TORONTO, CANADA, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1848.

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poetrn. THE LADY JANE GRAY.

F. LAWRENCE. On hill and stream the morning beamed, The fresh and fragrant morn, And through the woodland cheerily The huntsman wound his horn; And lords and ladies rickly dight,

The gallant and the gay, Had vowed to waken with the light The pastime of the day. Within her chamber, far apart,

In simple garb attired, Of modest mien, and brow serene, A lady sat retired. In meditative mood she sat, And scanned the magic page The dreamy and mysterious lore Of Greece's poet-sage.

And when the sound of horn and hound Broke full upon her ear, "They wist not in their sports," she cried, "What pleasure I have here: They wist not, Plato, of the joy, The rapture that I feel, The 'Paradise of rare device'

The tranquil day has passed away, Its suppy hours have sped, And gathering clouds begin to lower Around the fated head; The guileless truth of early youth, Its faith and trust rema But other cares and other friends Surround the Lady Jane.

Thy fantasies reveal."

The heartless wiles of crafty men Already hem her in, The perils of the trusting heart In sober sooth begin; Before her feet adventurers lay The glittering bauble down The haughtiest knee in England bends To tender her-a crown !

"My lords," she said, "for one so young, 'Twere maidenly and meet To take your counsels for a lamp And guide unto my feet; Albeit, I have never sighed Nor sought for high degree; The gauds and glitter of a court

" I reverence your sage resolves, Your subtlety admit. And weak and worthless at the best I know is woman's wit; But God has fortified my soul Against this trying hour, And in His 'faith and fear' I shun The path to regal power,

' How often in disast'rous feuds Hath English blood been shed! What living man, my lords, could bea Its curse upon his head? Were it not better to unite, That so we might advance the reign

Of righteousness and peace? "May God protect our English homes, And bless my cousin's reign-A sudden shout was raised without "Long live the Lady Jane !"

Arise, ye loyal Londoners And shout for Jane the Queen 1 The peerless choice of England's voice ! The monarch of sixteen !

The pageant gay has passed away; In sad and silent prison-room The wasted form, and broken heart,-Are these the sole memorials left

Of that brief day of power? But ne'er was sufferer's brow, methinks, So placid and serene; Angelic grace had left its trace In her submissive mien: " He cannot err whose hand,"

'The universe sustains : And welcome every change and chance His Providence ordains. And as the parting hour drew nigh, Her faith the stronger grew: So young, so good, so beautiful,

In vain the zealous priest of Rome Essayed, with honied tongue, To win her from the cherished creed To which she fondly clung. " Sir Abbot," with a smile she cried,

Your subtle reasons spare ; My heart is fixed and resolute ;-In courtesy forbear: To argue for my faith is not For one so weak as I; But in it, by the grace of God,

"And tell my cousin-since, you say, She mourns my sinful state—

I have a ghostly counsellor In this my mortal strait. Tell her I freely own my fault, And recognise her right; She loves me not, and soon the grave

Will hide me from her sight. " May all her subjects duteously line unto her will; And God forgive me, if I e'er Have wished or thought her ill:

Tell her, that though the flesh be frail, The spirit feels its might, And longs to burst its bonds, and soar Rejoicing into light! " Commend me to my father's prayers,

And to my loving lord I charge you as a Christian man To take my dying word : It mitigates the stroke of death, The pang of parting pain, To think that we who loved so well So soon shall meet again 1

"Tis said, that on the fatal morn, From her secluded cell She saw Lord Guildford pass to death, And waved a last farewell: Nay more, she saw, too plainly saw, Beneath her window borne Oh sight of speechless agony !

His headless trunk return Her fortitude had well-nigh failed But calmly, martyr-like, she laid Her head upon the block. And long shall fame enshrine her name Among the great and good;

The image of heroic faith And brightly her example still Shines through the mist of years ; The gentle and the true embalm r memory with tears:

By winter fires her tale is told,

to the Saints." Church but our own; nor do we seek to impose them fessing to be inspired. on others. And even in our own Church they are error, but only necessary as long as the error lasts .-And that a particular branch of the Church does not lose its title to Catholicity, when, in a lawful manner, face, because he was to be blamed," and is proved historically by ample evidence of antiquity.†

from, that body of divine truth. whose names and whose deeds are not forgotten.

of York, the Bishoprics of Lincoln, Durham, Win- no less a person than Archdeacon Paley, but somewhat chester, and even Tournay, in France, and the Abbey of St. Alban's; and this same man farmed out the revenues of the three other Bishoprics to Italian Priests, Church Historian, is one of the most affecting pieces of History

that frightful age, that the monarch who broke the heart of an amiable and high minded woman, with whom he had lived for nearly twenty years without any of those pretended pangs of conscience, that he might gratify his passion for another, was upheld in that iniquitous course by servile Clergy, and degenerate Barons, and above all, by Cranmer; that this man 1645. It was removed to make way for the Directory in 1645. It was restored and again revised in 1662, after which who beheaded his second wife, that he might the day after her death marry a third, and was only prevented by God's providence and woman's wit from a like cruelty to his sixth; who put to death one of the most

* Vide Bewden's Greg. VII., p. 6th, note. In A.D., 1570, the Romish party, at the instigation of foreign emissaries, separated from the Catholic Church of England. + As in St. Cyprian and the African Church protesting against the Decrees of Stephen, Bishop of Rome, even though

Cyprian has been ruled to be mistaken in the point for which An other testals to the Life (and an ever testal in value)

An echildren itsten to the Life

An ech ‡ Of the Archbishop's private virtues, his gentleness, his

to condemn them, inasmuch as nothing which cannot be proved or concluded from Scripture should be received as an article of faith, or held to be necessary to salvation. And 2dly, That every one of such doctrines could be traced to a period later than the three salvation. And Zury, That Cred only name other eauses of our weathers, peculiar to the Provinces of British trines could be traced to a period later than the three dominions for a like reason, after he had plighted his It seems, however, not to have occurred to many, who Creeds, and the four first General Councils, and con- royal word for his personal safety; that this man, going have been loudest in reprobation of this suggestion, sequently, being unknown and unacknowledged in the down to his dishonourable grave, laden with the weight that there is another thing to be condemned besides a earliest ages of the Church, could not have been part of a thousand acts of injustice, and stained with the non-natural sense of the Articles, and that is a nonof the holy treasury of Christ's truth, which St. Jude blood of legal murders, should wring the hand of the natural sense of the whole Prayer Book, and of all its speaks of as "the faith once," once for all, "delivered Archbishop as he died, and without one act of peni- services. tence, one expression of sorrow, or of shame, should Are we at liberty to take the Articles in a real sense; So that our Church, in making these declarations, give sign of his dying in the faith of Christ, and that and the baptismal service in a fictitious sense? or to had not only no intention of separating herself from his crimes and his follies should be met by the general take only those Articles which make against Rome, the ancient Catholic Church of Christ, but united adulation of his subjects, and that in all that long and pass by those which make against Geneva? Is herself the more strongly to it by throwing off those protracted contest between himself and the Popes, in the Article against Purgatory a truth, and the senlater invention, for which there is no warrant in an- which the principal men of the kingdom were engaged, tences of the Offertory a fiction? Is the protest own, the greater part of the Roman Catholic laity of all manly and high minded policy, and a base and drawn up, revised, ratified, and enforced by the same And she is thus both Protestant and Catholic, and not to bless God that he lives not in 1537, under King vices. The Articles are most of them controversial, or more than a true Church protesting against the of Queen Victoria, whom God preserve. Still, who- sial, devotional, and generally very plain and unamintroduction of error. Thus when Arius arose and ever steadfastly considers all these facts, will cease to biguous. What reason can be assigned for not taking

protested in the words of the Athanasian Creeds.— Thank God, however, these crimes are not the Re-

Catholic than themselves to appropriate the name, and seem themselves to be heartly ashamed of it, is to me to be themselves to be heartly ashamed of it, is to me to be themselves to be heartly ashamed of it, is to me to be trimping and indecisive. The Egyp- Whalley's demise. The same cipher is repeated on

trine was broached, it was, I think, generally left by They know (and blessed be God they do know it) that Still it must be confessed that the light shines out too dimly from the fearful darkness around. When too dimly from the fearful darkness around. When one remembers that in times immediately preceding the Referencies to one content of the Church of England, and cheerless valley, and even now they can discover the Sovereign should be a member of the Church of England, and cheerless valley, and even now they can discover the Sovereign should be a member of the Church of England, and cheerless valley, and even now they can discover the Sovereign should be a member of the Church of England, and cheerless valley, and even now they can discover the Sovereign should be a member of the Church of England, and cheerless valley, and even now they can discover the Sovereign should be a member of the Church of England, and cheerless valley, and even now they can discover the Sovereign should be a member of the Church of England, and cheerless valley, and even now they can discover the Sovereign should be a member of the Church of England, and cheerless valley, and even now they can discover the Sovereign should be a member of the Church of England, and cheerless valley, and even now they can discover the Sovereign should be a member of the Church of England, and cheerless valley, and even now they can discover the Sovereign should be a member of the Church of England, and cheerless valley, and even now they can discover the Sovereign should be a member of the Church of England, and cheerless valley, and even now they can discover the Sovereign should be a member of the Church of England, and cheerless valley, and even now they can discover the Sovereign should be a member of the Church of England, and cheerless valley, and even now they can discover the Sovereign should be a member of the Church of England, and cheerless valley, and even now they can discover the Sovereign should be a member of the Church of England, and cheerless valley, and even now they can discover the Sovereign should be a member of the Church of Engla the Reformation, to one ecclesiastic, who was the in- use is it to subscribe? -nay, of what use are the Articles full sunshine of God's eternal day. strument of Henry's guilty pleasures, and the subser- themselves? This scheme, then, which was not altovient tool of his will, were committed the Archbishopric gether new in its principle, having been broached by

> * The Earl of Surrey. * Sir Thomas More. I Bishop Fisher, the account of whose death, by Fuller, the

to a Committee of seven Bishops, of whom Cranmer and Ridley were two, and other learned men, in 1548. The whole Prayer Book was first put forth in the year 1549. The second Book in 1552. It was cast out in 1553. It was restored after reperiod we find no alteration. But it is a great mistake to sup- Presb, terians,) placed in a state of antagonism to the Church, period we find no alteration. But it is a great mistake to suppose that the Prayer Book was made even at the earliest of fless dates. It is almost entirely a compilation from earlier times, judiciously framed. This will appear by the following brief summary of evidence (from Palmer) respecting some portions of it. The verses and responses after the Absolution, are found in the sixth century. Reading of Psalms and Lessons alternately was appointed by the Council of Laodicea, in the fourth century. The content of the council of Laodicea, in the fourth century. The content of the principle of dependence on the cutters of the chirch of the principle of dependence on their own the council of the principle of dependence on their own the council of the principle of dependence on the cutters. In England, all proceeds on the chirch. In England, all praces of the chirch of the critical intention on their own the council of the principle of dependence on the chirch of the chirch of the critical isolaters of the Chirch of the chirch of the critical isolaters of the chirch of the critical isolaters of the chirch of the principle of dependence on the chirch of the chirch of the principle of dependence on their own the chirch of the principle of dependence on their own the chirch of the principle of dependence on their own the chirch of the principle of dependence on their own the chirch of the principle of dependence on their own the chirch of the principle of dependence on their own the chirch of the principle of the chirch of the principle of the chirch of the principle of the chirch as the summary of evidence (from Painer). The easy of sealing of Psalms and Lessons alternately was appointed by the Council of Laodicca, in the fourth in the sixth century. Reading of Psalms and Lessons alternately was appointed by the Council of Laodicca, in the fourth in the sixth century. The Te Deum and Athanasian Creed were composed in the same century. The Prayers following the Responses are found in offices of the sixth century. The Collects for Graze, and for the Clergy and People, have been used by the English Church for above twelve hundred years. The prayer as of St. Chrysostom is also very ancient. Litanies similar to our away were certainly used in the Church sixteen centuries ago; and leavens the mass. As therefore the strength of the Roman Catholics lie in monarchial rule, the strength of the Wesleyans (and in some degree, of other bodies,) lies in demonstrate the sixteen centuries ago; and more degree, of other bodies,) lies in demonstrate the sixteen centuries ago; and more degree, of other bodies,) lies in demonstrate the sixteen centuries ago; and more degree, of other bodies,) lies in demonstrate the sixteen centuries ago; and more degree, of other bodies,) lies in demonstrate the sixteen centuries ago; and in some degree, of other bodies,) lies in demonstrate the contract of the properties of the prayer-book and the crease, or even to staind. We, if mean the Clergy and the crease, or even to staind. We, if mean the Clergy and the crease, or even to staind. We, if mean the Clergy and the crease, or even to staind. We, if mean the Clergy and the crease, or even to help us. But unfortunately the analysis of the mind when the reality is gone, and united resources, except so has a the voluntary charity of our English brethren steps in to help us. But unfortunately the analysis of the mind when the reality is gone, and therefore the strength of the Roman Catholics lie in monarchial rule, the strength of the Roman Catholics lie in monarchial rule, the strength of the Roman Catholics lie in monarc

later invention, for which there is no warrant in antiquity, and, in point of fact, the ultimate act of separation came from the Roman Church, not from our little to do with it on either side, reveals an absence sick a dead letter?—and all these, you will observe, ces of the Christian religion being placed in the hands of all own, the greater part of the Roman Catholic laity of all manly and high minded policy, and a base and drawn up, revised, ratified, and enforced by the same laity, which was always taken in great public assemblies of the having attended the services of the English Church universal degeneracy, that makes us thrill with horror authority, and included in the same book. But, in during the first twelve years of Queen Elizabeth's as we turn the page that convinces us of the need of the Articles, than of the serreign, and never having been excommunicated by us. Reformation, and may well teach the most thoughtless of a con-natural sense of the Articles, than of the ser-And she is thus both Protestant and Catholic, and not to bless God that he lives not in 1537, under King vices. The Articles are most of them controversial, ever she has of wise and Scripture moderation; and from the in any respect inconsistent in claiming to be both one Henry the Eighth, but in 1847, under the mild and and the other. A Protestant Church is nothing less peaceful sceptre, equitable laws, and domestic virtues minds—as the 17th. The services are uncontroverintroduction of error. Thus when Arius arose and taught a new doctrine, the great Council at Nice, in 325, protested, in the words of the Nicene Creed.—

to call this the beginning of the Reformation, regard to call this the beginning of the Reformation, regard to call this the beginning of the Reformation, regard to call this the beginning of the Reformation, regard to call this the beginning of the Reformation, regard to call this the beginning of the Reformation, regard to call this the beginning of the Reformation, regard to call this the beginning of the Reformation, regard to call this the beginning of the Reformation, regard to call this the beginning of the Reformation, regard to call this the beginning of the Reformation to call the call When other errors crept into the Church, she again our religion with prejudice, distrust, and aversion. § Here, then, seems to me to lie one source of the prac-These are the protests of the universal Church against particular errors respecting the true doctrine of the unity of God, and the truth of our Lord's incornation.

Thank God, however, these crimes are not the Report of the Universal Church against formation. Its benefits are to be looked for, politically, without communion I can scarcely call them—either this sense or not, at all events it is not a delusive dream. For unity of God, and the truth of our Lord's incornation. unity of God, and the truth of our Lord's incarnation; as our articles are the protests of our own branch of as our articles are the protests of our own branch of the Church against other errors of a different kind, affecting vitally the doctrines of Christianity. There affecting vitally the doctrines of Christianity. There general increase and comfort among all classes of sois no difference in principle between the two protests.

The difference lies in the degree of authority possessed by the Creeds and the thirty-pine Articles. The by the Creeds and the thirty-nine Articles. The Creeds are of higher authority, because they are the decrees of the Church universal before its unhappy Book—a book which has been more tried in the further and help each other; but how many are there of our and help each other; but how many are there of our of learning or wealth; often leave the body, or by way of complete the church of the Church universal before its unhappy and unity of Wesley's hymns. A Baptist is a thorough believer in the necessity of adult baptism. They all support and help each other; but how many are there of our of learning or wealth; often leave the body, or by way of complete the church unity of Wesley's hymns. A Baptist is a thorough believer in the necessity of adult baptism. They all support and unity of Wesley's hymns. They all support in the necessity of adult baptism. They all support and help each other; but how many are there of our of learning or wealth; often leave the body, or by way of complete the church unity of Wesley's hymns. A Baptist is a thorough believer in the necessity of adult baptism. They all support and unity of Wesley's hymns. A Baptist is a thorough believer in the necessity of adult baptism. They all support and unity of Wesley's hymns. A Baptist is a thorough believer in the necessity of adult baptism. They all support and help each other; but how many are therefore all linked to the necessity of adult baptism. nace of adversity than any book in the world, not proare not Roman Catholics, Wesleyans, Baptists, or Once it was all but interpolated by the influence of Presbyterians. All they know is what they are not; not regarded as necessary to salvation. They are foreign Reformers. Once it was cast out by fire and but what they are it would puzzle them sorely to tell, sword under the influence of Bishops Gardener and All they are agreed on is the desirableness of coming Bonner. Again it was restored and revised by con- o no fixed conclusion in matters of religion. This tion on the other. Each man makes or fancies himself to be vocation in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Once more it suffered shipwreck in the disastrous times of Cromplication of the doctrine of the non-natural sense, well. Again it re-appeared with monarchy and order is other words the doctrine of the non-natural sense, well. Again it re-appeared with monarchy and order is other words the doctrine of the non-natural sense, well. consistently with its divine institution, it protests well. Again it re-appeared with monarchy and order or in other words the doctrine of no sense at all, is a be given. It is the great lesson for us to copy. They do every it, and examine it very closely. I copied it head and against the errors of another branch of the vine, is in its train. Once more did Puritan presumption endeavour entirely to break it up, and substitute a comin the Church of England. It blunts our kindest for us, and then, looking on with gragnanimous approbation, we position of ten days' thought in its stead. And again appropriately it fasters our most successful energies:

say, "Well done." position of ten days' thought in its stead. And again sympathies; it fetters our most successful energies; say, "Well done!" Now, the secret of their strength has been, in some degree, posed correctly, "1657, E. W." While I was busy it withstood the power of King James the Second, and it retards our noblest exertions; it makes us seem in the secret of our weakness. First, the polar star of the Re- about this, there came along one of the students. therefore cease to claim the title of Catholic? I the eyes of dissenters a large body of respectively to the eyes of dissenters a large body of respectively to the eyes of dissenters a large body of respectively to the eyes of dissenters a large body of respectively to the eyes of dissenters a large body of respectively to the eyes of dissenters a large body of respectively to the eyes of dissenters a large body of respectively to the eyes of dissenters a large body of respectively to the eyes of dissenters a large body of respectively to the eyes of dissenters a large body of respectively to the eyes of dissenters a large body of respectively to the eyes of dissenters a large body of respectively. It lasted unimpaired for three centurities of unexampled to belong to conflict of force and opinion; and it is now the only this language. As often as there is any morning or the eyes of dissenters a large body of respectively to the eyes of dissenters a large body of respectively to the eyes of dissenters a large body of respectively. It lasted unimpaired for three centurities of unexampled to belong to conflict of force and opinion; and it is now the only of the eyes of dissenters a large body of respectively. It lasted unimpaired for three eventuries of the eyes of dissenters a large body of respectively. It lasted unimpaired for three eventuries of the eyes of dissenters a large body of respectively. evening prayer amongst us, we are all bid to stand up and say aloud, "I believe in the Holy Catholic Church." I found it as she and say aloud, "I believe in the Holy Catholic Church." I found it as she and say aloud, "I believe in the Holy Catholic Church." I found it as she are all bid to stand up the repair of their part, is an exaggerated view; but is it not great change. A body of men arose who wanted "a living spirit and increasing throughout the world. Dynasties have the view they take, and is there not some foundation being total to repose or truth, but also wanted "a living spirit the view they take, and is there not some foundation being total to repose or truth, but also wanted "a living spirit the view they take, and is there not some foundation being total to repose or truth, but also wanted the view they take, and is there not some foundation being total to repose or truth, but also wanted "a living spirit the view they take, and is there not some foundation being total to repose or truth, but also wanted the view they take, and is there not some foundation being total total

Seem themselves to appropriate the name, and seem themselves to be heartily as shamed of it, is to me incomprehensible. But it may be said, what, are we not Protestants? Most assurably we are, though the word does not occur in any one of our services, (as far as I know,) still protest we must, and we shall only cease to be Protestants when there is no error left to cease to be Protestants when there is no error left to cease to be Protestants when there is no error left to cease to be Protestants when there is no error left to cease to be Protestants when there is no error left to cease to be Protestants when there is no error left to cease to be Protestants when there is no error left to cease to be Protestants when there is no error left to cease to be Protestants when there is no error left to cease to be Protestants when there is no error left to cease to be Protestants when there is no error left to cease to be Protestants of the following closer, you discover a system, and with each other? and expose us to the contempt and ridicule of all our difficulties at the remedy? Many might be taken for what it seems. It is in fact a way? Does the Bible on of all our difficulties at the corruption of doctrine and corruption of manners—a. The charge so imperatively called for by corruption of doctrine and corruption of manners—a. It may be asked, what is the remedy? Many might be taken of the protect of the engraver of these rude.

It may be asked, what is not the plant and difficulties at the corruption of doctrine and corruption of doctrine and corruption of doctrine and corruption of doctrine and corruption of the protect of the second the Philistines behind. If you advance the content of the protect of the Philistines behind. If you advance the content of the protect of the second the protect of the second the protect of the protect of the protect of the second the protect of the second the protect of the second to the protect of the protect of the protect of the second to the protect of the protect of the secon THE TRUE PROTESTANT. He who believes what the universal Church, would be thought of, but I shall mention one. If men, but I shall mention one the adoption, the true way? Does the Bible cut off all our difficulties at once? Is it not a midst doubt and perplexity, fears and fighter once? Is it not a midst doubt and perplexity, fears and fighter once? Is it not a midst doubt and perplexity, fears and fighter once? Is it not a midst doubt and perplexity, fears and fighter once? less and no more, must (to be consistent) protest, and guide as the Prayer Book, embodying a large part of and thoroughly study the history of their own Prayer lings, that we reach the goal? "Death only binds us fast to devices, he doubtless contrived them; and they have that publicly, against the adding to, or the taking away what was really good in the ancient service, and re- Book from original sources, or if they have not time, she bright shore we love." But however this be, it accomplished their purpose, of avoiding detection om, that body of divine truth.

jecting all that was unscriptural, should not have proinclination, or means to do this, would believe that
when a time that one of our difficulties, that one of our difficulties and the outer of the whole Church of England; collectively, is, wiser

Papier ?" eries one, "Is not this man more than half a church of the whole church o against which the Reformation was a protest; but but that there exists, I fear, more unity of purpose there were also manifold corruptions in practice. It among bodies who (we are apt to think) enjoy fewer would detain us too long to enlarge on this point, and advantages than ourselves. Many causes might, no book which they all bring to church, then, I think, advantages than ourselves. Many causes might, no book which they all bring to church, then, I think, advantages than ourselves. Many causes might, no book which they all bring to church, then, I think, advantages than ourselves. though many persons seem to take a morbid pleasure doubt, be assigned, political or religious, for this weak- though we might differ in some smaller matters, we though many persons seem to take a morbid pleasure doubt, be assigned, pointent or rengous.

I shall should agree on general principles of action, and those in rehearing the long list of wickednesses of profligate ness, and different causes by different persons. I shall should agree on general principles of a party, be
"rejoice that they are made low;" they complain of it. They and blinded Clergy, yet surely the recital must be to be, at all events, not unimportant. (See Note A.) cause when they became such, they would be a really Christian mind. What pious be to sit near a poor man, or a man of look on it as a nuisance to sit near a poor man, or a man of cause when they became such, they would not be virtuous to initiate color, or a person of him extraction. Alas! is not one grave thought whether the thought wh painful to a really Christian mind. What pious be- It is this: the words of the Prayer Book are not taken found in the Prayer Book. But we must not sit down liever in Christianity can wish to know the secret in their natural sense, and the principles of the Prayer in despair. Still there are good and honest hearts, mysteries of successful crime? That the great wealth Book are not honestly, humbly, systematically, and far more in number than man can see, with fixed, enand power of the Clergy, with a forced celibacy, led straightforwardly practised. A great deal has been during principles of action, with a real earnestness to great wickedness, no man who knows human nature heard of late about the natural and non-natural sense about their own souls, and a sound and enlightened of the Clergy in the times previous to the Reformation as for the rue, let him believe who can. I do not. God never utterly forsakes his Church and the darket of the formation of the world never utterly forsakes his Church and the darket of the formation to the formation of the world of these regicides, that sweet prayer for the 28th of the mark, their eye is single and their aim is true; the never utterly forsakes his Church, and the darkest own sense, that is, in fact, to strain them into a sense rock on which they have set their feet still bears them ages must have had many lights unknown to history, their compilers never intended. As soon as this doc- up, and their God is the strength of their confidence.

of the greater anity and vigour of action which we see pervading other bodies of Christians. In the Roman Catholic Comrevenues of the three other Bishoprics to Italian Priests, who never saw their flocks nor resided in the dioceses one hour of their lives, and this was sanctioned by the Pope and by successive Popes; when we remember that to all this wealth he added the legative power of the Pope, and the Chapcellorship of the realm, and spared neither promises nor bribes to attain the triple crown, one may well believe that there was need of Reformation.

Reformation.

Church Historian, is one of the most affecting pieces of History pieces pieces of History pieces of History pieces pi

NOTE A.

But when we add to this the subsequent history of human nature will allow." - Mackintosh's History of England, gross conceptions of the mass; the uneducated and the ignorant who are many, accept the simple doctrine of the unity of the the nature with anow. — Mackintosa's ristory of England, 2, p. 204.

2, p. 204.

The compilation of the Reformed Office-Book was entrusted the found of the control of the same parish church which committee of seven Bishops, of whom Cranmer and Ridley

The compilation of the Reformed Office-Book was entrusted the control of the same parish church which registered their christening; the very bells tolling for those who are out of the pale of their Church, disagree among trust for the use of all. The principal features, therefore, of themselves, and for them this is enough. Few ordinary men can take in more than one idea at once. This, of course, does not prove their doctrinal system to be true; but it shows their wisdom, and accounts for their strength.

The principal teather, the treather, the treather, the acknowledgment of the not prove their doctrinal system to be true; but it shows their wisdom, and accounts for their strength.

The use of all. The principal teather, the treather, the acknowledgment of the not prove their doctrinal system to be true; but it shows their wisdom, and accounts for their strength.

The use of all. The use of all. The acknowledgment of the control of the not prove their doctrinal system to be true; but it shows their wides, and the submission of the characteristic that the control of the people, generally, for such early and the submission of the wides, and the taxation of the people, generally, for such early and the submission of the wides, and the taxation of the prove their doctrinal system to be true; but it shows their wides, and the submission of the order of the people, generally, for such earlies, the true true true true to the sound of the wides, and the submission of the wides, and the submission of the order of the people and the submission of the wides, and the submission of the order of the people and the submission of the wides, and the submission of the order of the people and the submission of the wides, and the submission of the wides, and the submission of the order of the people and the submission of the wides, and the submission of t

sum up, then, this part of the subject:—The Papal strength North America, because they lie on the surface of things. Such are the pains taken by the Government of England to religious bodies at the other extremity of the horn, lies in their charch of England lies in her reason, her moderation, and the bold which a body constituted as she hamily is made a she hamily is made as the body constituted as she hamily is made as the body constituted as she hamily is made as the body constituted as she hamily is made as the body constituted as she hamily is made as the body constituted as she hamily is made as the body constituted as she hamily is made as the body constituted as she hamily is made as the body constituted as she hamily is made as the body constituted as she hamily is made as the body constituted as she hamily is made as the body constituted as she hamily is made as the body constituted as she hamily is made as the body constituted as she have been shown in the body constituted as the body con hold which a body constituted as she happily is must ever possess over the judgment of the better educated of mankind.

Here are, us it were, the power of the will, the power of the naderstanding, and the naver of the affections disquited. understanding, and the power of the affections disunited .-But in the Apostolic Church these elements were in ucion, for useful literature, which is felt by every thinking in there was "the spirit of power, and the spirit of love and the spirit of a sound mind." There was rule vested in the Apostles, unmber of persons who attend occasionally at one place of but limited by the pastoral and loving nature of their comform one "perfect man," and without sacrificing one point of seemed good to the Holy Ghost and to us." This may be only

After my visit at West Rock, I went in the early promise send their sons into the Church of England. Those who remain behind are not much elevated one above another. lettered. Dixwell's tomb-stone is far better than the There is therefore no natural difficulty in exciting and moving the mass. It is easily leavened and indoctrinated. The no prejudices of easte, no hereditary traditions to be got There is therefore no condescension on the one part, nor obliga-

But what belief can we have in it, unless we are members of it, that is, unless we profess to be Catholics?

But what belief can we have in it, unless we are members of it, that is, unless we profess to be Catholics?

Catholics but Catholic not of course Roman Catholics, that is, stitution of England, and still more of North America, are not infallible,) is it not kept as quiet as possible? | feelings found no response in the great heart of the Charch | Whalley's memorials; by help of which, on repeating members of a true branch of Christ's Holy Catholic Church, founded by Christ on himself? That any person should say this, and be always saying it without any difficulty, and yet forget or deny that they are Catholics, and allow those who are in some points less than themselves to appropriate the mane and Catholic than themselves to appropriate the name and catholics, and allow those who are in some points less than the catholic than themselves to appropriate the name and they then their own names lie labour, men of rough and stiff more of North America, has undergone an entire and surprising change; yet the there be any secret troubles and jars within their and they left it. I do not sequely the name that there has undergone an entire and surprising change; yet the there be any secret troubles and jars within their and they left it. I do not sequely the name that there has undergone an entire and surprising change; yet the term the Church man they can be and they left it. I do not sequely the name they not all hushed up? Whereas in our communion, if there be an error, every one protection in any time the chirch and they left it. I do not sequely the name they not all they left it. I do not sequely the name that they are the name that they are an antiquated jest the name that they are not infallible.) is it that they can be and they left it. I do not sequely the name that they can be and they left it. I do not sequely the name that they can ought to be a source of strength; the body should increase by good enough for us all? Must not a polluted soul appear the Jews in Palestine, who, to this day, throw a pebble much more loathsome to the eyes of God than an unclean body of the material body, not of the redeemed and purified soul.

vokes the Clergy, ratifies their decrees, and appoints their Bishops as their temporal head. And thirdly, all subjects of In assigning this cause, I do not overlook the various causes which without any positive blame to ourselves, as members of the Church of England, will readily account for some portion the Church of England, will readily account for some portion

other corporation. a member of any particular Church; his religious creed is not tau's own land and city. What a conclusion to so considered, and therefore that part of the Queen's prerogative which concerns the Church of England is not (constitutionally) represented. Again, the maintenance of the fabric of the England. The laws of the Province recognize no compulsory graves!" Had these poor men been contented with Churches is thrown entirely on the members of the Church of Again, other religious bodies are some of them, (except the respect wanting. Again, the Canous which bind the Clergy that loving hands have set, compared with these in England, all proceed on the strictest regimen of an Establishment, but where there is no Establishment, or only the name, it is a question yet undecided, whether they bind the grass!

send out emigrants without the benefits of art, of order, and citizens; the want of public spirit, hopeful enterprize, and sionally at another, but are equally indifferent to

any and to all. I have now traced at some length what I conceive to be co-operating causes of that degree of weakness and want of vital sympathy which seems to me to retard the progress of the Church of England here and elsewhere. Some of them may be partial or temporary; some of may be in course of remedy but all are greatly aggravated by the heavy curse that lies upor us all—the divided state of Christendam. Those who requested me to publish the Sermon, are not pledged to take the same view of things, because they did not hear it. thought it right to lay it before them, because the sermon is hardly complete without it, and because, whether it be right years as a Parish Priest. To some, what I have said may appear new and strange, but the only question worth asking is, whether it be true? For the longer we shut our eyes to the truth, so much the worse for ourselves. To despair of any cause which we believe to be true, is to cast a slur on the sincrity of our own belief; and to refuse to help it forward with all the energies of living souls, is to show ourselves traitors to Him who planted the Church, who died for it, and will maintain

THE GRAVES OF THE REGICIDES. (From Blackwood's Magazine.)

twilight to the graves of the three regicides. I found them in the rear of one of the meeting-houses in the square, very near together, and searcely noticeable, in the grass. They are each marked by rough blocks of stone, having one face a little smoothed, and rudely others, and bears the fullest and most legible inscription. It is possibly a little more than two feet high of a red sand stone, quite thick and heavy, and reads thus: -"I. D., Esq., deceased, March the 18th, in the 85d year of his age, 1688-9" To make anything of Whalley's memorial, I was obliged to stoop down to peculiarity, but took down the inscription as I supin their own day and attracting notice in ours.

There was something that touched me, in spite of myself, in thus standing by these rude graves, and surveying the last relics of men born far away in happy English homes, who once made a figure among that which every joint supplieth; it would be so in a perfect the great men, and were numbered among the lawful senators of a free and prosperous state! I own that, for a moment, I checked my impulses of pity, and at Absalom's pillar, as they pass it in the King's Dale, can appear to our own? Did not the Lord of Glory mix with poor, mean, and dirty people—nay, sit down with publicans and sinners? and are we above doing what Christ did? The to show their horror of the rebel's unnatural crime. poor, on the other hand, often palm gross impositions on the Christian in my hate, as well as in my love, and to the royal martyr, "by which he was enabled, in a con-We are further hampered by the anomalous connexion of our stant meek suffering of all barbarous indignities to Church with the State. In England this connexion is resist unto blood, and then, according to the Saviour's

religion as established by Law. Secondly, the Sovereign con- monarchy which their occupants once supposed they had destroyed is as unshaken as ever. Nor must it the Realm in England, pay rates to maintain the fabric of the be unnoticed, that the church which they thought to ing the sole right to perform service therein. Tithes do not appear to me to form part of the establi-hment, having been originally voluntary offerings made by the piety of our ancestones of Goffe and Whalley must fairly shake at tors, and secured by law to the Church of England, as to any Christmas, when the organ swells, hard by, with the voices of thronging worshippers, who still keep "the But in this Province these facts are all modified, if not resuperstitions time of the Nativity," even in the Purimuch crime and bloodshed! Such a sepulturethought I, instead of a green little barrow, in some quiet churchyard in Eugland, "fast by their fathers" peace and loyalty, such graves they might have found their funeral, that pealed when they took their brides,

Sta, viator, judicem calcas!

A judge, before whose unblenching face the sacred ajesty of England once stood upon deliverance, and awaited the stern issues of life and death; an unjust judge, who, for daring to sit in judgment, must yet come forth from his obscure grave, and give answer

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, DECEMBER 14, 1848.

CONTENTS OF THE OUTSIDE.

Reminiscences of the late Right Rev. Dr. Stuart, Lord Bishon of Quebec. First Page.

Poetry.—The Lady Jane Gray.
The Reformation —Concluded.
The Graves of the Regicides.
Slow and Sure.

TRINITY CHURCH, KING STREET, TORONTO.

His Lordship the Bishop of the Diocese will preach Sunday morning the 24th instant, (4th Sunday in Advent,) in behalf of the heavy debt with which the report thereupon. Church is still burdened, when a collection will be made at the Offertory for the building fund.

the same purpose.

WIDOWS AND ORPHANS' FUND.

At the General Monthly Meeting of The Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, held on Wednesday, the 5th inst., the Select Committee to whom the Bye-Law read at the October Meeting was referred, reported the same with some amendments,-the Bye-BY-LAW.

To make provision for the due administering and improving the Widows and Orphans' Fund, of The Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto.

Quebec and Toronto," is the creation of a fund in each year, the first of such half-yearly payments, or towards making provision for the Widows and Orphans such portion thereof as may have accrued from the of the Clergy of the said Church, in the said Dioceses; day of the death of her husband to be made on the day and, whereas, certain lands have been conveyed to The above mentioned next following the death of her hus-Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto aforesaid, band, such payments to be continued during her for the purpose of making provision for the Widows natural life, so long as she shall remain a widow. And and Orphans of the Clergy of the United Church of in case such widow shall, at her death or marriage, England and Ireland in the Diocese of Toronto; and, have four or more children by her late husband under as other lands may be given for the same benevolent the age of twenty-one years, such annuity shall be purpose; and, whereas, sundry sums of money have, paid to the guardians of such children; and should same purpose; and, whereas, under a by-law, sanc- not exceeding Fifteen Pounds, as the income of tioned and approved by the Lord Bishop of Toronto, the fund will admit, shall be paid as aforesaid sermons have been annually preached, and a collection for each, provided that all annuities shall cease made throughout the Diocese, the proceeds of which from the half-year next preceding the marriage of any have been annually invested for the benefit of the person, whether male or female, intitled by this by-Widows and Orphans of Clergymen deceased, and it law to any such annuity. And, that all annuities

ber, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hun- sources exceeding £150 per annum for their benefit. dred and forty-four, as provides that one Sermon be preached annually in the several Churches, Chapels and Stations of this Diocese, and a collection made, the proceeds of which shall be annually invested for the benefit of infirm Clergymen, and the Widows and Orphans of Clergymen deceased, as refers to the year in manner following, that is to say: if the income investment of the said proceeds, and for the making provision for the benefit of infirm Clergymen be abrogated and repealed, and so much of the same is hereby abrogated and repealed; and further, that all moneys received by the Treasurer of The Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, as the proceeds of the collec- in the Churches, Chapels, or Stations, for the benefit tions made, or to be made, in conformity with the of the said fund; all special donations to the said aforesaid by-law, do form a fund to be denominated "The Widows and Orphans' Fund."

That all rents, issues, or profits of lands or tenements, held by the Society for the relief of the Widows and Orphans of Clergymen; and all moneys given or granted for the same purpose, unless special provision be made by the grantor or donor of the same for the distribution thereof otherwise, shall be put to the credit of the Widows and Orphans' Fund.

credit of the Widows and Orphans' Fund yearly, and widow's annuity for each one hundred clergymen on every year, a sum of Money equal to One Pound Five the Bishop's list. Shillings for each duly recognized Clergyman in the Diocese, from the fund for general purposes, providing that fund will bear such a charge upon it; and that after the current and customary expences of the Society are paid, the charge for the Widows and Orphaus' Fund shall be the first paid from the General Purposes Fund, and that such sum shall be put to the credit of the Widows and Orphans' Fund on the first day of January in each year, on the Lord Bishop of the Diocese forwarding to the Treasurer a list of the Widows and Orphans' Fund, shall apply by memorial ved for their labours of love, and be enabled the more Clergy duly recognized, signed with his hand.

That each Clergyman, either Incumbent or Travelling Missionary, having cure of Souls in this Diocese, in order to entitle his Widow and Children to claim the annuity hereafter provided from the passing of children does not exceed £150 per annum. And journals of the day-which, in our opinion, are highly this by-law, or from the time of his appointment in the Diocese, shall be an Incorporated Member of the Society, or a subscriber thereto of One Pound Five Shillings per annum-shall observe the directions, from time to time, given by the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, in respect of the collections to be made on behalf of the Widows and Orphans' Fund, unless such Clergyman shall have been excused by the Lord this diocese, who have deceased during the past five Bishop of the Diocese in writing under his hand, from years, and who, during their lives, did make the annual making such collection or collections in any Church, collections on behalf of the Widows and Orphans' Chapel or Station, served by him; and such excuse or Fund, shall be entitled to the annuities provided for dispensation, when given, shall have been forwarded to by this by-law; and that such annuities do take place the Secretary of The Church Society of the Diocese of from the first day of July, in the year of our Lord, Toronto, whose duty it shall be to make a regular 1848; and that the first half-yearly payment thereof entry of such exemption, which shall be considered, be due and payable on the first day of January, in the so far as any claim upon such fund is concerned, as year 1849. though such collection or collections had been made by the Clergyman so exempted. Provided that nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent a Clergy- Fund shall, whenever he or she may be paid, his or man duly licensed, or recognized by the Lord Bishop her half-yearly annuity, make one of the following as a Curate, or assistant Minister, from participating declarations, in the presence of a Clergyman or as a Curate, or assistant Minister, from participating in the benefits of the Widows and Orphans' Fund, although no annual collection may be made by him.

The presence of a Clergyman or duced by non-contagionists. We cannot enter into his analysis of Dr. Jackson's statements, which were intended to shew that the cholera in the United States was not VIII.

assistant Minister therein, or recognized by the Lord of the Diocese of Toronto; that I am still a Widow, same principle we must explain its appearan of the Diocese, who shall have made the collections any other source, has not exceeded £150. as aforesaid, from and after the 13th day of July, 1848, or from the time of his appointment in the Diocese, shall be entitled to claim the annuity hereinafter provided. Provided that any Clergyman who may have neglected to make such collections, or obtain the aforesaid excuse or dispensation from making such collections may, on petitioning The Church Society, be allowed to participate in the benefit of this fund, should such petition be recommended by the Lord Bishop, and the Society be satisfied with the reasons assigned for such neglect; and provided, also, that the Society may grant an annuity to the Widow and Children of any Clergyman deceased, who shall have been duly acknowledged as a Clergyman of the Diocese, although such clergyman may not have made such collections, or obtained the excuse or dispensation aforesaid.

It shall be the duty of the Standing Committee, or of any other Committee that may hereafter be appointed for that purpose, to prepare for the consideration of the Society at its Monthly Meetings, all business relative to the management, investment, and improvement of the Widows and Orphans' Fund, and no matter connected with the management or investment the Annual Sermon in Trinity Church in this city, on Sunday morning the 24th instant, (4th Sunday in first been submitted to such Committee for them to

The Treasurer shall lay before the Society at its A Sermon will likewise be preached at the Even- meeting in May, in each year, a statement of all ing Service on the same day, by the Incumbent of moneys invested, or in his hands, on the 31st of Trinity Church, and a further collection made for March preceding, belonging to the Widows and Orphans' Fund; and of all moneys received and paid on account of the said fund since the last annual statement. And the Secretary of the Land Committee shall, at the same time, lay before the Society a statement of all lands held by the Society by grant, or otherwise, on behalf of the said fund.

That from and after the passing of this by-law, the Law, as reported by the Committee, is as follows: Society will pay to the Widow of every Clergyman who shall, at the time of his decease, have been duly recognized, or licenced to the cure of Souls in this diocese, or as Curate, or assistant Minister in the diocese, or have been recognized by the Lord Bishop as such, or have been superannuated with the consent of the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, who, from the passing of this by-law, or from the time of his appointment in the by-law, or from the time of his appointment in the by-law, or from the time of his appointment in the by-law, or from the time of his appointment in the by-law, or from the time of his appointment in the by-law, or from the time of his appointment in the by-law, or from the time of his appointment in the by-law, or from the time of his appointment in the by-law, or from the time of his appointment in the by-law, or from the time of his appointment in the by-law, or from the time of his appointment in the by-law, or from the time of his appointment in the by-law, or from the time of his appointment in the by-law, or from the time of his appointment in the by-law, or from the time of his appointment in the by-law been superannuated with the consent of the Lord brought up for special discussion at an adjourned wards, and at other times east and week, sometimes southwards, and at other times east and week, sometimes southwards, sometimes southwards, sometimes southwards, sometimes southwards, sometimes southwards, and at other times east and week, sometimes of the brought up for special discussion at an adjourned brought up for special discussion at an adjourned wards, sometimes outhwards, and at other times east and week, sometimes outhwards, and at other times east and week, sometimes outhwards, and at other times east and week, sometimes outhwards, and at other times east and week, sometimes outhwards, and at other times east and week, sometimes outhwards, and at other times east and week, sometimes outhwards, and at other times east and week, sometimes outhwards, and at other times east and week, sometimes outhwards, and at other times east and week, sometimes outhwards, and at othe Whereas, one of the objects contemplated by The Diocese shall have been an incorporated member of Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, and proreign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, intituled "An annuity, not exceeding Fifty Pounds currency, as the Act to incorporate the Church Societies of the United income of the fund will admit, payable in two equal half-Church of England and Ireland in the Dioceses of yearly payments on the first day of January and July from time to time, been given and granted for the there be less than four children then such a sum,

That the amount of the annuity to be paid to the Widows or Orphans of the clergy for each year shall be fixed at the meeting of the Society in May, in each of the Widows and Orphans' Fund for the year ending the 31st of March preceding from all sources, that is, the interest, dividends, issues, or profits of any moneys or land held, or invested for the benefit of the Widows and Orphans' Fund; the annual collection fund, and the annual grant from the General Purposes Fund, shall be sufficient to pay to all the claimants at that time on the fund; and a sum to provide for contingencies equal to £50 for each one hundred clergymen returned by the Lord Bishop as licenced, or duly recognized by him; then, and in that case, the annuity to be paid shall be £50 to each widow, or a proportion thereof to the orphans as hereinbefore provided; but, in case the income shall not have been sufficient to pay such annuity, then the annuity to be paid shall be reduced for that year to such an amount as the income And, that the Society shall, and will put to the as before, for contingencies in the proportion of one for the year preceding will meet and satisfy, providing,

That all moneys in the hands of the Treasurer that may not be required to meet the annuities payable to the widows and orphans of the clergy shall be, from time to time, invested in some good and sufficient security. XIV.

such annuity, setting forth the time of decease of such clergyman, the name of his widow, and the names and ages of each of the children as the case may be, and nature of Cholera, we subjoin some remarks from the that the income from other sources of such widow or London Medical Gazette, one of the leading medical such memorial being supported by the recommendation of two or more Incumbents in the diocese, and thorities boldly maintaining the contagiousness of recommended by the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, shall Cholera, an opinion which is endorsed by the above entitle the widow or children of such clergyman to the mentioned influential periodical Surely in such cirannuity hereinbefore mentioned.

That the Widows and Children of all the Clergy in

Every Annuitant on the Widows and Orphans' Declaration to be made by a Widow-

annuated list, with the consent of the Lord Bishop whether from property invested, profits of business, or

Signed before me. Name.

Description.

I -, do hereby declare that I am the duly appointed Guardian of the Children of the late Rev'd -, whose nes and ages are respectively written below; that of Toronto; and that the income received for their wages earned by any of them) has not exceeded £150.

Age next birth-day. Names of Children.

Signed before me. Name.

> Description. Residence.

Should any doubt hereafter arise as to the interpretation of this By-law, or the construction which should be put upon it, or upon any of its clauses, such doubt shall be referred to the Standing Committee, or to any other Committee that shall be appointed for that purpose, who shall make a report thereupon to the the Diocese of Toronto, and the decision upon such doubt, when sanctioned and confirmed by the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, shall be final.

There was some conversation on the Bye-Law, and an opinion expressed that a clause should be inserted. to provide for special cases in which an annuity should to have great weight in the discussion respecting the contagiousness of cholera, that cholera has in no recorded inbe granted, there might be attendant circumstances which would render it proper to make it of less amount than was paid under ordinary circumstance. It was also suggested that, in those cases in which an annuity was granted by authority of the last provision in clause VIII., that the annual contribution to The Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, which should have Society of the Diocese of Toronto, which should have been paid by the deceased should be deducted from tween Oporto and Lisbon. the first payment made to the annuitant. It was then 'From the preceding observations it will appear, 1st, and that the Breal law be printed and that it be that the cholera has had no fixed rate of progress; 2d,

vided for by the Act of the Parliament of the Province of Canada, passed in the seventh year of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, intituled "An annuity not exceeding Fifty Pounds currency of the society of the widows and children will not be left absolutely des-

IS CHOLERA CONTAGIOUS?

[We readily give insertion to the following article, ng as it does from a personal friend on whose skill and judgement, we are disposed to place no small reli-While we are not prepared to adopt our correspondent's opinion as to the non-contagious nature of Cholera, we entirely agree with him that too much caution cannot be used where it unhappily prevails:and that it is the bounden duty of a Christian com-

ministering to the spiritual or bodily requirements of

the plague-smitten.—ED. CH.]

Not a few influential periodicals have unhesitatingly asserted that Cholera is now commonly believed to be is expedient to provide for the due administration of paid for male children shall cease on the day at which non-contagious: we feel constrained to contradict an the said fund, and to make turtner provision for the funds of st. George's church. payable to female children shall cease on the day at idea of security, and to render others indiscreetly bold which they attain the age of twenty-one years. And in throwing themselves in the way of the infected. evening, the 6th instant. The programme was excel-Be it therefore enacted, under the authority of the in case of a Clergyman deceased, leaving no widow But whether Cholera be contagious or not, it must be lent in every respect—a most judicious mixture of the aforesaid Act, passed in the seventh year of the reign but leaving children, then such children to enjoy the obvious to all that a greater liability to the disease grave and gay. The very capital arrangements were of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, and by, and with, the annuity, as above provided, on the death or mar- will be engendered in those who are called upon con- in every way worthy the accomplished and amiable sanction of the Lord Bishop of the Diocese of riage of a widow. Provided always, that the Widow of stantly to expose themselves by attendance on the projector, at whose residence it came off. The opena Clergyman shall not be in the receipt of an income sick. Bodily fatigue and mental anxiety, are by no ing Trio, "Could I hush a father's sigh," was sweetly from other sources exceeding £150 per annum; or in means calculated to render a man proof against illness. That, so much of the by-law of this Society above case of children, that the Guardians of such children The victim of Cholera has but a short time allowed and Barron—the latter gentleman's excellent bass voice referred to, passed on the twenty-third day of Octo- shall not be in the receipt of an income from other him, in which the therapeutic action of remedies can was heard to much advantage. To this succeeded the be manifested. What is to be done must be done favourite Romance from Halevey's Opera, "Les Mousquickly; and the medical man is frequently called on quedaires de la Reine," which Mr. Humphries sang to superintend personally much of this prompt and with much good taste. Mrs. B. Robinson (by the unremitting treatment. Consequently a very great amount of bodily fatigue must be undergone, and it is not to be supposed that the mental anxiety experienced is a whit the less. Is it too much therefore to Alps the horn resounding," a perfect gem, which, suggest that the medical men employed by the public, together with the careful accompaniment of Mr. their services, and as an incentive to cheerful and active exertion? Self interest (to say nothing of the

Copartner and sharer in toil is the Priest. Anxious for the safety of each sheep of his fold, how often must his spirit quail beneath the load of care which the rensibility of his office entails upon him: As guar. dian and shepherd of his flock "their blood will be required of him," should be fail to offer them the bread of life. In the discharge of their onerous functions the Clergy are exposed more than their fellow men to the atmosphere of disease and death, and are called upon to exercise their utmost faith and confidence in their divine Lord and Master. Does the thought that they may leave their families in poverty and destitution give them no concern? Are their hearts steeled against the finest impulses of nature? Are their means (generally speaking) adequate to meet the demand which sickness or death may entail upon their households? We ask nothing more for the Clergy, than what they can legitimately claim. It is well though "death walk side by side on the watch;" but Every Widow, or the Guardians of any of the of their spiritual things provide for their wants, and Orphans of a Clergyman, desiring annuities from the temporal necessities. Thus will they be doubly ner- and Mr. Humphreys, concluded the first part. to The Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto for entirely to devote themselves to the sacred work to which they are ordained.

In reference to the question as to the contagious important we there find one of the first medical aucumstances, we are justified in at least doubting the non-contagiousness of the fatal Asiastic pest. If we be in error, we err most assuredly on the safe side .-Our quotations are made from a review of "Chemical Lectures on the practice of Medicine, by J. R. Graves M. D., &c."

"Dr. Graves believes, in common with most professional men, that Spasmodic cholera is an imported disease. His description of its origin and progress is one of the best summaries of the history of this pestilence which we have seen, and the facts which he has adduced of its obviously contagious character are only confirmatory of what has been already published by Coupland, Watson, and other eminent observers. He justly remarks that the disease has never been known to traverse the ocean at a rate exceeding that of ships—a fact difficult to explain, if the spreading of the cholera is to be referred to mere atmoseric diffusion in an epidemic form. He also proves contagious; but with respect to one argument to which an undue value has been attached, he remarks-

tainment, and we trust that others will make similar efforts for so laudable a purpose. The Widow and Children of every Clergyman who, at the time of his decease, shall have been duly licenced to a cure of Souls in this Diocese, or as a Curate or the Widows and Orphans' Fund of The Church Society

The Widow and Children of every Clergyman who, at the time of his decease, shall have been duly licenced that I am the Widow of the broken out nearly simultaneously in Quebec and Monnex treal, is very easily accounted for, since both are the receptacles of British and other foreign emigrants; on the

Bishop as such, or have been placed on any super- and that my income for the past twelve months, after at New York, where no doubt it arrived by a separate importation from Europe—a circumstance which will prevent us from feeling the same surprise with Dr. Jackson, that between Quebec and New York all the intermediate cities on the sea-board escaped, at least for a few months. This is analogous to the exemption of Waterford and Wexford during several months that cholera raged in Dublin and Cork.* I gave Dr. Jackson's Report Residence.

Declaration to be made by the Guardians of Chil
at much length, because it is intended to be conclusive against the theory of contagion; while it, in my opinion, contains strong internal evidence of a contrary ten-

they are entitled to an annuity from the Widows and Orphans' Fund of The Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto and that the income received for their of Toronto; and that the income received for their curious fact that New Holland, for the same reason, has, benefit for the last twelve months, whether from until lately, been free from measles, scarlatina, and hoopproperty invested, or any other source, (not including ing-cough, although the colony is fifty years old. But wages earned by any of them) has not exceeded £150 now that the intercommunication between it and other parts of the world has become much shorter and more

The manner in which the author extracts proofs of contagion out of statements which are intended to disprove this doctrine, may be illustrated by the following

'Mr. Larder, a very intelligent surgeon, and formerly a pupil of mine, has written a very interesting paper on the progress of cholera in Portugal.—Lancet, 1834-5, p. 314. He is a decided non-contagionist, but his facts seem to me to be strongly corroborative of the doctrine of con-General Monthly Meeting of The Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, and the decision upon such the Diocese of Toronto, and the decision upon such ade outside the bar.' The epidemic took six months to travel slowly by land from Oporto to Lisbon. Had the communication by sea between these two ports been open no doubt it would have reached Lisbon sooner: in America how quickly it extended from one seaport to

'It is a remarkable circumstance, and one which ought

'Cholera never got to any of the West Indian islands, and climate, with the immense tracts of inundated and swampy lands, would there seem most favourable to its development.' (pp, 411-12.)

The last proposition we assign to the consideration of those sanitarians who rail against the Thames and the

As another proof that the disease does not observe the

That cholera began at Naples, which carries on a

perpetual commercial intercourse with Marseilles, about a year before it commenced in Rome! August, 1837. The decease travelled southwards in the north of Italy, setting out from France; northwards in the south of Italy, starting from Naples.' (p. 412.)
We shall remark, on leaving this part of the subject,

munity to provide for the families of such clergymen and physicians, as may chance to be cut off whilst in the pages of this journal."

* The same fact has been recently observed in the ports of the Baltic. The disease has appeared in distant ports

This interesting concert took place on Wednesday sung by Mrs. Beverly Robinson, Messrs. Humphrey's way a pupil of Mr. Humphries, reflecting the highest credit on his tuition,) next charmed the audience by her rendering of Proch's exquisite song, "From the could have their lives insured, as a recompense for Clarke on the Piano Forte, and the Clarionet obligato part, played to perfection by Mr. Schallehn, made it one of the greatest treats of the evening. It was claims of justice and common humanity,) calls upon a loudly encored. Mr. Schallehn next followed with the nunity thus to provide for their saniatory servants. Fantasia, "Tema con variazione," which received the applause it well merited, not more on account of its intrinsic merit as a composition, than the finished we will not be deemed obtrusive in reminding such of manner in which it was executed. Miss Staines, a our friends as may be indebted to us, that perly six manner in which it was executed. Miss Staines, a our friends as may be indebted to us, that nearly six months have expired since the commencement of the very promising pupil of Mr. Clarke, sang Bishop's months have expired since the commencement of the favourite song, "Bid me discourse," in a manner which leads us to think that, with careful study, she will, at no distant period, hold a prominent position in the that country Subscribers will make payment without musical world as a vocalist: she possesses great compass of voice, the upper notes being of a very sweet quality, which were heard to much advantage in the duet, "I've wandered through dreams." Mr. Schallehn played a Clarionet Solo, "Les Soirees Musicals," a composition of his own which was deservedly and composition of his own which was deserved the proceeded. The Clergy man the read by the registrar, the Bishop situation in his chair while this was done, and the service then proceeded. The Clergy man the officiated was the Rev. J. L. Utterton, and his Lordship preached an eloquent and impressive sermon from the 9th and following verses of the 68th Psalm. At the conclusion of the discourse, the offertory was read, and a liberal subscription contributed towards the funds for the erection of the subscription contributed towards the funds for the erection of the clergy man the read by the registrar, the Bishop situation in his chair while this was done, and the service then proceeded. The Clergy man the first chair while this was done, and the service then proceeded. The Clergy man the first chair while this was done, and the service then proceeded. The Clergy man the first chair while this was done, and the service then proceeded. The Clergy man the first chair while this was done, and the service then proceeded. The Clergy man the first chair while this was done, and the service then proceeded. The clergy man the first chair while this was done, and the service then proceeded. The clergy man the first chair while this was done, and the serv musical world as a vocalist: she possesses great com- delay to the Clergy or their respective local Agents. composition of his own, which was deservedly and warmly applauded. The lovely air, "Ah per sempre," from Bellini's opera "I puritani," was given by Mrs. B. Robinson with the greatest feeling, and elic greatest marks of delight. Mr. Ettrick, a gentleman lately come among us, who has on all occasions evinced known that they will not shrink from their post of duty a desire to assist in every effort of the kind, sang two comic songs admirably, particularly the last, "The while they are about their Master's business let care be man that could'nt get warm;" it is in the best style of taken of them and theirs; and let the people who reap that species of vocal writing. The singing lesson duet, by Barnett, excellently sung by Mrs. B. Robinson

The second part opened with the duet already alluded to. It was followed by Handel's lovely air, 'Angels ever bright and fair," by Mrs. B. Robinson, in a style as near perfection as possible. It was a treat of the highest order, and one we shall not soon forget. The "Mary Blane" divertimanto is a pretty trifle, but, in the hands of Mr. Schallehn, it assumed a more important feature. To this succeeded Knight's very beautiful song, "Rocked in the cradle of the deep," by Mr. Humphreys. We have had the pleasure, more than once, of giving our mead of praise to this gentleman's vocal talents, but on this occasion we think he outdid all his previous efforts. His voice, a very sweet tenor, is much improved, and he sang this song with so much feeling, that he won a warm encore.-The Fantasia, for Violin and Piano Forte, was executed in brilliant style by Mr Schallehn and Mr Clarke; from the latter gentleman we scarcely expected so much executive powers, knowing that his numerous engagements preclude the possibility of much, if any practice. The favourite Ballad, "The death of Dermot," sung with great pathos by Mrs. B. Robinson, Bold Robin Hood," a very excellent song, given with much spirit by Mr. Humphreys, and the National Anthem, by the whole vocal corps, with striking effect, terminated a most delightful evening's entertainment. Altogether, we congratulate the fair hostess, on her spirit and energy, in giving such an enter-

For want of space we are obliged to postpone till next week the list of subscribers for the Communion MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

It gives us much pleasure to announce that a Lecture on "The Earth" will be delivered by Professor Croft, of King's College, at the Mechanics' Institute, o-morrow evening, at 8 o'clock. There will be no charge made for admission. The high scientific reputation of the lecturer is so well known, and so univer-

A.M., Mrs. Ripley, and Colonel Carthew, who were ngers in the Britannia, have safely arrived in this The unusual length of this steamer's late voyage (18 days), gave rise to some anxiety, which has been effectually dispelled by the return of our friends frequent, owing to the rapid spread of steam navigation, it has been visited by all these diseases.' (p. 310.)

TORONTO PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

We are indebted to the Patriot for the following ecount of the final organization of this important

"A meeting of this Society (which has lately been re-314. He is a decided non-contagionist, but his facts seem to me to be strongly corroborative of the doctrine of contagion. Among other admissions, the following is almost conclusive:—'Lisbon was not visited by cholera for a considerable time after Oporto, which fact may give the contagionist a lift, for during the siege there existed no direct communication by water between Oporto and Lisbon. The Miguelite batteries would not allow a ship to enter the Tagus and Donna Marik ships the state of the contagionist and the state of the contagionist and the state of the contagionist, but his facts seem "A meeting of this Society (which has lately been restablished) was held at Mr. Ellis's Rooms, on Friday, F. W. Barron, Esq., in the chair. The object of the meeting was to elect a President in the room of the Hon. Mr. Justice Drapper, who declined accepting that office on account of the president in the room of the Hon. Mr. Justice Drapper, who declined accepting that office on account of the president in the room of the Hon. Mr. Justice Drapper, who declined accepting that office on account of the president in the room of the Hon. Mr. Justice Drapper, who declined accepting that office on account of the president in the room of the Hon. Mr. Justice Drapper, who declined accepting that office on account of the president in the room of the Hon. Mr. Justice Drapper, who declined accepting that office on account of the president in the room of the Hon. Mr. Justice Drapper, who declined accepting that office on account of the president in the room of the Hon. Mr. Justice Drapper, who declined accepting that office on account of the president in the room of the Hon. Mr. Justice Drapper, who declined accepting that office on account of the president in the room of the Hon. Mr. Justice Drapper, who declined accepting that office on account of the president in the room of the Hon. Mr. Justice Drapper, who declined accepting that office on account of the president in the room of the Hon. Mr. Justice Drapper, who declined accepti President, in the place of Mr. Barron, and W. A. Holwell, Esq., was elected without a dissentient vote. The Rev. Mr. Maynard was chosen Curator, in the place of Mr. Hol-well, and Mr. Norman McLeod a member of the Committee. The following is a complete list of the Officers:

Patron-The Hon. the Chief Justice. President-Mr. Principal Barron. Vice-Presidents-Mr. Ellis-Mr. Holwell.

COMMITTEE. - Instrumental - Dr. Cleland, (Royal Can. Rifles,) Professor Croft, Rev. G. Maynard, Mr. N. Mc-Leod.—Vocal—Mr. Brent, Mr. Shaw, Mr. S. Thompson, Mr. G. Wells.

Curator-Rev. G. Maynard. Treasurer-Mr. H. Rowsell. Secretary-Mr. Quaife.

It is proposed to give a series of Concerts, the first to take place on Thursday, Dec. 28, under the superintendence of Mr. Schallehn, for the instrumental, and Mr. Humphreys for the vocal department. The services of

MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.

We understand that the Provincial Parliament is called to meet on the 18th of January for the dispatch of business.

ST. JAMES' BAZAAR.

This long anticipated Fair commenced yesterday points of the compass, but rather the lines of human inter-course, it may be stated—

forenoon, under the favourable auspices of a most delightful day. The Old City Hall was fitted up in a delightful day. The Old City Hall was fitted up in a tasteful and elegant style; and, perhaps, on no similar occasion in our Province was a more tempting collection of fancy articles exposed to sale. From the hour at which we go to press it is impossible for us to give the financial result of the first day's exhibition, but judging from the number of visitors, and the zeal of the fair traders, we should think that it must have been satisfactory in the highest degree.

THE STANDARD.

Under this title we notice an addition to the Conservative press of Toronto. The introductory leading article is characterized by ability and a decided Section D tone of British feeling. The Standard is to be pub- Section E lished on wednesday instead of Friday as originally

OBITUARY.

It is with feelings of sincere condolence with the estimable relatives of the deceased, that we publish the following obituary, communicated by a correspon-

"Lieut. C. Kingsmill was an Upper Canada College boy, and entered that institution by residing as a private pupil with the present Principal. During his College ca-reer he was esteemed by all for the uprightness and kindness of his disposition; and from the first gave promise of becoming an honourable and high-minded man. The testimony voluntarily borne to his worth by his commanding officer, must, indeed, prove a solace to his be-reaved parents and friends: 'He endeared himself to his brother officers by those high qualities with which he was endowed. As an officer, a gentleman, and a man; and from many conversations on the subject, I can state that he entertained a high sense of his religious duties."

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

It being kept in mind that the subscriptions to the present volume. Our Toronto Subscribers will be and returning again, his Lordship and the Clergy repeating the waited upon in the course of a few days, and we hope

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CANADA.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

MISSIONARY FUND. Collections in the several Churches, Chapels, and Missionary Stations throughout the Diocese of Toronto, to be applied to the Fund for the support of Mission-

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Previously announced in No. 151, amount	298	10	3
Trinity Church, Galt£3 15 0		HE STATE	1596
Beverly Church 0 10 3			
-per Churchwarden	4.	5	3
Port Burwell, per Rev. T. B. Read	0	7	6
-per Churchwarden Port Burwell, per Rev. T. B. Read St. John's Church, Sandwich £2 15 0	BOR	20.00	200
Irish Settlement 0 5 3		101	300
-per Rev. Wm. Ritchie	3	0	3
Emily, per Rev. Robt, Harding	0	12	6
Emily, per Rev. Robt. Harding£4 6 8	10 10		400
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-per Rev. A. Palmer	0	0	214
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St. John's Ch., 12th Con., Lanark 0 10 0 St. George's Church, Ramsay 0 10 0 — per Rev. J. A. Mulock	8 1		AC
St. George's Church, Ramsay 0 10 0	14	10	
V per nev. J. A. Mulock	1	10	0
Tonge Street Station, (additional,)			200
Yonge Street Station, (additional,)per Rev. D. E. Blake	0	1	3
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Norwich 0 12 10			TOTAL .
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-per Rev Donald Fraser	2	10	0
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170 Collections, amounting to £317, 16 21 T. W. BIRCHALL,

Toronto, Dec. 13th, 1848.

The Treasurer has also received from the Rev. A. Palmer, 8s., 8d., a collection made at Puslinch, on behalf of the Widows and Orphans' Fund.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT .- DR. LETT thankfully acknowledges to have received from Mrs. John Beverley Robinson, £30, being the amount subscribed by those who attended the Amateur Concert.

ENGLAND. CAMBRIDGE.

(Concluded from our last.) (C.) That a New Honour Tripos be established to be called "the Natural Sciences Tripos," the places in which shall be determined by an examination in the following sub-

at much length, because it is intended to be conclusive against the theory of contagion; while it, in my opinion, contains strong internal evidence of a contrary tendency.' (pp. 409-10.)

Many observers have remarked on the singular fact that cholera has shewn itself but little in countries south of the equator. Dr. Graves observes—

'Cholera did not reach South America at all, a fact explicable by the great length of the voyage from the infected countries, which reason also protected the Cape of vented from examining in any year, deputies to examining instead of them shall be nominated by the Vice Chancel

lor, and appointed by grace of the Senate.

That the examination for the Natural Sciences Tripos shall commence on the sixth Monday after the general admission ad respondendum quæstioni, and shall continue

four days.

That all students who shall have passed the examinations, and kept the exercises required for the degree of Bachelor of Civil Law, or of Bachelor of Physic, or who shall have passed the examinations entitling to admission ad respondendum quæstioni may be candidates for hon-ours in the Natural Sciences Tripos next succeeding such

examinations.

That the candidates for honours in the Natural Sciences the Tripos whom the examiners shall deem worthy of the honour shall be arranged by them in three classes, the places being determined by estimating the aggregate merits of each candidate in all the subjects of the exami-And in these classes marks of distinction shall be affixed to the names of such candidates as have shown eminent proficiency in particular subjects.

That the first examination for the Natural Sciences

Tripos, under the regulations now proposed, shall take place in the year 1851.

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That, with a view to encourage attendance at the lectures of the mathematical professors, and to secure a correspondence between those lectures and the mathematical examinations of the University; and also as a means of communicating to the students themselves, from a body of experienced examiners and lecturers, correct views of the nature and objects of our mathematical examinations, the Lucasian Professor of Mathematics, the Plumian Professor of Astronomy, the Lowndean Professor of Geometry and Astronomy, and the Jacksonian Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy, together with the Moderators and Examiners for mathematical honours for the time being several professor. matical honours for the time being, as well as those of the two years immediately preceding, be constituted ³ Board of Mathematical Studies, whose duty it shall be to consult together, from time to time, on all matters relating to the actual state of mathematical studies and examinations in the University, and to prepare annually, and lay before the Vice-Chancellor, a report, to be by him published to the University in the lent or Eastel Term of each year.

The Syndicate, having respect to the great importance of the study of theology, and with the view of giving increased efficiency to the regulations already established for the bromotion of it, further recommend :-

(E.) That all persons who present themselves for examination at the theological examination, established by grace of the Senate, May 11, 1842. be required to produce \$\mathbb{B}\$ certificate of having attended the lectures delivered during one term, at least, by two of the three Theological Professors, viz., the Regius Professor of Divinity, the Margaret Professor of Divinity, and the Norrisian Professor

That the regulation now proposed shall first come into operation at the theological examination in the Michael mas Term of the year 1850. R. PHELPS, H. S. MAINE.

Vice-Chaucellor. J. HAVILAND. C. MERIVALE. J. GRAHAM. J. CHALLIS. J. NILLS. W. WHEWELL. H. G HAND. W. H. THOMPSON. H. PHILPOTT. W. HOPKINS. E. WARTER. A. OLLIVANT. Separate graces were offered for adopting the regulations proposed in parts A, B. C, D, and E, respectively. The votes on each section were:—

Black Hood or Non-Regent House. White Hood or Regent House. Placets. Non-placets. Placets. Non-placets. ... 101 ... 41 ... 67 ... 34 94 ... 44 ... 61 ... 89 ... 47 ... 60 ... Section B ... 97 ... 38 ... 71 84 ... 41 ... 57 ... DIOCESE OF WINCHESTER.

CONSECRATION OF CHRIST CHURCH, COLD HARBOUR The County of Surrey has of late years distinguished itself in an eminent degree, by the erection of Churches, not only of elegant exterior, but with internal arrangements adapted to the wants of an increasing population. The truly Christian feeling manifested by these works is highly creditable both to the Clergy and the inhabitants generally; and their munifice directed as it is to objects of such excellence, will, we have no

doubt, receive its due reward.

The animus by which the beautiful new Church at Cold Harbour has been erected was truly philanthropic. Nothing tends more effectively to elevate the feelings of the labouring classes than the watchful care of the Clergyman in the discharge of his pastoral duties; and nothing is better calculated to secure the sympathy of his parishioners than ample Church accomm dation. We therefore, in common with all classes resident in the Cold Harbour district, in all sincerity of thought acknowledge with gratitude the exertions of those who have been in strumental in raising the funds for this sacred edifice, and we sincerely hope that the whole of the objects contemplated will

The ceremony of the consecration took place on Thursday last, by the Lord Bishop of Winchester, who entered the new Church at eleven o'clock, followed by about thirty Clergymen of his Lordship's Diocese. The Church was filled by a respectable congregation, who felt the most intense interest in the service. His Lordship was received at the door by the registrar 24th Psalm in alternate verse. The prayers usually offered at consecration services were then offered up, The sentence of consecration was then read by the registrar, the Bishop sitting the Parsonage-house. The whole of the ceremony passed off most satisfactorily. The Chants and singing were executed under the direction of Mr. Whatman, assisted by several gentle-men from Dorking and also the Choir of the Dorking Church who proved themselves very effective in the performances their duties .- County Paper.

NEW CHURCH AT SOUTH LAMBETH .- On Thurday the foundation-stone of a new Church in the above populous dis-trict was laid by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge in the presence of a large and highy-respectable assemblage. The new Church is to be dedicated to St. Barnabas the Apostle, and it is estimated will cost, in its erection, about £5,000 it is situated near Lansdowne-road, and as it is intended to hold 1,200 persons, the majority of the sittings to be free, it will supply a deficiency long felt by the poorer inhabitants of that portion of the parish of Kennington. The party adjourned to the residence of Mr. Poynder, adjoining the site of the new Church where an elegant dèjeùner was laid out.

DIOCESE OF MANCHESTER

The new Church of St. Paul, Walkden, near Manchester, is now completed, having been lately consecrated by the Lord Bishop of Manchester. It is the second new Church erected within sight of Worsley Hall, the new mansion of the Earl of Ellesmere, at his Lordship's sole cost. Though a less ornate structure than its neighbour at Worsley, (first erected by the noble Earl, and one of the finest modern Churches in the county,) St. Paul's at Walkden is a noble Monument of his Lordship's munifice ce; simple in its design, but in its execution constructed with a more careful regard to atchitectural detail, and throughout of sounder workmanship and material, than is usual with the generality of modern Churches.

The Building is of the Early English or "First Pointed" style, and consists of a nave 90 feet by 28 feet, south aisle 60 by 15 feet 6 inches, the eastermost bay having the organ and choir enclosed by an open screen or parclose, and a chancel 30 feet by 21 feet. At the west end of the aisle, its lower story serving as an entrance porch, stands the tower, 14 feet square, and to the spex of its stair turret 90 feet in height. The interior of the Church, mainly owing to the entire absence of galleries, and to the massiveness of the walls, which measure from a yard to a yard and a half in thickness, is highly effective. The roofs are open timbered and boarded: the chancel having trussed rafters, and the nave and aisles trussed principals with carved braces, the ridge-piece, hammerbeams, purlins, &c., carved with the enrichments of the period. The pulpit, of stone, stands on the north side of the Chancel arch; it is of octangular form, richly moulded, and has been ably carved by Mr. Eaglestone. The reading-desk, altar-table, and rails are of oak, the seats

of the nave and aisle being of elm, devoid of all ornament, but of most massive appearance; and on the north and south side of the chancel are carved seats of oak of elaborate design. The whole of the works (except the font, a handsome dona tion to the Church,) have been performed by his Lordship's own workmen on the estate, from the designs of Mr. William Young, architect, of London, under the skilful control of Mr. James Evans, the clerk of the works.

DIOCESE OF GLOUCESTER AND BRISTOL. Swindon.—At the Visitation of the Archdeaconry of Brisoh held at Cricklade last week by the Venerable Archdeacon Thrope, the return was made of the parochial Churchwardens, admitted to the office both the successful and unsuccessful candidates, leaving the legality of the election to be decided by a competent Court. The Venerable Archdeacon read a severe lecture to Mr. George Reynolds on the impropriety of his undettaking the office of Churchwarden, he being a Dissenter, and the office being one which a person of conscientious principles could not possibly fulfil, so as to discharge his duties efficiently, as long as he separated from the Church on questions of faith bnd doctrine.—Reading Mercury, July 29th. ing whom a contest lately took place. The Archdeacon

DIOCESE OF WORCESTER.

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LAYING THE FOUNDATION STONE OF A NEW CHURCH. AMINGHAM, TUESDAY.—To day the ceremony of laying the indation stone of a new Church took place at Saltley, a disance of nearly three miles from this town. The ground has been given by Charles Bowyer Adderley, Esq., M.P., who has are twen by Charles Bowyer Adderley, Esq., M.P., who has also contributed 3000*l*. towards the erection, and undertakes to provide an endowment of 150*l*. per annum. Mr. Wright, the nilway carriage builder, has given 500*l*, and other liberal contibutions, including one from the Right Hon. Sir R. Peel, appear in the list. The ceremony took place at twelve o'clock, in the presence of many respectable ladies and gentlemen; amongst them we noticed the Hon. Mr. Leigh, of Stoneleigh Abbey; Lord Littleton, Mr. Adderley, M. P., James Taylor, Esq., Mozely Hall; J. F. Ledsam, Esq.; the Revs. G. O. Fenwick, Vicar of Aston, P. M. Houghton, George Poole, Incumbent of the new Church, J. C. Barret, of St. Mary's, the Hon, and Rev. G. Yorke, Rector of St. Phillip's, J. Brown, Hon, and Rev. G. Yorke, Rector of St. Phillip's, J. Brown, Chaplain to St. Michael's, Edward Normancoles, Curate of Trinity Church, J. Clarke, Rector of Northfields, R. W. Fairbrother, and Rev. J. C. Miller, Rector of St. Martin's, &c. The usual Ch. The usual Church service was read by the Rev. Mr. Fenwick, after which the ceremony of laying the stone was gone through by Lord Littleton, and the stone lowered on a brass plate containing the following inscription:—

This first stone of the Church at Saltley, in the parish of Aston-Juxta-Birmingham, was laid by the Right Hon. the Lord Littleton, on the 25th day of October, 1848; Charles Branston and Edward Gwyther, contractor."

His Lordah: ... Astone of the Church at Saltey, in the purchaser. The transaction of pork have respectively. The contractor of the purchaser. Salts of bacon many contractor of the purchaser.

His Lordship then delivered a brief address. He said it then became his duty to say a few words of his own devising, relative to the performance of the honourable, and perhaps he might say, sacred religious office to which he had been called that day, by him who would be carried on. As they too well knew, in many parts of this county, and in none more so than the adjoining great town, the work of the Church had been slowly progressing, endeavouring to overtal, at the county and in none more so than the adjoining great town, the work of the Church had been slowly progressing, endeavouring to overtal, at the county are a forwarding importance and evil. The great principle by which the founder of the new Church as actuated was that of a desire to extend the benefits of religion around the town. With a population of 200,000 persons in Birmingham, and, he believed not more than thirty or forty resident ministers, it is quite obvious that they could extend providing for such a locality as that they were assembled in the commenced with the most important and alarming character. In the face of the present trouble in Berlin, and with the experience of the French revolution before him, the imbecile and sanguinary despot of Austria has characterised his successes by most attractions and cold-blooded murders in Vienna. Defenceless citizens are shot without ceremony, their houses rifled, and even women and children masacred. The students of the University who used almost superhuman exertions in defence of the commenced with the most sanguine expectations of success, and a violent reaction of revolution is predicted.

The intelligence from the continent during the week has been of the most important and alarming character. In the face of the present trouble in Berlin, and with the experience of the French revolution before him, the imbecile and sanguinary despot of Austria has characterised his successes by most attractions and cold-blooded murders in Vienna. Defenceless citizens are shot without ceremony, their houses rifled, and even women and children masacred. The students of the University who used almost superhuman exertions in defence of the city, are hunted down like wild beasts, and executed when captured. These atrocities have excited general abhorrence, and a violent reaction of revolution is predicted.

The King of Prussia having cautiously waited the termination of the siege of Vienna, appears anxious to follow in the commenced with the most important and alarming character. In the face of the present trouble in Berlin, and with the experience of the Proceedings are constituted in the commenced with the most important and alarming character. In the face of t ing to overtake the great mass of prevailing ignorance and evil.

The great principle by which the founder of the new Church the establishment of the training-school, from which incalculable benefits must arise. Fully impressed with the belief that that was not a time for him to occupy them with lengthened observations he would conclude by entreating the co-operation of all who were placed in a position to eachly them to co-operate

Ocure from the Almighty a blessing upon their work.

The Rev. Mr. Pool then addressed a few words to the assem-And Rev. Mr. Pool then addressed a few words to the assembly, and following up the wishes enunciated by Lord Littleton, expressed a hope that the new Church would be productive of many spiritual advantages; that it would be attended by many godly persons, and lead to the due and proper observance of the Sabbath.

The Church is to be 107 feet in length, and its entire breadth at the transepts, about 83 feet, with chancel, two porches, north embattled tower, on the western side of the south transept; the chard II., of entire stone, and at a cost of about 6,000%.

Mr. Adderley has also given land and a donation for the rection of a training college for schoolmasters, in connection with the Diocesan Board of Education, which is to be commenced in the proposed menced immediately, within a short distance of the proposed new Church.

The funds for the building are nearly provided, and the college is to receive a royal charter.

DIOCESE OF CHICHESTER. RESTORATION OF SACKVILLE COLLEGE, EAST GRINwhich have had their origin in the Reformed Church of England. laud. A charter was granted by Charles I; in the year 1631 a corporate seal was given to the College; and the statutes, drawn up after the death of the founder by Lord William Howard and Sir Google. ard and Sir George Rivers, were confirmed and authorized by ct of Parliament. The establishment consists of a warden, two assistant-wardens (who are householders, resident in or near the town), six brethren, and six sisters. Besides these, six poor widows are the total with rooms in the College. six poor widows are accommodated with rooms in the College. noble building, the admiration of all who enters the town of East Grinstead, has been subjeted to very extensive repairs. The Hall previous to its late restoration, was in ng had been plastered and white washed till none of the timwere to be seen, the belfry was two feet out of the perpenlar, the fire-place was walled up, the doors were of the nest painted deal; in short, the whole building was in the

restoration was commenced in May 15, 1848. The though on the exact model of the old one, the screen was cleaned from it. om its repeated coats of white paint, the walls which had fore only white-washed, were pannelled with old oak, etions of brick, which had been used as stewing-places emoved, the gallery was rebuilt, and the materials em in all the works were stone and the best oak. The is not yet erected, but is in process of completion.

NEW SHOREHAM. —On Tuesday last, the first of August, oodard, was formally opened by the Bishop of Chichester, Wheeler; Mrs. Woodard; Miss Peacocke; A. J. B. gaol. Esq., M.P.; Colonel Drummond; J. Sharpe, Esq.; Carrington, Esq.; Thomas Carrington, Esq.; T. Clut-

. Esq.; Henry Tritton, Esq., &c. &c.
ne service was commenced in the parish Church at 11
The prayers were said by the Rev. W. Sergison; and 73, which will eventually be published in a more extended form. dection was then made, and the Holy Communion was

this an adjournment was made to the lawn of the rage, where the company partook of a déjeûné. Speeches delivered by the Bishop, A. J. B. Hope, Esq., the Rev. Wheeler, the Rev. W. Woodard, the Rev. R. Beleny, and in Vienna.

Tritton, Esq.

Vening service then followed. The Rev. W. Sergison said s, and an eloquent discourse was delivered by the "Dr. Wordsworth, from Job xxviii. 20, 28, in which he the Athenians and French together, showing the anger of educating the people on false principles; denouncing systems of education not founded on the Word of God, and which the way of Prayer

the pupils were brought up without the use of Prayer s has commenced, under the auspices of the proper al authorities, an institution in which the children of ddle classes of this country may obtain, on moderate a useful classical and mathematical education, carried on on Church principles, and in which the "one thing will be first attended to. We hope most sincerely

tons deserve; and that the new Shoreham Grammar School use the words of the Bishop of Chichester) "may be the from which many other similar institutions may spring." DIOCESE OF EXETER. Wedneday, the 19th, the first Stone of a new Church

at at Biscovey, in the District of Par, Cornwall, by Miss of Tregreban, whose father, Colouel Carlyon Principal contributors to the good work, and has given be be be dedicated in the contributors to the church is to be dedicated in the contributors to the contributors of S. St. Mary the Virgin. A procession was formed at ance of the Church yard: the choiristers walking first ling the 132nd Psalm. They were followed by the considerable numbers, the builder, the architect, the grainful procession is the considerable numbers, the builder, the architect, the grainful procession was formed at a closed the same day. We give below the excellent charge of his Worship the Mayor to the Grand Jury. The following convictions took place: in Considerable numbers, the builder, the architect, the ling Priests (who were the Rev. E. P. Hendy, of Par, the L. E. Hosken, of St. Blazey, and the Rev. J. Coventry, wardreath), Miss Carlyon, and most of the gentry and dants in the neighbourhood. The poor seemed to feel alar interest in the ceremony, partly, doubtless, from the reverence shown in the service, and more perhaps the knowledge that all the kneelings in the Church, five the large of the considerable reverse. number, will be perfectly free and unappropriated. the west end of the south aisle. The chancel, thirtyhave a stone altar. The antependium, having an em-

broidered representation of the Annunciation, triple sedilia and piscins, credence and aumbrye. The vestry on the north side of the chancel. The prayers will be said from the chancel, in the Rev. C. E. Hosken and A. Carlyon, Esq., made short and in the chancel of the chancel

The steamship Britannia, Captain Laing, left Liverpool on the 12th of November, and arrived at Halifax on the 4th, leaving there at 2, p. M., and arriving off Boston harbour this morning at 4 o'clock. She was unable to get up to her wharf until 8, owing to a dense fog. She had only fourteen passenges to Baston.

In grain the market is dull, and rather a declining tendency Supplies of home as well as foreign are fully equal to the demand. Buyers seem unwilling to speculate, prices being on the decline. At Mark Lane on Monday last, wheat fell two shillings per quarter.
Sales of wheat flour and Indian corn very limited. The

same feeling prevailed in the Liverpool market on the following

day.

Best American wheat 8s 4d a 8s 5d for white, 7s 6d a 7s
9d for red. Flour 27s a 30s. At subsequent market, transactions were languid, and if anything were in favour of

The transactions in beef were not reported, but the holders of pork have realised an advance of from 1s to 2s per cwt. Sales of bacon limited, sales new Eastern at 53s per cwt. A considerable quantity of lard sold. In cheese a limited business has been done.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

DESTRUCTION OF THE ADELPHI THEATRE, GLASGOW. A little after one o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, November 15th, flames were suddenly observed to burst forth from the upper part of the Adelphi Theatre, situated on Glasgow green. The theatre is totally destroyed.

The intelligence from the continent during the week has

tion of he siege of Vienna, appears anxious to follow in the

footsteps of the Austrian Emperor.

The intelligence from Berlin is of the highest importance, on the Studies of the Almishta a blassing man their work.

as all who were placed in a position to enable them to co-operate in the good work which they had thus commenced. All could co-operate by their prayers, and these he earnestly entreated to procure from the Almishta a blassing man their work. itself en permanence. The Burgher Guard adhere to the Assembly, and opposed its removal from Berlin, as it would endanger the liberties of the people.

A detachment stationed themselves in the building to pro-

teet the Committee of thirty members which remained through the night. The Chief of Police sent a message to the commander, directing him to disperse the Assembly by not allowing any one to pass except those who went out. He refused to obey that order, whereupon the chief issued a proclamation that the King had resolved to call into requisition the troops

of the line for the executing that order.

On the 7th the King issued a proclamation dissolving the Burgher Guards. The city was declared in a state of siege. No persons were allowed to form gatherings in the streets, and no meetings were permitted, no placards allowed to be published. The clubs were to be closed and arms to be delivered up. The Assembly met in another place at three o'clock, and re elected Von Unrop their President, and the same Vice President as

It was stated outside that they had declared all those opposed founded by Robert Sackville College, in the town of East Grinstead, was bearing date Feb. 8, 1609; and is mentioned by Dr. Willet, sitement provailed.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN MANCHESTER.—On Wednesday evening, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock, the whole mense pile of buildings known by the name of the Gaythorn Cotton works, the property of Mr. John Fernley, and situate in Albion street, Manchester was destroyed by fire. It cannot at present be ascertained as to the cause of the fire. The fire originated in No. 5 card room, situated in the centre of the pile; hence there were no means of saving it. Upward of 800 hands were thrown out of employ. Mr. Rose, the energetic superintendent of the Manchester Fire Brigade, was immediately on the spot with 12 engines and a large body of men; but in consequence of the rapidity of the flames no efforts could stay its progress. The less is variously reported at from £30,000 to £50,000, but the precise amount cannot be definitely stated at present. We are informed that the property was insured for

ot more than £22,000. Emigration is said to be greatly on the increase.

THE CHOLERA -The total number of cases of cholera already reported from its first appearance has now reached 1039, of which 533 have proved fatal and 331 are still under treat-

Upon the whole we are inclined to hope that the disease has slightly lessened in violence, at any rate it has not made pro-

IRELAND.

A letter from Clonmel, dated Saturday, says that the seven-* Delawarr and Amherst; the titles at that of the Marness of Salisa.

whole repairs were at the expense of the patrons, the
teen persons arrested at the nocturnal meeting, near that town,
on Wednesday night, by a strong party of military and police, were for the most part inhabitants of the town, and representa-tives of different trades; but says-

"The great body of the multitude observable upon the heights on the first approach of the police, who moved off on the signal of alarm being given, are ascertained to have come from a conpresence of a large number of Clergy and Laity; among we observed the Rev. Christopher Woodsworth, D. D. a of Westminster; the Rev. W. Sergison, the Bishop's band pledged to effect the rescue of the state prisoners on their transit to Dublin. This conspiracy, it is known, has existed to a system in the Company, but all those who know are directly interested in the Company are directly interested in the Company, but all those who know are directly interested in the Co

> The greatest anxiety is now felt for the election of President, which will take place on Sunday, Dec. 10th.

PRUSSIA. announced by beat of drum in all quarters of the city, and posted upon the walls. No persons were allowed to form gatherings in The company then proceeded to the school-house, (a buildBishop formally one of till the school is built,) when the

Pratt. the tent proceeded to the school house, (a built, pro tempore, till the school is built,) when the the proceeding the school is built,) when the the school hy giving a cap and gown to school at Shoreham, and who will become the first pupil of the school at Shoreham, and who will become the first pupil of After this.

The Constituent Assembly met in the Schutzen Hans and up. The Constituent Assembly met in the Schutzen them guilty of high treason. Many families were leaving the

The movement at Berlin is of course exciting much attention

The Rheinische Volks Halle says that intelligence had been received at Berlin on the 11th, by telegraph, that Breslau was in insurrection, and that the palace of Count Von Bradenburgh there had been burnt down. This was considered untrue by the

The Commercial Council of Cologne has sent an address to the National Assembly declaring that the King has no right to adjourn or dissolve the diet without that body's consent. Meetings had also taken place at Aix la Chapelle, Coblentz and

As late as nine, p. m., groups continued in the streets, but the people appeared resolved to avoid bringing on a contest.—
All placards had been torn down by the military, except one, which was allowed to remain, and this was an address to the citizens, urging them to wait patiently the decision of the provinces and about the resolution of the provinces are the provinces and about the resolution of the provinces are the same than the provinces are the same transfer of the usual proceedings having been gone through with the Speaker announced the receipt of a message from the Presidence of the usual proceedings having been gone through with the Speaker announced the receipt of a message from the Presidence of the usual proceedings having been gone through with the speaker announced the receipt of a message from the Presidence of the usual proceedings having been gone through with the speaker announced the receipt of a message from the Presidence of the usual proceedings having been gone through with the speaker announced the receipt of a message from the Vision of the United States.

The House of Representatives met at twelve o'clock, noon to do not contain the containt the contain the containt the containt vinces, and should they not fly in arms to the assistance of the capital, recommending the people not to risk the blood and property of 400,000 inhabitants of Berlin for fifteen millions of ungrateful provincials.

Colonial.

MAYOR'S COURT.

Margaret Munns, for larceny, sentenced to three years' imisonment in the Provincial Penitentiary.

Ann MacNalty, for larceny, three months' imprisonment in CHARGE

Sion. It existed for many months in Ress. Become tracked from the former country that Upper Canada is from England. It is a reasonable inference that, although the epidemic may make its appearance here, during the winter, the greater probability is that it will not show itself among us before the spring, or summer of the ensuing year. In either case, however, it between the summer of the ensuing year. In either case, however, it between the sanction of the Board of Health, I have already issued a proclamation enjoining upon the inhabitants of the city the observance of certain sanitary regulations with regard to the removal of nuisances from, and the preservation of clear-liness about, their respective premises: and several of the officers of the Corporation have since been daily employed in visiting and examining houses and premises in the city to the purpose of enforcing the observance of those regulations: and these visits will be continued, with the same object, until all the premises in the city shall have been examined.

The enforcement of these sanitary regulations by the public authorities, however, is not alone sufficient to meet the apprehended calamity. It is equally the duty of every owner or occupant of a house or tenement, to examine and remove from every cellar, any stagnant water which may be found therein; and where such stagnant water which may be found therein; and where such stagnant water which may be found therein; and where such stagnant water exists—as it often does—under the floor of the cellar; to remove such floor, or so much of it as may the continued, and the premises: to carry off such stagnant water, either by digging a small well, or hole, in the lowest part of the cellar; to remove such floor, or so much of it as may enable the parties to carry off such stagnant water exists—as it often does—under the floor of the cellar; to remove such floor, or so much of it as may enable the parties to carry off such stagnant water exists—as it often does—under the floor of the cellar; to rem

sewers, with which street culverts are connected, and into which culverts these waste waters might be emptied, with very little additional labour to the parties, while the health of themselves

and their fellow-citizens would be greatly promoted thereby.

In addition to these measures of cleanliness, I would recom-In addition to these measures of cleanliness, I would recommend that strict attention be paid to ventilation. Every occupant of a house, tenement, or even of a single apartment, should take care that the windows and doors, if necessary, of every room in which human beings reside or sleep, should be opened for, at least, a portion of every day, for the purpose of admitting the external air, and of purifying the atmosphere of the dwelling and sleeping apartments.

The precautionary measures I strongly recommend should be adopted now; and should the threatened calamity not make

its appearance before the breaking up of the winter, and the opening of spring, I still more strongly recommend that they should be yet more rigidly observed and enforced then.

These sanitary and precautionary measures being duly adhered to, it will become the duty of every inhabitant—when

the epidemic shall make its appearance among us—to carefully watch the state of his own health, and that of his household: and upon the first appearance of those premonitory symptoms which almost invariably indicate the approach of an attack of the Cholera, to apply those remedial measures—if possible, un-der medical advice—which experience has demonstrated to be most successful in arresting the progress of the malady. By those of my fellow-citizens who are blessed with the means of obtaining the required assistance, little difficulty will be experienced in doing this: and I think I may venture to state that rienced in doing this: and I think I may be seen that under the advice of the Board of Health, will take care that under the advice of the Board of Health (I take the All t of our inhabitants.

tion, in predicting that when the pestilence shall make its ap-pearance amongst us, it will be much less fatal in its effects than it was upon the former occasions, and that when it shall depart from us, it will leave behind it much fewer "widow's weeds," much fewer mourning and destitute orphans, and much less of mental agony and social distress and misery, than lingered in

its footsteps at those melancholy periods.

At all events, should it, notwithstanding all our precautions, be the will of the Almighty disposer of human events, that we, or any of us, or any that are dear to us, should fall a sacrifice to the pestilence, we shall in our or their last moments, be re-lieved from the fearfully aggravating consciousness that we or On Thursday last the first case of sickness was reported to ieved from the fearfully aggravating consciousness that we or they have fallen victims to our own wilful neglect or inattention

Additions to the Legislative Council.—The following from the Gazette, was communicated by telegraph from Montreal :-

Office of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery

Montreal, 22nd Nov., 1848. His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to call to the Legislative Council, Joseph Bourret, of the city Montreal, and George Leveuse de Bojeau, of Coteau-du-Lac,

We understand that the action, Gugy v. Donoghue

We understand that the action, Gugy v. Donoghue

The passengers were from Havre, different parts of France, and Germany.

New York, Dec. 5, 1848. and Higman, proprietors of the *Pilot*, for libel, will be tried before a special Jury, on the 18th proximo.

LIFE ASSURANCE.—In another column will be found the Report of the Colonial Life Assurance Company. The state of affairs which it communicates is most satisfactory, s. Head Master of the School; Lady Caroline Eliot; to invest the town with masses of insurgents and break open the heeler; Mrs. Woodard; Miss Peacocke; A. J. B. gaol." success its projectors could desire, were it conducted on certain and liberal principles. The Report now before us fully justifies our former anticipations; the institution in Canada has met with decided success, a success which has quite exceeded the Berlin was declared in a state of siege on the 12th. It was nonunced by beat of drum in all quarters of the city, and posted pon the walls. No persons were allowed to form gatherings in lony, thereby giving this Branch all the advantages of a Loca Company, and giving those who assure in this Colony the benefit of ample security for the discharge of the obligations of the Com-

	Vessels.	Tonnage.
847	1179	474,535
1848	1044	426,968
Less this year	135	47,577

United States.

TELEGRAPHIC ABSTRACT OF THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE. Washington, Dec. 5th, 1848. The House of Representatives met at twelve o'clock, noon

MESSAGE.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives : By the benignant Providence of an Almighty God, the repreeentatives of the States and of the people are again brought together to deliberate for the public welfare. The gratitude of a nation to the Sovereign Arbiter of all future events should be mensurate with the boundless blessings which we enjoy .-Peace, plenty and contentment reigns throughout our b oved country presents a sublime and noval spectacle to

The troubled and unsettled condition of some of the European powers has had a necessary tendency to check and embarrass trade, and to depress prices throughout our commercial relations, but notwithstanding those causes, the United States with their abundant products have felt their effects less severely than any other country, and all our great interests are still prosperous and

In reviewing the great events of the past year, contrasting the agitated and disturbed state of other countries with our of His Worship the Mayor to the Grand Jury of the Mayor's Court.

Toronto, Dec. 4, 1848.

Mr. Foreman, and Gentlemen of the Jury:

The calendar of prisoners for trial which has just been placed before me, shews a comparatively small number of persons

into which the stagnant water may be drained, and from which it may be subsequently removed; and to spread quick-lime over the surface of the ground from which the stagnant water has been so removed before replacing the flooring of such cellars.

I would strongly urge upon the inhabitants the necessity of preventing the slops and waste waters of their houses—particularly suds and dirty waters in which clothing and other articles have been washed—from being thrown on the surface of their yards or grounds. Most of our principal streets have now sewers, with which street culverts are connected, and into which

commended for their ability, energy, and efficiency.]

If the service of the navy, the most important arm of defence were not so irilliant in the war, it was because it had no enemy in its own chment. Poth branches of the Army and Navy did

their whole cuty.

The result of the war tends to preserve us from foreign collisions, and mables us to pursue uninterruptedly, our cherished policy, peace with all nations, entangling ourselves in alliances with none. Vast additions have been made to our territorial possessions. Within less than four years, the annexation of possessions. Within less than four years, the annexation of Texas to the Union has been consummated—all conflicting title to Oregon Territory south of the 49th degree of north latitude, being ill that was insisted upon by any of my predecessors has been adjusted by the treaty. The area of the several territories, according to a report prepared by the Commissioners of the General Land Office, from the most authentic information in his possession, which, is herewith transmitted, contains one million, one hundred, ninety thousand, and sixty-one square miles. With the addition of the late acquisitions, the United States are now estimated to be nearly as large as the whole of Europe, and their whole extent, on both the Pacific Ocean and the Gulf of Mexico, two thousand and twenty miles. The addition of sea-coast, including Oregon, is very nearly two-thirds as great as all we previously possessed. We have now three great marking fronts, making in the whole an extent of sea-coast of five thousand miles.

[A branch mint is recommended in California, and its im-

[A branch mint is recommended in California, and its immense advantages are fully argued.]

[The President recommends earnestly that a regularly organized Territorial Government in New Mexico and California

reasons for approving the Oregan Bill. The desire to preserve harmony, and deference to acts of his predecessors, If such measures, precautionary and remedial, as I have ta- are his reasons. Or should Congress prefer to submit the legal ken the liberty of recommending, should be rigourously and carefully observed, I feel that I am guilty of but little presump-

CHOLERA IN NEW YORK .- The following was transmitted

New York, Dec. 4, 3 P. M. It becomes a reluctant duty in alluding to a rumour prevalent in this city, that cases of Cholera exist at Quarantine. There being better grounds for this than for former reports, we give the facts as stated by the captain of the ship, in his hearing before the Mayor and Commissioners of Health. The ship New York Casteria Live arrived on Friday, twenty-two days from York, Captain Lines, arrived on Friday, twenty-two days from

him, when 100 miles from Cape Sable—the thermometer having fallen 18 degrees in two days, and a raw, snowy temperature at 40 degrees prevailing. The first was a child, which was ta-ken at 3 and died at 8 P. M. A second child died with like

symptoms soon after. In four days previous to the arrival, seven died, and four

others were under treatment. Captain Lines had never seen a case of Cholera, and did not ak those such until his arrival, and does not now express his

belief that they were.

The resident Physician, Dr. Whiting, refuses as yet to report

New York, Dec. 5, 1848.

A communication was received by a committee of the Board of Health this morning from the Health Office, reporting 18 cases which occurred on board the New York, from Havre, resembling the Asiatic Cholera—12 persons were landed—7 deaths have occurred among the steerage passengers.

Six new cases of cholera have occurred since yesterday at the marine hospital, four of which were inmates of the hospital previous to the arrival of the ship New York.

TORONTO MARKETS.

TORONTO, December 13th, 1848.

9		8	d		8	d	i
	Fall Wheat, per 60 lbs	4	0	u	4	2	6
		0	0	a	0.	0	6
8		1	0	a	1	1	t
t		1		a	1	8	a
e		1	6	a	1	8	1
•		A.A	6	a	0	0	
Š,		23	0	a	0	0	
-		21	3	a	0	0	
		18	0	a	19	0	
		17	6	a	0	0	7
5	Outmool nor housel with the transfer to the transfer to	17	6	a	0	0	5
1		0	21	a	0	35	1
t		13	9	a	18	9	
33	Pork per lb.	0	2	a	0	3	i
1	Do. per 100 lbs	12	6	a	16	3	1
e	Mutton per lb	0	25	a	0	3	
	Lamb, per quarter	0	0	a	0	0	1
	Potatoes, per bushel	2	2	a	2	4	
e	Butter, fresh, per lb	0	74	a	0	84	
13	Do. salt, do	0	6	a	0	61	
h	Do. salt, do	0	32	a	0	41	
	Cheese, per 15		4	a	0	0	F.
	Lard, per lb.		0	a	5	0	6
	Apples, per barrel	0	74	a	0	0	1
	Eggs, per doz.,	0	03	a	3	0	18
	Turkeys, each	1	3	a	T i	8	
	Geese, do	T	8	a	2	0	P
	Ducks, per pair	0	10	1000	1	3	D.
	Fowls, Do			a	30	0	1
	Straw, per ton	25	0	a	60	0	1
	Hay, do	50	0	a	11	2	1

EXCHANGE. Toronto on London Il @ 0 per cent.
" " New York ... 3 @ 0
"
New York on London 8½ @ 8¾ "

To the Members of the Home District Clerical Society. Rev'd Brethren, The next Meeting of this Association will take place (D. V.,) on Wednesday the 10th of January, 1849, at the Rectory, Toronto. RICHARD MITCHELL, B.A.

Toronto, Dec., 14th, 1848.

The Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto.



A MEETING of The Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto will be held at the Society's House, in the City of Toronto, on Wednesday, the 20th inst., at 3 o'clock.

The by
the Widows and Orphans
Fund, as amended by the
Select Committee to whom
it was referred, will be
one final div brought up for final dis-

Church Society's House, Toronto, 13th Dec., 1848.

Diocesan Press.

A MEETING of the Committee of the Dioceson Press will be held at The Church Society's House, at Toronto, on Thursday, the ath January next, at 10 o'clock, A.M. T. CHAMPION, Manager. Toronto, December 12th, 1848.

CHRISTMAS BOOKS.

Rejoleing at Christmas, per dozen.
CHRISTMAS CAROLS, or Sacred Songs suited to the Festival of our Lord's Nativity, per dozen.
Ditto, ditto, with Music, Cloth, each.
CHRISTMAS, Ismo, sewed, with Erontispiece.
CHRISTMAS AND CHRISTMAS CAROLS, beautifully

A Very Large Assortment of Books, Many of them beautifully illustrated, suitable for Reward Books, an Presents for Christmas and New Year. Toron'o, December 13th, 1848.

For Sale at the Depository of the Church Society, Diocese of Toronto. No. 5, King Street West, Toronto.

JUST PUBLISHED. ROWSELL'S SHEET ALMANAC For 1849.

CONTAINING the usual variety of useful information for the Office, Library, or Counting-house, and embellished with a large and handsome Steel Engraving of the WEST FRONT OF THE HORSE GUARDS.

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20-4i

Of Duplex (with Compensation Balance), Lever, Horizontal, and Verge Escapements;

JUST PUBLISHED, ROWSELL'S DIARY, Law and Commercial Remembrancer

for 1849. Price 5s. substantially half-bound. PRINTED on good Letter Paper, and containing a blank space for Memoranda, &c., for every day of the year, with the day of the week and month printed at the head of each space. There is also a Calendar prefixed, and a variety of information valuable to the Lawyer

lalendar Frenxet, and a varies, of the control of t

BOARD.

A WIDOW LADY residing in the West end of the Town, would be happy, after the Christmas Holidays, to accommodate a few Young Gentlemen as Boarders. The locality is very convenient for pupils of the Upper Canada College.

Reference may be made to the Revorend R, J. MacGeorge, at the office of The Church, King Street,
Toronto, 13th December, 1848.

EDUCATION. THE REV. H. N. PHILLIPPS, formerly Mathematical Muster at the Camberwell Collegiate School, in connexion with King's College, London, and for many years Head Master of the Autigua Grammar School, West Indies, has made arrangements in Toronto for the Boarding and Tuition of a limited number of Young Gentle-

men.

The Plan of Instruction intended to be pursued by him in every Branch of Education,—Commercial, as well as Mathematical and Classical,—is of the most substantial kind, the good effects of which are evinced in the number of his Pupils in the West Indies who have been admitted to Holy Orders.

In cases of Pupils intending to be come Candidates for Collegiate Exhibitions, and University Degrees, or for admission to the Legal or Medical Professions, suitable routines of Study will be adopted, with a view to insure success.

Terms per Quarter. For Tuition in the Ordinary Branches of an English Education.....

TESTIMONIALS of Qualifications from the Rev. Hy. Melville, Chaplain to the Tower of London, and Principal of the East India Company's College. Aylebury; from the Rev. J. S. Brockhurst, Head Master of the Camberwell Collegiate School; and from the Bishop of Antigua, may be seen at the Church Depository, King Street, August 16th, 1848.

MRS. HERRMAN POETTER, HAS REMOVED her School from Kingston to this CITY and has taken a house, No. 20, William 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

REFERENCES kindly permitted to the LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO, and the Rev. Welliam Herchmer, Kingston;

also to the following Gentlemen, whose Daughters' Education MRS. POETTER has had the honour of finishing. THOMAS KIRKPATRICK, Esq., Kingston. Hon. George S. Boulton (Cobourg. G. S. Daintry, Esq., Trent. SHELDON HAWLEY, Esq., JOHN TURNBULL, Esq., Belleville.

J. D. GOSLEE, Esq., 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.

Toronto, May, 1848.

TAMES WINDEAT, B.A., Master of the District Gram-Cambridge, is desirous of receiving into his Family three or four additional BOARDERS, whom, if required, he will prepare, by a particular course of studies, either for the Exhibitions of the Upper Canada College—the Scholarships of the University the Previous Examination before the Benchers-or the Theological Institution at Cobourg.

Terms and other particulars made known upon application. Brockville, Jan. 24, 1848.

WRITING,

MRS. JAMIESON RESPECTFULLY notifies her return to Toronto, and will resur

> And in the use of THE FRENCH ACCORDEON. In Writing,

Whether in Classes or in Private, the attention would be direct alone, in the Lessons given, to the speedy acquirement of a neat and graceful style of Writing—an accomplishment which all know how to appreciate, and which, by strict attention on the part of the Pupil, under the system pursued by Mrs. J., may be imparted in TWKLVE LESSONS; as will be satisfactorily shown by a number of her former Pupils, in the British American Provinces and United States.

The French Accordeon,

An instrument now in general use, is also taught by Mrs. JAMIESON. Simple in construction, and sweet in melody, its use is readily acquired.—Twelve Lessons being deemed sufficient to impart a compeent knowledge of it to those who are lovers of the art. In the arrangements for Tultion, the convenience of the Pupils will nevery case be consulted, both as to time and place; Ladies being vaited on at their own residences, or received at that of Mrs. J.

An Evening Class for the instruction of Young Ladies and Jentlemen in Writing Will be open at Mrs. J's, from seven to eight, and from eight to nine o'clock every evening. Mrs. Jamieson will also attend Ladies at their own residences. Mus. Jamisson respectfully submits that she isprepared to afford the most satisfactory references, and is kindly permitted to mention the names of the flev. H. J. Grasett, M.A., and the flev. Hy. Scadding, M.A., and can furnish testimonials from many of her Pupils, who, under her guidance, have attained a proficiency in Writing and Music in a comparatively brief period.

Communications from Parties who may desire to enter on one or ooth of these Studies, will be addressed to Mas. Jamieson, at her ooms, 154, Yonge Street.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH ESTABLISHMENT. For Young Ladies, BY MONSIEUR & MADAME DESLANDES. ROSEDALE HOUSE, YONGE STREET.

MADAME DESLANDES begs to inform her friends and the public, that she purposes Removing her School in the beginning of January noxt, from York Street, to Rowedale, a residence which she has selected as offering from its healthy situation, and the beauty and extent of the grounds attached to it, one of the most desirable residences in the Province. Mad. Deslandes being desirous that her Establishment should embrace all the advantages of an European School, has engaged, through the medium of Monsieur Deslandes' friends in Paris. a highly educated FRENCH GOVERNESS; whose assistance with that of the Best Masters now employed, will, she hopes, added to her own and Monsieur Deslandes' mremitting exertions, advance in every way the improvement and solid instruction of her Pupils. Monsieur Deslandes is a Protestant, and a Graduate of the French University. Madame Deslandes, an English lady. They have adopted this plan in order to blend the English principles of Education with the French system, so long and so deservedly approved of.

Terms for Boarders,

Terms for Boarders, Including all the various branches in English and French, Music, Drawing, and the use of the Globes.—£60 per annum. Day Pupils,-£6 per Quarter.

German, Italian, Singing and Dancing, on the usual terms.

No extras, and a deduction will be made for Pupils not wishing to learn Music or Drawing, and also for those under 12 years of age. Quarterly Payments required. Each Young Lady must be provided with with Six Towels, a Silver Spoon, and Knife and Fork.

References are most kindly permitted to-The Hon. and Right Rev. the Load Bisher of Toronto; the Rev. Dr. McCaul, President of the University of King's College; the Rev. H. J. Grasett, Rector; the Hon. the Chief Justice; the Hon. Mr. Justice Macaulay; the Hon. Mr. Justice McLean; the Hon. Mr. Justice Draper; W. B. Jaryis, Esq.; Colonel Carthew; W. A. Baldwin, Esq. Toronto, Nov. 23d, 1848.

MRS. AND THE MISSES DUNN'S Establishment for Young Ladies, COBOURG.

References kindly permitted to the Honourable and Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Toronto; the Venerable the Archdeacom of York, Cobourg; Rev. W. H. Ripley, Toronto; G. M. Boswell, Esq., Cobourg. Tanms, for Boarders receiving an English Education £30 per an-French, Music, Drawing &c. on the usual terms.

> PRIVATE BOARDING-HOUSE, IS, WILLIAM STREET.

Nov. 30th, 1848.

MRS. FIELD can accommodate a limited number of BOARD-ERS, on moderate terms. Reference kindly permitted to the Rev. Dr. McCaul. Toronto, Nov. 23, 1848.

WANTED, a Situation as Nursery Governess by a Lady who would take the entire Charge of two or three Young Children, and would make berself generally useful. Salary not so much an object as a comfortable home—has no objection to the Country. References kindly permitted by the Rev'd J. G. Geddes, Rector of

NEW GOODS. THE Subscriber takes leave to inform the Citizens of Torontor and Vicinity, that he has just received the largest Stock of GOODS in his line ever imported into Canada West,

Euglish Silver Levers, from \$21 Upwards; RICH GOLD AND SILVER JEWELLERY Of every style and variety; VERY SUPERIOR GOLD PENS;

A Rich Silver Ten and Coffee Service; Silver Forks, Spoons, Ladles, &c.; ditto Cups and Goblets; ditto Dessert Knives and Forks; a very splendid Papier Machee Work table; ditto Work Boxes; Portfolios, Envelope Cases, Desks, Inkstands, Jewel Boxes, Card Trays and Cases, the best Plated Side Dishes and Covers, Castors, Salvers, Candiesticks and Branches; Tea Urns and Kettles, &c.; German Silver, Plated on Steel Spoons, Forks, &c., &c.; Ladles' and German Silver, Plated on Steel Spoons, Forks, &c., &c.; Ladles' and Gentlemens' Rosewood Dressing Cases, fitted complete; Rosewood Work Boxes and Desks; fine Lvory Table Cutlery, warranted; Japamed Tea Trays, newest patterns; Plated and Britannia Metal Communion Services; Victoria Metal Venison Dishes and Covers, and Hot-water Plates; ditto ditto Dish Covers; two Porcelain and Ormolu twelvelight Chandeliers; large and small Music Boxes and Accordions.

The above, together with an assortment of FANCY GOODS, are

The above, together with an assortment of FANCY GOODS, are offered at very low prices, for Cash or approved Credit.

N.B.—Particular attention paid to the Repairing of Watches and Jewellery. Asso .- Maker of Sykes' improved Hydrometer.

Toronto, Nov. 16, 1848. Just Published.

ONTAINING a great variety of Ecclesiastical, Commercial and PRICE FOURPENCE.

MRS DACK takes this opportunity to return her sheere thanks to the Ladies of Toronto, for the liberal par ronage she has received since her commencement in business, and begs to inform them that she continues to import French Contillé Elastic, &c. N.B.—Mrs. D. Wakes to order ELASTIC LACED STOCKINGS and CHEST EXPANDERS.

Toronto, Nov. 13, 1848. THOS. BILTON, MERCHANT TAILOR.

Fall and Winter Goods

have come to hand, comprising Superior West of England Cloths Kerseymeres, Mill'd Kerseys, Doeskins, &c., in those quiet, gentle-manly, styles usually to be met with in the best West End houses. The Tailoring department will continue to be conducted on those trinciples which he doubts not will secure an extension of the favour

N. B:—University Work, in its various orders, as well as Burrister's, Queen's Counsel, and other Official Robes, will continue to be produced in that superior Style which recently met with so favourable

No. 44, KING STREET EAST, TORONTO.

Trimmings in all their variety. -ALSO-Cooking and Fancy Stoves, Hollow Ware, Britannia & Plate Ware, Tuble Cutlery, Silver Spoons, &c. &c. &c.

Daguerreotypes for One Dollar! NEW YORK PRICE. ZI (TO SUIT THE TIMES.)

KING STREETS. Foronto, Aug. 31, 1848.

FARM FOR SALE.

(From the Maine Democrat, Saco, June 22, 1847.) Wishar's Balsam.—A few days ago, Mr. Elijah Witham, of Sanford, in our county, being in our office, requested us to publish, for the benefit of the public, his testimony in favour of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. In the fall of 1846, Mr. Witham was attacked with a very bad cold, which continued to grow worse till March, when he was confined to the house, with little hope of recovery. Hearing of WISTAR'S BALSAM, he resolved to try it. He soon found relief—and after taking four bottles, was able to go out and attend to businoss. He ascribes his cure entirely to the Balsam, and recommends those who use it to persevere, even if they do not at once perceive any beneficial result. We are not in the habit of writing pulls for medicines, and only giveth at the request of Mr. W. IED. DEMOCRAT.

At Burford, on the 4th inst., the lady of the Rev. St. Geo.

At. Niagara, on the 22nd inst., by the Rev. Thos. Creen, Rector, Thomas J. Miller, youngest son of the late George Miller, Esq., M. D., to Anne, fourth daughter of the late John

On Wednesday, 5th Dec., at the bride's father's, by the Rev. John Grier, Mr. James Ross, Merchant, to Miss Caroline, eldest daughter of Elijah Ketcheson, of Sidney. At St. Philip's Church, Weston, on Wednesday, the 22nd

On the 18th Nov., by the Rev. T. S. Kennedy, Bartholo-mew Fowler, Esq., of Darlington, to Miss Philippa Inch, of the

DIED On Friday, the 24th instant, Charles Sinclair, infant son of the Rev. G. Mackie, D.D., Official of the Diocese of Quebec,

At Perth, on the 18th ultimo, after a short illness, from fever, Alexander Thom, Esquire, aged 25 years. At Montreal, on the 8th December, Bennard Turquand, Deputy Receiver General, aged 58 years.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

pursue sny other course, Our readers—we are persuaded—are not likely to derive either pleasure or edification from eriticisms which, however ingenious, are ill-tempered.

GEORGE SAVAGE. Observe 54, Victoria Row, King Street.

> The Churchman's Almanac For 1849.

For Sale at the principal Bookstores in Canada East and West, at the Depository of The Church Society, Toronto, and at the Publisher's, HENRY ROWSELL,

No. 2 WELLINGTON BUILDINGS, In returning thanks to the gentry of Canada West for the distinguished patronage his establishment has so long received, begs intimate that his usual assortment of

Foronto, 1st November, 1848. T. HAWORTH,

EDUCATION.

AMES WINDEAT, B.A., Master of the District Grammar School at Brockville, and late of St. Peter's College, birdige, is desirous of receiving into his Family three or four property of the property

BRITISH AND AMERICAN HARDWARE

Rooms over Mr. Phillips's Store, corner of Church and

OT 3, 8th. Con. Township of HOWARD, WESTERN DISTRICT, 140 Acres, a very valuable Lot of Laud, well watered, having a stream running the whole length of the Lot. There is a clearing of near Twenty Acres, and a Log House; is about 12 miles from CHATHAM, 8 from the shore of LARE ERIE, and hear to be RONDEAU. Apply to Ma. Champion, Church Office, Toronto.

None genuine, unless signed I. BUTTS, on the wrapper, For sale, Wholesale and Retail, by LYMAN, KNERSHAW &Co. nd ROBERT LOVE, Toronto, also by Druggists generally,

Willson, Esq., all of Niagara.

instant, by the Rev. C. Dade, D.D., Frederick Pugh, youngest son of the late John Pugh, Esq., London, England, to Britannia Jane, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Phillips, D.D., Rector of Eto-

aged 11 months and 26 days.

LETTERS received to Wednesday, December 13th: Rev. R. G. Plees, rem.; John Arkland; H. Charles, Esq. (An article on the subject to which he has called our attention is in type, but has been postponed from want of space.

We are very sorry that we are compelled to decline H.'s last immunication, but we do not see how we could with propriety

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BY THE REV. JOHN P. R. HENSHAW, D. D. (Now Bishop of Rhode Island.)

Soon after the commencement of the present century, at a meeting of the Directors of the English "Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts," a young education, animated with a fervent piety less seldom carriage extremely awkward, the expression of his and lives of men: and yet there was so much of heart met with in the higher ranks of life, came forward to offer himself as a candidate for missionary work. His mind had been especially directed to the East Indies the ties which bound him to society, to his kindred and manners, and the kindness and friendliness of his ministry than the humble missionary of St. Armond. honour: to expose himself to all the perils of the sea, the enervating influence of an oriental clime, and the malaria of the jungles of Hindoostan, if the desire of and persuade the ignorant Hindoos to forsake the errors of the Shaster, and embrace the glorious truths of the Gospel. But a circumstance occurred at the meeting which changed his purpose, and gave an entirely different direction to his future 16. A least of the said to me, 'Stewart, you have been buried long enough in this wilderness. There is too little refined and intelligent society here for a man of your family and taste, you had better go to Three Rivers.' But I answered, I am well contented with II answered, I am well contented with II answered, I am well contented with II answered in the man been in communion with a man of a single eye and devoted heart, whose soul was thoroughly imbued with the spirit of the gospel, and whose great aim in life was to promote human happiness and divine glory.

In answer to sa incommunion with a man of a single eye and devoted heart, whose soul was thoroughly imbued with the spirit of the gospel, and whose great aim in life was to promote human happiness and divine glory.

In answer to sa incommunion with a man of a single eye and devoted heart, whose soul was theroughly imbued with the spirit of the gospel, and whose great aim in life was to promote human happiness and divine glory.

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In answer to said to me, 'Stewart, you have been the content of the gospel, and the content of meeting which changed his purpose, and gave an entirely different direction to his future life. A letter

In answer to an inquiry with respect to the success

HAS constantly on hand a beautiful Assortment of Ladies French my station. The Lord has placed me here, and has was read from one of the Society's missionaries in the of his labours, he replied as nearly as I can recollect followed my poor labours with his blessing. I have no province of Lower Canada, written in a style of utter in the following terms, "when I came to this seigniory wish to go to Three Rivers, nor do I know of anything despondency. The Missionary stated that the seat six years ago, there was no place of worship and no that would tempt me to change situations with your of his mission was in all respects the most unpromis- minister of religion throughout this whole region of lordship. ing that could be selected. It was in a Seigniory bordering upon the frontiers of Vermont, which had become the head was of the most worthless character. Freed from the become the head-quarters of a band of counterfeiters, restraints of morality and religion, many of them lent missionary of the Cross, and such, it is believed, who had, under the protection of a foreign government, "gloried in their shame," and looked with suspicion he continued, nothwithstanding his subsequent change carried on the manufacture of spurious bills of the and dread upon every attempt that was made to in- of residence, and elevation to the highest dignity of banks of this Union; and was also the common receptroduce among them the light and influences of the the Church, to the latest period of his life. The Provitacle of all the rogues and thieves who fled from- gospel of Christ. On my first arrival here, so strong dence of God called me to a distant part of the countries. justice in the United States. In short, that the popu- and general was the opposition to my settlement, that try, to prosecute preparatory studies for the sacred lation was of the most worthless and unprincipled kind, no tamily could be induced for love or money, to rethat all his efforts to promote their moral and spiri- ceive me as a boarder, and I was almost on the point duties, so that my opportunities of personal intertual improvement had been entirely unavailing, and of abandoning the field in despair, as my predecessor course with the interesting subject of this sketch were he desired the privilege of abandoning the mission and had done, when I met with a presbyterian lady an chiefly confined to the few interviews I had with him returning home. Here was a case of peculiarly trying nature to the benevolent directors of that missio- a messenger of salvation, and for the love of Christ, nary society. Their expenditures, labours and prayers, bade me welcome to her habitation. On the first vigour of health, and I found him in private interso far as related to this particular station, had for occasion of my officiating as a missionary; in the only course, to be the most humble and holy man of God, years been of no avail. The agent whom they had school-house then erected in the neighbourhood, but while the faithful discourse he addressed to the peoemployed was utterly discouraged, and recommended few were present, and they in consequence of earnest ple of my charge manifested that he had lost none of the relinquishment of so hopeless an effort, and yet it solicitation; and of this small number, one of the his honest simplicity and warm-heartedness as a the districts were in perishing need of the restraints and purifying influences of the Gospel—and the blessing of the God of missions which I advanced. This, however, I conof the God of missions might render it effectual to the salvation of even such reprobates as they. The inquiry seemed to be, "Whom shall we send? and who flicted by the arrows of truth. This beginning, trying this continent to exercise the responsible daties of the will go forth?" This inquiry was impressed on the as it was, not only to flesh and blood, but to faith episcopal office as Lord Bishop of Queber. In the mind of the Candidate for the Indian Mission then also, only served as a stimulus to more zealous exer- elevated station to which he had been consecrated, his present, and grace prompted him to say—"Here am tions in dependence on the blessing of Him who hath missionary spirit hurned with an ardour more intense, I, send me." He could not endure the thought that promised 'my word shall not return unto me void, and his missionary labours were more abundant than any post where the banner of the Cross had been set but it shall accomplish that which I shall please, and before. Years rolled away, and I was so favoured in up should be abandoned to the enemy, and unpromising as the aspect of the case was, he sa'd-"That is In the strength of the Lord God I went forth and in friend of my youth. Our last interview took place in the place for me. If the board will accept them, my services are at their command. I will go and meet scattered families in the settlement, and by those was then on his way to England chiefly for the benefit this army of Philistines in the name of the God of marks of kindness and charity to the poor which my of his health. His cheeks were sunken, his legs Israel, whom they have defied. I will go relying fortune enabled me to perform, I gradually found acupon the promise, "When the enemy cometh in like cess to the hearts of the people without weariness or suffering from the effects of a partial paralysis, his a flood, the Spirit of the Lord shall lift a standard suspicion—'in season and out of season,'—in the physical energies seemed to be worn out by his long against him." This disinterested offer was gratefully assemblies on the Sabbath, and in social meetings and arduous services; and my mind yielded to the accepted, and in or about the year 1805, the Hon. and during the week from house to house, 'I ceased not sad conviction that his useful career was about draw-Rev. Charles Stewart left his native land, to spend to preach repentance towards God, and faith towards ing to a close. But he appeared like a shock of corn the remainder of his days in preaching the Gospel our Lord Jesus Christ.' The blessing of the Holy fully ripe, ready to be gathered in his season. The and edifying the Church of Christ in one of the wild- Spirit accompanied my humble labours. Many were result proved that he crossed the Atlantic to lay his est and most unpromising regions of North America. savingly converted to God. A general reformation bones in the land of his ancestors. "He rests from And never, perhaps, was there an instance in which took place in public morals, and now, two churches— his labours and his works do follow him." Those the effects of the Gospel were more strikingly manifest, one here and another at Missisquoi Bay—are filled works (animating incentive to Christian effort) prove what a vast amount of good may be achieved by the -"the wilderness and the solitary place shall be glad for change my heart is filled with joy, and I exclaim with

rose," than in the scene of his labours. this article (then a youth of nineteen, recently gradua- led him to give me a very modest and anexaggeted at one of our northern universities) in compliance rated statement of the extent and efficacy of his missionwith the urgent invitation of Mr. Stewart, went to aid ary labours. His efforts for the salvation of souls were him in his great work, by performing such mission- not confined to the seigniory in which he was stationed. ary services on the frontier of. Vermont, as a candi- No! but in spite of the peltings of the storms, and the date for orders licensed by the Bishop might lawfully rigour of the cold, which in that hyperborean region be engaged in. On arriving at his residence, I found reached a degree far below zero, wrapped in his no splendid or showy mansion, but a low unpretend- buffalo robes, and mounted on his one horse sleigh, he ing, one story frame house was the chosen abode of would penetrate many miles to the north, for the sake this member of one of the noblest families of Great of proclaiming to the scattered inhabitants of the Britain. It was placed on the brow of a lofty hill, at Canadian wilderness the unsearchable riches of Christ. the foot of which lay the village of St. Armand, whose And again, under the promptings of a zeal which chrildren of the villagers and the farmers of the confine its efforts to the meeting of the mere claims neighbouring country might be instructed in the wis- of kindred, parishioners or countrymen, he often endom which would be useful to them on earth, and the tered the territory of the United States, and in the Church, whose simple spire pointed to the heavens __ frontier towns of Swanton, Shelden, Fairfield, &c., both monuments of the benevolent zeal of the mis- which were occasionally favoured with his ministry, sionary in promoting the temporal and spiritual welfare doubt not some precious fruits of it remain to the of the flock committed to his charge. The view from present day. Throughout the extensive sphere of depository of bibles, prayer-books, and tracts for dis- notice. On one occasion of his officiating on this tribution, and which, when the number of guests was side of the line he inadvertently used the prayer for greater than that of the chairs, was drawn out and the King and Royal family, to the annoyance of the used as a bench on one side of the table. The meals patriotic feelings of his republican auditors. But on spread on this board were frugal, but abundant, and the circumstance being mentioned to him before the were always rendered pleasant and attractive by the close of the service, he said to the congregation-" My amiable cheerfulness of the benevolent host-who- friends I entirely forgot that I was out of His Mahaving no inmates in his bachelor entertainment but a jesty's dominions, come, let us pray for the President of servant man and woman, was obliged to depend on his the United States," and then offered up with great fer-

study, which though of smaller size, was furnished vent him from exercising the most rigid faithfulness with the same strict regard to economy and simplicity. in the ministry of the word and the performance of Here, also, was a plain table and desk, with two chairs, the parochial duties. I remember that one of the while around the sides of the room, on common shelves, most wealthy of his parishioners lost a son, who died were arranged the theological books, and the few at about the age of twenty, in the city Montreal. The volumes in general literature, which constituted the parents were not pious, but their son, during his abscanty library of this humble missionary of the Cross. sence from home, had become a follower of Jesus, and In this small and retired room he searched for the died in the hope of the Gospel. In preaching a sertreasures of Divine Wisdom in the Sacred Scriptures, mon occasioned by this event, the man of God with a perused the works of the wise and good, who had been holy boldness which, perhaps, it would not have been burning and shining lights in the Church of former safe for a minister holding a different relation to his days, and above all, held deep communion with the people to assume, addressing himself directly to the Great Teacher, and sought for that "unction from the afflicted parents, said, "you grieve for the death of PROFESSOR OF THE PIANO FORTE, Holy One" which would qualify him for the successful your child, and it is right that human nature should prosecution of his arduous work. From this sacred feel a pang of sorrow at such a bereavement. But Residence, Sumach Cottage, Ann Street. retreat he came forth to bid me welcome on my arri- you should adore the good Providence of God, by val. Never shall I forget the first impression produced which he was placed in a pious family, where he enon me by the peculiarities of his personal appearance. joyed the benefit of domestic worship and religious I seem to behold him now as he then stood before me. instruction, which were blessed to the conversion of He was a man about the age of forty, as I suppose, his soul. Had he remained at home, he would have and yet apparently much farther advanced in the vale been denied those privileges, and probably would

REMINISCENCES OF THE LATE RIGHT of years; his frame robust; but prone and slightly have lived careless and unconcerned like yourselves, more pointed than ordinary, a mouth partially opened, a sublime example of ministerial fidelity was this. saw the like, except in a lady of the same family, with brilliant nor profound, but marked by judiciousness whom I afterwards became acquainted,) in thick, and sound good sense. His preachings was not disushy locks, profusely covering the shoulders, and tinguished by the sparkling of genius, or the thunders ightly sprinkled with powder, giving it the appearance of eloquence, but consisted of a faithful application of of a large grey wig. His legs were badly formed, his the great principles of divine truth to the consciences equintenance void of intelligence, and the tout ensemble in it, that by the blessing of the Holy Spirit it was exmost ungainly and forbidding. But all the unpleasant tensively useful, and was evidently sanctioned by the feelings connected with the disappointment of a first best seals, in the conversion of souls to God. Few view, were soon removed by the benevolence of his men have ever been more successful or happy in their communications. As we sometimes find the best | I once ventured to enquire whether he never felt dis-

them, and the descrit shall rejoice and blossom as a admiration and gratitude 'What hath God wrought?'" the influence of a heart thoroughly pervaded by the Information afterwards derived from other sources, con- love of Jesus, and consecrated to the service of God. It was late in December, 1811, when the writer of vinced me that the humanity of this man of God had principal ernaments were the school-house, where the overleaped all national boundaries, and could not EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BOOK AND JOB WORK the parsonage was extensive, though bounded on every missionary labours, he was known and beloved by the side by the wide-spread forests of a new country, and faithful followers of Christ of every name. Many a was well adapted to the taste of one who had a heart widow's heart would leap for joy when on pointing to capable of being incited to devotion and communion the valuable cow which furnished nourishment for her with the Deity by the contemplation of his works .- numerous family, she would say, "that was presented The simple and economical arrangements of the in. to me by good Mr. Stewart;" on patting the head of terior of this peaceful mansion, where in perfect keep- her little flaxen baired boy she would exclaim, -" He ing with the plainness of its exterior. Though its is sent to school by that best of men, the minister of occupant had been accustomed from infancy to the St. Armand." None could know him without being rich cabinet furniture, the soft carpets, the splendid satisfied that he loved to do good, that it was better mirrors, and other appliances of comfort and luxury, to him than his meat and drink. Benevolence seemed which graced the castles and palaces of the princes to be the very element in which he lived and moved. and nobility of "the fatherland," and are now so In strict alliance with this, there was a guileless simgenerally distributed through the habitations of the plicity and unaffected humility, which attracted the higher classes of society in this western world, yet affection and confidence of the most casual acquaintnone of the paraphernalia of wealth and rank were ance. He would freely condescend to be not only found in his domicile. On the contrary, every thing the instructor, but the familiar companion of the virindicated the presence of a mind dead to the pomps tuous in the humblest station of life. As an illustraand vanities of the world—the pervading influence of tion of this, I well recollect hearing a very poor but a spirit so filled with the love of Christ that it could intelligent and pious woman, express her grateful surcheerfully sacrifice luxuries, and even be indifferent to prise that Mr. Stewart would sometimes call at her comforts, if by so doing it might better enjoy the log hut, and seated on the block of wood which povsweet luxury of doing good. The outer door opened erty compelled her to use as a substitute for a chair, into an apartment which served the double purpose of parlour and dining-room. The only furniture was a ligion, as freely and kindly as though she had been the plain deal table, and a few wooden or rush-bottomed finest lady in the land. As an instance of his frankchairs, together with a large chest which served as a ness and benignity the following incident is worthy of

own unaided resources for the entertainment of his vency, the collect in our daily service, for the Chief Magistrate and others in authority. The simplicity On the left of the room already described, was the and meekness of his character, however, did not pre-

bent; with small but keen grey eyes, a Roman nose, and have died without consolation and hope." What with irregular and projecting teeth, never fully covered by the lips, hair of a blackish cast (of which I never no analysis. The character of his mind was neither None could hold a brief interview with him, and not minds me of the Lord Bishop. When he was here last

I saw him again in 1816. He was still in the full

Advertisements.

RATES. unt will be allowed for advertisements of not less than twelve

From the extensive circulation of The Church, in the Proving Council in Nova Scotia and N From the extensive circulates Canada, (from Sandwich to Caspe) in Nova Scotia and New Jusswick, in the Hudson's Bay Territories, and in Great Britain & cland, as well as in various parts of the United States, it will be and a profitable medium for all advortisements which are desired

DONE IN A SUPERIOR MANNER AND WITH DESPATCH, AT THE OFFICE OF "THE CHURCH," No. 5, KING STREET WEST, TORONTO.

DR. DERRY Has Removed to 101, Bishop's Buildings, ADELAIDE STREET. Toronto, May, 1848.

DOCTOR O'BRIEN Has Removed to 27, Bay Street, SECOND DOOR ABOVE WELLINGTON STREET,

JOHN ELLIS & CO., Official Seal and Bank Wote ENGRAVERS,

Toronto, Sept. 23, 1847.

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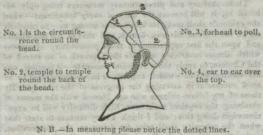
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