such evidence before them, of finding John Tuam morally, if not legally, duct, so properly denounced by the British Roman Catholic Peer.

CHURCH EMBLEMS OR SYMBOLISM. A Letter from C. C. B., inserted in a succeeding

column, contains objections to some verses appended to our article on the above topic. The lines in ques-C. B. expresses no dissent from our own remarks preceding the verses to which he alludes; for he and more decidedly repugnant to Romish corruption than the spirit of our observations upon ecclesiastical emblems. Is it not fair to judge of the lines subjoined

THE EXPECTED IMMIGRATION OF 1848.

PUBLIC MEETING.

A Public Meeting, convened upon request, by his Worship the Mayor, was held in the Old City Hall, on Wednesday last, to take into consideration such steps as might be considered proper for the purpose of bringing "under the notice of His Excellency the Governor General, and the Provincial Legislature, the absolute necessity of adopting such means as may be requisite to prevent a recurrence of the misery attenlant on the emigration of last year."

About 3 o'clock the Chair was taken by the MAYOR. and John Duggan, Esq., was requested to act as Secretary. The meeting was large, but not so crowded as we anticipated, considering the deep importance of the circumstances under which it was

His Worship commenced the proceedings with a brief statement of the painful facts, which rendered it imperatively necessary to take some steps to prevent the recurrence of such an immigration as had taken place last summer. The late news from Britain showed, that unless some steps were taken to prevent it, the poor in great numbers, in the course of little more than six weeks, would again be leaving the Old Country, and we should suffer evils similar to those we had already experienced. To take this subject into consideration the meeting had been called, and he would be happy to hear any resolution proposed. He might state that Chief Justice Robinson having been requested to attend the meeting, had written to say, that he very much regretted his judi-

cial duties prevented his being present. The first resolution was then moved by His Lordthip the BISHOP OF TORONTO, and seconded by the Hon James Gordon, and carried unanimously as fol-

1. Resolved,-That the citizens of Toronto view with much alarm the possible recurrence, during the coming season, of the numerous evils, misery, and sufferings, attendant on the ill-regulated emigration of 1847.

His Lordship said, that the resolution placed in his hands expressed properly and concisely the feeling that prevailed here upon the subject. There was a danger of a recurrence of these evils, and we could not but view that danger with alarm. It was then our duty to remonstrate respectfully but distinctly in the proper quarter. The resolution expressed in one word the nature of the emigration of which we complained-it was "ill-regulated"-this was a mild and well chosen term. It was for us to ask that better regulations be made with regard to the shipment of the unfortunate creatures who are sent among us; as to their accommodation on ship board, and the indiscriminate manner in which they are landed on our shores, though for a great part poor helpless creatures, who ought never to have been permitted to leave their own country. There had formerly existed laws for the regulation of the shipment of emigrants, which he understood was not now in existence, but he could not say precisely how that was. At all events the laws did not appear to be sufficient. We could not be charged with uncharitableness in making our complaint, for no equal number of people could have done nore in the cause of charity towards these sufferers, than had the citizens of Toronto. We had given largely of our means, and many valuable lives had been lost in attendance upon the sick. The conduct of the Board of Health, too, had been most exemplary, as well as that of the Committee of the Widows and Orphan's Asylum. Of such expense and trouble we did not complain, nor vaunt our own charity, but when we found that upwards of 100,000 people in one year were shipped from the Mother Country, and that out of them 25,000 had died, it was time to re-

monstrate. The second resolution, which was also carried without dissent, was proposed by the Rev. Dr. McCaul, them. Vice-President of King's College, and seconded by the Hon. W. ALLAN in the following terms:-

2. Resolved,-That it is the opinion of the citizens of Toronto, that much of the misery, pestilence, and destitushipment of parties who, from starvation, disease, and in firmity, were unfit for the voyage; and to the want of due attention to the shipment, provisioning, and inland car-riage of the thousands who embarked at the ports in the

In offering the resolution to the meeting, Dr. Mc-CAUL spoke in a pointed and impressive manner of the circumstances which called it forth. He thought 1847 baffled description. People already unfit for also markedly different in character from those tolerany sort of labour,—aged, decrepid and discount for the remarks above given, abridged as they also markedly different in character from those tolerany sort of labour,—aged, decrepid and discount for the remarks above given, abridged as they also markedly different in character from those tolerangements. any sort of labour,—aged, decrepid, and diseased,—burdens on the Irish parishes, were sont bither in burdens on the Irish parishes, were sent hither in occasion, "stringent measures" were proposed, crowds. Even widows with families of children were not agreed to. Mr. HAGARTY was scarcely second sent here to be provided for. He was not opposed to emigration properly conducted, but such as this emigration properly conducted; but such as this must be objected to. A memorial from the Corner must be objected to. A memorial from the Corporation of Montreal, had been favourably answered.

It was not fair towards Canada, to make it an asylum for the sick and destitute of the Mother Country. The burdens of Irish landowners should not be placed upon our shoulders,—the responsibility of supporting these paupers should not be shifted from them to us, -we were not the best able to bear the charge. The Irish peasantry, as has been abundantly shown, become good settlers here, but not such parties as are now sent among us-the old, poor, and helpless. Hundreds and thousands have the seeds of disease in their frames when they land, and come hither to die. The arrangements on ship-board—the mismanaged transportation from Quebec upward-were such as to carry off great numbers. He hoped these matters would be better regulated. We should remonstrate with the Home and Provincial Governments, and a capitation

The third resolution was moved by Mr. Sheriff JARVIS, seconded by G. P. RIDOUT, Esq., and unanimously resolved,-

3. Resolved, - That it is the imperative duty of the Impe rial and Provincial Legislatures to unite in adopting and carrying out such stringent measures as will prevent, so far as human interposition will avail, a repetition of the sufferings and wide-spread misery of the last year. J. H. HAGARTY, Esq., then offered to the meeting

the following resolution,-

4. Resolved,-That an address be presented to his Excellency the Governor General, requesting him to call the early attention of the Imperial Government to this important subject; and also a petition to the Provincial Legislature, requesting the adoption of the proper preventative measures for the preservation of the health of the Pro-vince; and that Messrs. O'Neill, Andrew Hamilton, and Hagarty, be a Committee to prepare the same, and report forthwith to this meeting. He said he had assisted in preparing the resolutions,

and it had been intended that their language should be respectful, but also firm. The emigration of the late season he did not hesitate to say, had been barbarous: he held in his hands the returns of the number buried in this city—they exceeded 1000! He did not hesitate to say that there was more concern shown about the droves of swine shipped from the Irish ports, than the crowds of poor emigrants. Yes, if a hog fell overboard, there was more noise about it than if an emigrant was thrown into the sea! It was time to make our voice heard, although 4000 miles time to make our voice heard, although 4000 miles the places where such tion are the composition of the Rev. John Keble, of did intervene between us and the places where such the soundness of whose Churchmanship we need no- mismanagement prevailed. We should not suffer for thing more to persuade us than that universally esteemed the misconduct of the people in Britain. We had and most attractive work,—the Christian Year. C. grievously felt these evils, and it was high time to speak. We met in this Hall to take the same subject into consideration a very few months since, and even every one else must be satisfied that nothing can be in that short space, some who then spoke feelingly of the visitation of the fever, had become its victims.

The resolution was seconded by Dr. HAYES. Mr. R. Cooper asked permission to make a few the best means of providing for the Widows and Orphans of Clergymen in this Diocese. And to state that the report will be brought forward at the General that the report will be brought forward at the General that the report will be brought forward at the General that the report will be brought forward at the General that the report will be brought forward at the General that the report will be brought forward at the General that the subject was not fully be prepared, but he thought they would hardly be too strong. It was evident from the course pursued by lation, room, and decent clothing on board the emigrant we too strong. It was evident from the course pursued by lation, room, and decent clothing on board the emigrant we too strong. It was evident from the startling fact of many thousands having found as for the startling fact of many thousands having fact of many thousands having fact of many thousands having fact of many thous

understood in that quarter. This was evident from the fact that so recently as last session an Imperial Act which was passed ostensibly for regulating the shipment of emigrants, was insufficient for the purpose. It did not sufficiently limit the number of passengers for each ship, and no provision was made for medical assistance on board. Two causes operated disastrously in regard to these laws. They did not go far enough in themselves, and, such as they were, were shamefully evaded. They were laughed at by the brokers who made a speculation of the unfortunate people. It was time for us, not only to express opinions and state factswe should state our intentions. Our Legislature should be requested to inform the Imperial Government that after a certain time ships entering the ports of Quebec and Montreal, must be in a certain state-must contain only a certain number of passengers, at most half the lowest number now carried,—that there must be a medical officer on board—that the captain be provided with a certificate of the passengers all having been shipped in good health, and of a proper supply of provisions being put on board. This might be called strong language for our Legislature to hold—it was rendered absolutely necessary. The cure must begin at the seat of the disease. All the municipal bodies of the Province might exercise all their powers—the Legislature might use all theirs,—but they would not effect the cure unless the remedy were applied at the British ports. A physician would hardly reduce a compound fracture by applying a sticking plaister at the extremity, We should, then, do something more than suggest As loyal subjects it was our duty to point out the causes that had cost the crown so many subjects, and our duty also to take means to prevent greater evils. Some state, that this horrible indiscriminate emigration had sent ships from the British ports in a state only to be compared to the African slave ships, and had sent thousands of the once sturdy peasantry of Ireland to feed the sharks of the Atlantic, or to fill our crowded graveyards. 600 passengers in the largest ships—the New Yorkers of 1000 tons—were 200 too many, and deaths are often caused by their crowded state. Yet many more than that number, and of already sickly people, were crammed into the small holds of the Quebec ships squeezed into dens where they could not see the light of day, and where no medical relief was afforded them To insist upon such regulations as suggested being complied with, would render the captains of ships more careful, by making them responsible. At present there was no check upon them. "The bill of lading detects the loss of a bale of merchandize, but there is no one to demand an account of the number of passengers thrown overboard, or landed only to spread infection,

Mr. HAGARTY said the memorials were prepared; and to die". and read them to the meeting.

Mr. Duggan suggested that one expression in the address sounded too much like a threat. Mr. Hagarry said nothing of the kind was meant It was intended to state a plain fact. No soft words were necessary. There was an old saying, "Revolu-

tions are not put down with rose-water." On the motion of Dr. McCaul, a slight verbal alteration was made in the passage, leaving the sense

Mr. Thomas Champion moved the adoption of the unimpaired. memorials, and suggested that instead of stating the greatest number of patients which have ever in the hospital, the whole number entered should be given. Geo. Duggan, Sen., Esq., seconded the mo-

tion, and the memorials were adopted. The Lord Bishor suggested that as much documentary evidence as possible should be forwarded with the memorial to the Home Government. The people of both countries were practical matter-of-fact people, and statistics were what they required to have before

It was then moved by Mr. A. T. McCorp, seconded

by Mr. FITZGERALD, and
5. Resolved,—That his Worship the Mayor, MessisHagarty, O'Neill, and Andrew Hamilton, be a Committee
to procure such statistical information as it may be advisto procure such statistical information as it may be advise. able to communicate with the address being transmited with the same.

The Mayor then left the chair, and the Hon-

ALLAN having been called to it, the thanks of the meeting were unanimously voted to his Worship, for the able manner in which he had presided.

The memorials we give below; and it will be see

that their language is the reverse of equivocal. of the remarks above given, abridged as they are, also markedly size. speeches were without exception repeatedly cheer Opinion has decidedly undergone a change. shall we attribute the change? To this. have more than heard those evils prognosticated specified to them. told to them—they have felt them. Not alone force of language, but the silent dread eloquence the tomb has spoken. They ask, where is now charitable Bishop Power?—the amiable and indefat gable Doctors Grasert, Hamilton, Lee p when the lamented Mills? But the dismal list will be supplied, we suppose supplied, we suppose, among the "documentary thick dence" intended to accompany the memorial we append.

We can hardly doubt that proper means will be adopted for preventing the destitute poor from being so mercilessly transported to our shores as they were last season, but should this not be the case, it wo not surprise us to find our Legislature acting upon the alternative of the last paragraph but one of the address and adopting the state of the address these would in some degree prevent the wholesale shipment of the famishing poor.

alternative of the last paragraph but one of the authors and adopting measures as "stringent" even, as there are the famishing poor. suggested by Mr. Cooper. We sincerely trust this

PETITION TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL. To His Excellency the Governor General, &c. &c.

May it Please Your Excellency:
We, the inhabitants of the City of Toronto, in public m.

We are inhabitants of the City of Toronto, in public m. ing assembled, respectfully invite the attention of your Excellency to the consideration of a subject, the urgency and importance of which, will warrant our pressing it most earnestly your Excellency's notice.

your Excellency's notice.

During the past season the city of Toronto, in common several other parts of Canada, has been the recipient of several other parts of Canada, has been the recipient of shores in a state, beyond all description, of lamentable most hopeless destitution, and bearing with them a pestion of the most virulent and destructive character.

Out of the most virulent and destructive character. warded to this city; and from the month of June to the time, the city has exhibited an amount of pauperism and disease, unparalleled in her annals, and tolerable only the belief of its being utterly unforeseen,—and from a the mercy of providence, that it will not be suffered again occur. In the city of Toronto alone, 15 large temporary were erected for hospital purposes, in addition to the order of the comment of the comment

During the same period, the hospitals appropr suffering immigrants, have, including the sick and convidivisions, been generally filled to overflowing with a num

patients often nearly reaching 1,000 souls.

In addition to this mass of sickness and wretchedness, number of persons—men, women and children, begging street to street for relief, has been fearfully on the increase alarge mendiagate. a large mendicant population, once unknown to our Castowns, has repidle

Our object at the present time, is not to dwell upon the return than war. further than may be necessary to suggest such a course for the future as may save us from a possible of horrors which, if they can be, or could have been, a

human precautions, would reflect deep and lasting dis-those who neglect the means of prevention or alleviation. If the wide-spread suffering of the past year were a sation from the alecterical to the past year were a sation from the chastening hand of providence, unan-uncaused by human agency, the citizens of Toronto wo lingly, or at least silently, bear their portion of the gen

and misery.

Sincerely believing it to have arisen, in a very serious

in the ocean that they thought was to bear them to a land of peace and plenty—the apparently total disregard of any inspection of the vessels, &c., at the British ports—the neglect of salutary regulations as to the number of passengers proportioned to the size of the vessels, or the provision of a sufficient supply of food—the want of a medical officer on board of each emi-grant ship—the manner in which the healthy and sick were shipped up the river and the lakes, and the catalogue of deaths at the numerous hospitals from Grosse Isle to Sandwich,—all these are now matters of history, and are doubtless fresh in your Really.

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common with iten of a very landed on our nable and sintable on the preson item, suffering able only from a trust in from a trust in from a trust in from a trust in from a suffering as in disparent against the suffering as in disparent against the suffering as in disparent against the suffering a

Excellency's recollection.

We now most earnestly request your Excellency, without waiting for any action on the part of the Provincial Legislature, to aid the inhabitants of Canada in procuring from Her Manada in the inhabitants of Canada in procuring from the Manada in the inhabitants of Canada in procuring from the Manada in the inhabitants of Canada in procuring from the Manada in the inhabitants of Canada in procuring from the Manada in the inhabitants of Canada in procuring from the Manada in the inhabitants of Canada in procuring from the Manada in the inhabitants of Canada in procuring from the Manada in the inhabitants of Canada in procuring from the Manada in the inhabitants of Canada in procuring from the Manada in the inhabitants of Canada in procuring from the Manada in the inhabitants of Canada in procuring from the Manada in the inhabitants of Canada in procuring from the Manada in the inhabitants of Canada in procuring from the Manada in the inhabitants of Canada in procuring from the Manada in the inhabitants of Canada in procuring from the Manada in the inhabitants of Canada in procuring from the Manada in the inhabitants of Canada in procuring from the Manada in the inhabitants of Canada i jesty's Home Government, such a vigorous interposition in the conduct of the anticipated emigration of 1848, as may insure, so far as human precaution may extend, the non-recurrence of the melancholy and revolting sufferings of the past season.

A watchful

A watchful and complete system of inspection of every emigrant vessel previous to her being allowed to leave port—due attention to the clothing and provisions of the passengers—strict rules as to the number allowed to be carried; all these strict rules as to the number allowed to be carried; all these can avail much to diminish the risk of pestilence. Above all, the fact cannot be too widely promulgated in Great Britain and Ireland that, the throwing of a half-clad and penniless emigrant on the shores of the St. Lawrence, may be the means of ridding an estate of a burdensome tenant, but is an almost hopeless method of providing for a fellow-christian.

This city has already lost some of her best and most valued citizens by the malignant fever introduced by the emigrants last season; universal alarm has pervaded the community, and considerable interruption to business and travelling has been caused by the general state of the great thoroughfares of the Province from the prevalence of disease.

Province from the prevalence of disease.

Most respectfully, but firmly do the citizens of Toronto protest, through your Excellency, against this hitherto healthy and prosperous country being made the receptacle for the cast off pauperism and disease of another hemisphere. To those already amongst us, without reference to national origin or other distinctions, we trust we shall ever be ready to extend a helping hand and an active charity, but we look upon it as unjust and intolerable, that the neglect and misconduct of others. Are to be the means of impoverishing and infecting our young country.

A well regulated emigration from the British Isles will confer inestimable benefits on the North American Provinces, and on this city and its environs in particular. An emigration, such as has made memorable the season of 1847, must ever prove the opposite of a blessing to all concerned in it.

We feel persuaded that Her Majesty's Government will take such processes.

We feel persuaded that Her Majesty's Government with take such necessary precautions as to relieve the Province at large, and its Municipalities in particular, from the most painful, but most imperative duty, of adopting such stringent measures as the exigency of the case may require for their own

Again most earnestly and respectfully entreating your Excellency's earliest attention to this all important subject, we beg to renew to your Excellency our assurances of respect for your Excellency's person and Government, &c &c. &c.

PETITION TO THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY. To the Honourable the Legislative Assembly of the Province of

Canada, in Provincial Parliament assembled. The Petition of the Inhabitants of the City of Toronto, in public meeting assembled,

Respectfully Sheweth,

That during the season of 1847, out of an emigration of nearly 100,000 souls, nearly 40,000 were landed in this city.

That out of this number a very large proportion were suffer-

That out of this number a very large proportion were suffering from extreme poverty and destitution, and bore with them the malignant and fatal disease of typhus fever.

That, from the 1st of July last, the hospitals and large temporary buildings used for such purposes, have been constantly filled to overflowing, with a very large number of fever patients; often amounting to the number of 800.

That the mortality attendant on such a mass of disease and destitution has been most serious and alarming.

That this city has to deplore the loss of several of its most respected inhabitants, from contact with the sufferers from this disease.

That general alarm has been excited in the community, in consequence of the evils attendant on such an immigration, and the citizens view, with most serious apprehension, the possible repitition, during the next season, of similar scenes o misery and death.

That the evils attendant on such an emigration have not een confined to Toronto, but most parts of the Province have

suffered very materially therefrom.

Your petitioners most respectfully request your honourable House, to institute due enquiry into the causes of the evils complained of, and to make such alteration in the existing laws complained of, and to make such alteration in the existing laws as may be deemed advisable to provide for the health and preservation of Her Majesty's Canadian subjects, and to prevent this Province from being afflicted with the evils of pauperism, disease and suffering which a longer permission of an ill regulated and reckless emigration—such as has so lamentably signalized the past season—will be sure to entail on them. And your petitioners also request that your Honourable House will exage such representations to be made to the Imperial Government, as will induce the adoption of precautionary measures in the various parts of the British Isles, for the due protection of Her Majesty's Canadian subjects.

And your Petitioners will ever pray.

OUR NEW PARLIAMENT.

sion upon the course of procedure which our new Sevate may adopt. Gloomy fears both as regards Church and State assail them. To such we say—be instant in prayer. As not even a poor sparrow can fall to the ground without the knowledge and permission of its Maker, so nothing can by any possibility be enacted Maker, so nothing can by any possibility be enacted by Legislators which will not eventuate in good to His in Canada." Church. What greater assurance can we have than

THE LITERARY GARLAND.

The number for December of this Provincial Periodical came to hand too late to be noticed under the head of our Monthly Review. From a brief perusal we are happy to notice a marked improvement in the quality of its contents, which are diversified as to sub-Ject, and in many cases marked by originality and spirit. The article entitled Parish Personages by Erasmus Oldstyle, Esquire, we perused with much pleasure as indicating a sound British and Church feeling; a portion of it we may possibly transfer to our columns on an early occasion.

MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.

We have good authority for stating that our Provincial Parliament will meet for dispatch of business on the 25th day of the present month.

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

POSTSCRIPT.

Communication.

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

To the Editor of The Church. Rev. Sir,-At the hazard of being unnecessarily

troublesome, I cannot help calling your attention to the lines of poetry which appeared in your paper of the 14th instant, subjoined to an article on the Monogram I H S. In doing so, I may perhaps call forth, in condemnation In doing so, I may perhaps call forth, in condemnation, strictures such as appeared in your last number. I may be told that I have "a singularly microscopic eye," by which to make discoveries undreamt of in the philosophy of the more obtuse!" I may evoke from W. S. D. the ejaculation, "who would have thought of going to the Spelling-book for a test of orthodoxy," and language of the kind, as little remarkable for good taste, as it is significant of vanity, and which I should not now stop to notice, were it not that it may be profitable to your cornotice, were it not that it may be profitable to your espondent that I should use candour, and assure him, that the document he has supplied furnishes very strong evidence, that he is not beyond "the Spelling-book" in controversial propriety. He may call the eye of another "microscopic" or telescopic, but assuredly he would do well to examine and guard his own, and a moment's reflection cannot fail to remind him that to do so is inculcated

I am sorry to have departed from the object of this communication, but, Mr. Editor, I must beg to add, that as W. S. D. appears, as I am glad to perceive, to respect your judgment, I would entreat you to persuade him, for

which it has been my desire, by this letter, to direct your attention, not with a view now to recall or to enter upon the discussion of them; but, believing them to be fraught the discussion of them; but, believing them to be fraught with superstition and Rome's most egregious errors, to pray you to guard against the readmission of such matter into your columns; that by a faithful revision, such as I doubt not you desire to exercise, you may give to your journal a claim and character, worthy the place it occupies and the name it bears. I trust you will not suppose that I am influenced by unfriendly feelings in offering these suggestions, or actuated by any other motive than these suggestions, or actuated by any other motive than a solicitude for truth,—the truth of our Church's glorious tenets,—the truth of her adorable and exalted Head.

Colonial.

(From the Canada Gazette Extra.)

PROVINCE OF CANADA.

At HER MAJESTY'S Executive Council for the Province of Canada, held at the Government House, in the City of Montreal on the 19th day of January, 1848— Present .- His EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL

in Council.

Whereas by an Act of the Imperial Parliament, passed in the third and fourth years of Her Majesty's Reign, intituled: An Act to provide for the sale of the Clergy Reserves in the Province of Canada, and for the Distribution of the Proceeds thereof, it is among other things enacted (Section 2.) "That the proceeds of all past Sales of such Reserves which have been proceeds of all past Sales of such Reserves which have been the proceeds of all past Sales of such Reserves which have been or shall be invested under the authority of an Act passed in the Eighth year of the Reign of King George the Fourth, intituled: An Act to authorize the Sale of Part of the Clergy Reserves in the Rrovinces of Upper and Lower Canada, shall be subject to such Orders as the Governor in Council shall make for investing, either in some Public Funds in the Province of Canada, secured on the Consolidated Fund of the said Province, or in the Public Funds of Great Britain and Ireland the amount new founded in England, together with the Pro-Province, or in the Public Funds of Great Britain and Irgiand the amount now founded in England, together with the Proceeds hereafter to be received from the Sales of all or any of the said Reserves, or any part thereof: Provided always, that the necessary Expenses of such Sales shall be borne and defrayed out of the first monies received therefrom.

And (Section 3), "That the Interest and Dividends accruing new and the section of the Proceeds of all Clergy Reserves."

And (Section 3), "That the Interest and Dividents accruing upon such Investments of the Proceeds of all Clergy Reserves sold, or to be sold, and also the Interest to accrue upon Sales on Credit of Clergy Reserves, and all rents arising from Clergy Reserves that have been or may be demised for any Term of Years, shall be paid to the Receiver General of the Province of Canada, or such other person as shall be appointed to receive Canada, or such other person as shall be appointed to receive the Public Revenues of the said Province, and shall together form an annual fund for the purposes hereinafter mentioned, and shall be paid by him from time to time in discharge of any bable sayings and doings of our Provincial Parliament, but little or nothing of a tangible nature has come under our notice, save the on dit that Sir Allan McNab will again be elected Speaker. This, we think, will most probably come to pass. Sir Allan is a man whose name is associated with the history of Canada, as far as her exertions to maintain a connexion with Great Britain are concerned, and therefore we can hardly conceive of any Administration, under the British Crown, so lost to tact and expediency (not to mention more generous motives) as to peril their position. Crown, so lost to tact and expediency (not to mention more generous motives) as to peril their position by slighting such a man. Again, Sir Allan has proved himself to be a faithful and impartial servant of the public, and it would ill become a party who make such clamerous professions of their disinterestedness and devotion to the public voice, to set aside one who so largely enjoys the confidence and esteem of the community.

There are some who look with feelings of apprehension upon the course of procedure which our new Sevate reasons and control of the course of procedure which our new Sevate reasons and control of the said Church of Scotland, so that neither of the said Churches shall receive any further or other sum beyond said Churches shall receive any further or other sum beyond Council, for purposes of public worship and religious instruction

And whereas there is now a residue of the said annual fund Church. What greater assurance can we have than His own solemn and explicit declaration, that even the gates of Hell shall not prevail against her?

FIRE.

On Tuesday last, between two and three o'clock, A.M., this city was visited with a very destructive conflagration. Between thirty and forty houses were totally consumed, in the block of buildings situated in the square formed by Colborne Street, Front Street, Church Street, and the Western side of the Market Square. Several brick buildings were amongst those destroyed, and others were seriously defaced and injured.

In Canada."

And whereas there is now a residue of the said annual fund And whereas there is now a residue of the said annual fund And whereas there is now a residue of the said annual fund And whereas there is now a residue of the said annual fund And whereas there is now a residue of the said annual fund And whereas there is now a residue of the said annual fund And whereas there is now a residue of the said annual fund And whereas there is now a residue of the said annual fund And whereas there is now a residue of the said annual fund And whereas there is now a residue of the said annual fund And whereas there is now a residue of the said annual fund And whereas there is now a residue of the said annual fund And whereas there is now a residue of the said annual fund And whereas there is now a residue of the said annual fund And whereas there is now a residue of the said annual fund annual fund And whereas there is now a residue of the said annual fund And whereas there is now a residue of the said annual fund annual fund And whereas there is now a residue of the said residue province of Canada heretofore constituting Upper Canada, wade under the authority of the said Imperial Act, the 3d, 4th Vict., chap. 78, amounting to about eighteen heads the Province of Canada annual fund a

application to that effect, addressed to the Clerk of the Honorable Executive Council, at Montreal, stating for which of the purposes mentioned in the said 7th Section they would desire the share of the said residue, which may be allocated to them, to be applied, and setting forth also, as nearly as possible, the number of persons, in the said last mentioned part of the Province, belonging to their religious persuasion. By Command, J. Joseph, C. E. C.

If however things remain as they are—wheat and flour being worth more in the United States than in Canada, for the supply of the Home market—it is to be supposed that the Canadian farmers will be satisfied and contented with this state of things for any length of time? They see farmers prospering on the south side of the lakes; and, assuming that the Government of the United States will not reduce the duty upon Canadian wheat and flour entering their ports, so as to keep up that feeling of discontent in Canada, they will, there is to much ground to apprehend, in a very few years petition Congress for admission into the American Government should take

If, on the other hand, the American Government should take off the duties upon wheat and flour entering their ports, or seemed to the eyes of the community—for the infided to the community—for the infided to the church causing division in the Church, has been presented to the eyes of the community—for the infided to the Church date of the Church, has been presented to the eyes of the community—for the infided to the Church date of the Church, has been presented to the eyes of the community—for the infided to the Church, has been presented to the eyes of the community—for the infided to the Church, has been presented to the eyes of the community—for the infided to the Church date of the Church, has been presented to the eyes of the community—for the infided to the Church, has been presented to the eyes of the community—for the infided to the Church, has been presented to the eyes of the community—for the infided to the Church, has been presented to the eyes of the community—for the infided to the Church, has been presented to the eyes of the community—for the infided to the Church, has been all found, with the exception of fifteen or twenty pounds, at Mr. Robert James's the church causing division in the Church, has been presented to the eyes of the community—for the infided to the community—for the infided to the community—for the infided to the community—for the If however things remain as they are-wheat and flour be-

off the duties upon wheat and flour entering their ports, or equalize them with those charged by us, we shall then be so commercially connected with the United States, that we shall soon look upon England as a foreign country to Canada. Our business people will then have no immediate interes or connexion in the British market, and we shall, from absolute necessity

tion Laws, it is not to be presumed that they will allow either this or any other colony, after such repeal, to legislate in any way to affect such repeal. If she did, she would soon find as way to affect such repeal. It she did, she would soon hid a many different navigation laws as she has colonies; so that in fact she could not tell what her relations were with foreign countries. It seems to me, therefore, that our Provincial administration could not have seriously supposed that Great Britain would permit them—after a repeal of the Navigation Laws—to interfere in future with that repeal in any manner what-

as W. S. D. appears, as I am glad to perceive, to respect your judgment, I would entreat you to persuade him, for his reputation's sake, to abstain from "miserable and unseemly" irony.

But permit me, Rev. Sir, to refer you to the lines to which it has been my desire, by this letter, to direct your attention, not with a view now to recall or to enter upon the discussion of them; but, believing them to be fraught. was proposed upon all goods entering the Province, whether manufactured in England or the United States. on Muscovado sugar, fifteen shillings and three penes per array, mether imported by the St. Lawrence or by the United States; and the same duty was imposed upon all other imported articles, whether they should come by the United States or by the St. Lawrence;—thus giving the United States' route the full natural and artificial advantages it possesses over the St. Lawrence route. When our Provincial Government agreed to this Bill, they must have forgotten the tolls they required to raise upon the St. Lawrence Canals. They legislate in every possible way against those Canals, and in favour of the route by New York and these canals!

If, instead of this unwise Customs Bill, our Government had agreed to a small discriminating duty in favour of goods by the St. Lawrence, they would have discharged their duty towards England and this Colony, and they would have thereby rially increased the revenue derivable from tolls on the St. Law-rence Canals. This, I humbly maintain, it is the duty of the Provincial Government to do at the very next Session of the Legislature, no matter which party may be in power. Although the Reform party are, generally speaking, in favour of Free-trade, and of the Repeal of the Navigation Laws, I firmly believe there is too much patriotism in the leaders of that party, in Western Canada at least, to permit them to sacrifice party, in Western Canada at least, to perform the interests of the country to mere party cry. I think that all well-meaning men of both parties only require to be shewn what is for the advantage of the Province, to adopt that line what is for the advantage of the Frovince, to adopt that line of policy which will best promote its interests. I cannot believe that people who have a stake in the prosperity of this country, whether they call themselves Conservatives or Reformers, will support measures opposed to that prosperity, because it may be fashionable with the unthinking to cry out Free-trade, or the abolition of the Navigation Laws.

PUBLIC DINNER GIVEN TO THE HON. J. H. CAMERON. Sir,-The evening of the 22nd day of January, 1848, will be one long to be remembered by the Conservatives of the county of Kent, the return of the Solicitor General from his canvass in the neighbouring township, to the town of Chatham the day previous, and the certainty that his sojourn with us would be but for a few hours duration, determined his friends to honour him with a dinner. Arrangements were immediately made with Mr. Merrit, the proprietor of the Royal Exchange, for that purpose, and in something less than 12 hours notice, a sumptuous dinner was prepared, and at least one hundred persons congregated to welcome the man of their choice. half-past seven o'clock, the company placed themselves beside the smoking viands. Joseph Woods, Esq., the late M. P. P., presidi g at the head of the table, and the venerable and much esteemed Robert Reynolds, Esq., Superintendent of Education, acting as Vice. The Rev. W. H. Hobson, having pronounced and shall be paid by him from time to time in disenarge on any warrant or warrants, which shall from time to time be issued by the Governor in pursuance of the provisions of this Act, (that is to say), in the first place, to satisfy all such annual stipends and allowances as have been heretofore assigned and given to the Clergy of the Churches of England and Scotland, or to any other Religious Bodies or denominations of Christians in Canada, and to which the faith of the Crown in pledged, during the same of the part of the same. Provided always, that until the annual fund, so to be created and deposited with the Receiver General, shall suffice to meet the above mentioned stipends and allowances, the same or so much thereof as the said fund may be insufficient to same, or so much thereof as the said fund may be insufficient to same, or so much thereof as the said fund may be insufficient to same, or so much thereof as the said fund may be insufficient to same, or so much thereof as the said fund may be insufficient to same, or so much thereof as the said fund may be insufficient to same, or so much thereof as the said fund may be insufficient to same, or so much thereof as the said fund may be insufficient to same, or so much thereof as the said fund may be insufficient to same, or so much thereof as the said fund may be insufficient to same, or so much thereof as the said fund and below the same of the Crown, in the Province of Cauada;" and (Section 4). "That as soon as the said fund and payment of the same, the said to the prior satisfaction and payment of the same, the said to the prior satisfaction and payment of the same, the said to the prior satisfaction and payment of the same, the said to the provisions of this Act, (that is the struction, seats were taken and the business of the evening is to the provised always that until the annual fund, so to be the same of amidst which, the hon. gentleman tose, quence of some half an bours duration, gave vent to the feelings and emotions of his heart, "he would never forget the men of Kent, who true to their duty, considered the principles and objects of the Coservative party, of far greater importance than any local consideration, he had met with the greatest hospitality, the kindest treatment on all occasions with one exception, and of that he would say nothing, whether our member or not, so long as he was honoured with a seat in parliament he would remember the electors of Kent with pleasing satisfaction, and so far as it may lay in his power to assist in promoting the further prosperity of the county we might rely on his help."

The hon gentleman here alluded to the superiority of British institutions, to the greatness and goodness of the Mother Country, to her power and willingness to protect her offspring. The Union Jack which had been placed immediately above the hon, gentleman's head here attracted his attention, pointing to it he made some of the happiest allusions which could drop on the ear of a British subject. In returning thanks to the elecit he made some of the happiest allusions which could drop on the ear of a British subject. In returning thanks to the electors for the compliment they had paid him, his eloquence seemed to thrill every heart, the hon. gentleman took his seat amidst the most deafening cheers. The next toast was proposed by the Vice President, in a neat and sensible speech, concluded by giving "Joseph Woods, Esq., the late member for Kent." Mr. Woods replied with his usual good taste, and with the cheers of the surrounding board resumed his seat. Toasts and songs in profusion followed among the company; we noticed many gentlemen from a distance, our Essex friend in particular we cannot help thanking, should ever an occasion occur ticular we cannot help thanking, should ever an occasion occur when our mite may be wanted in the sister county, we hope to reciprocate the kindness shown us: on the whole, the meeting was one of the happiest, one of the largest, one of the most respectable we have ever seen in Chatham. - Chutham Gleaner.

"RUN ON THE BANK."-The scene yesterday at the counter "Run on the Bank."—The scene yesterday at the counter of the Commercial Bank would have afforded a clever and humorous sketcher a "fat" subject. On the previous evening a silly rumor got into circulation that the Commercial had been drained or nearly exhausted of specie, and was about to stop payment, and the consequence was a general rush to the Bank of all the apple women, basket-carriers, house-servants and labourers in the city, with sums varying from £200 or £300 to a 5s. note, demanding the "siller," which, as a matter of course, was promptly dealt out. The Commercial, however, was not only visited with its own paper; many persons in their was not only visited with 11s own paper; many persons in their confusion, or inability to read and distinguish one note from another, brought the paper of other Banks to obtain in exchange what seemed to them at the moment the doubly "precious metals," and the dispute between the claimant and the teller could only be settled by a comparison of the pictures, which, with a kind regard for the weaknesses of human nature, all our hanking institutions have embellished their propries to nay. with a kind regard for the weaknesses of numan nature, an out-banking institutions have embellished their promises to pay.— The panic was not, however, of long duration. The facility with which the doubters obtained the hard dollars in exchange for the paper which they presented, re-assured many who had

gone for a like purpose, and they came away without making the intended demand.

"It's an ill wind that blows nobody good." The merchants had complained that blows nobody good." The merchants had complained that they could not get a sufficiency of Commercial Bank Bills, owing to the hardness of the times. They had endeavoured, in every possible way, to lure them from the careful grasp of a tight-fisted public. "Cheaper than the cheapest," "Selling off below cost," "Selling at prime cost," "the best and cheapest assortment in the city."—even "War By Command, J. Joseph, C. E. C.

By Command, J. S. By Commanded Commercial Scale and Cheapped Souds in Kingston—failed to draw out which the were larged thority, which is the notes from the businest done, the number of

We have good reason for believing that there is truth in the information which we have received from several quarters—though not official—that the Rev. John McCaul, L.L.D., has been appointed to the office of President of the University of King's College. The Commencement which was postponed, will be celebrated—we are assured—without delay, on which occasion the Degrees—as usual—will be conferred.

Rolph's, while he himself followed. On arriving at the Doctor's residence, Long discovered Mr. Merigold coming up, and business done, and we have no doubt that many suddenly found the means of raising the means of raising the means of raising the wind, before were anxiously considering up. We do not little dreaming of the "breeze" then getting up. We do not who will be celevated to the surgery when Mr. Merigold (who had gone in business done, and we have no doubt that many suddenly found the means of raising the means of raising the means of raising the wind, before were anxiously considering up. We do not little dreaming of the "breeze" then getting up. We do not show but that some of the many would like to see a not unfrequent recurrence of a like panic, bearing in mind the adage at quent recurrence of a like panic, bearing in mind the adage at the ocean and across the Atlantic of all that may not be required for consumption in the Atlantic Cities and Eastern States, or for the supply of the Fisheries, &c.

scoll at, and for the Christian to lament. How sad it is that the warlike spirit cannot be restrained even by the priestly office; that men who (as bishops at least) should be 'blameless,' resolutely carry the fiery war of bigotry and persecution even up to the very altars which saw them consecrated ministers of peace! This Hampden controversy has done more harm to the Church of England the pear readily be estimated. It has planed the controversy has done more harm to the Church of England than can readily be estimated. It has placed the Hierarchy in opposition to the Government, and has caused the people to see how really powerless its spiritual leaders are. I refrain from offering an opiniou upon the merits of the question; for were I to do so, I would be guilty of the very fault which I condemn; Dr. Hampden is elected to the See of Hereford, and there the matter should end" should end."

We are not so far from Eugland but we know that the opinion; but he does, and a grossly erroneous one. There is no strife—much less "bitter and spiteful strife" on the subject, among the Bishops. They are well nigh unanisubject, among the Bishops. They are well nigh unanimous. The contest is between the narrow mind of the Premier, and the united Episcopacy; and in the course of it, the tone of the latter has been most dignified and respectful. The war of bigotry is Hampden's—the persecution is carried on by the Minister, who tries to use a prerogative as the means of putting his runy foot on the neck of the Church. The correspondent must be one of those political free-thinkers, who admit every thing to be right which appears politically expedient—a thorough right which appears politically expedient—a thorough-paced ultra Whig, he yet pleads for the absolute autocrat power of the Minister—and would call it liberty perhaps. How consistent are the Whigs!—British Canadian.

Unwilling as we are to take part in any ecclesiastical controversy, it is quite impossible to remain altogether silent, on a perusal of the several memorials presented, against the appointment of Dr. Hampden, or (as the learned divine's family spell it,) Hamden, and the replies of Lord John Russell. The well known opinions of this learned divine's family spell it,) Hamden, and the reputes of Lord John Russell. The well known opinions of this divine, with his equally well known declaration, made but a short time ago, that he "had nothing to retract," and the clear understanding that he still persists in his former opinions, have created a feeling of disgust (to use but a small expression) among Churchmen, which is all but universal. These addresses and memorials, though couched in powerful and unanswerable terms, are nevertheless highly respectful tenards the Crown and its Ministers: while the replies of the Minister evince a petulence manner, and soreness of tone, which would convince every one that Lord John Russell felt he had done wrong, and did not know how to get out of the difficulty. He resembles a person swearing at the rough handling of a raw blis

His Lordship's reply to the united memorial of several of the Bishops most distinguished for the talent and excel-lence which so eminently characterize the present English scopal Order, has drawn forth a reply from the Bishop of Exeter, which is perhaps almost unequalled. The flimsy hollow arguments (we call them so only by courtesy) of Lord John Russell are, in this convincing document, forn to atoms, with as much ease as gossamer-webs before the fingers of a giant; and every possible bearing of the case, except the "sic volo, sic jubeo," disappears under the tremendous blows of this intellectual Thor.—

FARMERS AND MECHANICS' BUILDING SOCIETY.—The Seventh Monthly Meeting, being also the Sixth Loan Meeting, was held on Wednesday evening, the 2d instant, J. D. Ridout, Esq., the Vice-President, in the chair, when eight shares were disposed of at the following rates:—

Lot No. 1,..... @ 47 per cent. bonus. 4,..... @ 6,..... @ Making an average of 4816 per cent.

The Annual Meeting of the above Society will be held on the 1st March next, when a full statement of the affairs of the

In the year 1823 he was elevated to the office of Chief Justice, and presided as such on the Bench until the year 1838, when the weight of declining years warned him to seek that repose which befitted his advanced age, and to enjoy that leisure to which by a long and laborious life, he had become honourably entitled, and he resigned his office. In the discharge of his judicial labours, he was admired for his integrity, firmness, and unconquerable industry. After relinquishing office, Mr. Reid and his family visited Europe, and while in England the honour of Knichthood was offered to him as a mark of the Royal apand his family visited Europe, and while in England the honour of Knighthood was offered to him as a mark of the Royal approbation of his long and valuable services; but a long life of public service, and a conscientious discharge of public duty, had secured to him the esteem of his fellow-citizens, and conferred upon him a rank beyond the records of the Heralds office, or the fugitive honours of a title, and he declined accepting it.

As a Judge, no man ever possessed more general respect and public confidence during his judicial career, and well did he deserve it. for no man ever devoted himself more conscientiously.

public confidence during his judicial career, and well did he deserve it; for no man ever devoted himself more conscientiously, with more scrupulous fidelity and zeal to the discharge of his public duties. His judgments were admirable for perspicuity of statement, conciseness and clearness; and, without being eloquent, in manner they had the full effect of the best eloquence. He nossessed a patience which no provides could be a served.

eloquent, in manner they had the full effect of the best eloquence. He possessed a patience which no proxility could exhaust; an equanimity which nothing could disturb. He had much moderation, united with great firmness. His integrity was inflexible; his principles uncompromising.

His professional learning was extensive. It was the judicial accumulation of fifty years steady devotion to the science as well as practice of jurisprudence. Mr. Reid always entertained the loftiest notions of the dignity and utility of the profession, and (while sitting on the Bench) endeavoured, on all accasions, to diffuse among the members of the Bar a deep sense of its importance and responsibility.

His public life was marked by a most consistant and uniform course. Amidst the phrenzy of party spirit and political controversies, which unhappily too often agitated the public mind during his official life, he always stood with steady inflexibility. To no court did he ever truckle; to no party did he ever bend.

Fo no court did he ever truckle; to no party did he ever bend. In private life he was benevoleut, charitable, kind, and hospitale. His virtue was stern and inflexible, adjusted, indeed, rather to the rigorous standard of ancient morality, than to the less elevated maxims of the modern code. Full of years and bonours he has left behind him an example which many of his profession may endeavour to imitate, but very few can hope to excel. __Montreal Herald. LIST OF VESSELS BUILDING AT QUEBEC, JANUARY, 1848,

John Jeffery 1 700

Vessels. Tonnage.

Shaw & Jeffery 1 G. Black 1 D. Vaughan 1 Tibbits 1 1000 G. H. Parke & Co...... 1 900 620

DR. HAMPDEN.-We are glad to observe that our Gore Bank notes were found about his person. He refused to

Toronto Markets, February 3.—Fall Wheat, per 60 lbs. 3s. 9d. @ 4s.; Spring do. do. 3s. 3d. @ 3s. 6d.; Oats, per 34lbs, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 3d; Barley, per 48lbs, 2s. to 2s. 2d.; Pess. 3s. @ 3s. 3d.; Flour, superfine, per bbl., 22s. 6d.; do. fine, 17s. 6d. @ 20s.; Beef, per lb. 2d. @ 4d.; do. per 100 lbs., 17s. 6d. @ 21s. 3d.; Pork, per lb. 3d. to 34d, do. per 100 lbs., 16s. 3d. to 20s; Hums, 30s. @ 4's.; Bacon, 30s.; Onions, do., 4s. to 5s.; Butter, fresh, per lb. 8d. to 10d; do. salt, Onions, do., 4s. to 5s.; Butter, fresh, per lb. 8d. to 10d; do. salt, 6s.; Cheese, do., 4d. @ 6d.; Lard, do. 4d. @ 5d.; Eggs, per doz., 8d. @ 1s.; Turkeys, each, 2s. 6d. @ 3s. 9d; Geese, do., 1s. 6d. @ 2s.; Ducks, per pair, 1s. 6d. @ 2s. 6d.; Fowls, do., 1s. 3d. @ 3s.; Hay, 35s. @ 45s.; Fire Wood per cord, 11s. 3d. @ 12s. 6d.; Bread, per 10af, 4d. @ 6d.;

A Special Meeting of the Committee of the Midland District Branch of the Church Society, will be held at Kingston, on Tuesday, Feb'y 15th, at 3 o'clock, P. M., to make arrange-ments for the support of a Travelling Missionary in the said

General Meeting of the Society; and he bereby gives notice, that the General Meeting of the Eastern Branch of the Church Society will be held in Brockville, on Thursday, the 10th of February next. EDWARD J. BOSWELL,

The Clergy and Lay members of the Church of Englaud in the united districts of Gore and Wellington, are hereby notified that the Annual Meeting of the above named Branch of The Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto will be held in Hamilton on Thursday the 17th Feb. next at 7 o'clock in the evening. The clergy are requested to send in their Parochial Reports without delay.

J. G. Geppes, Secretary.

Hamilton, 17th January, 1848.

Home District Clerical A ssociation. The next meeting of this Association will be held D. V. on Wednesday and Thureday, the 23rd and 24th February, ensung, at the residence of the Rev. D. E. Blake, A. B., Tho ALEX. SANSON, Secretary. York Mills, 12th January, 1848.

To the Members of the Eastern District Clerical Association.

Dear Brethren,—You are hereby respectfully informed, that the next meeting of the Association will (D. V.) be held at the Parsonage, Brockwille, on Wednesday and Thursday, February

HY. PATTON, Secretary, E.D.C.A. NOTICE. Annual Parochial Meetings of the Newcastle District Branch

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

And the Annual Meeting of this Branch is appointed to take. place at Cobourg, on Thursday, Feb. 17, at half-past 6, P.M.

The Clergy of the neighbouring Districts are respectfully requested to attend these meetings.

Jon. Short, Secretary N. D. B.

The Niagara District Branch of the Diocesan Church

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

been postponed, at the request of parties interested, to the 16th and 17th Feb. 1848, respectively.

T. B. FULLER, Secretary.

To the Members of the Western Clerical Society. Reverend Brethren,—You are hereby respectfully informed, that the next Meeting of the above named Society will be held (D. V.) at the residence of the Rev. Wm. McMurray, Dundas, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 16th and 17th of February

WILLIAM McMurray, 848. Secretary W. C. Society. Dundas, Jan. 22, 1848.

JUST PUBLISHED: THE

CANADIAN CHRISTIAN OFFERING; A COLLECTION OF ORIGINAL SACRED POEMS,

BY CANADIAN AUTHORS. THE REV. R. J. MACGEORGE.

MONG the list of Contributors will be found the names of the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Montreal; the Rev. Geo. Mackie, D.D., Quebec; the Rev. W. T. Leach, A.M., Montreal; the Rev. H. Scadding, M.A., the Rev. W. Stennett, B.A., Toronto; the Rev. W. S. Darling, Scar-

The proceeds of the volume will be devoted towards the iquidation of the debt affecting Trinity Church, Streetsville. Price 2s. 6d., neatly done up.

JUST PUBLISHED THE CHURCHMAN'S ALMANAC, For 1848, CONTAINING Fifty two Pages of its usual variety of Ecclesiastical, Commercial, and General In-

FORMATION.

Price Fourpence.

For Sale at the Booksellers in Montreal, Kingston, Cobourg, Hamilton, Woodstock, London, and at the usual places throughout the Province; at the Depository of The Church Society, Toronto, and at the Publisher's

HENRY ROWSELL,

King Street Toronto.

King Street, Toronto. THE TORONTO DRY DOCK COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Application will be made to the Legislature, at its next Session, to Amend the Charter of the Toronto Dry Dock Company, and to Extend the Capital

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

7th Dec., 1847. MRS. BURKE respectfully informs the Parents of Pupils attending College, that she can accommodate SIX Young Gentlemen as FAMILY BOARDERS.—
The National Anthem of Canada, is unexceptionable for the National Anthem of Canada, is under the National Anthem of Canada, is under the National Anthem of Canada, is under the N BOARDING.

Her house is situated near to the College. Reference permitted to the LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO. Bishop's Buildings, Adelaide Street, Toronto, Sept. 16, 1847.

mar School at Brockville, and late of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, is desirous of receiving into his Family three or four additional BOARDERS, whom, if required, he will prepare, by a particular course of studies, either for the Exhibitious of the Upper Canada College—the Scholarships of the University -the Previous Examination before the Benchers or the Theological Institution at Cobourg.

BRONTE MILLS FOR SALE.

TUITION.

St Catherines, Jan. 29, 1848.

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

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

St Catherines, Jan. 29, 1848.

550 58 tf.

TUITION.

EDUCATION. JAMES WINDEAT, B.A., Master of the District Grass-

Terms and other particulars made known upon application

GUELFH, has at present a vacancy for One Pupil.
Guelph, Jan. 18, 1848. 53-4

THE REV. ARTHUR PALMER, A.B., RECTOR OF

Branch of the Church Society, will be held at Kingston, or Tuesday, Feb'y 15th, at 3 o'clock, P.M., to make arrangements for the support of a Travelling Missionary in the said District.

T. H. M. BARTLETT, Secretary.

Kingston, Jan. 29, 1848.

Eastern Branch of the Church Society.

It is earnestly requested of the Parochial Associations that they will send in to the subscriber their Yearly Reports as soon as possible, that he may be enabled to draw up the General Report of the District Branch, which has to be laid before the General Meeting of the Society; and he bereby gives notice, that the General Meeting of the Eastern Branch of the Church Society.

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

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

A PRIVILEGE on the same Creek of 12 feet next above the Mills, with about 75 or 80 Acres of Land, mostly cleared and in cultivation, and an excellent Mill Site, with good Roads.—PRICE £1000; of which £300 would be required in Cash, the remainder by Instalments. The option of this part of the Property is offered to the Purchaser of the first, and if not taken, it will be sold separately.

ADJOINING the above, a Farm of about 70 Acres, in full Cultivation, with a large unfinished Dwelling House thereon, and an Orchard of 4 Acres of Grafted Fruit Trrees. Price £700; of which only £200 would be required immediately, the rest in

ten years.

The whole of the above Property will be sold together if desired. For particulars apply, Post-paid, to S. B. HARRISON, Solicitor, King Street, Toront.

Toronto. January 1st, 1848.

45-546-26

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 Assortment complete as usual. No. 2, Wellington Buildings, Toronto, Oct. 18, 1847.

DOCTOR O'BRIEN Has Removed to 27, Bay Street,

SECOND DOOR ABOVE WELLINGTON STREET, Toronto, Sept. 23, 1847. MR. WOOD,

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

HARDWARE. No. 44, KING STREET,

Toronto, January 6, 1848.

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

Parties commencing House Keeping are particularly requested to call before purchasing elsewhere.

Toronto, 16th Dec., 1847. To Carpenters and Joinson JUST RECEIVED, at No. 44, King Street, an assortment of CARPENTERS and JOINERS AMERICAN EDGE TOOLS and PLANES, of the very best description, which

will be sold low for Cash. Toronto, 16th Dec., 1847.

To Coopers.

JUST RECEIVED, by the Subscriber, from Rochester, a quantity of Tress Hoops; Heading, Hollowing, Stave, and Champer Knives; Levelers; Howels; Jointers and Shave Ups; of the most approved description. T. HAWORTH. Toronto, 16th Dec., 1847.

To Saddlers and Harness Wakers. THE Subscriber, baving completed his assortment of SADDLERY MOUNTINGS, solicits a call from the

Trade, to inspect his great variety of Stock, which consists of Common Japanned, Japanned Imitation, Malleable Brass and Common Japanned, Japanned Imitation, Malleable Brass and Silver Plated Mounting, of most recent styles, and complete throughout; English Bridles; American Skirting and Hog Skins; Patent Leather, all colours; American Gig Trees; Brockville Harness and Saddle Trees; Whips; Raw-hides; Shellac Varnish, &c. &c., all of which will be sold at the lowest pressible suite. T. HAWORTH.

Toronto, 16th Dec., 1847. FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBER—English, Banks, Swedes, and Three River Iron; Sheet Iron; Shoet Link Coil Chain; Cable Chains; Anchors; Spikes; Nails; Copper, in bar and sheet; Zinc; Grain Tin; Lead Pipe; Sheet Lead; Anvils and Vices; Sledges and Hammers; Blister, German, and Cast Steel; Ropes; Glass; Paints; Oils; Spirits Turpentine, &c. &c. T. HAWORTH. Toronto, 16th Dec., 1847.

A SITUATION, by a Widow, who has been in good eirocumstances. The Advertiser would be happy to make herself useful in any Situation in which her services would be required. A Home is of greater consideration than pecuniary emolument Most respectable references can be given.

Application may be made to Mr. Champion, at this Office, force will. (post paid.) Toronto, Feb. 3, 1848. BIRTHS. At Woodlawn, on the 20th ult., the lady of Joseph C. Morrison, Esq., M.P.P., of a daughter.
At Niagara, on Monday 24th ult., the lady of Geo. Boomer,

At Nisgara,
Esq., of a daughter.
MARRIED. At Toronto, on the 19th ult., by the Rev. J. Carroll, James F. Williams, Printer, to Thirza, eldest daughter of the late Matthew Spencer, of Wiltsbire, England.

At Christ's Church, Vittoris, Talbot District, on the 20th ult., by the Rev. F. Evans, Mr. James W. Chadwick, to Miss On Wednesday, the 12th ult., by the Rev. Henry Revill,

James Ingersoll, Esq., to Catherine, eldest daughter of the late John McNab, all of Oxford.

D I E D.

Toronto, 25th January, 1848.

Secretary.

Solve R N E S S.

A LADY, accustomed to Tuition, wishes for a Situation.

Address (post-paid) Box 57, Post Office, Hamilton.

Jan. 27, 1848.

A LADY, accustomed to Tuition and the Management of Children, wishes a situation as Resident Governess in a Private Family. For address, apply to Mr. Champion, January 8, 1848.

DIE D.

At Prescott in her 88th year, Mrs. Jane Cazalet Fielde, mother of Assistant Commissary General Fielde, and relict of James Fielde, Esq., of the county of Herts, England.

At Cobourg, on the 25th Jan., John Sinclair Wallace, infant son of Robert H. Throop, Esq. aged I month.

At United At Yoursel, of Scarlet fever, on the 8th ult., Stephen Sew-ell, aged 4 years; on the 9th ult., Susan Hayden Sewell, aged 6 months; on the 10th, Jane Anne Sewell, aged 6 years and 8 months; the children of Stephen C. Sewell, Esq., M.D.

At Rockford Illinois, on the 31st Dec., Dr. J. C. Coodhue, at of St. Thomas, son of the late Dr. Josiah Goodhue, of Hadly, Massachusetts, and brother of the Hon. G. J. Goodhue, of London.

LETTERS repair.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The communication from E. N. S. has come to hand, but our avocations have hitherto prevented us from perusing it, its length being great. Should we deem it fit for publication, th author must favour us with his name and address. This is a

rule which we never dispense with.

We have received N's, letter, but under all the circumstances

permitted as far as its politics and theology are concerned, but the versification renders it unsuitable for publication.

The first number of the Journal of Education bas come to hand, but not in time to be noticed this week.

PHILIP THE FISHERMAN (From Burn's Magazine for the Young.)

about fourteen years old, his father took him and his me to church." younger brother William from school, that they might go this voyage with him and learn to become fisher- on the cliff." men. The boys were happy enough to leave school "If you had heard Mr. Percy but once," said his most regular church-goer in the parish. And then and become little men at once, and I daresay thought a good deal of themselves. For a week before they set off, old John Cole had a good deal to do to get things ready, and so had the six men, his crew. But Margaret was very sorry to hear her husband say it was very curious, that somehow nearly all these this; and she went out, as she had often done, alone, and of the little room where he worked alone, and of poor fellows had a fancy against going on this voyage. and cast down. off. It was a most beautiful morning in spring when rudely he had refused her; and then of himself, and and he is still as brave as a lion. His example was they began their walk to a town ten or twelve miles how he spent his Sundays. Then he thought of years of great use in the village, and many more grew to storms, and guessed this would be a dangerous one. without any change for the better. Philip got so inday was growing more and more light, but not distributed about more light, but not distributed about like a bit of cork. Spirit who brought to his mind all these grave thoughts, and he stopped his sledge. "Come," said he, "come and made him so full of new and anxious feelings." "Not I," replied the other, The men had nothing to do, and each stood grasping At last Margaret came home, and, to her surprise, "I have too much regard for my own life to expose awful time it must have been!

the cabin. When he recovered himself and looked to speak. about, he remembered how he came there; and start- I think I told you at the beginning that there was success. But the kind-hearted traveller was so intent ing up, he managed to get on deck.

round in a sort of dream-yes, quite alone-not one if by chance any did go, they were looked upon by the left! It must have been a dreadful moment. There, rest as having done something particular, and as if then, was he, and little William, and one more, a they were now going to lead religious lives. countryman, who went as a sort of servant and was quite ignorant of sea-matters, left alone in the little and as she was going out, to her great surprise, Philip self glowing from head to foot by reason of the exership in the midst of a fierce storm. The first took up his hat and said, thought was, that they too, would soon be swept off; and he sat down in a sort of a careless way to wait for it. But now, strangely enough, the storm seemed to have done all it had to do, and little by little it went down, till, towards evening, it was getting quite calm room; and when he looked round, he remembered

He knew little or nothing about steering, and, besides, exactly to speak to him alone. If he had been with Christian sympathy and brotherly regard. We can go did not know the way; and was so shocked at what the did not know the way; and was sh within sight of land. It was a merciful breeze, and went home; and all night he lay awake often bursting ye warmed and filled;" or we can say with the warmmakes one think of Him "who stayeth His rough wind into tears, both of sorrow and of fear; for he was now hearted traveller, "I cannot see this man perish; I in the day of the east wind." So, after a few hours, afraid that his sins would never be forgiven, they must hasten to his relief." And the rule which we the little vessel got to shore, and the poor little boys seemed to him so many and so great; and many a adopt for our guidance in such cases will determine the

ther walk."

the kind man.

village, spread the news which Philip had told him .- of the crew as was usual. For now Philip liked bet-I told you that nearly all the people in the village ter to think than to talk of all kinds of folly or nonwere related to one another; so you must fancy the sense. So there he stayed all day; and the more he anguish and grief of this great family, when they heard thought, the more sorry he grew for all his past sins; what had happened. There went a cry from house to and while he was alone he did not mind crying for house, a long sorrowful cry. I think it must have grief. The next day he was in the same little room been a little like the cry in Egypt when the first-born alone, and the next; and, little by little, he began to were slain.

and tired, approached the village; but instead of fully comforting feeling, for Philip was in earnest; and coming into it by the high road, they got into a field he so knelt down on the floor and prayed. It was a opposite the rectory (the same house we lived in af- long time since he had done so before, or at least terwards), and managed to get in at the back-door since he had done so with his whole heart in it. But without any one seeing. It was just the right place now he prayed, not coldly, or in a dull way, but like for them; there they were received with the utmost the publican, who beat his breast, and said, "God, be tender pity, and after a while went with better heart, merciful to me a sinner!" or like the prodigal son, poor children, to the home of their most sorrowful who said, "Father, I have sinned against Heaven and mother.

I am not going to tell you much more about this sad prayed, wished very much indeed to be heard; and as event, except of the effect it had upon Philip. He I said, was in earnest about it. I wish we all were was no longer a thoughtless boy; he grew up full of more in earnest when we say our prayers, especially at seriousness; and seemed to have before him the re- church. membrance of the sudden awful death which he had | When Philip had got up from his knees, he' hoped only just escaped. When he was still quite young, still more that he would be forgiven. He had a warm he was made captain of such a vessel as his father's; hearted affectionate disposition; and now a great and went to sea just like him, It was about then that many things came into his mind which he had learned he began to grow careless and negligent. When he when he was a boy, about Jesus Christ, who died for came home from his voyages, he did not seem eager the sins of the whole world; and when he thought of for church, as he had done before; but did like the this, it made him cry a great deal, to think that He bad men of the village, instead of like the good ones. had suffered for him, and yet that he had thought so I do not know why this was; but it was a grief of little about it all his life nearly, and had been so unheart to his good rector, who had no longer a hold over grateful and shown so little love or duty to that most him, as he used to have when he was but a lad. Still merciful Saviour. When he thought of this, he knelt he often spoke to him when nobody was by (for Philip down again; and so on day after day, till his work was very shy of the other fishermen seeing the rector was finished, and they set off on their voyage. talk to him), and advised him to change his had ways, Philip was now very unlike what he was before; and lead a good life, and attend his church, and think and very soon his men saw this; for when Sunday of his soul. But all without any good. He only came round, he made a difference, and spent a good

grew more hard and careless. in every sense; he had many good qualities. He was very careful what language he used, and never was very affectionate to his old mother, and to his said a wicked word. Besides this he never fell into wife, whom he married, when he was about twenty-one passions; but even if he was vexed, he kept cheerful. or two; he had a good deal of what is called self-re- More than this, if ever he heard any bad language, spect, and always looked clean and respectable. Be- he used to stop it directly; and this would make the sides this, he was as brave as a lion; and being a fine- men very angry; and when they saw him sitting and looking young man, and of a free, open, good-tempered reading his little Bible, they were so cruel and so disposition, he was much thought of in the village; wicked as to laugh at him. I daresay this will shock which made it all the greater pity that he was so irreligious, and used bad language whenever he chose, and spent Sunday as he pleased, and by his example very unhappy, but went on reading it just the same. made others think as little of their souls as he did, ___ Sometimes however it almost made him angry; for he Very likely he often felt miserable, and would have had a hasty temper naturally, and knew that if he given all he had to be as he was just after his father were to speak in a passion he could not stop them; was lost; but now it seemed to him, no doubt, almost but somehow, he did not like to take his own part, or impossible to change. And so it is. Bad ways are to do anything to turn off from him this trouble. So almost impossible to change. The right thing is to day after day he went on bearing to be sneered at by keep out of bad ways from the first.

ed to Philip Cole a few months after we had come to but he was quite alone, and all were against him. So live in the village, which shows quite wonderfully the one day, poor Philip was down in his little cabin, and on the shortest notice in superior style; also, Fine Linen Surplices. goodness of God.

It was on a Sunday, about a week before the fish- on a box and cried; but while he cried a beautiful ermen were to set off on their mackerel fishing in the quick thought came into his mind. It was the spring, that Philip, who had spent the morning in his thought of Jesus Christ suffering as he did then, only usual way, idling on the cliff, went home and sat down much, much more; and something seemed to say "He Philip's father, old John Cole, was captain of a nice by the fire. Margaret, his wife, was just come down suffered more than you;" and he got up quite glad little vessel, in which he, and six or seven others, went all clean and tidy, and dressed for afternoon church. and bold, and as if he were ready to suffer any thing every year to the herring fishery. When Philip was "Philip," said she, "I wish you would come with for the sake of Jesus Christ, who had suffered even

"No. I won't- you needn't ask it." said he.

They were all of them but one related, cousins or So Philip was left by himself. He somehow, did to walk up and down for hours, feeling, I daresay, nephews of the captain; and used to go about look- not just then wish to go on the cliff, and so sat on by solemn, and thankful and glad. It is now many years ing quite dull for the last few days; and then they set the fire. He began to think of Margaret, and how since this happened; but Philip goes on unchanged, off, where the little vessellay; and as they went along, long past: of his seat at church, the look of the holy thoughtful as he had. Long since his boat's crew all was so bright and fresh that they forgot, or else building, the happiness of that time when he was a lad have given up laughing at him, and now they respect made light of, their strange fancy, and were in good doing as he ought, and as his rector wished: but now him more than they ever did. spirits when they embarked. For a whole week the it was all changed, now their was nothing to think of I do not think I have any thing more to tell you weather was very fine; but at the end of it, it began but Sundays ill spent, foolishness, sin, bad words, and about him except that we all are very fond of Philip to change, and a fierce wind rose, the night was black, a great deal more. Philip, as he thought of all this, and his wife; and though long since we have left the and the sea stormy and wild. The captain was down began to feel very uneasy; so he started up off his village where he lives, yet we often hear of them; and below with his two boys; but as the night was grow- chair, and tried to think of other things. There were I think every one of us would be willing to serve them ing worse and worse, he went on deck, and took the some books on the table, piled neatly one above another; to the utmost. helm in his own hands. John Cole was a good sea- one of these he snatched up, and began to read. It was man, and he saw that it was a bad night; he was used about a man that turned out ill, and died suddenly He shouted his orders to his men, and all was done as terested that he read on from beginning to end, withhe bade. The sails were furled, and each man stood out stopping: and there was a good deal just at the throws more light on the art of being happy than a ready for any fresh command. All night the storm finishing quite solemn. When he had done, he laid it whole volume of precepts and aphorisms. increased, and in the morning it was worse than ever. down, and felt more uneasy than before. The man very cold day in winter, they were driving along in a Philip and little William, who had stayed below fright- in the book was just like him. He felt that he had sledge, wrapped up in furs from head to foot. Even Gold and Silver bought. ened, now came up as well as they could; but their done very wrong indeed. It must have been like the their faces were mostly covered; and you could see father sent them down again. William obeyed, and prodigal son in the parable, who remembered his fa- hardly any thing but their eye-brows, and these were hid himself in the cabin; but Philip only went half- ther's house where once he lived, and repented that he white and glistening with frost. At length they saw way down the ladder, and then he stood watching the had ever left it; so, no doubt, Philip was sorry for a poor man who had sunk down, benumbed and frozen, men and his father. By and by old John gave the what was past, and for having chosen evil courses in- in the snow. "We must stop and help him," said helm to one of his nephews, and came and stood near stead of good ones. He never in his life before had one of the travellers. "Stop and help him!" replied the hatchway, so that Philip could stretch out his been so uncomfortable; and very likely, if he had the other; "you will never think of stopping on such hand, and hold his father's; and when he did so, he known the confession of sins in the service of the holy a day as this! We are half frozen ourselves, and felt quite safe,—poor Philip! there he stood, and his communion, he would have said from his heart, "The ought to be at our journey's end as soon as possible." hand was held firmly and fondly by his father. The remembrance of them is grievous; the burden of "But I cannot leave this man to perish," rejoined the day was growing more and more light, but not more them is intolerable." It was, no doubt, the Holy more humane traveller; "I must go to his relief;"

some rope or mast, and all quite silent. What an there was Philip just where she had left him, sitting myself to this freezing atmosphere any more than is by the fire; but when she looked at him, she was necessary. I will sit here and keep myself as warm Suddenly the voice of the captain was heard above nearly frightened, for he looked very unhappy and as I can, till you come back." So saying he resolutely the storm, crying, "Hold fast boys! here's a dreadful downcast; not proud, and bright and careless, as he kept his seat, while his companion hastened to the sea coming!" and as he said it, a wave swept over the usually did. So she asked him eagerly, if he was relief of the perishing man, whom they had providendeck, and flung Philip quite senseless to the bottom of ill; but he only said "No," and seemed to wish not tially discovered. The ordinary means for restoring

a lecture on Sunday evenings in the school-room. - upon saving the life of a fellow-creature, that he had Poor Philip! He stood there alone—he looked Somehow, the fishermen did not go to this lecture, or

"Margaret, I will go with you to-night."

"What? To the lecture, Philip?" "Yes," said he, and they went out together.

It was many years since he had been in the schoolagain; so Philip got up, and taking the helm in his many things that had to do with the time when he At every step of our journey we find other travellers hand, said, "After all, I think we may live to tell the was a boy; but everything now that came across him who need our friendly aid. Nay, God has brought tale;" and then, with streaming eyes, began to steer only made him feel sorrowful and anxious about him- them around our path in great numbers ;- and, far as self. Presently, however, he forgot every thing except the eye can reach, we see their dense and gloomy rank. You may suppose it was a hard matter for Philip. what he was now listening to; for my father seemed Now there are two ways of meeting these objects of thing which in past time he had done and never They had now to walk all the way to their own vil- thought of, now seemed wrong or wicked, and filled The man who lives only for himself, cannot be happy. lage, and a sad walk it was; on the way they met a good-natured man in a cart, who offered to give them could not hide it from her; and no doubt she was both give him no peace. But he who forgets himself in his a lift. "No, thank you," said Philip, "we would ra- glad and sorry, for poor Philip seemed more miserable desire to do good, not only becomes a blessing to

than she had ever seen him. "And why, my lads would you rather walk?" said The next day Philip had to begin getting things own bosom.—Dayspring. ready for his fishing voyage. He had nets to mend "Because, sir," replied Philip, "we want to be a and many other things to do. The owner of the long time on the road;" and then, with a burst of tears, little vessel of which he was captain lived at the town he told the man what had happened, adding, that he a mile or two off; and there Philip went early in the would fain not be the first to tell it at his home. morning. He was glad to find that his share of work The driver went on; and in passing through the was in a little room all by himself-not with the rest feel some hope mixing with his fear and sorrow, a At last poor Philip and his little brother, both faint hope that he might be forgiven. It was a wonderin thy sight;" and poor Philip, when he knelt and

deal of time reading his Bible and Prayer-book: and Still you must not think Philip was a wicked man on week-days, too, he did so; they also saw that he all the boat's crew; and at last it got very hard to I am now, however, going to tell you what happen- bear. If there had been only one to take his parted to Philip Cole a few months after we had come to but he was quite alone, and all were against him. So

death for him.

"Not I, Margaret," said Philip; "I am going out At the end of a few weeks they came home again; and now, to everybody's surprise, there was Philip the that Sunday evening when he went to the schoolroom; the deck of his little vessel at nights, where he used

THE WAY TO BE HAPPY.

A story is told of two travellers in Lapland, which consciousness and activity were tried with complete forgotten his own exposure; and what was the consequences? Why, the very effort which he had made to warm the stranger warmed himself! And thus he had a two-fold reward. He had the sweet conscious-Margaret got ready as usual to go to this lecture; ness of doing a benevolent act, and he also found himtions which he had made. And how was it with his companion, who had been so much afraid of exposing

> standing the efforts he had been making to keep warm! The lesson derived from this little incident is very obvious. We are all travellers to a distant country question, whether we are to be happy or unhappy .others, but opens a perpetual fountain of joy in his

himself? He was almost ready to freeze, notwith-

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Sixlines and under, 2s. 6d. first insertion, and 7½ d. each subseque insertion. Tenlines and under, 3s. 9d. first insertion, and 1s. et subsequent insertion. Above ten lines, 4d. per line first insertiand 1d. per line each subsequent insertion. The usual discoun made where parties advertise by the year, or for a considerable in From the extensive circulation of The Church, in the Provin of Canada, (from Sandwich to Gaspe) in Nova Scotia and N. Brunswick, in the Hudson's Bay Territories, and in Great Britain Ireland, as well as in various parts of the United States, it will found a profitable medium for all advertisements which are desired to be widely and generally diffused.

ERY DESCRIPTION OF JOB WORK DONE IN A SUPERIOR MANNER At the Office of "The Church." No. 5, KING STREET WEST, TORONTO.

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

S. takes this opportunity of returning thanks to his friends, for the very liberal patronage extended to him be commenced business, and respectfully acquaints them and the public generally), that he keeps constantly on hand a for Stock of WEST OF ENGLAND BROAD-CLOTHS, CASSEMERES, DOESKINS, and Rich VEST-INGS; all of which he is prepared to make up in the best style, and on terms that cannot fail to give satisfaction. N. B .- University work done in all the different orders; also Judges', Queen's Counsel, and Barristers' Robes, in the most correct style, and at his customary unprecedented low

Toronto, June 9th, 1847.

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

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All of which he is prepared to make up to order in the most fashionable manner and on moderate terms. Cassocks, Clergymen's and Queen's Counsels' Gowns Barristers' Robes, &c. made on the shortest notice and in superior style.

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NEXT DOOR TO MACDONALD'S HOTEL, ROBERT HAWKE, in tendering his sincere thanks to his Friends particularly and the Public generally, begs leave to inform them, that he keeps constantly on hand a well-

West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Beaver and Pilot Cloths, &c. &c.

VESTINGS IN GREAT VARIETY. Which he is prepared to put up to order in the most fashionable

N.B .- Cassocks, Clergymen and Queen's Counsel's Gowns, he was so sorrowful and lonesome that he sat down Toronto, Nov. 12, 1846.

T. BILTON, MERCHANT TAILOR, No. 2, Wellington Buildings, King Street, TORONTO,

OILS. BARNARD, CURTISS & Co., 111, WATER STREET, NEW YORK.

HAVE constantly on hand, from their HUDSON OIL WORKS, Bleached and Unbleached WINTER AND did not mind telling us a great many things which I FALL OILS, of all kinds; such as Sperm, Elephant, Whale, have told you: he used to talk of my father's lecture and Lard Oils; and SPERM CANDLES, which they offer

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Toronto, Jan. 28, 1847 MORPHY & BROTHERS, WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS CITY BUILDINGS,

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WOOL. THE highest market price will be paid in Cash for WOOL, at the Ontario Mills Woollen Factory, Cobourg, by the

S. E. MACKECHNIE. Cobourg, June 12, 1845. N. B .- Growers of Wool who may prefer it, will have an opportunity of exchanging any portion of their Wool for Cloth.

CARD. THE business heretofore carried on at Cobourg by D. E Boulton, Esq., Barrister, Solicitor in Chancery, Bank-ruptey, &c., will for the future be conducted in the names of the undersigned who have entered into co-partne

D. E. BOULTON. JAMES COCKBURN. Cobourg, July 7tb 1846.

D. E. BOULTON, BARRISTER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY AND BANKRUPTCY, NOTARY PUBLIC.

MASTER EXTRAORDINARY IN CHANCERY, COBOURG, CANADA WEST.

Mr. ROBERT COOPER, SOLICITOR AND ATTORNEY, Wellington Buildings, King Street,

TORONTO. ENTRANCE NEXT DOOR TO MR. DIXON'S SHOP. Toronto, Nov., 1846.

DONALD BETHUNE, Jr. BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW Solicitor in Chancery and Bankruptey, DIVISION STREET, COBOURG, CANADA WEST.

Cobourg, Oct. 21, 1845. J. P. CLARKE, Mus. Bac. K. C. PROFESSOR OF THE PIANO FORTE, SINGING AND GUITAR.

62, CHURCH STREET. Toronto, Jan. 13, 1847. OWEN. MILLER & MILLS. COACH BUILDERS,

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LANDS FOR SALE, ON REASONABLE TERMS.

District of Simcoe. Lot 4, 1st Con. East of Hurontario Street, Mulmur, 200 acres " 15,7th " W. half 10, 4th "

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The above Lands will be sold at moderate prices, and on terms to suit the purchaser. Apply (if by letter, post-paid) to ALEX. CAMPBELL, or to Messrs. MUTTLEBURY & MILLER, Napanee, M. D., 25th March, 1846.

NOTICE

S hereby given, that D'ARCY E. BOULTON, Esq. of Cobourg, Canada West, is sole Agent for the general manage-ment, superintendence and sale, of all Lands in this Province gistered in the name of JACQUES ADRIAN PIERRE BARBIER Trustee of EUPHRASIE BARBIER; and that no sales will be recognised, or payments upon mortgages acknowledged, that are not effected personally with Madame Barbier, or this her Agent, Mr. Boulton. And all mortgagees, or persons indebted for payments on sales already made, will please communicate the articulars of their debts forthwith to Mr. Boulton, who is authorised to collect and receive the same.

New York, Feoruary 14, 1845.



Home District Mutual Fire Company. OFFICE-NEW STREET,

OPPOSITE NEWGATE STREET, TORONTO, TNSURES Dwellings, Houses, Warehouses, Buildings in general, Merchandize, Household Furniture, Mills, Manu-

John McMurrich, John Doel, James Beaty, John Eastwood. Charles Thompson, Benjamin Thorne, J. B. Warren, James Lesslie. Capt. J. Elmsley, B. W. Smith, J. RAINS, Secretary. J. H. PRICE, Esq., President. All losses promptly adjusted. Letters by mail must be July 5, 1843.

PANY OF LONDON. A PPLICATIONS for Insurance by this Companyare reque to be made to the undersigned, who is also authorised to remiums for the renewal of policies. Toronto, July 1, 1841. MOFFATTS, MURRAY & Co.

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THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, (Registered and Empowered under Act of Parliament, 7 and 8 Vict., Cap. 110.)

CAPITAL-£500,000 STEBLING. Established for the purpose of effecting
Assurance on the Lives Of Persons resident in or about to proceed to the Colonies of Great Britain, India, or other places abroad. EDINBURGH - - -

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GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF CANADA.

THE CAPITAL of the Company is £500,000. All the Directors are Shareholders of the Company. THE RATES have been formed on the most correct observations which exist as to the value of life.

THE PROFITS of the Company will be ascertained and divided at certain intervals, when each Policy, having a right to participate in the Profits, will share in the Fund to be allocated for Division among the Assured.

ADVANTAGES: Among other advantages held out by this Company, to which the attention of the public is especially requested, the following may be particularized :-

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V.—The Exemption from Stamp Duty, Entrance Fee, or any other Expense in effecting Assurances.

VI.—The fact of the Company being wholly a Life Assurance Office, unconnected with either Fire or Marine Insurance.

Copies of the Company's Prospectus-Tables of Rates of Assurance—with profits—without Profits, on Single Lives, Joint Lives and Survivorships, for the whole term of Life, or for a limited period, together with every other information, may be obtained on application at the Offices of the Company. By Order of the Directors,

A. DAVIDSON PARKER, Manager for Canada. BRANCH IN CANADA.

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