THE COMMON-PLACE BOOK. No. II.

BROODING OVER INJURIES.

A man strikes me with a sword, and inflicts a wound. Suppose instead of binding up the wound, I am shewing it to everybody; and after it has been bound up, I am taking off the bandage continually and examining the depth of the wound and making it to fester, till my limb becomes greatly inflamed, and my general health is materially affected; is there a person in the world that would not call me a fool? Now such a fool is he, who, by dwelling upon little injuries, or insults, or provocations, causes them to agitate and inflame his mind. How much better were it to put a bandage over the wound, and never look Rev. C. Simeon.

INFANTS.

Some admiring what motives to mirth infants meet with in their silent and solitary smiles, have resolved, how truly I know not, that then they converse with angels; as indeed such cannot among mortals find any fitter companions.

A parent is indeed a tender friend.

And if once lost, we never more shall find
A bosom that so tremblingly can blend,
Its feelings with our own congenial mind;
Our lips may speak our anguish to the wind
That hurries heedlessly and wildly by—
Our hearts, to lonely agony consigned,
May throb without relief—for no reply
Comes from the mouldering breasts that in their grave-bed lie.

And then we pause to think-alas! how late!-Of deeds that wrung a parent's heart with pain;

And oh! could we but open death's dark gate,
And lead them back into the world again—
Oh! but once more to see their face!—'tis vain!—
Once more to hear their voice!—'tis sweetly driven Across our fancy, and expires-and then We wish ourselves away—away to heaven,
To weep upon their breast, and then to be forgiven.

MORTALITY.

To smell to a turf of fresh earth is wholesome for the body,-no less are thoughts of mortality cordial to the soul.

RIGHT USE OF INTELLECT.

The application of our intellectual faculties, for the purpose of satisfying the mere natural curiosity of the bound to honour the Lord with our substance: can it pikes and muskets. be less imperative upon us to honour him with the soul, not less corrupt (when unrenewed by God's Holy Spirit) than the fleshly heart, deludes man into the belief that he already belongs to a higher sphere than that which is now his own; placed, by the will of his Creator, a little lower than the Angels, he attempts to rush into the sanctuary, where the fiery Seraphim cover their faces before the Glory of the Most High. Sir Francis Palgrave, K. H.

It is a plant of tardy growth, for our body must be of the Archangel, for it is blown over the dead; but

and can neither rouse nor raise us. Rev. C. C. Colton. COWPER'S LAST LINES. To Jesus the crown of my hope, My soul is in haste to be gone;

POSTHUMOUS FAME.

Oh! bear me, ye cherubims, up, And waft me away to his throne. My Saviour, whom absent, I love, Whom not having seen I adore, Whose name is exalted above

All glory, dominion, and power; Dissolve. Thou, the bands that detain My soul from her portion in Thee, Oh! strike off the adamant chain, And make me eternally free.

Then that happy era begins, When array'd in Thy glory, I shine, And no longer pierce with my sins The bosom on which I recline.

SLANDER.

Aristotle being told of one that spake ill of him behind his back, he simply observed ;-" Let him beat me, too, when I am absent."

Tombs are the clothes of the dead: a grave is but a plain suit, and a rich monument is one embroidered.

OUR LORD AND HIS MOTHER.

"Oh, woman, what have I to do with thee? my hour is not yet come." In all bodily actions, his style was "oh, mother:" in spiritual and heavenly, "oh, to know any faces; yea, "If we have known Christ heretofore according to the flesh, henceforth know we him so no more.'

Oh blessed Virgin, if, in that heavenly glory wherein make thee more than a solicitor of divine favours. * Bishop Hall. stolen from thy Redeemer.

LINNÆUS.

present.

THE REDEEMER'S FIRST MIRACLE. The modest water, touched by grace divine, Confessed its God, and blushed itself to wine.

EVIL OF DISSENT.

This liberty, that men may openly profess diversity of religion, must needs be dangerous to the common-What stirs diversity of religion hath raised in nations and kingdoms, the histories are so many and that with further proof I need not trouble your ears. One God, one King, one faith, one profession, is fit for one Monarchy and Commonwealth. Division taught his four score sons the force of unity by the strength of sticks (weak by themselves) when they are tied in a bundle. Let conformity and unity in are tied in a bundle. Let conformity and unity in rights of property, and the squatter decide on its ap-

TORONTO, CANADA, FRIDAY, MAY 19, 1848.

HUMILITY. He that is down, needs fear no fall; He that is low, no pride; He that is humble ever shall Have God to be his guide. I am content with what I have Little be it, or much, And, Lord, contentment still I crave,

Fulness to such a burthen is That go on pilgrimage; Here little, and hereafter bliss, Is best from age to age.

SECTARIAN CRY OF POPERY.

We charge the prelatical clergy with Popery to make them odious, though we know they are guilty of no such thing; just as heretofore they called images Mammets, and the adoration of images Memmettry; that is, Mahomet and Mahometry, -odious names,when all the world knows the Turks are forbidden images by their religion.

RESULTS OF "A REPEAL OF THE UNION." (From The Times.)

The state of Datifu is at present such as to excite the most intense curiosity, even where it fails to rouse the fears of politicians. A German, a Parisian, or a Pole, suddenly let fly from his own country and transported without warning to Confederation-hall, might imagine himself in the Moon, or in Mercury, or some other planet; for in no country that he had hitherto known or read of could he have heard, seen or conceived anything like the daily and hourly condition of the Irish metropolis. Talk of liberty! Why, there never were such liberties taken with language and authority as the Repealers take with the English language and the English Government. They have talked within served to make 20 revolutions on the Continent .-Imagine Paris or Berlin in January last listening but for half a day to such declamation as the idlers and ragamuffins of Dublin are treated to three or four times a week! Why, those two cities would have been in insurrectionary flames before night, or their orators would have paid for their bravado with their variation is made in the performance, except so far as mind, cannot in any wise be distinguished from the the popularity of offensive weapons goes. Vitriol wantou expenditure of our riches for the gratification seems out of the betting just now. Soda-water bottles of the mere natural appetites of the body. We are are at a discount. The odds are divided between

Were life a mere comedy—speechifying only an airy infinitely more precious gifts of the soul? * * * amusement—its topics the lot of accident, which the Undue indulgence in the more refined desires of the toss of a brass farthing might decide—all the consequences of speech as vapid and as vaporous as the talk itself—were men passionless as pawns on a chess- is the independence of a mere colony. To get that board, and guns innocuous as an information for sedition-all this would be harmless sport enough.-Bailed agitators might talk treason at home, and then, the whole British empire in exchange for that of maby way of a change, travel to give it effect abroad. - king laws for herself. She must surrender the right Mobs might listen with applause to the different sug- of having 137 votes on subjects affecting the East and gestions for quietly disposing of Her Majesty's troops by vitriol, pikes, or bludgeons. It would be but talk; and Government would be happily employed in contemplating a popular and inoffensive recreation. But the seed of it; or we may compare it to the trumpet | we have not yet arrived at that period when masses of men are to be excited with impunity, or armed withunlike that awful blast, it is of earth, not of heaven; out risk; when sedition and murder are to be the indifferent subjects of familiar discourse; and when not. rebellion can safely be propounded to the ignorant, the her claim too far. Let her beware. "England for the Charlish's might here soon become a popular ergo and the deprayed. Sooner or later there must come a crash. Sooner or later unchecked and unsuch the English's might here soon become a popular ergo and the English's might here are the english and the English ergo and the chastised treason must vent itself in acts, in place of words. Sooner or later the men who have denounced authority on the platform must defy it in the field; and to pressive rates; and English adventurers of authority on the platform must defy it in the field; and the populace which has shouted "revolution!" England could dispense with the sernust arm for a rebellion. The multitudes who practions are the proposed for the Standing Committee, that a sum not exceeding £250, out of the Standing words. Sooner or later the men who have denounced authority on the platform must defy it in the field; and the populace which has shouted "revolution l' must arm for a rebellion. The multitudes who prac tise rifles at a target will soon learn to use them against an army. It is a question only of time. The moment may be precipitated by accident or retarded by fear; but the laws of human nature and human sympathy, of contagious disaffection and congenial excitement, assure us that come it must. Weil, then, if a collision is to take place between

England and Ireland, let both countries fairly understand what is the point at issue between them. At the moment we are writing the first blow has not been struck, the first musket has not been fired, the first pike has not been stained with the blood of loyal men, So far as we know, Dublin and Cork have not been visited with the worst and most terrible of inflictions. There is, therefore an opportunity for the two parties to consider the grounds and consequences of their quarrel. What is the object of the Repealers?-What would be its results to Great Britain? what to Ireland? We have said that mere repeal of the Act desired by the Girondist members of Conciliation-hall

—a repeal which should give to Ireland a separate

Paris have abandoned their workshops and their manu-Legislature, but leave her under the dominion of the factures. They are now to be found in the public woman." Neither is it for us, in the holy affairs of God, English Crown—has become an impossibility. Any revolution in Ireland must be a republican revolution. The old repealers are already swept out of the course. They are of no account, influence, or weight. They have given place to more bold spoken and more viothou art, thou canst take notice of these earthly things, lent counsellors, who, in their turn, will give way to with what indignation dost thou look down upon the that which absorbs all and devours all—the mob. and half-famished peasantry of every county—will not thing of this sort :—A poplar with damaged roots and presumptuous superstition of vain men, whose suits The "boys" of Tipperary and Cork—the discontented It is far from thee to abide that honour which is expose themselves to the chances of street firing for the benefit of the landlords and gentry of Ireland .-They know a better game than that. They have had a hint from abroad, and they are quick at taking hints. This celebrated man always testified in his conver- Nor have their nominal leaders been backward in folsation, writings, and actions, the greatest sense of lowing their inclinations. In a moment of precipitate God's omniscience. So strongly impressed was he ingenuousness Mr. Mitchell made a profession of repubwith the idea, that he wrote over the door of his library lican faith. He now tries to shuffle out of it. This -Innocui vivite, numen adest-Live innocent, God is is natural. Such doctrines could hardly be palatable great majority purely for want of something better to to the gentry and citizens of Dublin, whose ambition and whose interest are wrapped up in the magnificence of a Viceregal Court, and the splendours of an Irish Parliament. But, we repeat, it will not be for gentlemen and shop-keepers that the Irish revolution will be made. They will be the instruments and nothing else; good enough to hang on the gibbet, if they fail; and, if they succeed, just good enough to fling away like an old musket-stock or a shred of cartridge. No; the under a curse. That is the end-all and be-all of the 50,000 French allies whom that silly dupe, Smith so plain, and our times in such sort have told you, O'Brien, promises his colleagues, will sweep him and them together into the republican gutter, and howl over their prostrate bodies the revolutionary pæan "à deplore, has furnished us with an account of the occu-Irish revolution will clear them and theirs away; with for a spirit of exaggeration or a sense of the ludicrous bas les aristocrats; à bas les propriétaires." urus the Scythian is known, who upon his death-bed them the Crown, sceptre, law, Lords and Commons; to surpass or to caricature. Who that remembers the

But what will come next? That which will be worse than all—worse than internal discord, squab- throws aquart or two of holy water about the roots, bling, plunder, beggary, and corruption—utter and he funigites it with incense, the bands strike up the total separation from England—utter disunion and "Marsellaise," or the "Death Song of the Girondins," disruption of every tie, claim, interest, sympathy, and the mob houts, and there is an end of the business. support. Ireland will have snapped the chain cable; it will be for England then to sever the hempen rupe. another jole is to be stuck, and goes through the same Ireland will have challenged independence; when she ceremon; or, perhaps, he is led off to confirm a poplar has gotten it let us make that independence absolute which he christened the day before. This is the sort and unequivocal. From that moment withdraw all of occupation in which the people of Paris are just now aid, direct or indirect, to her wants and necessities .-Throw her on such resources as she may chance to have. Enter into a policy against her which is and ing year our own chimney-sweeps employ themselves could be followed out against no other country in the in the elebration of ceremonies of an equally impresworld. Pass against her a Poor Law and Alien Act | sive character. A leafy cone about ten feet in height severe in their terms, stringent in their action. Leave and of a sufficient area in the interior to contain an to her own counsels and her own efforts the reclamation adult sweep, is constructed with great care. The arch of her waste land, the settlement of her social system, the adjudication of her tenant law, the employment and the feeding of her poor. Leave to her Republican fleets and armies the vindication of Irish—or Celtic onour and liberty. Withdraw English armies and English ships from the protection of her coast and patriots. Why not have their trees of liberty ambucommerce. As she murmurs and repines over the unheard complaints and the unalleviated sufferings of Skibbereen, leave future famines to the vigilance of Irish solicitude and the bounty of irish opulence .-Throw back the redundant torrent of her pauper imnigration upon her own shores; ease Manchester and Bristol, Liverpool and London, of a hapless and costly vagrancy; give England to the English; English work the last fortnight as much sedition as would have to English men; English wages to English artificers; and write on every office, on every department, on every workshop and every warehouse from Caithness to Cornwall, "No Irish need apply." Build a rampart round Great Britain impervious to Irish importunity, unassailable by Celtic indigence. If the reality nay, even the name-of landlord and tenant survive the revolution which she courts, leave her tenantry to lives. But it goes on in Ireland. The people of the rapacious insolence of power, and her landlords to Dublin are accustomed to that sort of thing, and no the murderous outrage of revenge. Thus will she see -what all the world else foresees-the consequences

of separating herself from England. But it needs not this awful and severe, but most just lesson to convince intelligent and influential Irishmen of the folly of advocating Repeal, and the madness of striving to force it. Ireland can have no nationality separate from England. She is not, never can be, Celtic. Neither is she a colony. The independence which her more Girondist legislators profess to seek much she must actually give up something more than that-she must give up the power of making laws for West Indies, North America, Australia, Southern Africa, and England itself, for that of governing her own population. She must cease to share the rule of 160 millions of beings in order to monopolize the legislation for seven millions. Will the more shrewd, the more thoughtful, the more ambitious, and the more provident among her people consent to this sacrifice? We think Yet to this must she come at last, if she push vices of most Irishmen in her different employments; but how many Irishmen could afford to forego the advantages of occupation and emolument in England?

The cry for nationality is a contradiction in words; that for independence a derogation of rights. A writer in the Journal des Débats has well described it as "simply and purely provincialism." The same able writer adds—and the comment is worthy of remembrance as coming from a French writer at the period of a French revolution—"The slavery of Ireland is not in her subjection to English laws. It is in her territorial constitution; in her moral state. It is in Ireland herself, not in England. Her first want is, not independence, but regeneration."

REVOLUTIONARY FOLLIES.

The same able writer at the period of a French revolution and the period of a French revolution. Soldiers are thinking men, and only want means to exercise the mind in a good direction. What I want is Tracts to give and lend; small Books to sell; and Bibles and Prayer-books to sell to soldiers and civilians. The demand is much greater than you would imagine."

The Rev. G. R. Gleig, writing from the War Office, March 31, said—"I should be much gratified if the Society would act on this suggestion, by establishing depôts at each of the islands in the Mediterranean. The sales might not be very extensive; but soldiers in these remote corners of the earth would often become both reflective and good men, if there were at hand guides to direct ply and purely provincialism." The same able writer

(From The Times.)

The most alarming feature connected with the French Revolution is the total cessation of all the streets engaged in the celebration of ceremonies which are only saved from contempt by the consideration that they occupy the place of less harmless pursuits. If the whole business of life consisted in dancing round a Maypole, then the Parisians are at this moment eminently discharging their duties as men. All who are not planting trees of liberty are dancing round them or before them. The process appears to be somethe revolution. This is mounted aloft upon a triumphal car, and carried in procession through the public streets. Some citizens fall in through feelings of patriotic enthusiasm, and because they see in the bare pole a symbol of that abstract idea which is the idol of their thoughts; others because they would not appear to quarrel with the republican mania of the moment—the requires occupation. The same spirit which properly directed would cover the surface of their country with moving trains, call forth the hidden virtues of the soil and spread hundreds of sails to the winds to carry the products of French industry to every quarter of the them globe, has now one only aim, one only object. Paris will soon be converted into the semblance of a forest

Our Paris correspondent, an eye-witness of the scenes which, in common with the intelligence of France, we The pations of the Parisians which it would be difficult even It was reasonable and just that those who had neither house nor land, and who were the millione of their beautiful district. All the French will need the house of the country, and who performed all its useful lands to the country, and who performed all its useful lands to the country, and who performed all its useful lands to the country, and who performed all its useful lands to the country, and who performed all its useful lands to the country, and who performed all its useful lands to the country, and who performed all its useful lands to the country, and who performed all its useful lands to the country, and who performed all its useful lands to the country, and who performed all its useful lands to the country, and who performed all its useful lands to the country, and who performed all its useful lands to the country, and who performed all its useful lands to the country, and who performed all its useful lands to the country, and who performed all its useful lands to the country, and who performed all its useful lands to the country, and who performed all its useful lands to the country, and who performed all its useful lands to the country, and who performed all its useful lands to the country, and who performed all its in the favored to the country, and who performed all its in the favored to the country and who performed all its in the favored to the country and who performed all its in the favored to the country and who performed all its in the favored to the country and who performed all its in the favored to the country and the performed all its in the favored to the country and the performed all its in the favored to the country and the performed all its in the favored to the country and the performed all its in the favored to the country and the performed all its in the favored to the country and the performed all its in the favored to the country and the performance of making its possessions. It is the performed that the support of the country and the performance of the country and the performanc

and starvation all through the land-in a word, all the in the later of our Parisian correspondent of to-day. impossible absurdities of the French Provisional Go- A procession such as that we have hinted at just now vernment, complicated with all the absurdities, vice, is seen ssuing from some one of the streets on a public and corruption of the old Irish Parliament. This of Place—he Place de la Madeleine, for example. A itself will be a sad and sorry scene—a melancholy shouting senseless crowd, bands of music, and, last of spectacle of want, misery, and humiliation, acted un- all, a puling cure, with his assistants, accompany a tall der the auspices of a native Parliament and a popular well-sharen poplar, the planting and christening of which is the great business of the day. A hole is dug, the bar pole is stuck erect in the earth, the cure The cure is then hurried off to another hole, in which

On the 1st day of May in London of each succeedsweep takes his place. tlemen of the same profession array themselves in fantastical costumes, and with a band of music accompany Jack-in-the-green from street to street. We strongly recommend this ceremony to the notice of the Parisian latory? Why not put a president of one of the patriotic clubs in such a bower of verdure as we have described as peculiar to the English sweeps on the 1st of May, and let them travel round the city with his train? He might stop at every corner like Policinello, or the Ombres Chinoises. The streets of Paris would not be cut up, and every patriotic purpose would be served. The whole affair would not be one whit more ridiculous than it is at the present moment. All true friends of the Parisian people will endeavour to awaken them from the dream of security in which they at present appear to be lulled. If ever there was an occasion on which ridicule and sarcasm are justifiable, it is now at Paris. Let the people of Paris remember that they are turning pastime into work, not work into pastime.

"If all the year were playing holyday,

To sport would be as tedious as to work; But when they seldom come, they wished-for come." The planting of trees of liberty will in time grow quite as onerous as the making of shoes, if regarded as an anusement. Viewed as a national occupation, it certainly does not appear calculated to promote the general prosperity of the country.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

ENGLAND.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.

April, 1848. [Concluded from our last.]

EMIGRANTS. The Secretaries stated that several grants had been made from the fund of £1000 placed by the Board at the discretion of the Standing Committee, in June, 1846, for the supply of books for the use of emigrants on quitting our shores; and that a large number of publications had been dispensed by the Committee, through the District been dispensed by the Committee, through the District

Branch at Plymouth. A letter from the Rev. Peter Holmes, Secretary of the Plymouth Committee, together with an interesting and detailed account of the labours of the Rev. T. C. Childs, amongst the emigrants embarking from the port of Plymouth, was read to the meating It was agreed, in passuance of the recommendation of the Standing Commit-

The Rev. H. P. Wright, in a letter dated Cephalouia, March 15, 1848, addressed to the Rev. G. R. Gleig, Chapf lain-General, stated the want of religious and useful read, iain-General, stated the want of religious and useful read, ing for troops in the Ionian Islands; and added, that if some depôts could be furnished by means of the Society, great good would be done. He said—"The Rev. Mr. Skinger and I would work the machinery well; and it is impossible to say how far God will not bless our unworthy exerting. Soldiers are thinking man and only

corners of the earth would often become both reflective and good men, if there were at hand guides to direct them; and I am confident that by such men as Skinner and Wright a great deal may be done."

It was agreed that Books, including a supply of Bibles and Prayer-books, should be granted on this application, to the value of £50; the proceeds of sales to be applied to

and Prayer-books, should be granted on this application, to the value of £50; the proceeds of sales to be applied to obtaining fresh supplies of books.

This is in addition to a grant of books lately made, to he value of £20, for troops in Cephalonia, at the request

of Mr. Wright.

Grants of Books and Tracts were then made:— For use and distribution in Newfoundland.
For use and distribution at Ancaster, Gore District, in

For the use of schools in the parish of Manchester, Jamaica.

For use at Palamcotta, Southern India.

Shanghai China. For use at Falameotta, Southern India.
For use at Shanghai, China.
For the use of the sailors on board H. M. S. Havannah.

For families about to emigrate to Adelaide, South Aus-

For distribution among sailors. For schools in the parish of St. Michael, Coventry.
For the use of railroad labourers in the parishes of
Betchworth, Reigate, Buckland, and Dorking.

A letter was read from the Rev. W. Dodsworth, stating that the Lord Bishop of London had lately called the ttention of the clergy to the religious state of the police attention of the clergy to the rengious state of the police force, and recommended the establishment of Lending Libraries for the use of the men. Mr. Dodsworth added, that he has in his parochial district a police-station, to which between seventy and eighty men are attached, for whose was he is desirous, with the aid of the Society, to establish a Lending Library. He also requested Prayer-books for the men who attend the Church Service which really attentive, and make the responses so far as they are able, but sadly need some Prayer-books to help

Prayer-books, and £5 for a Lending Library.

A letter was read from the Rev. Dr. O'Meara, Missionary among the Indians, dated Mahnetooahneng, Jan.

21, 1848. The following are extracts:—

made some progress, when I was interrupted by an affection of the eyes, for which my medical attendant enjoined entire relinquishment of reading and writing. This has prevented my doing any thing with the relations since before Christmas: but

Letters of acknowledgment for grants of Books were read from Archdeacon Merriman; the Rev. George Weidemann, Secretary of the Council of Bishop's Col-lege, Calcutta; and the Rev. R. Whitwell, Philipsburgh,

Several other letters of acknowledgement were laid be ore the meeting.

The Secretaries laid before the Board copies of the folowing versions lately published by the Foreign Transla-

New Testament, Spanish (from the original).

, Maltese (ditto).

Liturgy, Modern Armenian.

, Maori, or New Zealand.

-, German, new edition.

Books for the performance of Divine Service were granted for six new churches and chapels, and two li-Censed school-rooms.

Thirty-six grants of Books and Tracts were made for schools, and for lending libraries.

THE NEW TRAINING SCHOOL AT CHELTENHAM .- A very munificent gift of five acres of land has been pre-sented to the governors of the new training school, by Miss Jane Cook, of Cheltenham. We also understand that £100 worth of fine timber, growing on the land, is included in the gift. Operations will be shortly commenced.—Gloucester Journal.

SOCIETY OFFELTHE PROPAGATION OF THE 79, Pall Mall, April 8, 1848.

THE QUEEN'S LETTER. The returns under the Royal Letter are now beginning to come in. Up to the present time about 300 collections have been remitted, and it is gratifying to say that the everage amount is above that of 1845.

average amount is above that of 1845.

Considering the aggregate amount which may be added to the Society's means for carrying on its great and everextending operations, by some little cxtra exertion in every parish, the Society most earnestly appeals to the Clergy throughout the country to lend their help in this most

The Rev. W. Bleasdell and the Rev. R. Mitchell are about to embark for Canada, as Missionaries for the Diocese of Toronto.

INDIAN MISSIONS.

and India generally:-"Tinnevelly is, we have reason to hope, the seed-plot

"Tinnevelly is, we have reason to hope, the seed-plot of the Gospel in Southern India. Through the labours of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel there, and of the Church Missionary Society,—for they are one in purpose, one in object, one in labour, and God forbid that here, or any where, I should be supposed to be desirous of dissociating one from the other, either in its labours or in the respect and reputation which those sirous of dissociating one from the other, either in its labours, or in the respect and reputation which those labours claim,—by the faithful labours, I say, of the Missionaries of those Societies, Christianity has struck its roots deep in Tinnevelly. It has already begun to bear much fruit, and that fruit will, I doubt not, in God's good time, increase a hundred fold."

"We have at this time upwards of forty thousand Christians who are under complete Christian discipline, and who are faithful followers, so far as this can be predicated of any human being, of the doctrines of Jesus Christ. I hesitate not to assure you, from personal knowlaya to Cape Comorin.

"But God has blessed his faithful servants in their la-

bours there. The first time I visited Tinnevelly was about seven years ago. I found there twenty three thousand native Christians. I visited it three years sub-sequently, and I found about forty-five thousand native Christians there. Thus in three years the Christian po-pulation had almost doubled. You may say that the anforward in support of a similar statement. I acknowledge it. There are in India many hundred thousand persons who call themselves Christians, and profess the Roman Catholic religion; but that religion is most decidedly not the religion which you or I would wish to see progressing among the people. I hesitate not to express my fears—for I am bound to speak the truth—that the Roman Catholic natives has tholic natives have only exchanged one species of idolatry for another. I was, not long ago, at the extreme point of for another. I was, not long ago, at the extreme point of India, Cape Comorin, where there is a population of perhaps forty thousand native Roman Catholics. I inquired, through my missionary chaplain, into the knowledge of the people. I found they were well acquainted with St. Anthony, and that they knew very well St. Francis, meaning, I suppose, Francis Xavier, who nobly won to himself the name of the Apostle of India, yet not one whom they should take as their mediator with God. They all knew the Virgin Mary, some few had heard of Jesus, but scarcely one appeared to know Jesus Christ as the only Saviour. Now compare this (and I do not speak of it inviduously, but as a fact) with the Christian knowledge and the Christian faith, the Christian humility, and the Christian endurance under the severest trials, which the Christian endurance under the severest trials, which is manifested by the Protestant Christians in Tinnevelly."

"Allusions have been made on several occasions to the diocese of Colombo, and to the Christian work which the Dutch carried on there, in contrast with England. Now I was Bishop of Ceylon, for seven years, and I am bound to say, I cannot altogether subscribe to the correctness of what has been stated this morning, though resting upon printed reports. I do not think the Dutch did much for Christianity in Ceylon. They did something for the "Allusions have been made on several occasions to the diocese of Colombo, and to the Christian work which the Dutch carried on there, in contrast with England. Now I was Bishop of Ceylon, for seven years, and I am bound to say, I cannot altogether subscribe to the correctness of what has been stated this morning, though resting upon printed reports. I do not think the Dutch did much for Christianity in Ceylon. They did something for the forms and ceremonies, and outward show of religion, but very little for vital Christianity. When I went to Ceylon, I found that, under the auspices, and by the direct command of the Dutch Government, the sacrament of baptism had been sold in the streets at the rate of three half pence a head. The Dutch thought it would add to their respectability to introduce Christianity, and they passed a resolution that no one should be employed in any department of the public service, however low or humble, unless he were a Christian: and to make the people Christians, they instituted the office of Proponets, who went throughout the length and breadth of the land, sounding a drum to call together the people around them for baptism.

"Now I need searcely say, that the Society for the Potton of the Rubric and camon altogether, as a comment the time in general or authorized use.

Let us then discard the Canon altogether, as a comment on this portion of the Rubric, and look back to the ancient on this portion of the Rubric, and look back to the ancient on this portion of the Rubric, and look back to the ancient on this portion of the Rubric, and look back to the ancient on this portion of the Rubric, and look back to the ancient on this portion of the Rubric, and look back to the ancient on this portion of the Rubric, and look back to the ancient on this portion of the Rubric, and look back to the ancient on this portion of the Rubric, and look back to the ancient on this portion of the Rubric, and look back to the ancient on this portion of the Rubric, and look back to the ancient on this porti for baptism. "Now I need scarcely say, that the Society for the

are able, but sadly need some Prayer-books to help them."

Books to the value of £10 were granted; £5 being for Prayer-books, and £5 for a Lending Library.

A letter was read from the Rev. Dr. O'Meara, Missionary among the Indians, dated Mahnetooahneng, Jan. 1, 1848. The following are extracts:—

"Yours of the 3rd of November was received by the last mail would beg you to express to the Society my thanks for the indiansideration which they have shown in making the grantinounced by you. I have already found the books of inestinated esome progress, when I was interrupted by an affection of e eyes, for which my medical attendant enjoined entire relinishment of reading and writing. This has prevented my

should extract from it the filthy lucre of gain, but that we should extract from it the pure gospel of Jesus Christ. In my own diocese the Society provides for twenty-one missionaries, and has work for at last two hundred. I

Communications.

tWe deem it necessary to follow the example of the London Churc ions of our Correspondents .- ED. CHURCH.]

To the Editor of The Church.

To the Editor of The Church.

Rev. Sir,—Allow a clergyman of some experience in England, to say a few words on the subject mooted between yourself and your correspondent "Tallis,"

You are, no doubt, right in asserting that the Canon you quote, directs the churchwardens to provide the elements for the Lord's Supper; and as the Canon goes on to say—"which wine we require to be brought to the Communion-Table in a clean and sweet standing pot or stoup of pewter, if not of purer metal,"—it was not unnatural (in the absence of any other considerations) to infer that it was to be placed on the Communion-Table immediately upon being provided by the churchwardens; and, consequently, that the churchwardens were to bring it to the Table.

But you do not appear to have adverted to the circumstance, that it is necessary to provide beforehand, in some place within the church, as much bread and wine as shall be sufficient for the largest number of communicants likely to be present, and yet that it is not desirable to offer upon the Holy Table much more than is sufficient for the actual number of communicants. These things, I know, are not carefully attended to in this colony, but they are familiar

carefully attended to in this colony, but they are familiar to English, clergyment, which is agreement with this state of things, we find that, by the Canon in question, "The churchwardens of every parish, against the time of every communion, shall, at the charge of the parish, with the advice and direction of the Minister, provide a sufficient quantity of fine white bread and good and wholesome wine, for the number of communicants that shall from time to time receive there." This provision, then, is made before the time, upon some estimate of the probable number of communicants. But the Rubric further directs that "When there is a Communion, the Priest shall then place upon the Table so much bread and wine as he shall think sufficient." Now, any Priest who has been accustomed apon the Table so much bread and wine as me sufficient." Now, any Priest who has been accustomed to attend to this Rubric, will know that he makes his estimate of that which he thinks sufficient for consecration, from the number of communicants he knows or suppose to be present at the immediate time, ready to communicate to be present at the immediate time, ready to communicate. The quantity of the elements, therefore, which the churchwardens are to provide against the time, is, or may be, a different quantity from that which the Priest is to place upon the Table at the time of Communion; and, accordingly, the Canon cannot justly be pleaded as conclusive that the churchwardens are the proper persons to bring the elements to the Holy Table at the time of Communion. Lord Bishop of Madras, delivered at Bath, last February, at a meeting in behalf of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. They will be found extremely valuable, as the authentic testimony of an eyewitness to the spiritual condition of Tinneveiley, Ceylon, and India amerally.

what is necessary at the time.

Moreover, the direction, that immediately after placing the Alms upon the Table, "The Priest is to place upon the table so much bread and wine as he shall think suffi-the table so much bread and wine as he shall think suffi-

the table so much bread and wine as he shall think sufficient," implies that the whole quantity of the elements provided is, at that time, in such a position that the clergyman can readily have access to them, for the purpose of selecting a portion "sufficient" for the occasion.

Accordingly, I will now recount all the methods by which I have known clergymen in England endeavour to comply with the rubric. Some, finding the custom established for the elements to be placed on the Holy Table previous to the service, and having no other convenient previous to the service, and having no other convenient place within the Altar rail, content themselves with sever-ing from the rest, at the time indicated by the rubric, such portion of the bread and wine as they deem sufficient, and placing it visibly on the Table, before the eyes of the congregation,—preparatory to the prayer for the Church Militant, in which the oblation is formally made. Others (and those not a few,) have the elements brought within dicated of any human being, of the doctrines of Jesus Christ. I hesitate not to assure you, from personal knowledge, that the converts to Christianity in Tinnevelly are really converts to Jesus Christ. Do not believe thosefor, alas! there are such—who attempt to deny, or at least to question, the truth of the reports of the conversions to Christianity in that country. Alas! alas! there are some of our countrymen even now in India, who dishonour the name of Christian which they bear, and then for, alas! there are such—who attempt to deny, or at least to question, the truth of the reports of the conversions to Christianity in that country. Alas! alas! there are some of our countrymen even now in India, who dishonour the name of Christian which they bear, and then they turn into contempt and ridicule the labours of our missionaries. But those of them who love Christ in sincerity and in truth, those who know the value of the immortal soul, and who are really well acquainted with the state and prospects of our missionary labours in that country, will tell you a very different tale. The world has struggled against its introduction there, and as a whore the chancel has been much lowered, where the fluor of the chancel has been much lowered, one of the ancient sedilia has been made use of time out country, will tell you a very introduction there, and as a country we have done nothing to offer Christianity to the natives of India; and were it not for the Society for the natives of India; and were it not for the society for the natives of India; and were it not for the society for the natives of India; and were it not for the society for the natives of India; and were it not for the society for the natives of India; and were it not for the society for the natives of India; and were it not for the society for the natives of India; and were it not for the society for the natives of India; and were it not for the society for the natives of India; and were it not for the society for the native of India; and were it not for the society for the native of India; and were it not for the society for the native of India; and were it not for the society for the native of India; and were it not for the society for the native of India; and were it not for the society for the native of India; and were it not for the society for the native of India; and were it not for the society for the native of India; and were it not for the society for the native of India; and were it not for the society for the native of India; and were it not for the society for the native of India; and were it not for the society for the native of India; and India; a natives of India; and were it not lot like Society, that Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, and the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, and the Shire, an altar tomb within the rails has always been emchanted in the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, and the Church Missionary Society, that land would still be ployed for this purpose. And, more recently, either brackets have been fixed in the wall for that purpo small moveable tables have been introduced near the Al-tar. I have known one clergyman who had the elements brought from the vestry by the parish clerk at that part of the service, and I think one who had them brought by

the churchwardens; but both of these were without any ancient precedent. In short, I know of no old precedent whatever for the interference of any person but the priest about the sacred elements, excepting the parish clerk, or a deacon, if present. So far, then, as my observation or knowledge has extended, the whole weight of precedent or example is in favour of some place near the Altar: for the cases in which the Altar itself is made use of must be entirely

which the Altar itself is made use of must be entirely left out of the question, (excepting as against the employment of the churchwardens), because it is well known historically that one object of the rubric in question, was to do away with the custom of placing them upon the Table before the commencement of the service.

The whole weight of precedent, then, as I have said, is in favour of some place near the Holy Table; and I think I have already shown that the rubric implies as much; and not only so, but the very Canon you have quoted does not contradict that view, but rather strengthens it.

I have written so far upon your hypothesis, that the Canon may be taken to explain the Rubric: but you seem to have forgotten that the Rubric in question was not introduced into the Prayer-book until the review under Charles II., in 1661; and that it was so introduced, in order to review the old custom which had been abolished in 1551, whilst the Canon in question was enacted under in 1551; whilst the Canon in question was enacted under James I., in 1603, when that custom was not in use; and that consequently the Canon cannot be a direction for the right mode of performing a ceremony which was not at

table. Those were the well known customary arrangements, until in 1551, in the 2nd book of Edward VI., this

"More especially I would wish an interest in your prayers on behalf of India. It is a deeply interesting land a land which God has committed to us, not that we should extract from it the filthy lucre of gain, but that we should extract from it the filthy lucre of gain.

Your humble servant,

To the Editor of The Church.

Dear Sir,-In The Church of the 28th April, there is a Dear Sir,—In The Church of the 28th April, there is a letter from one of your correspondents, "Tallis," informing your readers how much he had been gratified by the manner of conducting the Service in the University Chapel, and in the Church of the Holy Trinity, in Toronto: and I have little doubt that the contents of his letter were as gratifying to many other members of the Church, as to yourself and me. I feel confident that it is highly refreshing to hundreds, when they read of the Ministers of the Church coming back to the performance of Divine Service according to the Rubries, whence, for so long a time, all have so far errd. The Ministers of the Church seem to be at last, coming to the conclusion that the better seem to be, at last, coming to the conclusion that the better way of conducting her services is to follow her authority

Tallis says, "Preaching in the Surplice, apart from its authority." It may not be uninteresting to your readers to know what the authority for its use is, as it has been much contested, and, indeed, I believe, totally denied by some persons. The authority for wearing it may be found in the following extracts. By the injunctions published by Queen Elizabeth, in the 1st year of her reign, there was nothing said, about the vestments of the clergy, so plainly as was desirable; therefore "The Archbishop (Parker, as soon as he was consecrated.) and Bishop drew so plainly as was desirable; therefore "The Archbishop (Parker, as soon as he was consecrated,) and Bishop drew up interpretations and further considerations of these injunctions, for the better instruction of the Clergy," and among these we find the following: "Concerning the Book of Service: 1st. That there be used only but one apparel; as the Cope in the ministration of the Lord's Supper, and the Surplice in all other ministrations." The next authority we meet with is in the reign of Charles I. in 1633, we find the following: "2nd. That every Bishop take care in his diocese that all Lecturers do read Divine Service, according to the Litargy printed by authority, in their Surplices and Hoods, before the Lecture. 3rd. That where a Lecture is set up in a Market Town, it may That where a Lecture is set up in a Market Town, it may be read; . . . and that they ever preach in such seemly habits as belong to their degrees, and not in cloaks."—
This may seem to afford ground to conclude that the Surplice was not to be worn in time of preaching. But it does not. These instructions were for the purpose of curbing the preachers called Lecturers, who were the great curse of the Church in those days. They were Puritans in heart, and, as far as they dared, in practice. While, therefore, the second instruction enforces the wearing of the Surplice, which they were most unwilling to do; the third gave them liberty to wear their academical dress during the lecture, as a boon, not as a right. These instructions, therefore, enforce the wearing the Surplice at all times, on all other persons. I would obtain the control of the surplice at all times, on all other persons. I would obtain the control of the surplice at all times, on all other persons. I would obtain the control of the surplice at all times, on all other persons. I would obtain the surplice at all times, on all other persons. I would obtain the surplice at all times, on all other persons. I would obtain the surplice at all times on all other persons. These instructions, therefore, enforce the wearing the Surplice at all times, on all other persons. I would observe, that these Lecturers were the persons who got up a society to purchase livings, for the purpose of obtaining a control over the affairs of the Church,—precisely as in these days, a society supplied with funds by the late Rev. Mr. Simeon, is doing,—and as the former was stopped in its unrighteous course, and the society and its purchases declared illegal, we would hope that the latter may be stopped also.

stopped also.

The next mention of the Surplice is in the orders of Bishop Wren, in the same reign. His fourth order is, "That the Litany be never omitted on Sundays, Wednesdays and Fridays; and that at all times the Minister be in his Surplice and Hood whensoever he is in public to perform any part of his priestly functions." Archbishop Sheldon, in a letter concerning the King's (Charles II.,) direction to the Clergy, says: "2ndly. I advise that you admonish and recommend to all and every of the parsons, vicars, and curates, within my said diocese and jurisdiction, . . . that you require of these that they do

parsons, vicars, and curates, within my said diocese and jurisdiction, . . . that you require of these that they do decently and solemnly perform the Divine Service, . . . without addition or diminishing therefrom; . . . and that in the time of such their officiating, they ever make use of and wear their priestly habit, the Surplice and Hood."

Thus, then, I think there is abundance of suthority for the use of the Surplice, and, as regards the practice, we have the express testimony of Hooker, in his Ecclesiastical Polity. He is speaking only of the Surplice or "the white garment" as he more frequently calls it, and, having given many of the arguments made against its use, he says: "These and such like were their first discourses touching that church attire, which with us for the most part is usual in public prayer, our Ecclesiastical laws so . . appointing." He then goes on to speak in the person of one of the opposers of the Surplice, and supposes him to be addressing his congregation, amongst others, with these words: "If I preach not the Gospel, woe be unto me! Rather than that (the office of preaching) shall be taken from us, we are resolved to take this filth, (the Surplice,) and to put it on, although we judge it to be so unfit and inconvenient, that as oft as ever we pray or ne: unfit and inconvenient, that as oft as ever we pray or remarks, so arrayed before you." And again afterwards that the way was not good which they took of advising men, first, to wear the apparel, that thereby they might be free to continue their preaching." And that we may be free to continue their preaching. And that we may be free to continue their preaching. The support of the Support of the Support of the Support of the Willows and Orphans of certainly know that he is speaking of the Surplice only whether the Surplice be a fit garment to be used in the Service of God." Here, then, besides the authority of "Ecclesiastical laws," we have the practice of disaffected persons in Hooker's time, and they evidently preached in the Surplice.

At the adjourned of the Clergy.

It is hoped that the character of the present year.

At the adjourned of the clergy. in the above extracts, he begins the next section, the 3rd the Clergy, of the 5th Book, in these words: "Having thus disputed It is hop

me to show the want of it for an "ornament of the that the proposed bye-law brought up by the Committene back. I allude to the having two lights on the Lord's Table. In the Injunctions given by Edward VI., in the 1st year of his reign, we find it said—"and shall general consideration of the Clergy and laity throughsuffer from henceforth no torches nor candles, . . . but only two lights upon the High Altar, before the Sacrament, which, for the signification that Christ is the very true light of the world, they shall suffer to remain still." So annual meeting of the Society: it seeming to his that it seems to have been a mere sufferance, and thus only before the Sucrament, therefore not at all times.— But even this permission was taken away, after the act by authority of Parliament, passed in the 2nd year of Edward VI, for in the Injunctions published by the King, after the passing of the above act, we find "2nd. Item— For an uniformity, that no Minister do counterfeit the Popish Mass as to setting any light upon the Lord's Board at any time:" and, subsequently, in Bishop Ridley's injunctions, published 4th Edward VI., "Item—That no on Sunday the 30th July next. Candidates for Minister do counterfeit the Popish Mass in . . . setting any light upon the Lord's Board." I think, therefore, we on any Communion-Table either in cathedral or parish to be present at the Rectory, Toronto, with the usual

Tallis makes an observation, by which it seems he approves of a Credence Table. I agree with you, Mr. Editor, entirely, in thinking there is no authority for it in the Book of Common Prayer; and I feel assured that, were the Rubrics observed, it would be unnecessary, as far as One of these Rubrics orders that—"So many as intend to be partakers of the Holy Communion shall signify their names to the Curate, at least some time the day before."
Another directs that the "Priest shall place upon the Table so much bread and wine as he shall think suffi-cient,"—evidently for the number of those who had previously given in their names. Putting the two Rubrics thus together, we see their intimate connexion, and the breach of the first almost necessarily leads to the breach of the second. But yet, under the present system, I should be sorry to suppose that any irreverent use is made of what remains—for the remainder belongs, by one of the Rubrics, to the Minister, who, I trust, in all cases, would prevent any indecency. And this Rubric destroys the argument Tallis raises from the consecration prayer. His words in his letter to The Church of the 5th May, are "Now, if there be any meaning in the awful prayer of consecration, that whole bread and whole wine on the Altar are consecrated." But what says the Rubric?—"And if any of the bread and wine remain unconsecrated, the Curate shall have it to his own use." By reading the whole of the Rubrics at the end of the Communion, it will be seen that the bread mentioned is that which has been placed on the Lord's Table; therefore, the Church contemplated the possibility of some remaining unconsecrated. But, at any rate, there is no Rubric ordering a Credence Table, and 'and his people. The one is that impressive discourse ordained according to the mode of Christ's institution; Ithink wisdom demands of us—that while we keep all the of our Lord Himself which is recorded in the tenth of our Lord Himself which is recorded in the tenth of Church. The true Pastor is Rubrics, we should take great care that we do not go be-yond them in any matter, whether trivial or important. And here I cannot but make another remark, without use of a word which seems now to be the mark of a party in the Church—I mean the word Altar. The use of this word is, no doubt, contrary to the Prayer Book—entirely at variance with it, for we know that the word was struck VI. or Elizabeth. It was made use of in the first Book soothing and consoling than those which arise from

use of the word; I care not whether it may be thought a silly prejudice, or whether the objection be well grounded. They have the Prayer Rock on their sills provided. have the Prayer Book on their side, and, what is more consequence,-the New Testament; for in the only place where it is certainly referred to, it is called by St. Paul the Lord's Table. Then there are the inions of Queen Elizabeth, as to taking down Altars at the time of Communion; and since that, there is a command to place them at the East end of the church. by the Book of Common Prayer-not Altar but Table.

Your obedient servant.

The accompanying extract from the Montreal Gazette of the 8th inst., will inform you of the sad fact that a venerable Priest of our Holy Church has consented to

"The Rev. was requested to officiate as sponsori in right of his being the oldest resident on the Ottawa River

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, MAY 19, 1848.

CONTENTS OF	THE OUTSIDE.
First Page. The Common-Place Book. esults of "A Repeal of the Union." evolutionary Follies. nglish Ecclesiast, Intelligence. Fourth Page. oetry.—The Christian's prospect of death.	Early Life of the late Dr. E Primitive Preaching. No want whilst the Lord Shepherd. Old Adam Ayliffe, or the Ch in tribulation. The death of a Child.

CONFIRMATION APPOINTMENTS .- FIRST DIVISION.

THE BISHOP OF TORONTO in announcing the folt may be understood that Candidates are not admissible to that holy rite until they shall have attained the full age of fifteen years :-1848, June.

9, Binbrooke, 11 A.M.

10, Dundas, 11 A.M.

		Ancaster, 3 P.	M.
Sunday,	11,	Tuscarora, 11 A.	M.
Tubana a dertale s		Mohawk Village, 3 P.	M.
Monday,	12,	Brantford, 11 A.	M.
The specification		Mount Pleasant, 3 P.	M.
Tuesday,	13,	Woodhouse, II A.	M.
		Vittoria, 3 P.	M.
Wednesday,	14,	Travelling.	
Thursday,	15,	Dereham, 11 A.	M.
Friday,	16,		M.
			M.
		Vienna, 6 P.	M.
Saturday,			M.
Sunday,	18,		M.
		Port Stanley, 3 P.	M.
Monday,	19,	Dunwich,	M.
Tuesday,	20,	Westminster, 10 A	.M.
liga vite a list		Delaware, 3 P	
Wednesday,		Muncey Town, 11 A	
Thursday,	22,	Wardsville, 12 noo	
		Bell's, 4 P.	
Friday,	23,	Zone Mills, 10 A.	
		Dawn Mills, 3 P.	5 10 40
Saturday,	24,	Morpeth, 11 A.	M.
Sunday,	25,		20
Section #		Lyttle's, 10 A.	M.
promise who		Tylbury West, 4 P.	M.
Monday,	26,		
		Colchester, 3 P.	M.
Tuesday,		Amherstburgh, 11 A.	M.
Wednesday,	28,	Sandwich, 10 A.	1000
		Irish Settlement, 2 P.	M.
Thursday,		Travelling.	100
Friday,		Chatham, 11 A.	M.
	July		
Saturday,	1,	Walpole, 2 P.	M.
Sunday,		Moore, 11 A.	
Monday,	3,	Errol Plympton, 11 A.	M.
	The state of		1
THE LORI	Brs	HOP OF TORONTO requests that t	he

plied to the support of the Widows and Orphans of

It is hoped that the proceeds of this Sermon will enable the Society to meet all claims upon the funds

At the adjourned meeting, held on 17th May, for the final settlement of the Widows and Orphans' Fund, Speaking of authority for the use of the Surplice, leads his Lordship the Bishop intimated, that being desirous that the proposed bye-law brought up by the Commitgeneral consideration of the Clergy and laity throughout the Diocese, he recommended that no final deci-

on Sunday the 30th July next. Candidates for Orders, whether of Priest or Deacon, having previoussider this as settled, that no lights ought to be ly obtained permission to offer themselves, are desired testimonials and Si Quis, on the previous Wednesday, (July 26) at 9 o'clock, A.M.

> The Annual General Meeting of The Church Society, will be held on Wednesday, June 7th, at the Old City Hall, in this City. There will be Prayers in the Cathedral at 1 o'clock, P.M.

His Lordship the Bishop of Toronto will take the Chair at 2 o'clock.

W. H. RIPLEY, Secretary.

A General Meeting of the Stockholders of the DIOCESAN PRESS will be held at the Church Society's House at Toronto, on Thursday the 8th June, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the election of a Managing Committee (the Lord Bishop of Toronto, and the Chaplains the transaction of business connected with the interests of the said Press.

THE GOOD SHEPHERD. A large class of persons in the Church object to the the assiduous supervision, the wise guidance, the effectual protection of the Good Shepherd.

> needful that we should pray God to "give unto us the kindly fruits of the earth, so as in due time we knowing that as sunshine and rain are to the seed, so E. is the divine blessing to industry and discretion.-

tian virtues,-the Church of Christ is, in truth, "a out." His office is, by precept and by efficacious green pasture." The venerable and enlightening and example, "to allure to brighter worlds and lead the comforting Word of God; the voice of sacred melody and the ascending incense of prayer, in the courts of the Lord's House, on that Day of the Lord which is "a delight, holy of the Lord and honourable;" the domestic joys of Family Worship; the linkel sweetness and the blended energy of the two co-operating Sacraments,-these, and many other privileges and ordinances are to the hungry soul what green grass is to the flock. Observe, also, the perfect repose which the more impressive "rhetoric of the life;" as Chaucer prevails in these fertile pastures. The sheep either "lie down," or are led by the Shepherd "beside the still waters." Compare this calm scene with the excitement of a "revival," or the ague-fits of superstition which the Church of Rome rather encourages than suppresses, amongst the more ignorant of her members. It is not heartless formalism; nor abject credulity; nor an enthusiasm which overleaps all restraint, that the Church requires; but that setled and habitual devotion, which is like feeding on a green pasture, and drinking the "still waters" of a gently flowing stream, -godliness in the sanctuary; godliness circling round the household hearth; godliness throwing a sacred influence about the ordinary secu-

The Psalmist mentions many other kind offices performed by the Good Shepherd; but we cannot treat of them now. The exposition of the Twentythird Psalm has been managed with considerable ability and jugdment by the Rev. John Stevenson. His work upon this interesting subject is written in a high strain of devotional feeling, which makes it valuable for the purposes of practical reading and meditation; but the author, we conceive, has been tempted by his evident command of language, to dwell too much upon description; and his observations in some cases, we think, are too copious, and-like a thread of gold drawn out-have lost much of their strength by becoming attenuated. The following illustration of "the valley of the shadow of death" affords us a pleasing view of the last services rendered to us upon earth by the Good Shepherd, who is ever watchful and affectionate during life, and is an effectual stay and support in the time of our sorest trial and our

"Death is the great valley which separates time from eternity. Multitudes enter this 'valley of decision' but none return again to inform us of its depth or its darkness, its difficulties or its dangers. To the eye of sense it appears a real valley, and full of dangers, as inevitable as they are appalling. To the eye of faith it wears but the semblance of a valley, with all the appearances, but none of the realities of danger. David denominated it a 'valley of shadow.' In a country so diversified as Judea by hill and mountain, plain and valley, woods and waters, rocks and sands, the language of the inhabitants was enriched with a great variety of natural and instructive figures. The course of the sun everywhere produced continual changes of scenery, by the incessant fluctuations of light and shade. And it is easy to conceive that amid the narrow defiles, where projecting rocks overhung the winding path, the darkness of evening would be hastened, and the gloom of night anticipated, at particular spots, by deep dark shadows. Imagine you behold a shepherd conducting his flock from one distant pasturage to another. He presses forward with haste over the plain, and trathe presses forward with haste over the plain, and traverses the mountain with anxiety, lest night should overtake them before they have reached their desired resting-place. Their path begins to wind towards a vale below, but darkness increases, and dangers multiply as they descend. On one side is the fearful precipice, and on the other is the gloomy foliage of the forest. At the bottom of an abrupt descent in their road, an overhanging rock threatens destruction; and the dark shadow beneath it looks rather like the den of the wolf or the lion, than the road that shall lead them to their rest. The sheep are affrighted. Some of them instinctively turn to retreat; others press closer to their shepherd; and in proportion to the confidence which each places in his protection, so is the measure of their deliverance from fear. With more rod and his staff the shepherd gathers his trembling flock he inspires them all with courage. He advances onward. His flock follow after him. And as they severally pass under that frowning rock, they discover that their larm had been excited only by the shadow, and not by the reality of danger. Such did death appear in the estima-tion of the Psalmist. He knew that it could only be the

shadow, and not the reality of evil, which he should en-counter, while following his Shepherd through 'the alley of the shadow of death." From our blessed Lord's discourse, in St. John's Gospel, we may learn not only what He hath done for us in the discharge of his Pastoral office, but the character likewise of those deputed Pastors who have been duly appointed to their charge, and strive to be

conformed to the ensample of the divine Shepherd. "The good shepherd giveth his life for the sheep. It was a cruel alternative thus to make a victim and a prey of the good shepherd; but there was no other way of arresting the ravages of the wolf. Emmanuel, willing to bear anything that he might save his sheep, threw himself into the gap; interposed his own sacred form between his terrified flock and the Tavening spirits of darkness; and screened our souls from the destroyer's rage and the tempter's wiles. To meet the persecutor with a strong faith and a manly heart,this is the triumph of God's grace in the persons of his ministers. The familiar lines of the Welsh bard have been often quoted to shew with what determination the early British Church contended, from the beginning, against the encroachments of Rome,-

"Woe be to him who will not keep From Romish wolves his erring sheep, With staff and weapon strong."

The spirit of the Cambrian exiles was broken at last; but only to revive, in after ages, with tenfold energy; and to be crowned in the end with permanent success, in the descendants of their Anglo-Saxon conquerors. The Anglican Church, in the hour of trial, was found as faithful to the truth as our British forefathers; and by the costly offering which she made of her most devoted Pastors at the Reformation, manifested to all Christendom that the Head of the Church, in conferring the Apostolical commission on such bravehearted guardians of the flock as a Latimer, a Ridley, a Cranmer, and a Hooper, had bestowed also a liberal to the Lord Bishop, being ex officio members), and for measure of Apostolic intrepidity and zeal. "He that entereth in by the door is the shepherd of the sheep.' The true Pastor has had a lawful, regular, and valid admission into the ministry. He is no adventurer, nor spoiler, entering in a clandestine or violent manner. Besides a variety of prophetic and other allusions His credentials are apostolical, and such as "the to the pastoral office of Christ, there are two very Porter" recognizes at once, as being accordant with remarkable portions of Holy Scripture expressly devo- established form and rule, and bearing the seal of ted to this endearing relation between the Redeemer heaven. He has been invited by Christ's Spirit, chapter of the Gospel according to St. John; the Christ's Holy Catholic Church. The true Pastor is other is that deeply devotional composition of the not silent; and when he speaks "the sheep hear his the least intention of giving offence to any one-on the sweet Psalmist of Israel which has so often yielded voice" His counsels are delivered to them in such inspiring music and heavenly rapture to the dying simple, earnest, express language, as they can readily Christian,—the Twenty-third Psalm. To beings understand. He feels that his sacred commission has such as we are; assaulted and distressed, helpless been given to him, not to entertain and gratify the out at the revision of the Prayer Book, either in Edward and dependent; there can be no reflexions more more educated and refined, but to make known to all, what it is equally essential for all to know, in language the consideration of the deep love, the tender care, which all can comprehend. But to declare the truth clearly and accurately, suitably and convincingly, is an undertaking which requires surely depth of knowledge, We are creatures whose material frame makes it patient study, and mature judgment and skill. Upon teachers who need to be taught, Dr. Daniel Featly has made the following reflexion,-doubtless with may enjoy them." The guardian of the flock is not more of satire in it than would comport with the tion a Lying-in Charity. Five beds have been already forgetful of our temporal necessities. "The Lord is made since, I believe, regards their situation. By Elizabeth they were ordered to be placed outside the chancel beth they were ordered to be placed outside the chancel ful Psalmist, "I shall not want." Worldly persons Felix laid upon St. Paul, 'Much learning hath made be provided by the liberality of the inhabitants of this command to place them at the East end of the church.—
I think, therefore, for the sake of peace, that we may not lay a stumbling-block in the way of any one, it would be better to confine ourselves to the only word authorised by the Book of Common Prayer—not Altar but Table.

Tenx iaid upon St. Paul, Fine last and upon St. Paul, Fine last upon

'Tu bene cavisti ne te ulla occidere possit Litera, nam nota est litera nulla tibi.'

Horneck had but one reply to make to the coudoletce Thou hast taken good care that the killing letter shall who are best acquainted with the working of these Sir,—In your paper of last Friday, I observed a well merited rebuke to those who consent to such profanations of the Holy Sacrament of Baptism as the Christennic med, and which the Good Shepherd is most careful acquaintance with them is not merely general but perneed, and which the Good Shepherd is most careful acquaintance with them is not merely general but per- by them upon those for whose benefit they are estato provide. "He maketh me to lie down in green sonal. He labours to discover whether those who blished. pastures; he leadeth me beside the still waters."— come to church to pray and to hear, practice at home The general management will be by the Committee way." He leadeth the immortal souls confided to his charge, out of the perilous though flowery, paths of sin, to the green pastures and the still waters of a quiet godly life; out of themselves to Christ; out of the naunts of vice, to the abodes of virtue and purity and holiness; out of the snares and defilements of earth, to the safety and the sanctity of heaven; out of the world to God. To the persuasion of the lips he adds says of "the Good Parson:"-

"The love of Christ and his Apostles twelve, He taught; but first he followed it himselve."

ATHANATIAN CREED.

No apology, we are convinced, is necessary for transferring to our columns the following judicious remarks, from a late number of the London Britannia. Perhaps there is no formulary of the Church more "spoken against" than the Creed of St. Athanasius; -and in these latter days of plausable unbelief and spurious liberality, it is highly gratifying to see a secular journal enunciate sentiments so Catholic and

"A correspondent, whose return the Athanasian Creed in ing space to insert, adverts to the Athanasian Creed in ing space to insert, adverts to the Athanasan Creed in the sense of what he terms its want of charity. We touched upon the subject, not with reference to Dr. touched upon the subject, not with reference to Dr. Hampden's opinions, opinions much too cloudy for our comprehension, and finding refuge from inquiry in their scholastic expression but for the relief of the consciences of good men. To this correspondent we repeat that the language of the Athanasian Creed is merely declaratory,—that it makes nether the doctrine, nor the crime, nor the punishment, nor precludes that divine mercy which coverned all in its own good pleasure.

"But, as we had already observed, who calls the judge uncharitable for stating what he finds in the statute-book? For instance, in the crime of house breaking, every man may read, 'Whosoever forcibly enters a house, and robs it, without doubt he shall be hanged.' No man in his senses can suppose that this is the mere cruelty of the judge or jury. On the contrary, it is a salutary law for the good of society, found in a book compiled by the first authorities of the land, and which the judge, if he be a

faithful minister of justice, is bound to declare.

"The only distinction between such a case and the Athanatian Creed is, that the crime in the former instance is the perpetration of an act, and in the latter the denial of a doctrine. But, if the doctrine comprehends the terms of salvation, and we thus deny and reject those terms, if God be true, the rejection must be dreaded as ruin. If the atonement of Christ be necessary to salvation, what must be the future condition of those who arrogantly, and with their eyes open, reject the doctrine of the atonement?

with their eyes open, reject the doctrine of the atonement? Yet we do not presume to limit the divine mercy; we simply state what we find in the Bible.

"As to the lenity attributed to the Deity on all occasions, by those who are in the very act of depreciating his commands, it is the most dangerous of all the arts of spiritual deception. It was the language of the original temptation, that disbelief of the divine declaration would not be followed by punishment. There was no slackness in the punishment of the chosen people whenever they erred. There was none in their final overthrow 'through unbelief.' There is no weakness in the language of St. unbelief.' There is no weakness in the language of St. Paul—'If our gospel be hid, it is hid to them that are lost.' Our Lord's high declaration is, that though offences to his mission on earth, namely, his personal rejection, might be forgiven, there could be no forgiveness for the sin against the Holy Ghost, namely, the rejection of the gaspel; for the obvious reason, that there were no other gospel; for the obvious reason that there were no other means of salvation than through the gospel.

"Thus we see that the rejection of matters of belief

may be ruin.
"As to the impossibility of believing a doctrine which As to the impossibility of believing a doctrine which is above our comprehension, the objection is a mere subterfuge. We believe the doctrine of the Trinity, not merely for its own fitness or feasibility, but because we find it in a volume which, on perfect evidence, we ascertain to be the work of God. It is impossible even to imagine stronger evidence than that on which we receive the Bible as divine. That man might never have discovered the existence of a Trinity is perfectly possible, if a volume of unimpeachable truth, he receives it as truth, around him, and by the accents of his well-known voice and on every principle of human judgment rightly so re-

> "But what is the nature of our belief even with respec to the simplest facts here? A stone dropped from the hand invariable falls to the ground. Why? By gravihas seen it? Who can produce it? Who tall? Who has seen it? Who can produce it? What do we comprehend of its nature? Nothing. Thus it is with the most undeniable truths of the moral world."

OUR ENGLISH SUBSCRIBERS.

We are greatly encouraged in our editorial labours, by observing the sure and steady progress which our urnal appears to be making in the estimation of our brethren in the Mother land. So far as the opinions enunciated in it are concerned, we can assure our friends that every conscientious endeavour will continue to be made, to persevere in close and strict agreement with what we believe to be the principles of the Church; and in regard to Ecclesiastical intelligence, we will do our diligence to supply our readers in the British Isles with a complete and faithful report | Post Office. of every transaction connected with the Church in the British North American Colonies, not forgetting to notice the principal events occurring amongst our fellow Churchmen in the United States. We have recently received, from a Clergyman in Berkshire, the following letter :-

"Sir,-Feeling a great interest in the progress of the Colonial Church, and perhaps more especially of the North American Branch, and seeing the Church newspaper highly recommended in the Bishop of Toronto's charge, 1844, which has recently fallen into my hands, I am very anxious to take what seems to me a very excel-lent paper. With this view, I have applied lately, both to the editor of the English Churchman, and also to the editor of the Colonial Church Chronicle, thinking they editor of the Colonial Church Chronicle, thinking they would be able to put me in the way of obtaining the Church. They however seem to know as little of the means of obtaining it as I do myself. I therefore apply to you, and shall be obliged if you will forward me the paper regularly. I will readily at once pay my subscription for the next year, either to yourself in any way you may point out as practicable, or to any one you may name in England, who is authorized to receive subscriptions for you?

We take this opportunity of stating, for the information of our clerical correspondent, and of others who may experience the same perplexity, that Samuel Rowsell, Esq., 31 Cheapside, is our agent in London.

CHURCH COLONY IN NEW ZEALAND.

We lay before our readers, without remark, the following item of ecclesiastical news. The idea proposed to be embodied is a magnificent one, and peculiarly interesting at the present moment, when in many portions of the old world society seems shaken to its

"The Colonial Church Chronicle states that a plan is under consideration for planting a colony, upon the model of the social institutions of the mother country, including a nobility, a gentry, an established Church, endowed colleges and schools, in New Zealand, of which a large section will be devoted exclusively to its purposes. Along with the colonists will be sent whatever is necessary for carrying out the whole of our ecclesiastical organization, and ample provision will be made for educational institu tions in connection with the Church. Great care will also be taken in the selection of emigrants, so as to prevent, as far as possible, the introduction of unwholes elements into the young community."

TORONTO LYING-IN CHARITY.

The Managers of the Toronto Dispensary have, with most commendable zeal, combined with that institu-

prepared, and they are now ready to receive patients. This very important step has been undertaken with a confident expectation that the necessary funds will

UNIVERSITY PRIZES IN THE FINE ARTS. We re-print the following List for the sake of correcting an error which was in it when it first appeared. The "best view of Brockville" is to be in sepia-not

"FINE ARTS.—We hail with pleasure the following announcement from the President of the University:— The sum of £20. having been placed at the disposal of the

President, for the encouragement of the Fine Arts, the following Prizes are offered:

1.—£5 for the best Vocal Trio, (secular) for soprano, tenor and bass, with a solo for each voice; chorus and piano-forte 2.—£5 for the best Vocal Duet, (secular) for soprano and

tenor, with piano-forte accompaniment.

3.—£2 for the best Ballad, with piano-forte accompaniment.

The compositions are to be given in to the Registrar, on or before June 30th, with fictitious signatures, and not in the

andwriting of the authors.
4.—£5 for the best design for an Historical Picture, in oil clours. The subject to be Canadian. 5.—£3 for the best view of "Hamilton," in water colours.

5.—£3 for the best view of "Brockville," in sepia.

The last two prizes are offered by the publisher of "The Maple Leaf," who intends to have the views lithographed.

The Paintings and Drawings are to be given in to the Registrar, on or before June 30th; and a sealed note is to accompany each, having a motto on the outside, and the address of the artist enclosed.

or permanent residents in, Canada. King's College, Toronto, April 29, 1848.

The third and last Subscription Concert of Messrs. Humphrey & Schallehn, took place on Tuesday evening, and we are happy to say with the most gratifying success. Large as is the Old City Hall, it was crowded to overflowing, and among the audience we observed the elite of our good City.

After Rossini's Overture to Cenerentola-which was given with precision and effect—we were favoured by Miss Staines and Mr. Humphreys, with Wade's pretty Duett, "I've Wandered in Dreams." performers were in excellent voice, and Miss Staines worthily preserved the reputation which she has earned this season. Her solo "Tell me my heart," - one of Sir Henry R. Bishop's best compositions-proved very effective; and the style in which she and her accomplished instructor, Mr. Clarke, gave Mazzinghi's sparkling Duet, "When a little farm we keep," elicited hearty and well-merited encore. Mr. Schallehn's Solo on the Violin, after Paganini, was a brilliant performance, but more astonishing than pleasing—though very probably a master of the *Cremona* might dissent

We do not wonder that Mr. Humphreys was particularly requested to give Marliani's Air, "Fate is thy cruelty sated." We never heard it to greater advantage in any Concert-room. Miss Staines sung "My Love's in Germanie," with much simplicity and feeling, though the audience did not appear to appreciate the unadorned beauty of fine old Scottish melody. During the evening, Mr. Humphreys sung a Ballad, entitled "The Greek Parting," composed expressly for him by the President of the Philharmonic Society, which was rather a failure, though the instrumental accompani-

Pourri, arranged by Mr. Schallehn, which, though a pleasing compilation, and admirably executed by the performers, was of most unpardonable extent, particularly when the advanced hour of the night is taken into account.

Into characterize those worldly plans which are so often employed for this purpose, without any warrant from Holy Scripture or the usage of the Church of God, and which certainly seem, to most pious minds, completely at variance with the purity and spirituality of the Gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ.

W. H. R.

We must not forget to notice the highly creditable performance of one of the Band of the Rifle Regiment, on the Piano Forte. He seems to be a musician of considerable promise, and we trust that we shall meet with him again before long in a Concert-room.

Upon the whole, we have to congratulate Messrs. Humphreys & Schallehn, and the public of Toronto, upon the success of the musical meetings now brought to a close,—the former for their public spirit and musical skill, and the latter for properly appreciating and rewarding the same. It is now demonstrated that the claims of native talent are not made in vain upon our community, but are certain of a prompt and substantial response.

MR. REFORD, our Collector, is now on a Colecting Tour through the Eastern part of U. C. We shall feel much obliged by our friends preparing for his call. Mr. R. will find a Letter for him at the Kingston

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CANADA.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO. TRINITY CHURCH, KING STREET, TORONTO.

PAROCHIAL STATISTICS-EASTER, 1848

A meeting of the Vestry of this Church was held, pur-

suant to notice, on Easter Monday, 24th April, 1848, at which the Parochial Accounts for the last twelve months were examined and passed, and Mr. Gooderham and Mr. Goldsmith were elected Churchwardens for the ensuing

Mr. Dixon has this year, at his own request, retired from the office of Churchwarden, after having fulfilled the duties in a most exemplary manner for four years.— The liberality which he has shewn, and the zealous assis ance which he has constantly afforded to the Church from the first, are known to the members of the congre-On the third Sunday in May last, the Apostolic rite of

Confirmation was administered to 50 persons in this Church, by the Bishop of Toronto, in the presence of a full congregation, who were deeply impressed with the solemnity of the office, and the earnest appeal, which, at the conclusion of the service, was made by our venerable Diocesan to the newly confirmed; urging them, with the Divine grace, which, if humbly sought, would assuredly be vouchsafed, to endeavour to live according to those baptismal vows which they had just then taken upon themselves. The Bishop expressed himself gratified with the arrangement of the candidates and the excellent order which was observed on the occasion. In the same month the debt on the building was as-

sumed by three persons; and the Church itself being therefore unencumbered, the Trustees, with the approbatherefore the Congregation, under the powers granted to them by the Church Temporalities Act, offered to vest the future patronage of the Church in the Bishop of the Diocese, who has been pleased to accept the same, and the Incumbency of Trioity Church, after the removal or death of the present Minister, is placed in the gift of the Bishop of Toronto, and his successors in the See for ever, The number of Monthly Communicants is generally about 47. There have been during the year 48 Baptisms 8 Marriages, and 15 Burials. The Sacrament of Bap

tism is never administered privately, except in case of sickness; the Marriages have been generally solemnized in the Church, with the full service; and the dead have, with one exception, been interred in the Cathedral Cemetery—with the permission of the proper authorities.

The Sunday School is held in the Church twice every

Sunday—at 9½, A. M., and 2½, P. M. It is trusted that, before long, means will be found to build a School-house on the plot of ground reserved for this purpose in the rear of the sacred edifice on Trinity Street; as the experience of four years proves, that the assembling of the children in the Church, for merely school purposes, has a tendency to encourage that irreverence for sacred things, which is unfortunately so common in the present age. A small Library, containing books of a religious and useful nature, is attached to the School, which is every great exertions will be necessary to raise the funds to carry it on, it having been begun, not merely with small means, but absolutely with less than will be sufficient to sustain it for the first six months. Those

"Account of the Offertory Collections made in Trinity Church, King Street, Toronto, during the year ending Easter Monday, 1848.

The Offertory collections after three sermons preached in behalf of the Church Diocesan Society, under direction of the Bishop of

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1. Mission Fund.......£7 2 2½
2. Widows & Orphans' do. 8 11 1
3. Mission Fund........ 5 1 10£235 18 3½ Total ... (Signed) W. H. RIPLEY, B.A., Oxon., Incumbent.

(Signed) W. H. RIPLEY, B.A., Oxon, Inc.

WM. GOODERHAM, Churchwardens."

ALEX. DIXON,

The whole of the ordinary Offertory Collections are set apart to assist in defraying the current annual expenses of the Church, which slightly amount exceed £70, viz.

Church-keeper (who likewise collects the Pew Rents). 20 0 0 Insurance on Building 5 12 0 Wood, Lights, and keeping the grounds in order, about..... 20 0 0

To which must be added the Interest on debt

Making in all..... The Pew Rents amount to £90 per annum, which are surrequered for four years more, to assist in liquidating the debt; and at the Annual Collection, on the Sunday before Christmas Day, last year, the large sum of £110 7s. 4d. was given, so that about £200 of the debt has been paid off during the 12 months, for which all connected with the Church have deep reason to be thankful.

The Sacramental alms are set apart entirely for the poor; about £26, chiefly from this source, has been this year dispensed in charity, relief having been given to such as seemed proper objects, partly in money and partly

in bread, tea, and sugar. The remaining debt on account of the Church, rather exceeds £800; for which the Clergyman and Trustees have made themselves responsible, and have undertaken to pay it in four annual instalments. It will require every exertion on the part of the congregation, to make good the engagements which have been entered into on behalf of the Church; for it must not be forgotten that, owing to the opening of the new Church of the Holy Trinity, the evening congregation has been reduced by more than a third; and that partly on these grounds, and partly from death or the removal of families, several of the pews are likewise unoccupied. Hence it will be necessary for all to exert themselves more and more, giving reverently at the Christian altar, what they can afford towards the weekly necessities of the Church, on each Lord's day, and laying apart from time to time during the year, according to their ability, for the Annual Collection at Christmas in behalf of the Building Fund. The human mind has been behalf of the Building Fund. The human mind has been so constituted by its Almighty Creator, that past success readily stimulates it to new exertions. What, therefore, has been already done, will undoubtedly encourage the Members of this Congregation to fresh labours of love for the future. During four years, amidst all the difficulties which occur in the formation of a new congregation, and notwithstanding the incidental expenses, which always arise for the first few years after the building of a church, this Congregation consisting to a great extent. church, this Congregation, consisting, to a great extent, of Mechanics and Labourers, has been enabled to liquidate rather more than £800 of the debt, with which the Church was incumbered: and it is humbly believed that Church was incumbered: and it is humbly believed that it has been permitted to do so, because the charity of the people has been solicited in the old plain way, as a simple matter of duty, and their alms have been received through the Offertory and laid on Christ's Altar, in dutiful obedience to the Church. It must be a matter of deep modern ments were pleasing.

The only drawback to one of the most agreeable musical evenings which it was ever our fortune to enjoy, was the injudicious length of the Instrumental fail to characterize those worldly plans which are so ofte

DIOCESE OF QUEBEC.

Quebec, 13th April, 1848.

Rev. and dear Sir,-It is my purpose, if it please God to assemble the Clergy of the Diocese, for the delivery of the Episcopal Charge, in the Parish Church of Montreal, on Wednesday the 5th of July next, (being the day for the Anniversary Meeting of the Dioce, (Charab Scanet the Anniversary Meeting of the Diocesan Church Soc at eleven o'clock in the forenoon. Nothing, I trust, will prevent your attendance but some obstacle, if so ordained to happen, of an extreme kind. You will, of course, appear in your attendance but some obstacle, if so ordained to happen, of an extreme kind. You will, of course,

appear in your gown and bands.

I take this opportunity of inviting your attention to the advertisments which you will find, at the proper time, in the papers, respecting the special meeting of the Church Society, to be held previously to the anniversary, in order to the proposed amendment of certain Articles in the Bylaws of the Corporation, as intumated to you in my Circular of the 27th of January last, respecting the sermons upon Quinouagesima Sunday.

upon Quinquagesima Sunday.

I also take advantage of this occasion of communicating with you, to notice a subject of a different kind.

The time is rapidly approaching at which the services of the Church of England will be required at the Quaratine Station at Grosse Isle, situated 30 miles below this city and (with the services).

city, and (with the exception of one mission which is at the same distance,) much more remote from any other charge in the Diocese.

Although it is confidently expected that the effect of

recent legislative enactments respecting passenger-vessels, will reduce the emigration to a comparatively small amount, and aver the repetition of such scenes as were witnessed at the state of lest year, yet witnessed at the Station in the summer of last year, yet there will be strangers still coming to make their ho with us, and among that portion of them who will be de-tained at the island, there will be sick and dying, bereaved and desolate persons, whom, (to say nothing of the burial of the dead,) it is impossible, for one moment, to think of leaving without the comforting care of the Church and the faithful guidance of her Clergy.

It has, however, so pleased God, that I am at present without the means of providing a Chaplain for this Station, and I can therefore only here the exigency

tion, and I can, therefore, only hope to meet the exigency by the voluntary attendance of such of my brethren in cession, as shall be enabled, for a short time, to leave their own cures for that purpose. It is not my intention to suggest to any of them individually, the assumption of the task, nor to take the responsibility of judging who, in particular, ought to consider themselves called upon, by the circumstances of their position, to stand forward. I mean, if so permitted, personally to take a share, as before, in these labours, and other clergymen from Quebec and its immediate neighbourhead will do the same. If and its immediate neighbourhood will do the same. you should be prompted to place your services at my disposal in this behalf, you will have the kindness to make an intimation to me accordingly, without delay; and if there is any cause which limits your offer to a particular portion of the season, you will do me the favour of speci-

I have not yet received from her Majesty's Government in the Province, the promised means of reimbursing those clegymen who were subjected to expenses in the discharge of this data leaves and the discharge of this data leaves. after the close of the operations for the season, but so soon as I shall be enabled to do so, I shall not fail to see that all existing claims of this nature are duly adjusted. I am, dear Sir,

Your affectionate brother, J. G. Montreal.

UNITED STATES.

CLEVELAND .- The following account, by the esteemed

Rector of this interesting Parish, will be read with interest by those who have assisted in this important enterprise. It may also, we trust, induce others to give their charitable aid. If any are so moved their contributions will be thankfully received at the office of the Banner of the Cross. GRACE CHURCH, CLEVELAND, OHIO.

Mr. Editor:—I have supposed that some of your readers would feel interested in the progress of the above named Parish, which was organized nearly three years since, for the special accommodation of all those, whether settled residents or strangers, who may not be elsewhere

provided with a place of worship.

The sittings in this Church are all free, affording com-

The sittings in this Church are an iree, anothing confortable sittings for 500 worshippers.

The Rector of the Parish depends for his support on the freewill offerings of the congregation, which are made every Lord's day at the administration of the Holy Communion, as the Church in that service directs.—

Strangers visiting our city will find this Church open for divine service every Sunday, morning and afternoon. divine service every Sunday, morning and afternoon.

The Church is built of brick, in the early English

Gothie, say of the Thirteenth century, 871 feet long, by 43% feet wide. The elevation of the gables to the aper of the roof is 40 feet, of the side walls 20 feet, supported by heavy buttresses. The front entrances are through

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the tower in the right corner of building, and a door on the left, near the corner. Between the doors is a large triplet window, another triplet in the rear over the chancel, is ornamented with painted foliated tops in the lancets, surrounding the emblems appropriated to himself, by our Lord in 22 Rev. 13, 16, vs. The Alpha on the right, the Omega on the left, and the bright and morning star in the centre, with a large cross of crimson stained glass in the centre window below the star. Thirteen side windows, with the triplets, all of brown enamelled glass, diffuse a soft mellow light, yet sufficiently strong to be

the panelling between the bays of the roof, are all of na-tive Ohio oak, of natural colour varnished, to show the tive Ohio oak, of natural colour varnished, to show the grain. The floor is also of oak. Under the front triplet is an orchestra, railed in on a platform elevated three steps above the floor. Under the rear triplet is a spacious chancel, on a platform of the same elevation as the orchestra; the altar standing against the wall under the centre by the triplet. The altar is table form, an oaken slab 3 by 7, resting on heavy square pillars or columnar legs. The Lecterns, at which prayer is said and the word preached, are without the chancel rails. This Church is so far finished as to enable the congregation to occupy it for divine service. In accomplishing this long desired object, we have been essentially aided by the contributions of friends at a distance, to whom we would make this public acknowledgement of our obligations.—

To those who have promised us aid, but not yet sent it, we would respectfully say, that we have ventured to interpret the Church thus, far, relying we would respectfully say, that we have ventured to incur expenses for finishing the Church thus far; relying upon their promises for ability to meet our engagements. We trust that they will yet remember us, and remit directly to the Rector of Grace Church, Cleveland, Ohio, or said the first companying to aid us in fulfilling our or send to your office something to aid us in fulfilling our Cleveland, April 25, 1848.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH, From New-York, via Troy and Montreal Line.

Arrival of the Cambria.

From the Montreal Herald Extra, May 15.

The Steamer Cambria arrived at New-York this morning. She sailed on the evening of Saturday, 29th ult.

Matters in Ireland continue as before, the people arming, talking and promoting rebellion. The Government are taking strong measures to subdue outbreaks. Fearful accounts are teceived of the destitution of provisions.

There is a rumour that Dublin had been searched for arms. All the blacksmiths in Dublin were busy making pikes. Rifle-dulling to be not down.

drilling to be put down.

Trouble was feared among the Chartists in Scotland, and the

North of England.

The Provisional Government has issued a decree abolishing slavery and taking possession of the Railroads.

Another quarrel between Lamartine and Ledru Rollin threat-

ens to overturn the Government.

In Lombardy, the army of Charles Albert, after having been repulsed before Peschiera, continues to maintain its position on

Skirmishes had taken place, in which the Austrians were victorious, taking possession of Prerano, Valhasane, and Codroft. The fortune of Charles Albert appears to have received a shock. In Sicily the House of Commons have decreed Ferdinand Bourbon and his Dynasty, forever fallen from the throne of Sicily. From Baden the most deplorable accounts are received. The

insurgents have intimated that they wished to capitulate.— General Gageror exhorted the rebels to obey the law. As he retired he was treacherously shot, and mortally wounded. The troops fell on the insurgents and completely routed them. The asurgents suffered greatly.

In Prussia, the approaching Elections are expected to pass

In Vienna, tranquillity prevails.

The Schleswig territory has been the scene of another action between the Danes and the Free Corps, on the highway between Kiel and Eckinford. On the 21st instant, after a battle of five hours, the Free Corps were driven back to Eckenford. Four were taken by the troops of the Confederation, after an engagement which leated from 3. p. M. to 11 at night. Conflict ment which lasted from 3, P. M., to 11 at night. Conflict

The Danes had from 10,000 to 12,000 men. The Free Confederation was the greatest. Loss of the Prussians, about 300 men killed and wounded. The German troops entered lerisburgh after taking possession of Schleswig.

Latest advices from Paris state that the Election Returns

after a very warm engagement, were compelled to retire. Engagement between the Italian corps of General Zucchi

Engagement between the Italian corps of General Zucent and the Austrians, at Visco. The contest lasted four hours. The Italians gained possession of Visco.

In Spain, affairs are fast progressing towards an outbreak, Lord Palmerston had addressed letters to the Spanish Ministry. Duke of Cotonazor sent letters back, containing strong expressions of rudeness and contempt. Advices from Madrid indicate that a month will not elapse before there will be serious out-

Portugal seems to be on the eve of serious movement.

Accounts from Prussia not favorable.
Riots at Breslau; 30 or 40 citizens killed.

In Germany, things are still unsettled. No important events. Hesse Cassel tranquil

Austria appears to be accepting revolution.

Austria appears to be accepting revolution.

Naples, Palermo, and Messina, are quiet. The King of larges has unwillingly sent troops to Charles Albert.

The disturbances in Rome had been put down. The Bank me had suspended. Its notes have been made a lawful

MARKETS. Breadstuffs in fair demand, and firm. Inquiry improving; but at last day buyers had rather the advantage.
Sales Indian Corn, considerable, at 26s. to 29s. American
Wheat, 6s. 9d. to 8s. 3d. Flour, 27s. 6d. to 28s. Stocks tight;

At London there is a fair inquiry for breadstuffs. Corn, 25s. to 30s. English crops looking badly. Low grades Cotton down ad.; good grades rather advancing.

Provisions at Liverpool all command good prices.

ability of an introduction of the Baltic supplies has had an

Colonial.

THE Assize for the Home District commenced on Tuesday last, in this city, the Hon. Mr. Justice McLean presiding, with the Hon. W. Allan, the Hon. James Gordon, and Geo. Monro, Esq., Associates. Mr. Solicitor General Blake was in attendance as Crown Counsel. Edward W. Thomson, Esq., was chosen foreman of the Grand Jury; and the Jury baving been duly sworn, Mr. Justice McLean addressed them, adverting to the important duties that devolved upon them, and directing their attention to some general points of law applicable to the cases which appeared on the calendar. Although the calendar was not large, the learned Judge expressed his fear that the circumstance was to be attributed to the fact of Courts of General Gaol Delivery having been lately held in this place, and not to the diminution of crime. Some of the cases for trial were of a grave character. The list comprises cases for Manslaughter, Stabbing, Bigamy, Forgery, Assault with intent, and Larceny. His Lordship directed the particular attention of the Grand

Jury to the state of the District Gaol, and its inadequacy for the purposes for which it was intended, affording no means for the classification of prisoners. Successive Creat Juries have represented the state of the Gaol without effect, and it was to be hoped that the representation of the present Jury, following the many which have preceded, on this important subject, would receive the attention to which it was entitled, in the proper quarter. For want of the means of classification of prisoners, many were found to be worse, after being liberated, than when committed, arising from their free intercourse in gaol with criminals more hardened than themselves. The District Council were the body upon whom the duty devolved, of providing adequate gaol accommodation for the District; and his Lordship would take care to forward to the proper quarter whatever presentment the Grand Jury might make on the subject. In the absence of the requisite appropriation by the District Council, the city authorities should interpose for their own prisoners, so as to prevent their being contaminated during their confinement -particularly the young—and coming out worse characters than they were when committed.—Colonist.

An incident has occurred at Oswego, which if not attended to by the American Course to by the American Government, may lead to important result. The package broken open was addressed, it is said to the Lords of the Admiralty. The following notice appears in the Whig: The Parties who forwarded by the Express on Saturday last, for the Acadia, are informed that the conductor was arrested between Sackett's Harbour and Oswego, by order of the United States Government; and possibly the parcels under his charge may miss that packet; but they will certainly be forwarded by the America, which sails from New York on the 10th inst.

This arbitrary proceeding of the American Government was immediately reported by the Express conductor to the British Minister at Washington, who, it is to be hoped, will exert himself to protect the right of the British and the rest of the rest of the right of the ri self to protect the rights of British subjects; and it will also be brought before an American jury.

WILLIAM WARE, Agent.

The new steam Grist Mill in this town is finished, and now

triplet window, another triplet in the rear over the chancel, is ornamented with painted foliated tops in the lancets, surrounding the emblems appropriated to himself, by our Lord in 22 Rev. 13, 16, vs. The Alpha on the right, the Omega on the left, and the bright and morning star in the centre, with a large cross of crimson stained glass in the centre window below the star. Thirteen side windows, with the triplets, all of brown enamelled glass, diffuse a soft mellow light, yet sufficiently strong to pleasant to the eye.

The slips, lecterns, chancel rails, altar, credence table, and, frame work of the roof, (which is an open one) and the panelling between the bays of the roof, are all of natural colour varnished, to show the at work .- Ibid.

Fire.—We are sorry to hear that a fire broke out on the premises of Mr. Peter Irish, on the main road between the villages of Colborne and Brighton, on Tuesday the 18th ult., which destroyed his dwelling house, Botanical Medicine shop, carriage house, barn, and store house, together with a quantity of seed grain. He saved part of his furniture, but all his books and receipts were burned with the premises. The fire occurred by a spark from the chimney. Estimated loss of moveable property, £250, buildings £250—in all £500. Mr. Irish has a family of eight children, four boys and four girls, for whose shelter he has been obliged to put up a temporary shanty. He has made a call on some of his friends in Colborne, who have subscribed liberally, to enable him to put up a suitable dwelling subscribed liberally, to enable him to put up a suitable dwelling before next winter .- Cobourg Star.

We are glad to see that Major-General Sir Rich'd. Armstrong, commanding in Canada West, has been appointed Colonel of the 95th foot, vacant by the transfer of General L'Estraoge to the 61st .- Quebec Mercury.

THE CITY SCHOOL BILL.

LETTER FROM THE SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS. (To the Editor of The Globe.)

Sir,—As I am required not only to administer certain parts of the Common School law, but to collect and diffuse all the information in my nower relative to the Educational System contemplated by it, I feel in my duty to correct some erroneous representations of the School Act respecting Cities and Incorporated Towns contained in your paper of Wednesday, the 3rd

You represent this law as of Prussian origin. In reply, I emark, that I know of no law of the kind in any city or town remark, that I know of he law the tangent of Prussia; that I have desired nothing Prussian in the Canadian School System, but the method of teaching the elementary branches of education adopted by German School-masters generally, and which is most ably and admirably pursued by Messrs. Robertson and Hind in our Provincial Normal School. Our Robertson and Hind in our Provincial Normal School. Our School Acts for Cities and Towns is a literal transcript of the School Acts for the principal cities and towns in the State of New York, and the New England States; and it was thence that I borrowed the provisions embraced in it, as I stated at large in my report accompanying the draft of it, and which has been published in the second number of the Journal of Education, by permission of the Governor General. The system recommended by you has been tried and superseded by our Educational neighbours; and as our successive administrations of Governments and Parliaments have adopted the general provisions of the New York School Law in respect to Counties, it is natural that they should approve of my recommendation in adopting the American School Law in respect to Cities and Towns.

You represent the City and Town School Act as a party neasure. I remark that this Act passed the House of Assembly by an unanimous vote; nor am I aware that a single objection was made to it by any member of the Assembly, of any party. Certainly nothing of the kind was reported; and I have stated at all public School Meetings in the several districts in Upper Canada, as well as the one held in this City, that both School Acts had been passed with the concurrence of the leading men of both parties in the House of Assembly; and that whatever individual newspapers may have done, the School Law had not been made a party question by the leading men of either political party in the Legislature. You represent the comparative expense of the Schools in the city under the present and former School Act as the difference between four pence half-penny and a penny. This is a fallacious and bly by an ununimous vote; nor am I aware that a single objecfour pence half penny and a penny. This is a fallacious and most incorrect representation of the provisions of the Statute. The estimated expense of the City Schools for the current year the Council, and might have been £1000 as well as £2000, had the Board of Trustees thought the former sum sufficient to educate all the Common School youth of the City. It would be strange, indeed, to hear the Charter of the City of Toronto objected to, or the law constituting the Board of Works denounced, because of a supposed high estimate having been made by a committee of the one or appointed officers of the

Latest advices from Paris state that the Election Returns continue satisfactory. The moderate party, represented by Lamartine, prevailed This intelligence produced a very sensible improvement in money matters.

It was reported that Ledru Rollin was only waiting the Meeting of the National Assembly to resign.

The intention of the King of Sardinia to abandon the war, rather than consent to the establishment of the Republic in The Austrians, stationed in the neighbourhood of Nantica, after a very warm engagement, were compelled to retire.

Other.

But your statement of the fact itself is calculated to make an erroneous and injurious impression in respect to the School interests of the most needy portion of our fellow-citizens. The very same number of your paper contains a statement that the actual expense of the City Common Schools last year paid by the city, was £1795 17s. 4d.; while the estimated expense of the most needy portion of our fellow-citizens. The very same number of your paper contains a statement that the actual expense of the City Common Schools last year paid by the city, was £1795 17s. 4d.; while the estimated expense of the national actual expense of the City Common Schools last year paid by the city, was £1795 17s. 4d.; while the estimated expense of the national expense of the City Common Schools last year paid by the city, was £1795 17s. 4d.; while the estimated expense of the latter of the Republic in form of the Republic in form of the Republic in the expense of the City Common Schools last year paid by the city, was £1795 17s. 4d.; while the estimated expense of the City Common Schools last year paid by the city, was £1795 17s. 4d.; while the estimated expense of the city was £1795 17s. 4d.; while the estimated expense of the city was £1795 17s. 4d.; while the estimated expense of the city was £1795 17s. 4d.; while the estimated expense of the city was £1795 17s. 4d.; while the estimated expense of the City Common Schools last year paid by the city, was £1795 17s. 4d.; while the estimated the amount of rate-bills for teachers' salaries; but assuming all these items to have been included—of which I am doubtful—it is notorious that the Common Schools of this city ought to be placed on a more efficient footing than they have been , and when a Board of Trustees have proposed to do so for the small additional sum of £213 2s. 8d., it appears to me that they deserve gratitude for their economy, rather than blame for their extravagance. At all events, the sum, whether great or small, is at the option of the corporate authorities of the city to

But the difference between the present and former Scho Act is not in the expense of Schools—the fact sought to be impressed by you—but in that which is kept as much as possible out of sight-namely, the PRINCIPLE on which it is pro

Under the former law, each parent, however poor, was rated for his children, however numerous, or else beg to send them as paupers. One consequence was, that in 1846, out of 4450 children in this city of School age, the names of only 1221 were on the Common School lists, and only 1000 were, on an average, attending the schools. Allowing that 1000 more were attending other schools, still we have the startling and melancholy fact of upwards of 2000 children in this city, of legal school age, not attending any school! The poor man, who had a large family of children, was compelled to keep most or all of them at home, as he could not pay the rate-bills, and as he could not brook to say he was a pauper. But the present School Act places the poor man and his children upon equal footing with his rich neighbour and his children in respect to footing with his rich neighbour and his children in respect to the Common Schools; it requires each man in the city to support the Common Schools; not according to the number of his children, but according to his property; and then every child in the city, of school age, has a right to attend the schools as long as his conduct accords with the regulations which the school authorities may make according to law. Wealthy selfishness, and hatred of the education of the poor and labouring classes may exclaim against this provision of the law, but enlightened Christian philanthropy and true patriotism will rejoice at its application. Had the property holders in Ireland, for the last fifty years, been responsible, each according to his property, for the common school education of all the children in Ireland, it would have been at this day a very different country from what it is. The most effectual means should be used to prevent Canada from becoming a second Ireland—especially in the ignorance and consequent pauperism of its Cities and Towns.

The expense of each child attending the common schools in

The expense of each child attending the common schools in this city in 1846, averaged £1 15s. Had the City Board of Trustees supposed that the system of schools under the new law would have been as expensive as the late one, their estimate would have been much larger than it is, to meet the wants of more than 3000 children of school-age, not attending classical or private schools. You also express your dread at the extension of this system of supporting schools throughout the districts, as well as cities and towns. I confess I have sought, by all argumentative and persuasive means in my power, to induce the adoption of it throughout the Province; and, I rejoice to and, with success in some districts. In the Journal of Education, with success in some districts. sad, with success in some districts. In the Journal of Lauca-tion for April, you will find, from the London Quarterly Journal of Education, an account of this system of schools, as it No. 3, hereto annexed.

more, together with the effects of it upon the social and mental condition of the people. You will find in the same number of the Journal of Education, pp. 121-123, (a copy of which I herewith enclose,) statistics in twelve cities in the neighbouring States, where the system (which I wish to see established in our cities and towns) exists; and you will also find, from an extract from the last annual report of the New York State Superintendent of Common Schools, that this system of Free perintendent of Common Schools, that this system of Free perintendent of Common Schools, that this system of Free perintendent of Common Schools, that this system of Free perintendent of Common Schools, that this system of Free perintendent of Common Schools therein,—say for the purpose of the Common Schools therein,—say for the purpose of the Common Schools therein,—say for the purpose of the Sum of £2009—or equal to 4½d, in the pound on Schools is advancing throughout the State. On examination, you will find that there is economy as well as patriotism in this

General in Council, from year to we necessary for the improvement of plans as may appear to me necessary for the improvement of our school system, but does not authorize me to lay before the City Council of Toronto, or any other Council, suggestions or plans—whether they include an amended School Bill or not.—But before deciding upon the details of the measure, which I felt it my duty to submit to the Government; I did consult both members for the City of Toronto—one of whom was also the Mayor of the Corporation; I also consulted a third Alderman in the person of the late Solicitor General. These gentleman in the person of the late Solicitor General. These gentleman in the person of the late Solicitor General. These gentleman in the person of the late Solicitor General. These gentleman is the person of the late Solicitor General. These gentleman is the person of the late Solicitor General. These gentleman is the person of the late Solicitor General. These gentleman is the person of the late Solicitor General. These gentleman is the person of the late Solicitor General. These similar presented by the Board of Trustees must, as an essential preliminary to be levied, meet with the concurrence of the Municipal Legislature; and should the Board of Trustees insist upon the carrying into effect, by Municipal Legislature.

shall have the satisfaction of knowing that I have done my best malous power of dictating to its own nominators the extent to to accomplish it. I have the honour to be. Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Education Office, Toronto, 8th May, 1848.

Population.	Average Attendance.	Am't of public money received from the State Fund.	Amount raised by Tax.	A STATE OF THE STA	Tax on each Inhabi-	talle	Annual cost per pupil on average attend-	- Denne
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We copy from the Globe the Report of the COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION of the Common Council, which we ully agree with our contemporary, will astonish the natives! By this Report our contemporary, will astonish the natives! By this Report it would appear that the citizens of Toronto ate liable to be assessed at four pence half-penny in the pound on the rateable property for the purpose of Education, instead of one penny, as heretofore, making an additional taxation of three pence half-penny per pound. As a very large proportion of sur population pay heavy sums for the education of their own children at the various public and private schools with which this city abounds, it cannot be expected that they will quietly sit down under this heavy taxation for the benefit of persons, a large proportion of whom are fully as well able to pay the rates of the Common Schools as they are. It is also to be borne in mind, that the above heavy expense has reference only to the Common Schools of the city, and has nothing to do with any expenditure connected with the Normal School.—Patriot. nected with the Normal School .- Patriot.

COUNCIL, ON EDUCATION. To the Worshipful the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commono the City of Toronto, in Common Council assembled. The Standing Committee on education beg leave to submit

REPORT OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE OF THE CITY COMMON

They have had under consideration the communication of the Secretary of the Board of Trustees of Common Schools of the City, dated April 17, 1848, referred to them by your Wor-

Shipful Body.
Your Committee find by the Estimate of Common School expenditure transmitted with that communication, that the Board of Trustees call upon your Worshipful Body to raise by assessment for school purposes, in the current year, the sum of £2009; which your Committee learn, on reference to the assessment rolls for the past year, cannot be realized under a lower rate than Ald, in the pupped on all rateable property in this rate than 41d. in the pound on all rateable property in this

City.
Your Committee, contrasting the high rate of assessment with that which has heretofore been levied by your Worshipful Body for the support of the City Schools, have been led carefully to investigate the circumstances which have induced the necessity of so serious an increase of taxation; and would here beg to draw the attention of your Worshipful Body to the fol-First.—It is known to your Worshipful Body, that under the provisions of the Common School Acts of Upper Canada, prior to the enactment of 11th and 12th of Victoria, Cap. 19th,

in July, 1847, the funds for the maintenance of Common Schools within this City, were derived from four distinct erty in the

City, collected annually with the tax levied for City purposes, and required to be equal to the Parliamentary grant.

3rdly. From a certain fund accumulated by the payment of the Parliamentary grant and the City assessment into the hands of the Chamberlain before the City Schools were put in

4thly. From certain rate-bills or school-dues collected by the

4thly. From certain rate-bills or school-dues collected by the teachers from the parents of the scholars.

The portion of the cost of the maintenance of Common Schools in 1847, your Committee find, by a statement handed to them by the City Superintendent of Common Schools, (marked No. 4, and hereto attached,) derived from the three last mentioned sources, was £1795 17s. 4d, of which amount, no less than £958 4s. 11d., more than one half, was derived from rate-bills or school dues by the Teachers from the parents of the children attending the schools—your Committee learned, in their conferences with members of the Board of Trustees and the City Superintendent, that by the amended act for the regulation of Common Schools in Upper Canada, 11 & 12 Vict. Cap. 19, it is no longer legal for the Teachers to levy rate-bills on the parents of the scholars—but that it becomes incumbent on the parents of the scholars—but that it becomes incumbent on your Worshipful Body now to make provision by assessment on the rateable property in the City for the total school expenditure, less the amount of the annual Parliamentary grant herein before mentioned.

Your Committee cannot refrain from expressing their sur-prise, that a change in the Common School law, so materially affecting the interests of the owners of property in this City, should have been contemplated without any reference having been made by the framers of the said act, or by the Legislatu to your Worshipful Body, on whom devolves the necessity of making provision for the deficiency of school funds thus created, by the levying of an additional taxation upon the civic electors of this City; more particularly too as the Chief Superintendent dent of Education, who, as your Committee have been informed prepared the original draft of the Bill, has his residence in this

In consequence of this change in the Common School law, it uow becomes incumbent on your Worshipful Body to levy by assessment as before referred to, the sum of £2009 to make the assessment as before referred to, the sum of £2009 to make the expenditure of City Common Schools for the current year.

By the provisions of the present Common School Act, the duty of estimating the requisite amount to be raised by assessment for school purposes, devolves upon the Board of School Trustees nominated by your Worshipful Body.

The Board of Trustees have placed before your Worshipful Body their estimate of such requisite assessment, which has been duly referred to your Committee, and is hereto annexed, (marked No. 5.)

(marked No. 5.)
Your Committee having felt some embarrassment in the interpretation of some of the clauses of the present amended School Act, deemed it expedient to ask for the opinion of the School Act, deemed it expedient to ask for the opinion of the law officers of the Crown on the points of which they were in doubt. They accordingly obtained, through the Board of Trustees, the opinion—first of the Hon. the late Solicitor-General West, and subsequently that of the Hon; the late Solicitor-Attorney-General West, on these doubtful points; the former of which will be found in document No. 1, and the latter in

These opinions are so explicit and decisive, that your Com-

system of schools.

I regret, furthermore, that while you have thought proper to assail me on the subject of the school law, you have withheld from your readers the legal opinions which I had obtained, and which had been furnished to you,—clearly explanatory of its proper application.

I would observe, in conclusion, in reference to an allusion in I would observe, in conclusion, in reference to an allusion in General in Council, from year to year, such suggestions and plans as may appear to me necessary for the improvement of plans as may appear to me necessary for the improvement of the council of the assessed value.
Your Committee, however, are not of opinion that it is im-

brought before an American jury.

WILLIAM WARE, Agent.

Kingston, May 5, 1848.

--P. E. Gazette.

The Weather for a few days has been very fine. Vegetation has, at last, burst forth, and the ground is covering with verdure, and the trees with opening buds. The Wheat Crops present a pretty encouraging appearance, —P. E. Gazette, 11th May.

men—among the largest taxpayers in the city, and having no peculiar interest in the Common Schools—consented to advocate a measure which would make the property of the city, through the votes of its representatives in Common Council, liable for the votes of its representatives in Common Council, liable for the votes of its representatives in Common Council, liable for the votes of its representatives in Common Council, liable for the votes of its representatives in Common School education of all its youth. I hope that the true of assessment deemed by the Municipal Legislature; and should the Board of Trustees insist upon the carrying into effect, by Municipal Legislature; and should the Board of Trustees insist upon the carrying into effect, by Municipal Legislature; and should the Board of Trustees insist upon the carrying into effect, by Municipal Legislature; and should the Board of Trustees insist upon the carrying into effect, by Municipal Legislature; and should the Board of Trustees insist upon the carrying into effect, by Municipal Legislature; and should the Board of Trustees insist upon the carrying into effect, by Municipal Legislature; and should the Board of Trustees insist upon the carrying into effect, by Municipal Legislature; and should the Board of Trustees insist upon the carrying into effect, by Municipal Legislature; and should the Board of Trustees insist upon the carrying into effect, by Municipal Legislature; and should the Board of Trustees insist upon the carrying into effect, by Municipal Legislature; and should the Board of Trustees insist upon the carrying into effect, by Municipal Legislature; and should the Board of Trustees insist upon the carry

which they are to levy contributions upon their constituents; which, in the event of a difference of opinion between the Municipality and the Board of Trustees, would be, in fact, equivalent to the taxation of the subjects contrary to the voice of

In the preent instance, it will be for your Worshipful Body to consider whether the estimate laid before you, by the Board of Trustees, such as to warrant the conclusion that in enacting its assessments on the proprietors of this city, your Worshipful Body will be carrying into effect the purposes for which the members of this Council have been elected by the constitutents; and if a your Worshipful Body will of course make the ents; and if s, your Worshipful Body will of course make the necessary enotment. But if your Worshipful Body do not see fit to authorize the levying of the amount recommended in the estimate admitted by the Board of Trustees, it will be necessary that he Board reconsider the estimate, and rec er, in ecordance with the views of your Worshipful

Your Comnittee, in closing this Report, beg to state, that duly impressed with the great importance of the diffusion of education among all classes of the people of this young and flourishing country, they have bestowed upon the subject now under consideation, the most careful reflection, and they are

flourishing country, they have bestowed upon the subject low under consideation, the most careful reflection, and they are deeply sensible of the heavy responsibility resting upon them to co operate rith all those who aim at the moral and intellectual elevation of the community of which they are members, and in whose posperity and happiness they are participators.

Your Committee therefore feel reluctant to suggest to your Worshipful Bidy any course of action which might unfortunately tend to militate against the interests, or in any way retard the progress of general education. It is, however, the conviction of your Committee, that the present amended Common School Act, in so far at least, as relates to the making of pecuniary provision for the support of Common Schools in this city, is unsuited to the purpose; and they consider a reversion to the previously existing system of raising a portion of the expenditure by Ratt Bills, on the parents of the scholars, or the adoption of someother means of raising school fluds, by which your Worshipful Body may be relieved from the necessity of imposing a School Tax so weighty as that now found to be requisite, to be desirable and in accordance with the wishes of the great majority of the inhabitants of this city.

to be desirable and in accordance with the wishes of the greater majority of the inhabitants of this city.

This amendment, together with such others as your Worshipful Body may, upon a careful examination of the whole of the existing Common School Laws, deem expedient to recommend, your Committee would suggest should be embodied in a petition from your Worshipful Body to the Provincial Legislature, at the opening of the ensuing Session of Parliament.

All which is respectfully submitted.

Committee Room, 1st May, 1848.

"I concur in this Report, with the exception of that part of it which says that the Council has, by the appointment of the Board of Trustees, bound itself to levy the amount of the estimate now submitted to this Committee."

(Signed) GEO. DENISON, JUN'R, Chairma Joseph Workman, Ald. Geo. P. Ridout, Ald.

CORPORATION OF TORONTO.—THE SCHOOL ACT.—Last night, at midnight, after a long discussion, the Council passed a Resolution, adopting the Second Report of the Standing Committee on Education, published in the British Colonist of Tuesday last, with the exception of that part of the Report, which says that the Council has, by the appointment of the Board of Trustees, bound itself to levy the amount of the estimate, submitted by the Board, for the support of the Common Schools or the current year.

This Resolution is in direct opposition to the opinion given by the Bon. Mr. Attorney General Baldwin, and its adoption is likely to lead to embarrassment. The teachers have been already engaged for the year, and it was suggested by some liberal members of the Council to provide for their payment by assessment, for six months only.—Colonist.

United States.

(From the New York Courier & Enquirer.)

The atense anxiety for the arrival of the America was gratified to-day. The telegraphic announcement, at about 10 a.m., that the steamer was below, put the whole business community on the qui vive, and happily the intelligence received by her when she came to her dock at Jersey city, about noon, afforded the greatest relice.

The state of England, concerning which so much solicitude was felt, was sound, her Government supreme, and the menacing Chartist demonstration of the 10th of April, had passed as

The assurance of loyalty to the throne which this threatened danger had called forth from the quiet middle classes of society those that live by their industry, and are industrious that they may ave, and therefore are the friends of order and tan, to the end that the fruits of their industry may be secure, and the manifestation of a firm determination on their part to stand by what is, in preference to rushing headlong, at a period of general political convulsion, to experimental changes—will confirm the ability of the British Crown, if only the upper ranks be timely The effect of the Chartist demonstration, and its evaporation,

fter such great boasting, into 'thin air,' was to give increased onfidence to business. Money was abundant—too abundant confidence to business. Money was abundant—too abundant indeed, as denoting a deficiency of profitable employment. The funds had risen. Consols were at \$2\frac{1}{2}\$ and had been higher, but were unfavourably affected by the hostilities between Denmark and its German provinces. There seemed, too more hope of a revival of business in the great manufacturing towns.

On the continent uncertainty yet prevailed. The French funds, however, which had risen considerably since the previous date, and the price at which the five per cents, were quoted, would seem to indicate increased confidence in that quarter where hitherto confidence has been most shaken—the money market and monied men. Next week the Constituent Assembly will meet—4th of May—and their first act almost, we suppose, will be to legalize the acts and the existence until further legislation of the Provisional Government. Thus far it is a government of necessity and sufferance only. The great Constituent Assembly can and doubtless will, give to it a legal and constitutional existence.

onstitutional existence.

The dates from Paris are to 14th. Three weeks more of interregnum had to be encountered before the Constituent meets.

But the Provisional Government seemed to be gaining trength and confidence. The deputations of tens of thousands to advise or overawe them, had measurably ceased. The innu-merable clubs which had sprung up in Paris have taken the

merapie clubs which had sprung up in Paris have taken the place of these deputations, and happily they are so numerous as necessarily to be discordant, and hence in some degree to neutralize each other, and become comparatively innocuous.

Until, however, settled government be restored in France, prosperity campot renew its course, nor can there be any improvement, stability in husiness. As to trade with France. ent or stability in business. As to trade with France, therefore, for the present, the prospect is hardly improved by this arrival; but with England it will resume its wonted activity—of which it had a good deal abated, owing to the appreion of the past week.

To the Members of the Western Clerical Society. Rev. Brethren,-You are hereby respectfully notified, that

the next Meeting of the above named Society, will be held, D. V., at the residence of the Rev. Richard Flood, A.M., Caradoc, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 24th and 25th instant.

WILLIAM MCMURRAY, Secretary W.C. Society.

Dundas, May 2nd, 1848

TORONTO MARKETS. TORONTO, May 18th, 1848;

un the on the	1.4		5.0		200
all Wheat, per 60 lbs.	3	9	a	4	0
pring do. do	1	7	a	1	8
ats, per 34lbs	2	6	a	0	0
arley, per 48lbs	3	0	a	3	3
VO	2	6	a	0	0
	24	3	a	0	0
love gue G. a (in Rarrels)	20	0	a	22	6
	20	0	a	0	0
Datmeal, per barrel			917700	25	ō
	17	6	a	0	4
	0	3	a		6
futton per lb	0	44	a	0	
lams do. do	30	0	a	37	6
Bacon do. do	25	0	a	32	6
sacon do. do.	4	0	a	5	0
Potatoes, per bushel	1	3	a	1	6
Curnips, do. do	0	71	a	0	10
Butter, fresh, per lb	0	6	a	0	7
Do. salt, do	0	4	a	0	5
Lard, per lb	0	41	a	0	54
Eggs, per doz.,	2	6	a	3	0
Ducks, per pair	1		a	0	0
Towls, do.,		104	a	12	6
Apples, per barrel	7	6	-	27	6
Straw, per ton	25		a	57	6
Hay, do	45		a		
Fire Wood per cord	9		a	11	3
Bread, per loaf	. 0	45	a	0	6
Bread, ber row		73/2	Jan Br		

EXCHANGE. On England—Bank 14 @ 15 per cent.

Private ... 12 @ 13
On New York—Bank ... 3 @ 3½
Private 1½ @ 2½
"
On Montrol On Montreal Bank

To Millers, Merchants, and others. OR SALE, a valuable Span of HORSES, WAGGON,

and HARNESS, complete. They are suitable for millers or country merchants, being powerful and fast travellers.

Price, -£57 cash; or £60, six months' credit on approved security. Apply to MR. CRUMPTON.

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TO LEASE for a term of years as may be agreed upon SEVEN ACRES of LAND, situate at the head of Spadina Avenue; it is in a high state of cultivation; and is worthy the attention of parties wanting land. Possession

MR. CRUMPTON. 97-565-4in. A LIVING,

WORTH £300 a-year, well paid, within 18 miles of Dublin, near the Railway, with very light duty attached, would be EXCHANGED for a Rectory or other Permanent Clerical appointment, in the Province of Upper

Apply to the Rev. T. POPHAM, 22, Henry Street, Dublin CHURCH REVIEW

AND ECCLESIASTICAL REGISTER

THIS Quarterly Magazine is published at New Haven Connecticut, on the first of April, July, October, and Connecticut, on the first of April, July, October, and January. It is devoted to the exposition and defence of the Doctrine, Discipline, and Worship of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States; to the promotion of an elevated Christian Literature; and to a faithful record of important Ecclesiastical, University and Missionary Intelligence from all parts of the world. The effort to establish the Church Review has been warmly commended by a large number of the Bishops, and of distinguished Presbyters of the Church. The first number has just heen issued. ber has just been issued.

PRICE, to Subscribers in Canada, Sixteen Shillings and Threepence, which includes the United States Postage. Subscriptions received by JOHN NIMMO, Agent for Canada, No. 92, King Street West, Toronto, or at this Office. Toronto, May, 1848.

REMOVAL.

MESSRS. A. & S. NORDHEIMÉR in returning thanks to their friends and to the Public in general for their liberal patronage, beg to acquaint them that they have removed their Musre ESTABLISHMENT to the new and large Premises ely occupied by Mr. Hall, and next door to the British Colo-

nist Office They also take this opportunity of informing the Public, that they have just opened the largest assortment of the account and best PIANO FORTES, as well as other kinds of Musical Instruments, which will be offered at the lowest Manufac-

turers Prices. mber of Second-hand Piano Fortes will be sold cheap, or Let on Hire. A. & S. NORDHEIMER. Toronto, May 8, 1848.

NEW MUSIC.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have just received at their New Store, No. 14 King Street, a very large collection of NEW MUSIC,

A. & S. NORDHEIMER. Toronto, May 8, 1848.

WILLIAMS & HOLMES'S CITY CARRIAGE REPOSITORY, Church Street, South of King Street.

THESE CARRIAGES have been built expressly for this HESE CARRIAGES have been built expressly for this Market, at the well known Establishment of J. M. WILLIAMS, HAMILTON, and will be found to be the best assortment of Carriages ever offered for sale in this City.

The above will continue to be supplied from the same source, until materials can be obtained for manufacturing the same here. For the durability of this work, reference will be given to those in this City, who have previously purchased of him at Hamilton. Toronto, April, 1848.

T. BILTON

BEGS to state to the Gentry of Canada West, that he has of Choice SEASONABLE GOODS, rendering his Assortment completes ment complete as usual.

No. 2, Wellington Buildings, Toronto, Oct. 18, 1847. INDIAN CHURCH, CARADOC.

CONTRIBUTIONS towards this Church, to be built during the ensuing summer, in the Mission of the Rev. Richard Flood, M.A., will be thankfully received, either at U.C. College, or at The Church Society's House, King Street, by the REV. W. H. RIPLEY, B. A., Incumbent of Trinity Church, Toronto.

Upper Canada College VILL RE-ASSEMBLE, after the EASTER VACATION, COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

on SATURDAY, the 6th of May. Boarders.

- - 30 16 0 per annu - - 33 16 0 " ratory Form -College Forms Optional Branches-(Extra.) 0 per quarter Hebrew and German Vocal and Instrumental Music - 1 0 0

J. P. DE LA HAYE, Collector U. C. College. MR. DE LA HAYE. French Master in U. C. College has April 27, 1848. 87-562-4in.

The following papers will please give, each, four insertions, (one in each week) and send their accounts to the Collector:

The Church, Patriot, Herald, British Colomst, British Canadian, Globe, Mirror, Cobourg Star, Kingston News, Hamilton Speciator, Gazette, Brantford Courier, London Times, and

EDUCATION.

ESTABLISHMENT FOR YOUNG LADIES; COBOURG.

MRS. AND THE MISSES DUNN will open a BOARDING and DAY-SCHOOL on the 1st of MAY next. TERMS

Boarders, with Tuition in the usual Branches of an English Education, the Use of the Globes, Fancy Work, &c., Washing included, per annum £30 0 Day Pupils, in the same Branches, per quarter, 1 5 1 10 and French, in addition to the English Studies,

per annum, REFERENCES kindly permitted to the Honourable and Right Reverend the Lord Bi-hop of Toronto, the Venerable the Arch-deacon of York, Cobourg, Rev. W. H. Ripley, Toronto, and G. M. Boswell, Esq., Cobourg.

April 12th, 1848.

78-560-tf

MRS. HERRMAN POETTER, HAS REMOVED her School from Kingston to this CITY and has taken a house, No. 20, Welliam Street, where she will be ready to receive Pupils on the 15th instant, and instruct them in the usual Branches of a sound and finished Education be happy to forward ner Lerms to any person reuiring them.

REFERENCES kindly permitted to the LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO, and the Rev. WILLIAM HERCHMER, Kingston; also to the following Gentlemen, whose Daughters' Education Mrs. POETTER has had the honour of finishing. THOMAS KIRKFATRICK, Esq., Kingston Hon. George S. Boulton Cobourg.
G. S. Daintry, Esq.,
Sheldon Hawley, Esq.,

Belleville.

MR. HERRMAN POETTER, who is a native of Hanover, wishes to devote a few hours during the day in giving lessons in the German Language. He has been in the habit of teaching for some years, and will be happy to forward his Terms when required. 20, William Street.

JOHN TURNBULL, Esq.,

J. D. GOSLEE, ESQ.,

Toronto, May, 1848. EDUCATION. TAMES WINDEAT, B.A., Master of the District Gram

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 Exhibitions of the Upper Canada College—the Scholarships of the University —the Previous Examination before the Benchers— Theological Institution at Cobourg.

Terms and other particulars made known upon application. Brockville, Jan. 24, 1848. 56-549 tf

BOARDING.

MRS. BURKE respectfully informs the Parents of Purits attending College, that she can accommodate SIX Young Gentlemen as FAMILY BOARDERS.— Her house is situated near to the College. Reference permitted to the LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO.
Bishop's Buildings, Adelaide Street,
Toronto, Sept. 16, 1847.

MRS. JAMIESON,

TEACHER OF WRITING AND MUSIC, R ESPECTFULLY announces to the Ladies and Gentle-men of Toronto, that she has made arrangements to receive pupils at her residence. No. 60, YORK STREET, where she will be prepared to impart her

Finished style of Writing, and a competent knowledge of the

FRENCH ACCORDEON, IN TWELVE LESSONS.

Terms for Course of Writing, £1; do. for French Accordeon, £1 10s.; one half in both cases payable in savance. MRS. JAMIESON is prepared to afford the most satisfactory references in town, among others, she has received the kind permission of the following Gentlemen to refer to them: Alex. Murray, Esq., Messra, Moffatts, Murray & Co., Wm. Wilson, Esq., Cashier Bank of Montreal, and Charles Jones, Esq.; and to show convincing testimonials of her success as a Teacher, from many cities in the Province and the United States. Toronto, May 5th, 1848.

GOVERNESS WANTED.

REQUIRED in a Private Family in this City, a RESI-DENT GOVERNESS, competent to beach Music, and the usual branches of an English Education. Address Box 32, Post Office, Toronto. Toronto, May, 1848.

GOVERNESS.

LADY is desirous of engaging in a Family as Resident Governess, where the usual branches of an English Letters addressed to the Office of this Paper. 562-82-3

NEW DICTIONARY, ILLUSTRATED. OW Issuing in Parts at 3s. 13d., and Divisions at 12s. 6d.

each, to be completed in about Twenty-four parts, and THE IMPERIAL DICTIONARY:

English, Technological, and Scientific, adapted to the present state of Literature, Science, and Art, comprising all words purely English; and the principal and most generally used Technical and Scientific Terms, together with their Etymolo-

gies and their pronunciation according to the best authorities.

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45, Yonge Street, Toronto. Sole Agent for Canada. Consisting of the most popular Songs, Waltzes, Quadrillesi Polkas, &c. &c., to which they would call the attention of al lovers of good and new Vocal and Instrumental Music.

May, 1848.

Sole Agent for Canada.

N. B.—Delivered at the residence of Subscribers throughout the Province without extra charge.

May, 1848.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN HARDWARE. No. 44, King Street East, Toronto.

CONSTANTLY on hand, English, Scotch, Banks and Swedes Iron; Cast, Spring, Blister, and German Steel; Anvils. Vices, Sledges, Chains, Spikes, Nails of all descriptions; Bar, Sheet, and Lead Pipe; Rasps, Files, Hammers; with a general assortment of Joiners' Tools. Carriage and Saddlery Trimmings in all their variety.

TORONTO SOCIETY OF ARTS.

THE SECOND EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS, in THE SECOND EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS, in OIL and WATER-COLOURS, DRAWINGS, SCLIPTURE, MODELS, and other works of Art, will take place at the OLD CITY HALL, TOKONTO, on the first Monday in June next. Specimens in the above Departments, by Modern Artists, intended for Exhibition, are required to be sent in on or before the 29th May next, after which date none can be received, unless by special permission of the Managing Committee, while the Secretary is prepared to receive any works which it is proposed should be exhibited at the Rooms of the Society of Arts, No. 78, King Street, from this date until the date previously mentioned.

PETER MARCH, Secretary. 79-561 THE

SPECIAL NOTICE.

closed, and all persons opening Policies before that date, will secure a share of the Profits at the investigation in 1854, cor-

responding to Seven Years.

The mode of dividing the Profits of the Company is a subject of much importance, and the Directors have studied to adopt such a plan as shall conduce on equitable principles to the interests of all concerned in the Institution. THE BONUS,

applied in present value towards reduction of the Annual Pre-mium, or partly in the one way, and partly in the other. The Company have already Assured nearly £250,000 Sterling: and the successful progress of the Institution generally, has been very remarkable, showing how greatly the extension of Life Assurance to the Colonies of Great Britain has been ap-

25th May next.

A. DAVIDSON PARKER,

BUILDING SOCIETY. O INCORPORATED IN ACCORDANCE WITH AN ACT OF PARLIAMENT, PARSED

President:

HON. J. HILLYARD CAMERON. Vice-President; W. ANTROBUS HOLWELL, Esq. Directors : GEORGE WILLIAM ALLAN, Esq., JOSEPH BECKETT, Esq., JOHN CAMERON, Esq.,

ALEXANDER MURRAY, Esq., HENRY ROWSELL, Esq.,

TURUNTU BRANCH OF THE COMMERCIAL BANK E. SHORTIS, Secretary & Treasurer

Albany Chambers. 85-562-tf. Toronto, 22d April, 1848. BRITH. At Scarboro', on the 16th Instant, the wife of the Rev. W.

Stewart Darling, of a daughter. MARRIED. In St. Peter's Church, Thorold, on Thursday, the 4th inst., by the Rev. T. B. Fuller, Rector, Capt. S. J. McCullough to

DIED. In Markham, Canada, on Monday, the 8th May, 1848, Mr.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. The remarks of our reverend brother and subscriber-which

do not think that we ought to reject-especially in a mere report of news-every thing but what is written with a taste 355-46 and judgment precisely agreeing with our own.

T. HAWORTH, IMPORTER OF

Trimmings in all their variety.

—ALSO—

Cooking and Fancy Stoves, Hollow Ware, Britannia & Plated Ware, Table Cutlery, Silver Spoons, &c. &c. &c. 92-563.

when declared, can be added to the sum payable at death, or

By Order of the Directors,

JAMES HENDERSON. OFFICE:-4, Duke-Street.

C. S. GZOWSKI, Esq., GEORGE HERRICK, Esq., M.D.,

MESSES. CAMERON, BROCK & ROBINSON.

The Stock-Book is now open at the Office of the Society,

by the Rev. T. B. Fuller, Rector, Capt. S. J. McCullough to Sarah, second daughter of the late Mr. William Bell, and step-daughter of H. W. Tims, Esq., all of Port Robinson.

On Tuesday the 25th ult., by the same, Mr. H. Marcelle, of the city of Rochester, N.Y., to Eliza Ann, second daughter of Mr. Philip Mettler, of the township of Stamford.

On Monday the 3rd ult., by the same, Mr. Joseph King, widower, to Mrs. Elizabeth Chadwick, widow, of Allanburgh.

J. Henry Peterson, in the 46th year of his age—son of the Rev. J. D. Peterson, late of the same place, deceased.

we will not fail to make use of in the way of friendly caution—seem to be founded upon one solitary expression. The phrase to which he appears to allude is a familiar one, and to our mind not offensive; but, at all events, it is not ours; and although we are in duty bound to copy nothing that is mischievous, we do not think that we could to reject—especially in a mere

LETTERS received to Thursday, May 18 .-John Reid, Esq., rem.

Day Scholars.

£ s. d.

Participation Class of Assurances are ranked at the Periodical Divisions of Profits, according to the particular year in which they have been one ned. At 25th May, 1848, the Lists for the present year will be

preciated there.

In order to secure the Benefit of the present year's Entry, it is necessary that all Declarations should be signed on or before

Manager for Canada.

Office:-19, Great St. James Street, Montreal AGENT AT TORONTO:

UPPER CANADA

THE CHRISTIAN'S PROSPECT OF DEATH.

From a Poem by RICHARD LANGHORNE, Esq., Advocate entitled "The Affections of my Soul, after Judgment given against me in a Court of Justice, upon the Evidence of False Witnesses;" written about A.D. 1678.

It is told me I must die! O happy news!

Be glad, O my soul,

And rejoice in Jesus thy Saviour!

If He intended thy perdition,

Would he have laid down his life for thee? Would be have expected thee with so much patience, And given thee so long a time for repentance? Would be have drawn thee with so great force, And crowned thee with so many graces? Would be have called thee with so much love, And illuminated thee with the light of his Spirit? Would he have given thee so many good desires? Would he have set the seal of the Predestinate upon And dressed thee in his own livery? Would he have given thee his own cro And given thee shoulders to bear it with patience?

It is told me I must die! O happy news! Come on, my dearest soul! Behold, thy Jesus calls thee! He prayed for the upon his cross; There he extended his arms to receive thee; There he bowed down his head to kiss thee; There he cried out with a powerful voice,

"Eather, receive him, he is mine!"

There he opened his heart to give thee entrance; There he laid down his life to purchase life for thee !

It is told me I must die! O happy news!

I shall no more suffer pain: I shall no more be guilty of sin:

I shall no more be in danger of being damned! But from henceforth I shall see, and I shall live; I shall praise, and I shall bless; And this I shall always do, Without ever being weary of doing what I always am to do!

IV. It is told me I must die! O what happiness! I am going To the place of my rest; To the land of the living; To the haven of security; To the palace of my God; To the nuptials of the Lamb; To sit at the table of my King; To feed on the bread of angels; To see what no eye hath seen; To hear what no car bath heard; To enjoy what the heart of man cannot comprehend!

O my Father! O thou the best of all Fathers! Have pity on the most wretched of all thy children!

I was dead, but by thy grace am now raised again! I was gone astray after vanity, And am now ready to appear before thee! O my Father! Come now in mercy and receive thy child! Give him the kiss of peace; Remit unto him all his sins; Clothe him with thy nuptial robe; Permit him to have a place at thy feast; And forgive all those who are guilty of his death!

EARLY LIFE OF THE LATE DR. BURTON. (From a Memoir in the Saturday Magazine.)

The growing anxiety with which everything connected with Religion and the Church is regarded at the present moment, and the value which is properly attached to the exertions of those who are labouring to promote her real interests, cannot fail to have directed the attention of her true friends to the loss which has taken place in the early and unexpected death of Dr. Burton.

is best calculated to produce men, the blessing of their generation and the glory of their country. His father trequently alludes in the afternoon to his morning diswas the younger brother of a gentleman of considerable course; Chrysostom styles one of his homilies, "an

by Dr. Carey (the present bishop of St. Asaph,) ra- times preached to them in the evening, as he reproved ther high in the school. He never passed through on one occasion his hearers for turning their attention the college, and was removed to Christ Church as a from him to the man who was lighting the lamps. commoner in 1812.

At school, the character which he maintained thro' life was fully developed. There was much of practical sound sense, much of agreeable liveliness, and those invaluable qualities which make the boy at once the favourite and the guide of his contemporaries, which obtain the approbation and confidence of those in authority, and connect by kindly feelings the master with his scholars. In case of any misunderstanding, Edward Burton would have been the boy through whom his schoolfellows would have communicated with the master, and the master would have rejoiced that such an individual had been selected. His school-life was marked by great and successful application; he worked hard and engaged in every plan which was calculated to combine superior objects of pursuit, with the prescribed studies of the place.

His undergraduate life was very similar to that which he had passed at school; he was always much distinguished at his college-examinations, and when he took his degree, in 1815, he obtained a place in both the first Classes. His manner of life was quiet and respectable; the friend of some few studious persons of his own habits, but known to many, and respected by all. He had entered as a commoner, but at the Christmas of 1813, a studentship was accidentally placed at the disposal of the Dean and Censors by the kindness of one of the canons, and Mr. Burton was selected as the man who would do credit to the appointment; and most nobly did he fulfil the expectations of those who nominated him.

usefulness in his future life.

and the sight of new objects.

Two years after, in 1818, he undertook a much was his necessity supplied. more extensive tour, including Rome, Sicily, and some The Lord demands our confidence. "Have faith was to hang upon my lips for instruction, now advanced portions of Germany. A part of this journey was in God." Who ever trusted in him and was forsaken? where one word from its own would be a revelation larger portion with friends whom he joined; and the doubt our Shepherd's care, no marvel that the evil arm, guarded by day and watched by night, too shy to gratification afforded by his society is a topic on which we greatly fear comes upon us. It is written, "He bear the approach of a strange face, new launched examination of all that is worth seeing at Rome very unbelief," Matt. xiii. 58. It is a noble act of faith to divine but strange! Will there be one among that fully engaged his attention, and, after his return, he say, "I shall not want." God honours that confi- crowd of disfranchised spirits who will claim an early published a Description of the Autiquities and other dence which honours him. He answers it with bles-Curiosities of Rome, a work which has been subse- sings. "Thou meetest him that rejoiceth and worketh a year ago recognize this as the babe who entered the

On his re-establishment in England after his tour, he entered with zeal and activity on the labours of his profession, and became the curate of Tettenhall, in Staffordshire, serving, during a part of the year, a has this been verified in the experience of the believ-

possessed by those with whom he communicated, and was enabled to enrich all his publications with information and learning, drawn from the original sources. In 1825 he married Ellen, the daughter of Archdeacon Corbett, and soon after came to reside in Oxford, for the purpose of carrying on his studies and publishing his works. The return of one so loved and respected was hailed by all who had known his worth, ford, who named him as his chaplain, when he attained that dignity.

Between these two persons a very close and beneficial intimacy had always existed, and that love which was borne by all who had been under the tuition of Bishop Lloyd, while resident as Tutor of Christ Church, the blessing of God.

> PRIMITIVE PREACHING. (From the "Sanctuary and the Oratory.")

The author of the christian dispensation appointed a regular succession of pastors and teachers, for the edification of the Church; he visited himself the cities and hamlets of Palestine, developing his sublime doctrines; and before his decease he gave the apostles the world for their field of labour, and enjoined them to go through the length and breadth thereof, preaching the mysteries of the kingdom. During the first five centuries the Greek and Latin pulpits were filled with many who were "mighty in the Scriptures," and who brought to the declaration of Divine truth the highest endowments of genius: Augustine and Cyprian were the most distinguished preachers in the Western Church; Basil, Chrysostom, and Gregory Nazianzen in the Eastern. Their sermons were delivered extempore, and taken down by notaries; their gesticulation was sober and moderate; they were generally heard by the people standing. After having ascended the pulpit, the first word uttered by the preacher was, Peace be to you," or, "The grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, the love of God, and the fellowship of the Holy Ghost be with you all;" and to which the assembly responded, "Amen," and sometimes added, "and with thy spirit."

In the primitive church, when there was a respite from persecution, the people met daily for worship, and the fathers frequently preached in the week-day services, as well as on the Sabbath. This was the practice of Origen and Augustine; the latter frequently alludes to sermons which he delivered "heri," and "hesterno die." On the Sabbath the number of He was born in that rank of life which of all others services varied from one to three, as circumstances property in Shropshire, and was himself engaged in business in Shrewsbury.

Course; Chrysostom styles one or his homites, "an exhortation to those who were ashamed to come to sermons after dinner." The Antiochian churches in sermons after dinner." The Antiochian churches in He was sent to Westminster about 1806, and placed this time were often filled in the afternoon; he some-The discourse was called by the Greeks ὁμιλία, a familiar discourse adapted to common people, from όμιλος, an assembly, a multitude; whence our word homily: the Latins ealled it tractatus, disputatio, sermo, locutio, and concio, according to their subject and style. The preacher generally sat, though many departed from the practice: the African congregations stood to hear him, except the aged and infirm: the Emperor Constantine stood to hear Eusebius preach before him in his palace: at Rome, however, and throughout Italy, the people sat during the sermon, and stood during the prayer. At the commencement of his address the speaker lifted up his right hand, signifying to the audience that he expected and desired their attention: this was the common custom of the heathen orators; and Lucan mentions it as the practice of Julius Cæsar, when about to speak to the multitude. Audible testimonies of approbation were by no means uncommon in the Christian assembly; Chrysostom was often interrupted by the cry, "thou art the thirteenth apostle!" and Cyril's voice was drowned in the exclamation, "Orthodox! orthodox!"

> NO WANT WHILST THE LORD IS OUR SHEPHERD.

(From an Exposition of the 23rd Psalm, by the Rev. John generally speaking, he discharged his duty with dig-Stevenson.)

In the lowest and most afflicted condition, the verse of the last chapter, and closed the bookbeliever has been enabled by the Spirit of grace to After taking his degree he resided for some years maintain a cheerful dependence upon God. One of sigh, "how happy and grand Job must have been at in Christ Church, and engaged in the private tuition the poor members of the flock of Christ was reduced the last! I wish that such things would happen to of a small number of pupils, while he carried on his to circumstances of the greatest poverty in his old age, preparation for orders, but he always guarded against aud yet he never murmured. "You must be badly that which must be viewed as the bane of our English off," said a kind-hearted neighbour to him one day as said, looking at her with a grave reproving air, Universities, that the Bachelors of Arts and young they met upon the road, "you must be badly off; and Masters are employed in teaching those who are a lit- I don't know how an old man like you can maintain last chapter concerning Job's wife?" tle yourger than themselves, the details of what is ne- yourself and your wife; yet you are always cheerful." system of self-improvement as will fit them for a larger a rich father, and ne does not suner me to want. field of literary attainments. From this danger Mr. "What! your father not dead yet: he must be very rely on. She, perhaps, was not let into her husband's Burton was enabled to keep himself free, from the easy old indeed!" "Oh!" said he, "my Father never prosperity, and rejoicing"—he looked at her keenly circumstances of his father, and the conviction that in dies, and he always takes care of me!" This aged so doing he was paving the way to greater means of Christian was a daily pensioner on the providence of God's hand was heavy on him, Curse God, and die. his God. His struggles and his poverty were known And these things, Sarah, He forgetteth not." Before he settled down into the character which to all; but his own declaration was, that he never he peculiarly honoured, and in which he delighted, wanted what was absolutely necessary. The days of that of a parochial clergyman, he took advantage of his greatest straits were the days of his most signal the state of the continent, and improved himself by and timely deliverances. When old age benumbed visiting many parts of Europe. His first trip in 1816 the hand of his industry, the Lord extended to him extended not beyond a short excursion in Holland and the hand of charity. And often has he gone forth strange and moving meaning; winter following spring, a journey to Paris, but the zeal and activity, the gaiety from his scanty breakfast, not knowing from what nightfall succeeding to dawn! Fanciful ideas crowd and good humour which marked all his undertakings, earthly source his next meal was to be obtained. But upon the mind hand in hand with solemn truths .shone forth particularly in those hours of relaxation | yet, with David, he could rely on his Shepherd's care, | That little being who knew nothing here, now to know when he was engaged in the acquisition of knowledge, and say, "I shall not want;" and as certainly as he the end of all things! That vacant intelligence which

living in Wiltshire, which belonged to the same in- ing poor. The long-tried and consistent piety of the Would you grudge its having received promotion cumbent, and of which he took the duty in turn with afflicted wife of a poor labourer, had attracted the without paying the purchase-money?—the rights of his rector. It was during this period that he laid the regard of her wealthier neighbours. She was one of citizenship without residence?—the certificate of husolid foundation for that ecclesiastical erudition by those happy Christians, whose holy cheerfulness of manity without the service?—the end and aim of life which he was subsequently distinguished, and read manner adorns their profession of the gospel. She without this weary life itself? The death of a child over all the early Fathers more than once. This gave "rejoiced," and "wrought righteousness," and "re- is an enigma, but one which solves many others. him a very decided advantage during the remainder membered the Lord in his ways." She had gained The mind may dream and wonder, and form strange of his most valuable life. He could speak with more knowledge and familiarity on these topics than was but sure decline rendered her incapable of contributing to her support, some pious friends agreed together remain distinct, more plainly read on that cold marble to provide her regularly with those little comforts cherub than on any other form of lifeless clay, and which were so necessary to her sinking condition. those are, the worthlessness of that breath which a SOLICITOR AND ATTORNEY. The Lord thus met her necessity by their instrumen-tality. But she knew not that she had awakened this thought within the hearts of any of them. Her own was stayed upon her God. As she stood one at a time when a little being came but to leave us afternoon in her humble doorway, to breathe the again, whom we hardly thought could have claimed a and by none more than by his predecessor in the Di- balmy air, she observed three objects of misery solicit- place in our heart but for the void it left; and it alvinity Chair, Dr. C. Lloyd, afterwards Bishop of Ox- ing alms in the street. Her heart pitied the famished ways recurs to our mind when we hear of new life and mother and her two tattered children, but all the old death meeting thus instantly on the threshold. money that she possessed was her last and only six- We dreamt that we were conveyed by some mystewas needed for her own necessities, and freely bestowed earth—some with grave, others with hopeful aspects; was ripened into a friendship which ceased not till the it on the widow and the fatherless. She considered their expressions as various as they were legible. death of that great promoter of the study of Theology that all her own wants for the day had been supplied, in Oxford. Dr. Lloyd was the first Professor of Di- and that she ought not to be distrustful for the mor- the passing spirits who all go one way, and why are vinity in that University who had attempted to teach row. "I have a heavenly Friend," she said within their countenances so various?" divinity on that plan, which is the only one by which herself, "to provide for me; and, perhaps, this poor anything can really be taught. He had carried on the woman does not know the God that is above. I have Public Divinity Lectures, at which all candidates for no one to think of; she has these two children to charge of a new-born infant. They know not its ultiorders are obliged to attend, by means of written com- struggle for. I know my own need, but they are more mate doom, but they know the sphere to which it is positions read in the hearing of the students, in the same manner as his predecessors, but to this he had deputed by her unknown friends, visited her dwelling exposed to.—Look at that angel," he said, " with the added two or three courses of private lectures, in which to inform her of their kind determination; and great serious mien, as if a hard duty were before him! His those who attended were expected to prepare them- was her astonishment and gratitude, to hear that a charge is the child of the rich and noble of the land, selves to answer questions taken from some book which sum double the amount she had that day given to the who will bring him up in pride and luxury; and his they were reading, and on which they were examined poor wanderers, was to be her daily allowance during heart will grow hard and selfish, and selfishness in high by the Professor, and instructed by his observations. the remainder of her life. It pleased the Lord to places has few sorrows and without sorrow the voice of This produced a sort of new era in the study of Theo- spare her for two years, as she declared, "in plenty his good angel will hardly be heard. logy in Oxford, and has created an activity in this de- and comfort;" thus making her a living testimony to partment, on which all friends of the Church may beg the faithfulness of the Scripture declaration, "Thou look! To lim is committed the child of a vicious meetest him (her) that rejoiceth, and worteth righte- father, who is rioting at this moment that a child is ousness; those that remember thee in thy ways!"

> IN TRIBULATION. (From " Now and Then.")

On the same day on which the old man thus rebuked the distrustfulness of his son, his own fortitude was not a little tried by an incident sadly indicative of his rapidly failing circumstances. One by one had will be stubborn and perverse, and he will defy authority had for so many years made their little sitting-room a model of neatness and comfort-articles which had gone, with as much privacy as might be, by the carrier to be disposed of in the neighbouring marke:-town. With aching hearts the owners saw them removed, and with heavy misgivings received the little produce of them. Still was there, however, in the corner, an oldfashioned clock in a dark oaken case, curiously carved, and which had stood on the same spot, tick, tick, with exemplary regularity, for more than half a century, but | was hurrying to the obscure offspring of sin and shame: was that evening to cease performing its monitory func- and a third, calm and peaceful, summoned to preside tions in the cottage, having been sold by old Ayliffe over the even tenor of a poor orphan, who inherited during the day for three pounds to a chandler living in the village, and just married, and who was coming to fetch it away in his cart. The top of the clock had, during all the years which have been mentioned, formed the resting-place of the family Bible, a large old- all going to their varied posts-to the children of the fashioned volume, already alluded to, with heavy brass good and the bad—the high and the low—the careless clasps and corners, kept, by frequent handling, in con- and the unbelieving, till we were tired of asking; when stant brightness. Quaint and mysterious were the suddenly, came one, distinguished from all by the rapictures illustrating the text of the holy volume; and diance of joy upon him. by how many of the Ayliffe family, now dead and gone, had that volume been read and hung over with solemn and enchaining interest! Yet so carefully had it ever been preserved, that not a leaf was missing, or bore child who has died at its birth, and he is going to carry noticeable marks of injury. The spare leaves at the it straight to heaven." beginning and the end were covered with curries of a And then we awoke and found it was only a dream; century's births, deaths, and marriages among the but ever since then we have never heard of the death liffes. There seemed scarcely room for ab or four more; yet one would soon be required, of an- countenance. other birth!-and, as old Ayliffe glanced at the abridged space remaining, he sadly wondered whether room would be found for a certain brief entry, by and

by, concerning himself! It is impossible to deny that, as old Aylife sat in one corner of the room by the dull red fire on the hearth, gazing at the old familiar face of the clock, knowing that he did so for the last time in his life, and that on the ensuing day that old clock would be standing, with its grave methodical tick, tick, among a new circle of faces at the chandler's, its new proprietor, he felt an inexpressible melancholy. Never would three pounds have been so precious as at that moment, preenting themselves to avert the coming spoliation! But it was not to be-the clock must go-and those whom it had so long served-so long guided and warned-must do without it. On that evening Ayliffe had read aloud to his daughter-in-law the last chapter of Job; the preceding ones having been read regularly every evening, from the first chapter. Old Ayliffe, as had ever been his wont, read aloud the Bible: and methinks it was a subject for a keen-observing painter to see him and his son and daughter in that their partially stripped cottage, awaiting its entire dismantling, nay, its transfer to strangers—the first reading with grace, simplicity, and energy, and the others earnestly istening to that solemn and sublime part of Holy Writ, the book of Job. Ayliffe's voice now and then trembled somewhat while reading passages exactly applicable to his own situation, and circumstances; but, nified composure and firmness, albeit with a certain rough and quaint simplicity. As he finished the last

"Ah, my good father!" said Mrs. Ayliffe, with a those who sorrowfully read it!" Old Ayliffe remained silent for some time; and then

"Sarah, didst thou notice that nought is said in this "No. did I not indeed-but now I do," she re-

THE DEATH OF A CHILD. (From Frazer's Magazine.)

The death of a child! The words are full of a trusted in God, so surely, in some unexpected manner, wondered at the ticking of a watch, now to understand the mystery of its own being! My own child, who made with a pupil, a brother of Sir R. Peel, but the Unbelief deprives us of his blessings. When we to me! That helpless creature, borne from arm to all who ever travelled with him delight to dwell. The did not many mighty works there, because of their alone in the "vast profound," escorted by intelligences righteousness, those that remember thee in thy ways," bonds of flesh, as he was leaving them? Or will it On his re-establishment in England after his tour, Isa. lxiv. 5. Oh, animating thought! the Father in be one of the first signs of a better existence that the

pence. Every article of provision in the honse had rious guide to the entrance of this earth. It was a been already consumed. Without delay or hesitation, kind of Gallery, through which angelic beings, winged however, she drew from her pocket the little com which and beautiful, were rapidly passing, all towards the

"What does this mean?" we said. "Who are

Our companion replied— "They are guardian angels, each on his way to take

"And see that spirit who passes with eager hopeful born unto him. But open vices are not so blameful as specious virtues. The child's heart will be wound-OLD ADAM AYLIFFE, OR THE CHRISTIAN ed and humbled in the sins of his father, and, in paying the penulty for another's guilt, he will himself seek the paths of virtue."

Then another spirit passed, with firm but peaceful

"His charge will be arduous. The child now born will have wilful and tumultuous passions, and his heart en parted with the chief articles of furniture which and go far wrong, and the world will say there is no child of many prayers shall yet be brought home to the fold."

Then came one with anxious mien, and he was the attention of the public is especially requested, the following guardian to a genius who would win the applause and idolatry of thousands; and a second, with heavenly compassion, beautiful and moving to behold, and he was hurrying to the obscure offspring of sin and shame; and a third, calm and peaceful, summoned to preside the blessing of sainted parents; and a fourth full of solemn anxiety, who hasted to receive his charge from a royal cradle; and a fifth, whose countenance of heavenly woe we dared not ask the cause of; and many more,

"What is his charge?" we said. "Surely it must be that of some future saint upon earth?" "No," said our conductor, "he is the angel of a

hree of an infant without thinking of the joy on that angel's

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—"because she had said to him in his trouble, when 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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JAMES BICKET,

DOCTOR O'BRIEN Has Removed to 27, Bay Street, SECOND DOOR ABOVE WELLINGTON STREET, Toronto, Sept. 23, 1847.

DR. DERRY Has Removed to 25, Duke Street, FEW DOORS EAST OF THE BANK OF UPPER CANADA Toronto, February, 1848.

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Cobourg, Oct. 21, 1845. 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 Stock thereof to £40,000. WM. VYNNE BACON,

Toronto, 25th January, 1848.

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

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and in particular the assured being at liberty to pass by Steampacket betwixt any North American port and any European
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THIS COMPANY is prepared to effect Assurance upon LIVES, and transact any business dependent upon the value or duration of Human Life; to grant or purchase Annetics or Reversions of all kinds, as also Survivorships and

In addition to the various advantages offered by other Companies, the Directors of this Company are enabled, from the nvestment of the Premiums in the Province at a rate of compound interest, much beyond that which can be obtained in Britain, to promise a most material reduction of cost; guaranteeing Assurances, Survivorships, or Endowments for a smaller present payment, or yearly premium, and granting increased ANNUITIES, whether immediate or deferred, for any sum of money invested with them. They can also point to the local position of the Company as of neguliar importances to intending position of the Company as of peculiar importance to intending Assurers, as it enables such Assurers to exercise controll over the Company, and facilitates the acceptance of healthy risks, as well as the prompt settlement of claims.

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30	2	9	3	2	0	2	2	2	6
35	2	16	7	2	6	4	2	9	2
40	3	6	2	2	14	8	2	17	6
45	3	17	1	3	4	0	3	7	4
50	4	13	1	3	17	11	4	1	4
55	5	17	8	4	19	11	5	3	4

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pany's business.

Tables of Rates, Prospectuses, Forms of Application, and any further information respecting the system of the Company, or the practice of Life Assurance, can be obtained of the Secretary, or from any of the Local Agents.

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Nov. 12, 1847.

BRONTE MILLS FOR SALE. THE PROPERTY consists of Sixteen Feet privilege on the Twelve Mile Creek, on 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 Storics high, capable of being easily converted into a Flouring Mill. A Grist Mill with one run of Stones, Smut Machine and all requisites. Two Saw Mills with Circular Saws and Lumber Yard Railway.

A Blacksmith's Shon and several Dwelling Houses. 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. Price £2500; of which £1000 would be required down, the residue might be paid by Instalments as agreed upon.

-Also-

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.

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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.

Toronty, January 1st, 1848.

45-546-26



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