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THE EXECUTION OF MONTROSE.

Montrose Aytown, professor of Rhetoric and Belles Letters in the University of Edinburgh. Nothing could be more solemly picture sque

> He mounted up the scaffold, And he turned him to the crowd; But they dared not trust the people, So he might not speak aloud. But he looked upon the heavens, And they were clear and blue, And in the liquid ether The eye of God shone through: Yet a black and murky battlen Lay resting on the hill, As though the slumber slept within-All else was calm and still.

The grim Geneva ministers With anxious scowl drew near, As you have seen the ravens flock Around the dying deer. He would not deign them word nor sign, But alone he hent the knes t And veiled his face for Christ's dear grace Beneath the gallows-tree. And cast his cloak away : For he had ta'en his latest look

A beam of light fell o'er him, Like a glory round the shriven. And he climbed the lofty ladder As it were the path to heaven.

Then came a flash from out the cloud, And a stunning thunder roll, And no man dared to look aloft, For fear was on every soul. There was another heavy sound. A hush and then a groan; The work of death was done!

Of earth, and sun, and day.

DIRGE ON AN INFANT. BY LEIGH HUNT.

He is dead and gone—a flower Born and withered in an hour. Coldly lies the death-frost snow On his little rounded brow; And the seal of darkness lies Ever on his shrouded eyes. He will never feel again-Touch of human joy or pain, Never will his once bright eyes Open with a glad surprise; Nor the death-frost leave his brow-All is over with him now. Vacant now his cradled-bed, As a nest from whence hath fled Some dear little bird, whose wings Rest from timid flutterings. Thrown aside the childish rattle: Hushed for aye the infant prattle Little broken words that could By none else be understood, Save the childless one who weeps O'er the grave where now he sleeps. sed his eyes and cold his brow All is over with him now.

ON THE INTERPRETATION OF THE SCRIPTURE.

Extract from Mr. Hirschfelder's Introduction to his New Version and Commentary on Isaiah, about to be published.

Now, there are various causes which render a milime conceptions of the inspired writers. But here arise two questions,—first, by what rule or principle are these investigations to be carried on?—secondly, is only too painfully apparent in the various commenem carefully, and the one that is found to be most and all others at once rejected, whatever our prepossessions regarding them may have been.

Seeing then that there exist conflicting opinions tegarding the true mode of interpreting the sacred oracles, it will, no doubt, be expected that the author should inform the public as to what particular plan he Pursued in the interpreting of so important a book as opinion, as the author himself formerly was a member it, in July, 1848. of a church which largely shared in the errors, arising from a false mode of interpreting the Scripture, and from its communion, it having preferred the tradition of men to the commandments of God. It is, no doubt, a ples which have been implanted in them in their youth, and which not unfrequently swayed them in forming opinions on doctrinal points; but the author of this work having now discarded the religious tenets of his South, as pregnant with errors, and opposed to the Scripture, he hopes to be spared such an imputation, ugh he willingly will submit to the severity of criticisms, that ascribe the imperfections to want of better knowledge. But to return to our subject: and here we have, in the first place to consider the mode of interpretation that existed among the Jews at the time of our Saviour's nativity, and which is still adhered to by the Jews of the present day. They interpret the Old Testament first, by the Oral Law, or, as it is called by our Saviour, Mark, ch. 7, 8, the tradition of population.

The following powerful verses we extract from a newly published is not quite so plain who the distinguished person was lower. The brilliancy of a verdure, which vies in its and perhaps realise for the first time, in the silence of equally just, and more complete: oral law teach: "As a man is commanded to honour on the newly built side, all the business of the College and fear his father, in like manner is he bound to is carried on, and the old side is occupied by honour and fear his Rabbie more than his father; for the senior functionaries of the College, and by the his father has been the means of bringing him into the domestic departments. life of this world, but he who instructs him in wisdom Supposing you arrive about noon, you would probrings him to the life of the world to come." (Hil- bably be introduced to the Warden in the Library, an The whole of the money contributed by you and redemption and grace, have been, for half a century

he is allowed to ransom his father first." regarding these questions, and that there have been a origin, and with which they interpret the Scripture. aliety of modes adopted in explaining the Scripture, A son is to see his father enduring the hardships of a arties extant, which abound with the most discordant master can devise, and yet, he is to suppress all fillial terpretations, and which have been the cause of so affections which God has implanted in him, and ranlong disturbing the peace of the religious world, and som his Rabbie before him who is the author of his Even rise to all those religious divisions now existing. And yet one thing is certain, and is allowed by Jews, ferently is the doctrine of Moses, "Cursed be he that well as by all classes of Christians, namely, that the setteth light by his father or his mother, and all the Scripture admits of but one interpretation, or in people say, Amen. Deut. ch. xxvii, 16. How differother words, that no passage of Scripture will admit ently is the doctrine of the New Testament. "If any of a twofold interpretation. Hence it follows that all provide not for his own, and specially for those of his annot be in the right, and that the fault must neces- own house, he hath denied the faith, and his worse be with the interpreters not having adopted the than an infidel." 1 Tim. ch. v. 8. Let the enlightproper mode to arrive at the truth. But here it may ened Jew of the nineteenth century now decide which daturally be asked, seeing that there are several modes of these doctrines is most in accordance with common this which is the right one? In order to decide reason. They are diametrically opposed to each this question we have, in the first place, to examine other, and he must, therefore, reject one or the other.

(From the Colonial Church Chronicle.)

We are indebted to a correspondent for the following letter :-

Clifton, 5 Jan. 1849.

My DEAR -, I am well aware of your anxiety son for rejecting the others. Such an expression of Diocese of Tasmania; and I think that I shall best phion, notwithstanding supported by the most conarguments, will, no doubt, draw upon the establishment and history, though both these present such feeling could have influenced him in forming his the College actually is, or rather was, when I last saw

know something of the character and purity of those stage further, to detect the buildings of the College, things that can make them dear to God and man. the imperious necessity of increasing the power and persons before we can place implicit confidence in set on a little rising ground by themselves, and almost their testimony, and satisfy ourselves that nothing has buried among trees. Advancing along the road, you the bell-tower at six o'clock, and at seven you would guage; that he would not have subdued himself to been added, changed or taken away. But the Bible observe that the fences are made of the dead timber meet in Chapel the same congregation under the uniform gentleness of manner, but taken a bolder is silent on the subject, and the Rabbies can give us which lately occupied the soil, laid lengthwise, and same arrangements as the preceding evening,—the flight; that, in short, his discourses might have ranked no information; on the contrary, plainly show that looking very rough; but where these have been Warden saying the Morning Prayers. Breakfast not only among the more elegant and attractive, but they were as ignorant about the matter as we are at carried away for firewood, better fences have suc- would follow immediately after chapel, and with much the more solid and eloquent in the language." present, since they are obliged to leap from Joshua to ceeded, or quickset hedges. The dwellings on either the same routine as at dinner; soon after which, the This judgment of the reviewers respecting the chahundred years to be accounted for. But the Jewish farm house, and are occupied by the tenants of the till noon. Rabbies are not to be intimidated by difficulties, they College land. Each blade of grass and corn, each As the first generation born in a new colony can- "Preaching," in his "Essays and Thoughts on various Sr. Patrick's Cathebran. The Dean of St. Patrick's Rabbies are not to be intimidated by difficulties, the College land. Each blade of grass and corn, each soon manage to overcome them by some means of manage to overcome them by some means of ground you see, pays its yearly quota to the not be too well grounded in sound and liberal learn-other; to extricate themselves therefore from this sacred cause of sound learning and religious education of sound the munificent donation of 1,000%, in addition to a donation of 500%. dilemma, they say that Eli received the oral law from Joshua's elders, and from Phineas, which, if it be true, the College, by the colonists and their friends in and I do not wish to insinuate that it is not so, I England. As you come to a little cluster of houses, and to meet this arrangement, extreme simplicity is assertion of Mr. Jones, that the Bishop "was, both service continues to be performed, presents a most unfinished would rather the reader should judge for himself, those the rudiments of the village of Little-Hampton, you observed in diet and accommodations; while the for matter and manner, one of the first orators and appearance persons must have lived to the age of three hundred years, certainly an uncommon circumstance in those years, certainly an uncommon circumstance in those was thought of, and materially aided by a few persons days. Nor is this the only place where the regular in England, who sent out money for the erection of very moderate incomes allotted them from the Col- derived no little power and popularity from the great take deposits as low as 10s. days. Nor is this the only place where the regular transmission of the oral law has been interrupted, for from the time of Esdras to Juda the Saint the confusion seems to have been greater, so much so indeed that sion seems to have been greater, so much so indeed that sion seems to have been greater, so much so indeed that sion seems to have been greater, so much so indeed that sion seems to have been greater, so much so indeed that sion seems to have been greater, so much so indeed that sion seems to have been greater, so much so indeed that sion seems to have been greater, so much so indeed that sion seems to have been greater, so much so indeed that sion seems to have been greater, so much so indeed that sion seems to have been greater, so much so indeed that sion seems to have been greater, so much so indeed that so indeed the same period, very intelligent, and manifestly important point, countries in the bush. Here, a turn to the right ending of a good delivery. Upon this important point, countries in the bush. Here, a turn to the right ending of a good delivery. Upon this important point, countries in the bush. Here, a turn to the right ending of a good delivery. Upon this important point, aid of a good delivery. Upon this important point, countries in the bush. Here, a turn to the right ending of a good delivery. Upon this important point, aid of a good delivery. Upon this important point, or the bush. Here, a turn to the right ending of a good delivery. Upon this important point, or the bush. Here, a turn to the right ending of a good delivery. Upon this important point, aid of a good delivery. Upon this important point, or the bush. Here, a turn to the right ending of a good delivery. Upon this important point, aid of a good delivery. Upon this important point, aid of a good delivery. Upon this important point, aid of a good delivery. Upon this important point, aid of a good delivery. Upon this important point, aid of a good delivery. The countries in the bush. Here, a turn to the right ending the poin of the graces of oratory—as in his youth, according to the graces of oratory—as in his youth, according to sentation of the graces of oratory—as in his youth, according to sentation of the graces of oratory—as in his youth, according to sentation of the graces of oratory—as in his youth, according to sentation of the graces of oratory—as in his youth, according to sentation of the graces of oratory—as in his youth, according to sentation of the graces of oratory—as in his youth, according to sentation of the graces of oratory—as in his youth, according to sentation of the graces of oratory—as in his youth, according to sentation of the graces of oratory—as in his youth, according to sentation of the graces of oratory—as in his youth, according to sentation of the graces of oratory—as in his youth, according to sentation of the graces of oratory—as in his youth, according to sentation of the graces of oratory—as in his youth, according to sentation of the graces of oratory—as in his youth, according to sentation of the graces of oratory—as in his youth, according to sentation of the graces of oratory—as in his youth, according to sentation of the graces of oratory—as in his youth, according to sentation of the graces of oratory—as in his youth, according to sentation of the graces of oratory—as in his youth, according to sentation of the graces of oratory—as in his youth, according to sentation of the graces of oratory—as in his youth, according to sentation of the graces of oratory—as in his youth, according to sentation of the graces of oratory—as in his youth, according to sentation of the graces of oratory—as in his youth, according to sentation of the graces of oratory—as in his youth, according to sentation of the graces of oratory—as in his youth, according to sentation of the graces of oratory—as in his youth, according to sentation of the graces of oratory—as in his youth, according to the graces of oratory—as in his youth, according to the graces of oratory—as in his youth, according to the graces of o giver to the time of our Saviour, as easily as we can the sheltering cliffs of the western range, which, trace the Sovereigns of Great Britain from the succes- though twelve or fifteen miles away, seem to impend | England, in their full maturity, feeding every depart- athletic sports, and kept him at his books and music - who is now The O'Donel. sion of Egbert to Queen Victoria, it does by no means more closely, owing to their size. These tiers, as ment of our Church and State with a perennial flow yet not only the excellence of his matter, and the simargue that it is of divine origin; to be so it must be they are colonially termed, extend for many miles, in of renovating energy, intellect, and high principle, ple elegance of his style, but also the sweetness of his argue that it is of divine origin; to be so it must be consistent with the Mosaic law, which is acknowledged to be from God, both by Jews and Christians; to be to be from God, both by Jews and Christians; to be to be from God, both by Jews and Christians; to be to be from God, both by Jews and Christians; to be they are colonially termed, extend for many miles, in the Cathedral armpart, whose principal bastions are several hundred feet higher than the highest summit of Snow-and water give see a like increase in due time!

Or renovating energy, inteneet, and high principal consistent with the Mosaic law, which is acknowledged a rampart, whose principal bastions are several hundred feet higher than the highest summit of Snow-and water give see a like increase in due time!

Or renovating energy, inteneet, and high principal consistent with the Mosaic law, which is acknowledged a rampart, whose principal bastions are several hundred feet higher than the highest summit of Snow-and Water policies. And whatever may be so we need something more than the mere words of don. The crest of the College-hill is occupied by a and water, give us a like increase in due time! the Rabbies for it, we want the testimony of some non-descript series of buildings. First, there was a of the sacred writers. Can any sensible man for one country house with a verandah, one story high, look- I think you will agree with me that it is better for us parison with those of other celebrated preachers of the of the sacred writers. Can any sensible man for one country house with a verandah, one story high, lookmoment suppose that if such an oral law, claiming ing East. To this, in comparatively ancient days,
to be enlarging the strength and usefulness of this last century, he may be safely regarded by theologito be enlarging the strength and usefulness of this call students and young clergymen, as one of the best and the country house with a verandah, one story high, lookto be enlarging the strength and usefulness of this call students and young clergymen, as one of the best and the country house with a verandah, one story high, lookto be enlarging the strength and usefulness of this call students and young clergymen, as one of the best and the country house with a verandah, one story high, lookto be enlarging the strength and usefulness of this call students and young clergymen, as one of the best and the country house with a verandah, one story high, lookto be enlarging the strength and usefulness of this call students and young clergymen, as one of the best and the country house with a verandah, one story high, lookto be enlarging the strength and usefulness of this last century, he may be safely regarded by theologito be enlarging the strength and usefulness of this last century, he may be safely regarded by theologito be enlarged in the new target with the country house with a verandah, one story high, lookto be enlarged in the new target with the country house with a verandah, one story high, lookto be enlarged in the new target with the divine origin had existed, that Moses, David, and the was appended a garden-front, looking South; and the young oak tree, planted in the new tamed wilderness cal students and young clergymen, as one of the best Prophets should never have made the slightest allu- increasing prosperity of the settler enabled him lastly of Tasmania, than to waste our breath in vainly de- models furnished by that period. There are, indeed, sion to it? the idea is as preposterous as the oral law to erect on a still larger scale, a front looking North. itself. But let us in the next place see how far this Then came the College, and that which was the oral law is consistent with the Mosaic law. The fifth North front was made to form the South side of a commandment teaches, "Honour thy father and thy small quadrangle open towards the East, so that it the College to quell that injustice; for the pleas of tion. But doubtless, his attractive example and admother, that thy days may be long upon the land which is now the central portion of the buildings; in it are the reason which are weak in the mouths of those who mirable instructions, as preacher and President of the Lord thy God giveth thee." But what does the hall and Chapel, and above stairs the library, while

chat Zalmud Torah, c. 5.) But this is not all; the upper room, overlooking the quadrangle from one your fellow-subscribers in England, has been invested past, under God, rolling back the tide of dissent and Rabbies fearing lest the term honour might not suf- window, and from the other commanding a fine moun- in land in the Colony. But while this perpetuates disorder, which, toward the close of the preceeding ficiently be understood, and be supposed only to have tain view. The walls you should perceive with plea- the benefits you intended to bestow, it leaves the century, threatened to overwhelm or undermine that reference as to touching the hat to a Rabbie, making sure well furnished with between two and three College extremely cramped for all immediate pura low bow, and such like marks of respect due to a touching the hat to a Rabbie, making a low bow, and such like marks of respect due to a touching the hat to a Rabbie, making a low bow, and such like marks of respect due to a thousand volumes, every one the choice present of the character, they enter into more particulars, and go on to teacher, they enter into more particulars, and go on to the character of Bishop Horne, as a theologian. To a certain extent, with, or furniture; and involved, to a certain extent, over the theologian is included in the procedure. say: "If his father and his Rabbie be oppressed with you would go down with the rest into the hall, a room on the credit of its estates, for the mrchage of the extent, the theologian is included in the preacher, but a burden, he must first help down that of his Rabbie, of the same size of the norm and then that of his lather, it his lather and his lather lutely necessary, if we would understand the Bible as Rabbie be in captivity, he is to ransom his Rabbie with places for the thirteen members of the College, absolutely required. Until this debt is removed, the we ought to do, and if we would fully enjoy the sublime to do, and if we would fully ple of a wise man, (i. e., a learned man), in that case candidates for holy orders, and six scholars, together before a single tutor can be salaried. Meanwhile the with the bursar, who protects their worldly affairs. Colony is doubling its population in ten years, and if This, reader, is a specimen of the doctrine of the As two of the clerical fellows are non-resident, and the College is not kept in progress, it will strive to gations? That there exists a variety of opinions oral law, or tradition, which the Jews say is of divine of the College and control of the College and contr of the College, and as one of the lay-fellows and one wild and impracticable theories into the important of the scholars are always absent presiding at the work of education. So there is still much to be done; other tables, you would find abundant room left for and amidst the universal favour with which this effort the strangers who visit the place. After the scholar of the colonists of Tasmania has been met by the in waiting, standing at a desk in the centre, has said Church, the Government, and the friends of the that grace which begins, "Domine, Sancte Pater, Colony in England; it must never be forgotten that omnipotens æterne, Deus, qui tam benigne," &c., delays are dangerous, there are debts to be cleared you would observe as you sat down, that the two tables away, an embryo system to be developed into perfecplaced lengthwise down the room, were occupied by tion, an infant church and nation to be fed with the twenty or twenty-five students, not on the foundation, wholesome fruit of sound learning and religious though wearing the same kind of cap and gown as the education; so that you will forgive me if I close this others, and would probably be reminded by the long letter with an earnest request that you would youthful countenances of many of them, what may represent among your friends the fruits which have have been the aspect of our Oxford and Cambridge already sprung from your own liberality in time past, college halls a few centuries back. You would par- and urge them to sow, in the same fruitful soil, more take with all the rest, the same fare of beef and mut- seed on their own account. ton, beer, bread, vegetables, apple pies, and puddings, and (as every one sits in his own order, with his equals about him), you would see the lowest talking away with just as much enjoyment as the highest. consistent with the scripture itself must be adopted, VAN DIEMEN'S LAND AND ITS COLLEGE. You would also notice the sole portrait which is hung upon the wall, the likeness of Sir John Franklin, once governor of the Colony, and the founder of the College, or rather the chief of the many founders, from Horne, as a preacher. Of his qualities in this respect, whom it has derived its existence. At the end of the his biographer speaks in the highest terms, and in a second course, the simple meal is finished, and thanks very engaging manner. Mr. Horne, after his ordinaare returned by the scholar in waiting. You would tion at Oxford, an event which he considered "a very then probably proceed to survey the grounds, the serious affair,", and contemplated and met with the that of the Prophet Isaiah, as well as to state his reato know something more about Christ's College in the

gardens which are cultivated by some in one quarter,
to know something more about Christ's College in the

gardens which are cultivated by some in one quarter,
to know something more about Christ's College in the

gardens which are cultivated by some in one quarter,
to know something more about Christ's College in the the vines in another, the fig-tree and the almond his first sermon in the curacy of Finedon, Northampflourishing well, the apple orchard bending with fruit tonshire, then the residence of Mr. Jones. Of that in a profusion unknown to the less stimulating climate sermon this excellent judge says, author the charge of partiality from those who may differ the charge of partiality from those who may points of instructive interest, while I confine the charge of partiality from those who may points of instructive interest, while I confine the charge of partiality from those who may points of instructive interest, while I confine the charge of partiality from those who may points of instructive interest, while I confine the charge of partiality from those who may points of instructive interest, while I confine the charge of partiality from those who may points of instructive interest, while I confine the charge of partiality from those who may points of instructive interest, while I confine the charge of partiality from those who may points of instructive interest, while I confine the charge of partiality from those who may points of instructive interest, while I confine the charge of partiality from those who may points of instructive interest, while I confine the charge of partiality from those who may points of instructive interest, while I confine the charge of partiality from the charge of pa differ from him. Let it however be known that no supplied the present to a simple description of what such c. Let it however be known that no many points of instructive interest, while I confine where, surrounded by the grand amphitheatre of their sition and moral tendency. Give me an audience of well-such c. Let it however be known that no myself for the present to a simple description of what where, surrounded by the grand amphitheatre of their sition and moral tendency. Give me an audience of well-such as the present to a simple description of what where, surrounded by the grand amphitheatre of their sition and moral tendency. Give me an audience of well-such as the present to a simple description of what where, surrounded by the grand amphitheatre of their sition and moral tendency. Give me an audience of well-such as the present to a simple description of what where, surrounded by the grand amphitheatre of their sition and moral tendency. own mountains in the distance, the young Tasmanians disposed Christians, among whom there are no dry morrenew, with exact accuracy, the sports of their English forefathers. A few minutes' walk across the meadows, And first for the scene in which it is placed. In at the foot of the other side of the College hill, would which, indeed, has been the cause of his separating from it.

The northern part of the Island of Tashadia, but the northern part of the Island of Tashadia, but the northern part of the Island of Tashadia, but the Avon near Rugby, whose original stream, like the Avon near Rugby, like the Avon near Rugb which run from N. W. to S. E., flank on either hand mountain charms are sadly destroyed by the draining ence, he preached in a more public pulpit, before one of ence, he preached in a more public pulpit. melancholy fact, that there are many commentators who have have the settlements of English and irrigating processes to which it is made subserhave been greatly influenced by the religious principles and pastoral wealth, and in the settlements of English vient in its course through the plain. At three o'clock colonists. These ranges rise to the commanding the bell-tower would send forth its summons to gather height of 4,000 or 5,000 feet, and by the grandeur all together to their studies. These are at present of their bold cliffs and promontories, compensate for conducted upon the plan of those of an English the effect of their distance from each other, which is not less than thirty or forty miles. The undulating country between, traversed by winding rivers, and clothed by open forests, which shelter myriads of sheep. And regarding the flock of another fold, I may also add, that places of Divine worship, rising bell again ringing at five o'clock for evening chapel. And when Mr. Jones mentions the subject and text from the merest hut, through the various grades of Here, in a quiet room, looking east, you would find a of the sermon, we are not inclined to dispute such barn and chapel, to the quality of a respectable parish little communion table, raised on a platform, with testimony of the ardent admirers of a young preacher church, may already be found scattered through this seats extending down by the wall on either side for of great promise. - We have long admired that earnimperfectly peopled neighbourhood, more abundantly, the thirteen members of the College, and other seats est expostulation, founded on Rev. i, 7, and the great perhaps, than through any other of similar size and in front of them for the rest of the students. In the doctrine of the Second Advent, as one of the best of

law, he can in no wise inherit eternal life. We should trees, through which again the eye must travel one among the more favoured homes of England, in all populous parish, it is probable that he would have felt yound par, and may challenge the severest criticism.

I remain, yours most sincerely, JOHN PHILLIP GELL.

BISHOP HORNE. (From the Church Review for 1849.)

We proceed to consider the character of Bishop

"The discourse was admirable in respect of its compo alists, no fastidious critics, and I will stake my life upon the hazard of pleasing them all by the preaching of that

Of a subsequent effort of his esteemed friend, perhaps we ought to say favorite, he speaks thus:

sermon." (Vol. i, p. 43.)

"With farther preparation, and a little more experithe largest and most polite congregations, at London.

centre you would see a small desk of native cedar Bishop Horne's sermons; but we could almost wish the Rabbies. Now, in order that the reader may fully sequestered district of the tract of country just sequestered district of the tract of countr see the absurdity, yes, I may say, the sinfulness of this described. You may approach it either by the road say the evening prayers from the place in which they being the best preacher in England, and yet modesly mode of interpretation, which, indeed, makes only a from the North, or by that from the East. If from usually sit, and all join with a loud voice in singing or gave that high praise to one who was then a very usually sit, and all join with a loud voice in singing or gave that high praise to one who was then a very usually sit, and all join with a loud voice in singing or gave that high praise to one who was then a very usually sit, and all join with a loud voice in singing or gave that high praise to one who was then a very usually sit, and all join with a loud voice in singing or gave that high praise to one who was then a very usually sit, and all join with a loud voice in singing or gave that high praise to one who was then a very usually sit, and all join with a loud voice in singing or gave that high praise to one who was then a very look. mockery of the Bible; I shall, in the first place, give the East, you first see it imperfectly about two miles a short sketch of the Oral Law, and secondly, show off, as you wind among the tall white stems of perishthat the Old Testament, explained according to the Oral Law, and secondly, show off, as you wind among the tall white stems of perishing the Old Testament, explained according to the order from the greatest to the assertion that "in his sermons his sense is Oral Law, ceases to be the Word of God. The Jews which has all but disappeared before twenty years of to the least, the follow each other out in due order, from the greatest to the assertion that "in his sermons his sense is to the least, the follow of the week in whose questody arrong, his language sweet and clear, his devotion Persuaded that God gave two sorts of laws on the settlers destructive industry. If you come from the sich is call in the North, you emerge from the ancient forest about the chapel is, remaining to come out last. The warm, but never inflated or affected; and from the evening passes are in recreation to the least; the fellow of the week, in whose custody the chapel is, remaining to come out last. The warm, but never inflated or affected; and from the evening passes are in recreation to the least; the fellow of the week, in whose custody the chapel is, remaining to come out last. The which is called the Written Law, another which he four miles from the College, and standing upon a either in the library the school-rooms, or the private does see, and will see, better every day, that they are trusted to his memory, called the Oral Law, and commanding rise, you behold at your feet, with a studies, until nine o'clock, when supper comes, and not the discourses of a "varnisher of visions;" (p. 75.) which they say was transmitted by Moses to Joshua, and Joshua was transmitted by Moses to Joshua, satisfaction which none but a colonist can fully apprear and Joshua. and Joshua delivered it to the elders, and the prophets, and the prophets, and the prophets to the men of the prophets to the men of the prophets and the prophets to the men of the prophets and the prophets to the men of the prophets and the prophets and the prophets to the men of the prophets to the men of the prophets and the prophets and the prophets to the men of the prophets and the prophets are the gift of the writer himself.—En. Chronicle.

* Wesley's Works, vol. viii, p. 539.

Your first call in the morning would issue from energy, without detracting from the grace of his lan-

by Bishop Horne's remarks on "Eloquence" and M. P. for Athlone. and Metropolitan Churches. And whatever may be As it is pleasanter to be doing than to be suffering, the judgment of any respecting his discourses, in comploring that monstrous system, which still [1849] peculiarities in the style of Bishop Horne, which, floods the indignant colony with the convict refuse of however becoming him, can not be largely adopted by England. Weapons are even now being forged at others, without betraying the servility of faulty imitahave voluntarily chosen the convict Colony for their Magdalen College, in conjunction with the similar exhome, will come with another force from those who, ample and efforts of other diligent promoters of earnhaving been born there by no fault-of their own, but est piety, at Cambridge as well as Oxford, contributed by the dispensation of Providence, seem the rightful much to raise up in the Church of England a generadefenders of their native country, and destined to win tion of excellent preachers; men, whose faithfulness honour to themselves in the purging of her dishonour. and fervency in the ministry of the simple gospel of

> want of a larger exhibition in them, of distinctive theology, according to some favorite system of doctrine of discipline. Indeed, his characteristic neglect of nice discussion of the more questionable tenets of various schools or systems, exposed his most elaborate discussion of such tenets, in the sermon on Jas. ii, 24, to a very plausible, but groundless objection of Mr. Wesley. A brief view of the matter will sufficiently illustrate and vindicate the character of Bishop Horne as a theologian. In the sermon, having made an unhappy, and for him, a most unwonted allusion, to "the ew lights of the Tabernacle and Foundry," he says, 'It is by no means my design in the following discourse to endeavour to conduct you through all the windings and foldings of the polemical labyrinth of justification;" and presently speaks of those happy times, when faith and a good life were synonimous terms." This gave Mr. Wesley opportunity for the remark, that "there never were such times, because faith is the root," and a good life "the tree springing therefrom."* With what reason, however, an objection so nicely drawn was urged against the expressions of Mr. Horne, the following passages from the Apology already noticed, which sets forth plainly his theological views, then generally known, will show:

"We preach faith, the root from whence they [moral duties | spring." Vol. ii, p. 453

"The fruit receives its goodness from the tree, not the tree from the fruit, which does not make the tree good, but shows it to be so, because men do not gather grapes from thorns; so works receive all their goodness from faith, not faith from works, which do not themselves justify, but shows a prior justification of the soul that produces them; as it is written, we know that we have passed— $\mu s = 3687 \mu s = 76$ modest unto life, because we love the brethren. I John, iii, 14." pp. 453.4. passed—μεταβεβηαμεν—from death unto life, because we love the brethren.' 1 John, iii, 14." pp. 453-4. "Faith has one intrinsic excellency, of which works are destitute; and that is, that it will justify a sinner, and

carry him to Heaven, as it did the thief upon the cross: this, I think, gives it a vast pre-eminence over works, which can not justify, otherwise than as fruits, they evidence the faith that does: for we are justified by faith only, says the eleventh Article, upon the authority of Scripture." Vol. ii, p. 465.

cription of the "change from sin to righteousness, and from other parts of the south we hear of landlords flying from from the world to Christ," in the sermon on Eph. v, 14. His charge also contains very decided remarks, showing "a justice and propriety in our being saved by faith rather than works," as well as upon "the un-The preacher, whose place be supplied, but who attended in the Church on purpose to hear him, was so much affected by what he heard, and the manner in which it was delivered, that when he visted me shortly after in the been treated with zeal and carnestness by a learned the Irish graziers. We Smith, a Dublin provision merchant, the Irish graziers. and able prelate, Bishop Horsley, and upon "the Constitution and use of the Church of Christ."

> MR. DICKENS AND THE ENGLISH ARIS-TOCRACY. (From Sharpe's Magazine)

In taking our leave of Dombey and Son, we have a grave complaint to make. Mr. Dickens has either had very imperfect glimpses of our aristociacy, or he is very partial in his delineation of them. He has never yet given us a lady or genuleman in the real acceptation of the term. They are all, in his view, fools or scoundrels; Sir Mulberry Hawk and Lord Verisopht; Cousin Feenix and Mrs. Skewton. Why
—for we admit there is much of the man of breeding about Cousin Feenix,—why think it necessary to make him next door to an idiot? Why was he of necessity a ruined gamester, with his vicious reminiscences of his "fast" days, when we see how generously and galwith shot, to assist in making the story appear like truth. lantly he could behave? There are Sir Mulberry

great council. Now, this summary account of the you and the chain of mountains which you confront, with it the most cheerful hour in the day, whose fortransmission of the Oral Law appears at the first sight many thousand acres, fenced and cleared, stretch mer portions have been too full of fixed or occasional enthusiasm." At the same time we think the follow- ble, as talented, as generous, as alive to the wants of very plain; we can easily conceive that Joshua should away over the undulating plains; spacious corn-fields occupations to admit of complete relaxation. Soon ing description of his character as a preacher, in one their fellow-creatures, as any other class of society s have inherited the traditional law from Moses, but it clothe the higher grounds, well-watered meadows the after supper, you would be shown to your own room, of the Quarterly Reviews of twenty-five years ago, and it is as unfair to hold them up to ridicule or dislike through the Feenixes, Hawks, and Skewtons, as me, entitled "Lays of the Scottish Cavatiers;" by William Ed. that received it from Joshua. The Rabbies, indeed, own way with the bright blue of the clear Tasmanian the night, the calm sequestered nature of the retiresay the elders, but who were the elders, and who were sky, is further set off by the sombre foliage of the ment in which this little community has been placed, from this unimpassioned and didactic style;" the style or revolutionist. Mr. Dickens has too much sense to the successive presidents of the Sanhedrin? The retreating forest, where columns of curling smoke apart from the turbid current of the colonial world, to of Clarke and Butler. "With an elegance some- be flattered by indiscriminate praise; and his imparwho, we may observe, is historically accurate in his details.—En.

With an elegance somebe flattered by indiscriminate praise; and his impartimes bordering on prettiness; with tenderness of
capacity.

Of charge us with inquisitiveness if
times bordering on prettiness; with tenderness of
times bordering on prettiness; with tenderness of sound and Christian education.

Of sound and Christian education. were intrusted with the guardianship of the oral law, of the colonist's fire and axe, upon the giant powers recollect among the many young countenances which its; had his life been cast in a different sphere; if, is above ridicule, and should be rather held up as any which is said to be of divine origin, and which they of the natural world. The broad straight road had recently surrounded you, some that gave good instead of addressing an highly cultivated congregation example by the popular writers of the day; comparasay unless a person receive it, as well as the Mosaic before you ends in an avenue cut through ancient promise of rivalling their contemporaries, brought up in the University, he had undertaken the charge of a tively with other aristocracies, it is immeasurably be-

THE VACANT MITRE .- The Dean of St. Patrick is spoken of as likely to succeed to the vacant mitre, and the Rev. Merle Perrin to the vacant Deanery.

ENDOWMENT OF THE IRISH ROMAN PRIESTS .- It is ru-Eli, which at once leaves a space of more than two side vary from the meanest wooden hut to the decent serious business of the day would begin, and last racteristics of an excellent preacher, is fully sustained the middle of the session by Mr. Keogh, the Roman Catholic

the succession varies with the most judicious writers, and is found frequently interrupted. And yet, if we ashare of the weekly offertory at the most judicious writers, and is found frequently interrupted. And yet, if we oak, acacia, and native wattle-trees, rises by itself in measure supported by the weekly offertory at the meas and is found frequently interrupted. And yet, if we take it for granted that such a thing as an oral law extended the middle of the plain, fronting a wide and airy extended the shortness of his sight, which deprived him of some isted in the time of Moses, and that the transmission of the grant of the shortness of his sight, which deprived him of some panse of country, which reaches far away to the foot of the grant of the shortness of his sight, which deprived him of some panse of country, which reaches far away to the foot of the grant of features of one of those Colleges which we see in Mr. Jones, it had deprived him of the exercise of and grandson, Constantine O'Donel, of George-street, Sligo,

STATIONS OF THE BRITISH ARMY ON THE 1ST OF FEBRUARY, 1849.

D. Dot of the Regiment is stationed.)

1st Life Guards, Hyde Park.
2d. Windsor.

Royal Horse Guards, Regent's 1sth. Malta. Isle of Wight.
1st Dragoon Guards, Cahir.
2d. Pie's shill.
3d. Nottinghams
4th. Mancuester.
5th. Birndingham.
6th. Dublin.
7th. Brighton.
45th. Templemore. n. Brighton.
Dragoons, York.
Longford.
Lt Drag. Bengal; Maidstone. 50th, Dover, 51st, Madras; Chatham, 52d, Preston, 53d, Bengal; Chatham, 54th, Antigua; Jersey, 55th, Dublin. Newbridge.
Lancers, Bengal; Maidstone.
Lucars, Bombay; Maidstone.
Hounslow.
Lancers Vock.
Lancers Vock. 59th, Birr. Soth, (1stbatt.). Bombay; Chatham

(2d batt.), Dublin. Bengal; Chatham. Rury
Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Bombay; Cork.
New Zealand; Chatham.
Barbadoes; Tralee.
Gibraltar; Isle of Wight indsor.
(2d batt.) St. George's Barracks. 69
Scotch Fusileer Guards, (1st batt.) Do Malta; Isle of Wight. Res. batt.), Malta. Bengal; Cork.

s batt.), Canada

Bombay, Chatham,

Newry.

Bengal; Chatham,

New South Wales; Chatham,

Weedon,

(Res. batt.) Mauritius,

Belfast.

Newport, South Wales.

Newport, South Wales.

Selfast.

Newport, South Wales.

Selfast.

Newport, South Wales.

Selfast. Newport, South Wales. Ceylon; Brecon. Corfu, Guernsey. 89th, Birr.
90th, Ashton-under-Lyne.
91st, Portsmouth.
Do., (Res. batt.), Cape of Good. h, Montreal; Mullingar.
h, Canada; Gosport.
(Res. batt.) Canada,
, Edinburgh.
, Bombay; Chatham.
Whichester. Hope.

93d, Sterling Castle, 93th, Madras; Chatham, 95th, China; Londonderry, 96th, Van Dieman's Land; Chat-97th, Halifax, N.S.; Isle of Wight. 97th, Halifax, N.S.; Isle of Wight, Do., (Res. batt), Jamaica, 98th, Bengal; Chatham. 99th, New South Wales; Chatham, Rifle Brigade, (1st batt.), Cape of God Hope; Bristol, Do., (2d batt.), Canada; Gosport, Do., (Res. batt.), Quebec. Ist West India Regt., Jamaica, 2d do., Windward and Leeward Islands.
3d do., Demerara, Sierral cona, &c. Ceylon Rifle Regt., Ceylon and H. Kong. 31st, Athlone. 32d. Bengal; Chatham. 33d, Berwick. Gibraltar; Boyle. 36th, (1st batt) Cephaloma; Isl of Wight. Do. (Res. batt.) Corfu.

Kong.
Cape Mounted Riffemen, C.G. Hope,
Royal Canadian Riffe Regiment,
Canada.
St. Helena Regt., St. Helena.
Royal Newfoundland Companies.
Newfoundland.
Royal Malta Fencibles, Malta. 41st, Buttevant. 42d, Bermuda; Gosport. liament praying for its immediate amendment

Journal, M. A new weekly journal, The Province of Munster, has appeared at Cork. It is started on the ultra popular interest, and one of its proprieters was confined under the Habeas Corpus Suspension Act. It flings overboard "repeal,"

Many similar brief statements of this and other important points of distinctive theology, might be cited, both from the early and the later writings of our author. Such, for instance, is his eloquent described by the cited by

has been the importer of fifty pigs packed in ice, which have arrived perfectly sweet and fresh.

Suspension of Recauiting .- Orders bave reached Dublin from the Horse Guards suspending sill recruiting, the re-cruiting parties to be immediately called in. It is supposed that in future the duties will be discharged by the enrolled pensioners.

THE ALLEGED ULSTER INCENDIARIES .- It would seem, rately contrived fiction. It appears to have been satisfactorily proved before the Magistrates that Miss Grace M'Veigh had in the old clothes trade as the one which he sold to Miss M' Veigh on the same day that she bought the blood; he has identified

Hawk, and Verisophts, and old dowagers like Mrs. Skewton (no, by the way, we do not think there are any as bad as she.) and Cousin Feenixes, even taking that worthy in one of his most foolish moods; but they are the exceptions, not the rule. The English DIABOLICAL OUTRAGE. - On the night of the 27th ult., as struck by the butt-end of a pistol on the left side of the head, and his heels tripped up by another of the heartless scoundrels.

him with a loaded pistol; they then made him go on his knees, turn his face to the wall, told him to keep down his head, and that if he stirred they would blow his brains out. Pierce's pistols and a bond for 50%. Miss Pierce took the bond, which she placed in her bosom, and one of the pistols, and then made for the bed-room, which she fastened from the inside; two of the scoundrels ran after her, burst open the door, searched her, and found in her possession the bond, which they tore in pieces; As Miss Pierce was going to her uncle, whom she though one of the ruffians struck her on the head wit a tistol, knocked her senseless against the wall, and made a sixpence in silver, a silver watch, chain, and keys, and another of them took the pistol that remained in the chest. Pierce recently got married and went to Borrisokene on the day of the outrage to receive a part of the fortune which he was to get with his wife. Fortunotely for fortune which he was to get with his wife. Fortunotely for himself he did not get the money, but the bond for 50l. The ruffians who attacked him suspected that he was paid the forune, of which they were determined to rob him. Luke and Daniel Whelan were areested on suspicion, and after an inquiry evidence to implicate them in the commission of the outrage.

SCOTLAND.

EXTENSIVE FORGERIES IN GLASCOW .- A series of forgeries perpetrated by Mr. Alexander Buchanan, the senior partner in the firm of Buchanan and Anderson, gingham and pullicate manufacturers, 62, Queen-street, has caused much sensation in Glasgow. Buchanan, it is said, for a considerable period, was in the habit of retiring the forged documents a day or so previous to their become but only a few days since this precaution had been neg

w days since this precaution had been neg-light to the second of the acceptors, W. B. Higgins & Co., consisted at the production of such This caused the bank to communicate with at from £12,000 to £20,000. There are, it is said, a number of other similar bills for various amounts in the hands

GLASGOW UNIVERSITY .- Mr. Macaulay's Inauguration of Parliament at Easter. DESTRUCTION OF A BRIDGE BY THE FLOODS .- The an

eient stone bridge at Inverness has been destroyed by an overflow of water coming down from Lochness. The west side of the town has been much flooded, and most of the poorer population will suffer considerably.

DEATH OF MAJOR-GENERAL SIR GUY CAMPBELL, a time is unseemly.

BART.—This distinguished officer died at Athlone (which district he commanded since 1842), on the 27th instant. He entered the army as an ensign in 1794; was present in the battles of Roleia and Vimeira, and in the retreat to and battle of Corunna. In 1809 he served with the expedition to Walcheren, as aide-de-camp to Sir John Hope. In 1810 Captain Campbell acted as military secretary to General Campbell, then Governor of Gibraltar; but in 1812 the Captain gave up this appointment to join his regiment (the 6th Foot) in Portugal; he was present with it in the battle of Victoria, and, in 1813, succeeded to the command at Roncesvalles. Major Campbell was severely ounded in command of his regiment at the heights of Euchalar, and for his gallantry on that occasion promoted in the field to the rank of Lieut Colonel. was also present in the actions at the Pyrenees in July and August, 1813, for which he received the medal at the end of that year. Lieut-Colonel Campbell returned to England in consequence of the severity of his wounds. He served again in 1815 in Flanders; was attached to Sir Thomas Picton's division, and was present at Quatre Bras and Waterloo. For his services, he was, in June, 1815, nominated a companion of the Bath, and created a Baronet of the United Kingdom. In November 1841, Sir Guy Campbell became a Major-General, in 1842 he was appointed to the command of the Athlone district, and in October, 1848, obtained the Colonelcy of the 3rd West

The Captain's Good Service Pension of 1501 per annum, which reverted to the patronage of the First Lord of the Amiralty on the promotion of Rear-Admiral William Fairbrother Carroll, C. B., has been bestowed upon Commodore Sir James J. Gordon Bremer, K.C.B. K.C.H.,

N	-		To be used a second and the second	1990	jet Fues	an	ad T anean
G	Mari	ch18	4TH SUNDAY IN LENT.	{M. €,	Gen.		John 5. 1 Tim. 1.
M	"	19,	Bishop Ken died, 1711	{ M, E,	Judges		John 6. 1 Tim. 2,3.
T	"	20,		{ M, E,	"	8.	
w	"	21,	Abp Cranmer burnt at Oxford, 1536	{М, Е,	11	10,	C. C. America
T	"	22		{M, E,	"	12. 13.	John 9. 1 Tim. 6.
F	"	23,		{ M. E.	11	14.	John 10. 2 Tim. 1.
8	"	24,		{M, E,	"	16. 17.	-
G	"	25,	5TH SUNDAY IN LENT. ANNUNC. B. V. MARY.	{ M, E,	Exod.	3.	

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, MARCH 15, 1849. CONTENTS OF THE OUTSIDE.

First Page.

Poetry.—Execution of Montrose;
Dirge on an Infant.
On the Interpretation of the Fourth Page. Scriptures.

Van Dieman's Land and its Col-Mishop Horne.
Ar Fable.
St. Paul's Shipwreck.
Aristocracy.

Ar Honest Boy.

To the Clargy of the Niagara, Home, and Simcoe Districts, and the several Districts East of Toronto. My DEAR BRETHREN,

Parishes and Stations.

I purpose to take the District of Niagara in the more particular notice will in due time be given.

To render my visitation as useful and effective as possible, I request you, my Brethren, whether Resiand their distances from one another; more especially those new ones which you may have established since my last tour of confirmation, that I may so arrange my journies as to include them in my list of appoint-

The day and hour of such appointments will be well prepared, to participate in an ordinance so holy.

You are fully aware, that the periodical Confirmablessings, and afford you the most valuable opportunities for usefulness-that no other ordinance of the with greater thankfulness.

It is the seed-time of our harvest, which is con- say or do. tinually growing up to cheer us in our onward course; and nothing can bring greater joy to the aged Pastor, than to look round his Church crowded with those, now leading a holy and Christian life. He knows their Confirmation for a renewal of the deep and puri- step which he had taken :fying impressions which then had their birth, and with joy recall the sweet aspirations and holy resolutions and more of his time and attention, and with no exciting with which they were animated, when the prayers of the Church entered into their souls, and their hearts glowed with heavenly fervour within them, as they felt on their heads the hands of the Bishop, invoking the Holy Spirit to defend and ever be with them. How vivid ever after, how pregnant with holy associations, how full of stirring admonition, must be the memory

of that hour ! And here I would affectionately remind you, my service. Brethren, that the benefits to be reaped from Confir-

with greater diligence and anxiety, than that of preparing the youth of your congregations for this sacred ordinance. It requires much pains and time, and the niece, who with his wife and servant were in the house at the time, ran to a chest of drawers in which there were a case of exercise of much patience and long suffering, and must be begun and carried on in the spirit of earnest prayer. You will have to encounter much ignorance, carelessness, and hardness of heart, and for which you may not in many cases be prepared, but be not discouraged, they then searched for the pistol, but did not succeed in finding | for even in such severe trials you will not go without your reward. Such trials will more and more convince you of the necessity of very early instruction in training the lambs of your flock, and how simple and prisoner of her. Whilst the desperate outrage was being com-mitted, the fellow who stood watch on Pierce robbed him of often repeated such instruction must be, before it make on some minds the desired impression, and how true the admonition of the Prophet, " Precept must be upon precept, precept upon precept, line upon line, line upon line, here a little, and there a little." You must not take it for granted that what is familiar to you is so to them. Hence the great advantage of catechizing and repeated explanations of the Book of before the Magistrates they were discharged, there being no | Common Prayer, and the blessed fruits which its daily use will produce in the cottages of your missions.

Besides instructing and encouraging your candidates for Confirmation publicly and in classes, it is of great ology." value to have conferences with them singly and in private. At such times, when treated kindly, their young hearts will affectionately respond, and be candidly laid open, and tenderly affected by the warm interest taken in their Spiritual welfare, and they will readily imbibe a deeper reverence for this holy ordinance, and gladly second their Minister's endeavours, in rightly appro priating to themselves a blessing so precious. young persons are able to resist the fatherly attentions which a zealous Pastor takes in their salvation, whom the individual, who, on the pretence of coming to the office to explain, made his escape, and has not since been truly sincere. His earnestness, and fervent prayers, heard of. The extent of the forgeries is variously stated and continued solicitude, become contagions: their hearts are won, and he acquires over them a prevailng influence for good.

I will only add, that previous to the day of adminis as Lord Rector has been postponed until after the rising | tering the ordinance, it is desirable that the candidates should be as fully prepared as possible, that all have their tickets, and that a list of their names be ready to be handed to the Bishop or his Chaplain on their arrival; because any omission or irregularity in these matters, leads to hurry and confusion, which at such

The names of candidates (as was formerly intimated) should be carefully inserted in the Vestry books of their respective Parishes, after each confirmation. It will be a grateful memorial to future times.

JOHN TORONTO. Toronto, 13th March, 1849. FORM OF THE TICKET.

Candidate's Name

ADMITTED TO CONFIRMATION.

1849. Minister's Name.

Thy vows are upon me O God. Psalm lvi. 12.

BAPTISMAL REGISTERS.

As it is impossible to over estimate the importance some of our clerical brethren have been in the habit, assured. through inadvertance, of following practices, the danger and inconvenience of which are so very obvious:

arising from the practice of economising time and trouble by writing 'ditto,' commonly contracted into 'do.,' instead Commodore Sir James J. Gordon Bremer, N.C.B. N.C.D. by writing 'ditto,' commonly contracted into the who lately retired from the superintendentship of Woolwho lately retired from the superintendentship of Woolwho lately retired from the superintendentship of Woolwho lately retired from the superintendentship of the full description, in parochial registers. The result of this is in a particular instance the following extract:— 'August 6th, Mary, daughter of ditto, ditto, ditto,' might be most profitably embraced, we are of opinion which, of course, is of no value in a court of law, as the that the evils which almost of necessity would result law only recognises the certificate of the exactitude of the Another correspondent on the same subject calls attention to the practice of not registering private bapomitted altogether."

DECAY OF DISSENT IN ENGLAND.

The Nottingham Journal of 2d February last, contains a well-written article from a Correspondent, under the above heading. According to the statements there advanced, dissent,-notwithstanding the petulent clamour of the "Anti-Church-and-State League"-is rapidly losing its influence on the public mind. "All denominations of dissenters," says the writer, "have decreased, and the Wesleyan Methodists in particular, seem to be going backwards instead of forwards. During the past year they have become less by 5,000 members; and when we consider the increase of population, it is plain that in fact they are in a worse condition than appears by this statement." "Dissent," he continues, "has been a failing concern, more or less, ever since the year 1830." * "The debts upon their chapels are heavy-the sti-

pends of their ministers have become lessened-and much dissenting property has been brought to the hammer; in short, the voluntary system has thrown many of its votaries, in various places, into a state of utter bankruptcy." Beyond a doubt this state of matters is to be attri-

buted mainly to the increasing faithfulness and activity of the Church. The people at large are daily becoming more indoctrinated with the pure and Apostolic system of the Church-and, as a matter of course, are less easily led away by the mendacious assertions of It is my intention, God willing, to hold the Conventicle. Another reason why British dissent is Confirmations during the coming Summer at all your at such a discount, is assigned by the writer from whom we have been quoting:-"It is," he remarks, "the ignorance that is in the lower sort of their latter part of May, the Home and Simcoe Districts in teachers that is the ruin of their (the dissenters) inte-June, and the other districts in their order, of which rest; it is the local preacher that is the mar-plot of all their deep laid schemes. These men are far behind the age in knowledge and education." Small wonder that the educated youth of England should dent or Travelling Missionaries, to signify to me, at turn with contempt from such self-taught usurpers of your earliest convenience, the number of your Stations, the ministerial office, and seek the sound and sober teaching of that Church, which, through the waywardness of ignorance, they once lightly esteemed.

The calamitous prospects of dissent satisfactorily account for the bitterness of the campaign which is at present carried on by the voluntary faction. Selfpreservation prompts these deperate leaguers to aspublished in sufficient time to enable you to meet me sault, with such unscrupulous pertinacity, the fair in your several parishes with your candidates, I trust, citadel of England's time-honoured Church. But though the pressure of bankruptcy gives them a forced and spasmodic energy, their batteries are every day tions of our youth are replete with the most precious becoming more and more unmasked, -their motives more glaringly transparent. And as their leading champion, Sir Culling Eardly, was constrained to ad-Church is calculated to yield a richer return to your mit, on a late occasion, they begin to be convinced labours, and none to which you can revert in after-life that England's Church is too deeply rooted in England's heart, to be affected by aught they can either

NEW YORK CHURCHMAN.

In our last we briefly stated the fact that a change whom he had baptized and prepared for confirmation, had taken place in the editorialship of this able and influential journal. The Rev. Dr. Seabury, in his that they can appeal with confidence to the day of valedictory address, gives the following reasons for the

"With the duties of a growing parish absorbing more can devote to it more care than it is in his power to be-stow, and who will infuse into it that zest and freshness which can hardly be expected, even under the most favorable circumstances, from one who has spent years in its

Under the vigorous management of its late Editor. mation, inestimable as they are, depend, under God, the New York Churchman has attained a distinguished

Banner of the Cross, justly observes-"Few men have, in our day, brought to the editorial office greater talents, learning, and zeal. Honest, fearless and devoted to the maintenance of fixed principles, the editorial course of Dr. Seabury, has been a direct one. Whatever judgment may have been formed of the views advocated, all must accord to the late Editor of the Churchman the credit due to a firm, decided, and unwavering supporter of the opinions which he considered to be

As we stated last week, the Churchman is hereafter to be conducted by the Rev. William Walton, A. M., who, on commencing his onerous duties, makes the following declaration of his purposes and principles :-

"With filial reverence he will submit himself to the eachings of the Church as contained in her Creeds, her Liturgy, her Offices, her Services and her Articles. He will strive to enforce them to the best of his ability. whether they inculcate Catholic truth or protest against As a priest he has vowed at God's altar to do his best "to drive away all erroneous and strange doctrine," and he shall perform it fearlessly when occasions may demand it, whether he have to contend with the corruptions of Rome, the innovations of Geneva, the heresies of Socious, and his modern disciples, the wild vagaries of Puritanism, the palsying influences of Lati-tudinarianism, or the subtle sophistries of German ne-

Cordially do we greet Mr. Walton, as a fellow labourer in the arduous and important field of journalism; and heartily do we pray, that under the guidance of the Holy Spirit, he may be the honoured instrument of extending and building up the Church

LIFE ASSURANCE.

In a late number of Douglas Jerrold's Weckly News, we find the following article on the important subject

"We are so forcibly reminded of the uncertainty of life by the numerous instances of the premature decease of ome friend or other, that there should be no necessity for our continually urging the sacred duty which devolves upon every man who has a family of children or other latives dependent upon him, to provide against the sad ontingency of their being eventually reduced to poverty

The tenure of life, however, is but a little more pro carious than are the means which too many of us have of adequately making such provision by way of life insurance, the ordinary regulations of which entail a loss on the assured party when he neglects to pay up the requ riodical premiums on his policy. Hence we find a very frequent advantage taken of this objection by persons who really have no right to offer it as a plea for the eva-sion of a simple act of justice to themselves and their posterity; arising not from the narrowness of their pre-sent pecuniary resources, but from a positive disregard of

own personal interests. "The extension of life assurance generally, and the this and similar impediments to its more universal prac-We find that the Western Life Assurance S does, by the adoption of a new principle discovered by Mr. Scratchley, their actuary, (which will be doubtless followed by other offices.) allow the occasional omission of the payment of premium, where the then value of the policy admits of it, and the circumstances of the assured require it. The premium so omitted is charged as a debt against the original sum assured, and the option given to the policy holder of repaying it at any time."

The Protestant Churchman, when quoting the above remarks, expresses a hope that "the new principle to which it infers, will be adopted by the American Offices;" but for our own part, we are not disposed to of a regularly kept parochial register, we give a pro- regard Mr. Scratchley's scheme as any improvement, minent place to the subjointed paragraph. Perchance or as likely to confer substantial benefits upon the

At first sight it may appear somewhat paradoxical, that a privilege which a person might exercise or not, "A correspondent of the Times complains of the evils as he thought proper, should be regarded in any other feeling, by parties whose interests are concerned. light than an advantage and a boon. Whilst we readily admit, however, that in some rare instances such an option as the Western Society holds forth, might be most profitably embraced, we are of opinion from the practice, would more than counterbalance the specific good. The advantages of life assurance are the appellidentature --- a provision is secured as parled to form habits of industry, prudence and frugality. The parent, who feels that unless a specific sum be paid every year, his family would be deprived of important posthumous advantages, has a motive for exertion presented to him, stronger than almost any other (of a mere worldly kind) that can be well conceived. By the new principle, however, much of this stimulating power would be lost. When temptations of St. John's, Marysburgh, 0 5 11 indolence or extravagance presented themselves, the St. Philip's, Milford, 0 3 71 individual would the more readily give way to them, when he called to mind that by Mr. Scratchley's scheme he might with impunity omit payment of a Percy, whole or a part of the current premium. The indul-gence thus taken one year, would be taken on future occasions—invariably, most likely—when any pres-St. Paul's Ch., Fredericksburgh, £0 5 3 sing difficulty occurred in realizing the requisite amount; and the result in too many cases would be, that at the death of the insured, his family would find Christ's Church. Port Stanley, per C. W., ... that they fell to receive but a limited per centage of Church at Palermo, £0 10 0 Church at Palermo, 0 2 0 their expected provision.

As matters now stand we are convinced, that while difficulties are frequently experienced in raising the requisite premium, the instances of polices being voided on account of non-payment, are few and far between. The consequences of such a catastrophe are so disastrous, that, generally speaking, should the party be difficulted to meet his engagement, he is either assisted by his friends so to do, or his energies are roused and strengthened to grapple successfully with the emergency.

would view with regret its introduction into our Colo-

Communications.

[We deem it necessary to follow the example of the London Church eriodicals, and to apprize our readers that we are 1 of responsible for he opinions of our Correspondents.—Ed. Church.]

To the Editor of The Church.

REV. SIR,-I beg leave to direct the attention of your readers to some passages of the writings of Wesley and Watts, as corroborative of the opinions expressed by the of Montreal, in the valuable charge which you the annual Dividends may furnish,) will be awarded to gave to your readers. I allude particularly to the writer of the best Essay on this subject. recently gave to your readers. I allude particularly to the involuntary support given to the doctrine of the Church in Baptism by those who did not belong to her union, or did not fully hold her doctrines.

It is well known that the Rev. John Wesley taught that the only new birth which Christians received was that by which the soul is actually and consciously weaned frem sin and devoted to God, by an actual faith. It would, therefore, appear to follow that the new birth had no direct connexion with baptism, and that some might be regenerated in baptism, and some not.

Yet we have in the 18th of his published sermons, towards the end, the following remarkably inconsistent lan-guage, by which he justifies the doctrine of the Church, that Christians generally are born again in baptism: "Lean no more on the staff of that broken reed, that

ye were born again, in baptism. Who denies that ye were then made children of God, and heirs of the kingdom of heaven? But not with standing this, ye are now children of the devil. Therefore, ye must be born again." Here he directly grants that those whom he addressed

were in baptism made children of God, and heirs of the kingdom of heaven; and how could this be, except by a w birth? Can persons by nature be children of God? No: he asserts that they are made so by baptism. Can the mere washing with water make persons children of God, without any work of the spirit on the soul? Clearly He therefore asserts all that we require: but it pleases him to use the term born again to describe the renewal of a true repentance; and by thus departing from the language of the Church, involves himself in entire

Again, in his 44th sermon, is a much stronger passage be 'born of the spirit.' There may sometimes be the outward sign where there is not the inward grace. I do 1st July, 1849,—their application to be accompanied with not now speak in regard to infants: it is certain our Church supposes that all who are baptized in their infancy, are, at the same time, born again; and it is allowed that the whole work of the Ministry, from at least two licensed clergy-men in the Diocese in which they reside.

Ist July, 1849,—their application to be accompanied with testimonials as to their moral and religious deportment for the first two or three weeks, Mr. Denison as a Conservative, for the three years preceding, and their fitness for the three years preceding, and their fitness for the work of the Ministry, from at least two licensed clergy-men on the register being so unquestionably overpowering. At last, however, a Lincolnshire Baronet of liberal upon you, and that among all your duties there are position amongst the ecclesiastical periodicals of the Office for the Baptism of Infants proceeds upon this suppo-

we cannot understand how this work can be wrought in infixed as follows:fants: for neither can we comprehend how it is wrought in a
Gospe

With the exception of the use of the words "supposes" and "supposition," the whole of this passage would be held by most believers in baptismal regeneration to be perfectly sound and true; and it is a very powerful testi-mony to the doctrine of the Church. For no Churchman required to maintain that all adults are born again in aptism, for it may be that in their case the state of their minds may offer an insuperable hindrance to the entrance of the Holy Spirit into their hearts; although there are those who contend that even these are born again to their

I subjoin an extract from a hymn of Dr. Watts, shew- or who require the aid, thus proposed, to enable them to g what he thought was the spiritual grace of baptism; prosecute their studies. ng what he thought was the spiritual grace of baptism;

As water makes the body clean And the Good Spirit from our God Descends like purifying rain." This is in a hymn professedly on baptism, and teaches that remission of sin and the gift of the Holy Spirit are the spiritual grace of baptism. And to shew that this to infants, he says in another hymn: (P. 114.):—

"Then let the children of the saints Be dedicate to God: Pour out thy spirit on them, Lord And wash them in thy blood." And so again: (P. 127.):-

"Their seed is sprinkled with his blood, Their children set apart for God; His Spirit on their offspring shed,

Like water poured upon the head." Thus actually asserting, in general terms, their regenera-

It is true that Dr. Watts would confine baptism to the children of believing parents, using the term in a restricted sense; but he takes for granted that the children of all such are "sprinkled with the blood" of Christ, and he teaches that all infants, rightly baptized, are regenerate, which is all that we teach, only that we differ as to the qualifications of rightful baptism. And in that respect we have Richard Baxter on our side, who was a great au-thority with Dissenters, for he says—"Profession of faith is every man's church tithe;" and-" Every profession which is not proved false, is credible in such a degree as must be accepted by the Church." And again—"Christ hath solemnly made the baptismal covenanting with him to be the terms and tithe of Churchmanship and communion, and the owning of the same covenant is the sufficient tithe of the adult." And to explain what he means by owning it-" Either they still profess themselves Christians, and attend God's ordinances with the Church or not: * * * if they do, then they do own their baptisma

covenant by a continued profession." Cure of Church Divisions, Preface, and Directions, 10 to 16. These confirmations of the doctrines of the Church, from those who deny it, are very curious and instructive. and may well encourage us to hold fast this and every other Catholic doctrine, though it be inveighed against even by some of our own brethren. And it is very refreshing to find that it scarcely ever happens that a Pre ate of the Church expresses himself on the subject of Baptism who does not teach Baptismal Regenera however much he may be supposed to be connected with those who deny it. That has been especially the case with the late Bishop Ryder, and the present Archbishop of Canterbury, as well as his brother, the Bishop of Win-I am, Rev. Sin Your humble servant, J. B.

To the Editor of The Church.

DEAR SIR,-I beg to call the attention of my brethren of the Clergy to the following passage, extracted from the February number of the Colonial Church Chronicle, a valuable English periodical devoted to the subject of the Colonial Missions. Surely an opinion from a quarter so interested must be worthy of the attention of all. I remain, Rev. Sir,

Your obedient servant,

CANADA WEST.—Clergy Reserve Fund.—We are sorry observe, from the Toronto Church, that the distribution of the surplus of this fund seems to be creating an undue anxiety in the minds of Canadian Churchmen. good results can follow the public expression of this

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CANADA DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

BISHOP'S STUDENTS' FUND. of the Diocese of Toronto, made on the 3rd day of January, 1849, in accordance with Act XIX of the

Previously announced in No. 101, am'ting to 182 10 111 members of the Church, it was member of the Church were no son that the exertions of each member of the Church were not son that the exertions of each member of the Church were not son that the exertions of each member of the Church were not son that the exertions of each member of the Church were not son that the exertions of each member of the Church were not son that the exertions of each member of the Church were not son that the exertions of each member of the Church were not son that the exertions of each member of the Church were not son that the exertions of each member of the Church were not son that the exertions of each member of the Church were not son that the exertions of each member of the Church were not son that the exertions of each member of the Church were not son that the exertions of each member of the Church were not son that the exertions of each member of the Church were not son that the exertions of each member of the Church were not son that the exertions of each member of the Church were not son that the exertions of each member of the Church were not son that the exertions of each member of the Church were not son that the exertion of the Church were not son that the exertion of the Church were not son that the exertion of the Church were not son that the exertion of the Church were not son that the exertion of the Church were not son that the exertion of the Church were not son that the exertion of the Church were not son the exertion of the Church were not son that the exertion of the Church were not son the church were not son the church were not son that the exertion of the church were not son t ... £0 10 Additional. St. Paul's Ch., Adolphustown, ... 0 Additional, 0 1 —per Rev. Job. Deacon, -per Church Warden,

113 Collections, amounting to£188 17 61 T. W. BIRCHALL. Toronto, 14th March, 1849.

The Treasurer has also received, per the Rev. H. B. Osler, the sum of £10 from the Lloydtown Parochial

Note. - By reference to the "By-law for making provi sion for the due administering and improving the Widows and Orphans' Fund of The Church Society of the Diocese On the whole, therefore, we have to repeat our conviction, that more evil than good is likely to result from this "important principle;" and accordingly we would view with regret its introduction into our Color paid will be considered as complying with the requirements of the By-law.

> DIOCESAN THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE, COBOURG.

The subject of the PRIZE ESSAY for the year 1849 is fixed as follows:-"The Scriptural Authority, and practical benefits of Forms of Prayer."

The Kent Testimonial Prize (value £10 10s. or as

The BISHOP'S PRIZE (value £5) will be given to the writer of the second best Essay on this subject.
The Professor's Prize (value three Guineas) will be

The Essays must not exceed in length forty pages of letter-paper, ordinary hand-writing, and will be required to be transmitted to the Theological Professor at Cobourg,

on or before the 15th May, 1849.

The names of the writers (who must be resident members of the Diocesan Theological College,) are to be sent in a sealed note accompanying the Essays, superscribed with a motto answering to the one affixed to the Essays, respectively. The prizes will be adjudged at the conclusion of the

Annual Examination in August next.

The following Scholarships will be open for competition, and awarded according to the results of a General Examination, to be holden at Cobourg, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 15th and 16th August, 1849:-

Two of £40 Currency per annum, each, chargeable upon the Bishops Students' Fund in this Diocese. Two of £30 Currency per annum, each, chargeable upon the same Fund.

All of the above bear date to the successful Candidates The Scholarships will be tenable for not more that four years, and the age of Candidates must not be under 16.

Candidates for the Scholarships above announced, will

Again, in his 44th sermon, is a much stronger passage: be required to communicate their intention of offering.
A man may possibly be 'born of water,' and yet not themselves, to the Rev. H. J. Grasett, M.A., Examining

Gospel of St. Mark, in Greek. Homer, Illiad, Book VII. Xenophon, Cyropæd, Book V. Sallust, Bellum Jugurthinum. Euclid, Books I., II., and III.

N. B.—In correspondence with clause third, of the constitution of the Church Society,—"Forgranting assistance, where it may be necessary, to those who may be pre-paring for the Ministry of the Gospel in the said Church. within the said Diocese,"—it is to be understood that the competition above referred to, is to be limited to those o are not possesed of independent means of support,

MEETING OF THE GORE AND WELLINGTON DISTRICT BRANCHES OF THE CHURCH SOCIETY.

On Thursday evening, in accordance with the regular notice, a crowded meeting was held at the City Hall, comprising the majority of those who have endeared themselves to their fellow-citizens in other "labors of love."

Shortly after we entered the room, the Rev. Mr. Palmer (of Guelph), the Rev. Messrs. Geddes, Boomer, Kennedy, Mc-Murray, Hill, Marsh, Alexander, and other reverend gentlemen, with lay members of the Church, took their seats on the plat-The Rev. Mr. Palmer baving taken the chair, rose and said :

Ladies and Gentlemen,-It has ever been recognised in meet-

ings such as this, in which we are called on to participate, our

duty and our privilege before entering on financial considerations, to invoke the blessing of Almighty God on the task com-The meeting then engaged in prayer, and it was especially gratifying to recognise in the learned gentleman's address to the "Supreme Ruler of all things," a close adherence to the language of the Rubric. The beautiful prayer, "Prevent us, Oh Lord with thy most gracious favor." and the Collect for the Arh Sunday after Easter. Especially in the spirit of the last named Collect he prayed that the Almighty would prosper with his blessing those who serve in the ministry, would bless and strengthen the hands of those serving as Missionaries in fo

countries, and that the Holy Spirit would advance the efforts of their hands, and especially bless the means employed in the conversion of their Indian brethren. The reverend gentleman's onversion of their Indian brethren. The reversing entertaint prayer concluded with that taught His disciples by the Saviour. In brief, the Chairman then said, that it was especially gratifying to meet so large an assemblage on the sixth anniversary of the Society—he had not expected to have been present. although anxious, in connection with the diocese, he felt it his duty to be present. He confessed that it was with delight he attended, but having pressing local duties-he had not contem plated meeting them on this occasion, believing that to have left his spiritual duties there, would have inflicted a greater injury on those among whom he ministered, than his presence could serve the Church Society, and those by whom he was ounded. I was induced, however, by the solicitations of a member who happened to visit Guelph, to leave home, and now find myself encumbered with duties in the discharge of which I have to request your charitable appreciation. It is not my purpose to trespass on your time, but did I not speak, it might be unid, "Why come down?" And, were I not present, it night be urged with not less truth, "Why did you stay away? He felt that the Chairman should not anticipate others, yet in

his position he considered it necessary to draw their attention to what the Society had done, is doing, and is capable of doing.

for the promotion of the cause with which they were identified The first point was that it was incumbent on Christians to propagate the blessed truths of which they were themselves in the enjoyment, and in which it was their privilege to aid others. The Church having been left with a small pittance, considered relatively with those who worshipped at her altars, made it imperatively necessary to be working in earnest. But the amount given the Church has rendered it necessary to band themselves together to discharge the duty thrown upon them by the State, otwithstanding the withdrawal of the countenance in 1842. It was ever contemplated that it would advance to pro and it was his pleasing duty to state to the assembly that the Society had continued to prosper; during the past year its assets were £3,642 10s., and although a large sum, it was not large when they considered the exigencies or the numbers seeking aid—even if doubled or trebled, or quadrupled, yet, then it would fall far short of what might be done for the im provement of those now almost benighted. It was his pleasing duty to notice the addition of two travelling Missionaries those named in the last report. All would recollect the gratifying ordination of the past year, when several young members devoted themselves to the Ministry-of these, two had been appointed to stations in the outer districts, thus making the total number of Missionaries employed by the Society more than twelve. Yet it was not in this alone that the Society was compassing the good which all had so warmly at heart. The Society embraced, he believed, every object that could advance the cause in which they were enlisted. In the Bible Society's Reports, it was found that among those whose claims were importing upon the attention of the Society at the standard of the Society of the So perative upon the attention of the Society, there had been distributed 513 Bibles, 843 Testaments, 1416 Prayer Books, which, with Tracts and other religious publications, amounted in the aggregate to 4262.

on their attention. All knew that a minister devoted to the

21st, 1849, appropriated to the Fund for the support of Divinity Students, by order of The Church Society anxiety might render more feeble his efforts in the cause to which he had devoted himself. If there was anything that should lead to increased exertions on the part of the devoted members of the Church, it was to be found in the touching reacessary to minister to those not possessing the same spiritual advantages, and the irresistible call for aid throughout the Province. Where a minister finds that those who rest during life on his support, will be provided for by the friends of the Church after his demise-he has less hesitation in devoting himself to th ministry—although not less nor more warmly attached to the office to which he deems his Divine Master has called him. You will be aware of the state of this fund from the report placed in your hands, and I would not willingly trespass longer on your time. That the exertions of the Society have proved eminently successful all will concede. And we know that perfection is not to be found on earth, we may learn to be grateful that we have made thus much progress in the cause of religious truth, and especially should I be grateful. In my own District there are sixteen townships, equal in area to 162 English parishes, and having a population of 4000 souls, of which one fourth belong to the Church in Canada. In this district the nearest resident clergyman to the rising town of where his ministrations are constantly required. The enemy has never ceased in their exertions to prevent the Church from spreading, but all has been unavailing. Sixteen years ago the ministers of the Church in Canada numbered only forty, now with thankfulness he could tell them they now numbered one hundred and forty.

Unceasing exertions had been used to alienate from the

Church, lands granted by the Crown to deprive her of the grant already reduced. What cause was there for the depriva-Was it because they were taxed? No! Was it too high in price? No! that could not be, for the price was fixed by the government itself. It was because the Church protested gainst the character of the Church of Rome, and would not acknowledge any part or parcel of the Roman Catholic Church; they must be incorporated members of the Society or subscribers thereto of £1 5s. per annum. It is supposed that each Clergyman will pay his annual contribution through his Parochial Committee, and the subscription so ment to which they belonged, nor resign the privileges now dear ment to which they belonged, nor resign the privileges now dear

Nor was it alone his statement, he was enabled with gratifica-

tion to read to them from a dissenting organ, the organ of the

following extracts:-The Witness newspaper, the organ of the Scottish Free Church, in its number published in Edinburgh on the 6th of past month, gives a letter from a special "corresponden in London, on the subject of Mr. Noel's Secession.

remarks "in Scotland the idea is pretty general that the corrup-tions of the Church must be seen and deplored by multitudes of her professed adherents;" and that in a year or two we shall have the pleasure of seeing them rise up in a resolute phalanx to demand the instant removal of its scandalous abuse. But he feels himself bound to dispel this delusive notion which he does

by the following very explicit statements:—

"There is no ground—at least I have discovered none—on which to build a hope either of the improvement or of the demolition of the Church. The people are decidedly in favour of the Establishment; and are not only attached, but warmly attached both to its doctrine and polity just as they are.— There is, indeed, an increasing belief that a more equitable distribution of the revenues is necessary—that the larger incomes Two of £40 Sterling per annum, each, founded by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign provided for. But beyond this there does not appear to be any anxiety for change among the laity, much less among the ministers." "There must be an immense revolution in the minds of Englishmen before any serious interference with their Church's polity or ordinance can be contemplated with the least chance of success." "The other denominations are perceptibly waning. The star of the Church is rising to the Zenith."

A public fact of general notoriety ought here to be alluded to.

A mouth ago a seat became vacant for the West Riding of Yorkshire-the largest constituency in England,-a sort of epit of the kingdom, and a district, also, where the dissenting influence is usually great. On the announcement of the vacancy, it was felt that for a Tory there could be no chance, the Anti-Corn-Law Beague having during the last three years busied itself with creating about 4,000 or 5,000 fagot votes. Hence,

noue more important, or which ought to be discharged United States. Our judicious contemporary, ou le sition. Nor is it an objection of any weight against this, that The subjects for the Examination above announced, are opinions was induced to offer himself. But as he happened to be a Dissenter, and as his chief supporters were also Dissenters a jealousy soon arose, that the Dissenters of the Riding desired to have a representative from among their own body. And the moment the question appeared to be "Chapel versus Church," a prodigious change took place in the prospects of the election. The Nonconformists and the Churchmen quickly took their respective sides, and in the end, the Conservative candidate, supposed a fortnight before to have no chance of success, came in with an overwhelming majority. Had it been a mere question between Liberal and Conservative—between Free-trader and Protectionist,—the Liberal and Free-trader would have had a majority of at least 4,000 votes. But the moment it became a question of "Chapel against Church" the prospect was at once reversed, and Mr. Denison, who felt himself in November, to be in a minority of 4000, found himself in December in a majority of 3000, merely because the Church controversy had been imported into the contest. And THIS n a district, the most favourable in all England, to the cause

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At the conclusion, he urged on the assembly the importance of assiduity, in that they had testimony from those whose religious views were not consonant with theirs, that the labours of others were blessed in the work to which they had devoted themselves. In these times of trouble they had been sing and mercifully spared. None could anticipate what might yet befal us, but there was one thing, it was incumbent on them to discharge their duty. Let us (said the Reverend gentleman) be at our post, having our loins girded and our lamps ned, putting our trust in the God of Hosts who is ever On resuming his seat, the Chairman requested the Rev. J.

G. Geddes, Rector of Christ Church and Secretary to the Society, to read the report. The Rev. J. G. Geddes then read the report, which was

Guelph	£50	0	0	Oakville & Trafalgar	1010	5
Dundas	42	0	0	Elora	100	0
				Brantford		0
				Galt	20	
Mohawk & Tuscarora	10	13	0	Hamilton	99	6
Ancaster	18	10	0	The state of the s	0000	111

Increase over last year, £33 6s. 10d.

It is highly gratifying to notice that there has been an ir in each place from which remittances were received, with the single exception of Galt, and this is alone attributable to the local demands on the fund. The reverend gentleman, after reading the lengthy but interesting document, added some few remarks, succinct, but singularly happy.

remarks, succinct, but singularly happy.

Hugh C. Baker, Esq., in a brief speech, setting forth how
much might be done by those who would exert themselves in such a cause—and illustrating with freedom the grounds of which he pressed this, concluded by moving that it be Resolved,—That the report just read be adopted and printed in the Church newspaper, for the information of this Association, which was seconded by R. Juson, Esq., and carried.

The Rev. Mr. Boomer moved the second resolution as

Resolved,-That this Association gratefully ascribe their past success to the blessing of Almighty God and desire to ersevere in their holy undertaking in humble dependance on His never-failing aid. Acknowledging their indebtedness to the Supreme Being

he sought to impress on the audience the necessity for increased exertion where the hand of the Author of their being had been visibly manifest. In eloquent terms he exhorted them to persevere in the good work, and in nowise to despair, for. (said he) while working in God's cause, we have no reason to despail The resolution was seconded by the Rev. J. Kennedy, and supported by some very apt remarks delivered in poetical language. It was then moved by Rev. W. McMurray, seconded by M.

Resolved, - That the successful operation of the Parent Society, affords another just cause of congratulation to the members of this Branch Association, and should act as an entive to increase their exertions to promote its genera

O'Reilly, Esq., and

It was then moved by M. R. Vankoughnet, Esq., seconded by Resolved,-That the diffusion of religious instruction and also of general knowledge, founded on sound principles by means of Books and Tracts, should be prominent objects in the labours f the Church Society, and that local Depositories in each Parish are well calculated to accomplish these important results. We regret we have not space for the Reverend gentleman's

address, of which we have taken copious notes. It was then moved by C. H. Stokoe, Esq., seconded by Rer.

Resolved,-That this Association hereby tender their cordial thanks to the Managing Committee, and other officers for their services during the past year, and that the Rev. J. G. Geddes, and H. C. Baker, Esquire, be requested to continue their st vices as Secretary and Treasurer, and that the Rev. T. Marsh, be requested to act as Secretary.

At the conclusion of this very gratifying and edifying m ing, the Rev. Chairman called on them to offer up their thanks giving to Him in whom they placed their trust. so far as our intercourse with those present has enabled us to judge, with the addresses delivered, and the expressions some let fall, were to us an earnest that they would not be sluggards in the work pointed out to them by their Reverend

May it be that at the next annual Meeting the officers may be enabled to give yet more encouraging information.

DIOCESE OF QUEBEC.

Since the lamented death of the Rev. Mr. Thomson, It has fallen again upon Mr. Thomas Molson to provide a Clergyman for St. Thomas' Church, to supply the spiritual wants of the

large suburbs in which the Church is situated. Mr. Molson with a generous munificence not often found in the world now a days, has offered the Church, with all its fittings, free of rent, taxes, and insurance, and also a dwelling bouse free of rent, in Molson Terrace, to the present incumbent but we learn from a member of the congregation, that the Reverend gentleman has declined it, on the iring to mix himself with the temporal affairs of the Church We hope that some of the congregation will take upon them selves the management of the lay matters of their body, and retain among them a minister with whose merits they are all acquainted. Mr. Molson is a wealthy man, but he does not wait for a death bed, when wealth is no longer of use, to pro vide for the spiritual wants of his poorer brethren in the Church

UNITED STATES.

We are obliged to Dr. Burroughs for the following letter of Bishop White; but his own to us is so fitting an introduction to it that we hope the writer will pardon us for publishing i also in connection with Bishop White's.—New York Churchman

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., February, 16th, 1849. My Rev. and Dear Friend and Brother .- I take pleasure in My Rev. and Dear Friend and Brother.—I take pleasure in transmitting to you the following copy of a very valuable letter, the original of which is in my possession, written by Bishop White to President Washington's private Secretary, Mr. Lear, and dated at Philadelphia, Feb. 21st, 1792. The objects of this letter were to apologize for himself and his clergy, in not being able to mingle with the other citizens in their proposed congratulations to the President on his coming birth-day, on his coming birth-day, on the president of the congratulations fast to them by the blood of the martyrs.

Wherever, here has been a seeming coolness, the opposition offered to the Church has produced a counteraction. I thank God (said Mr. P.) that opposition has sprung up—it has nerved us to increased exertion, and never were the members of the Church more devotedly attached to her services than at denominations, as well as by Episcopalians and excitations for the President on his coming birth-day, the account of the occurrence of that day on the solemn fast day, when the Episcopal Clergy also might offer him their congratulations to the President on his coming birth-day, the account of the occurrence of that day on the solemn fast day, when the Episcopal Clergy also might offer him their congratulations. A publication of the letter may do much good the Church more devotedly attached to her services than at enominations, as well as by Episcopalians, and especial ishop White, "clarum et venerabile nomen." It also s how much he wished to guard that day against every speci secularity, by declining the congratulatory visit to the President; and by declaring "that the duties of the day claimed the Free Church party, the Witness, irrefragable testimony of the progress which the Church had, under Providerec, made within attention of the Clergy of the Episcopal Church in a peculi the past few years. With their permission, he would read two paragraphs which had their origin in Mr. Baptist Noel's secession from the Church.

The Reverend Gentleman then read with much effect the of Bigotry or Romanism.

Resultary lesson for us. But were such an one written we apprehend that we might hear from many quarters the control of Bigotry or Romanism. With sincere affection,

Your warm friend and brother.

CHARLES BURROUGHS. Rev. Dr. Seabury.

Copy of Bishop Whites's letter to Mr. Lear, Private Secre tary to General Washington. PHILADELPHIA, February, 21st, 1792. Sir-It was the design of the Clergy of the Protestant Epis copal Church, together with those of the different denomin tions in this city, to do themselves the honour of waiting in

body, on the President of the United States, on the 11th inst, a wrong intimation in the newspapers having led them into the mistaken supposition of that's being his birth-day. As the occasion is now found to fall on Ash Wednerdsy, the duties of which claim the attention of the Clergy of the Episcopal Church in a peculiar way, I write in their name, to ask the favour of you. the favour of you, to account to the Precident for their not heing of the number of those who will have the honour of wait ing on him to-morrow: and farther, to signify the request which they most respectfully make to the President, that they may be allowed to offer him their congratulations on the next levee day; unless he should condessend to appoint an earlier time; as it would be most agreeable to them to take the first opportunity for the nurness, that his high agreements will

opportunity for the purpose, that his high engagements will Since my being desired to make this request, it has been in-timated to me that some Clergy of other societies intend to delay their attendance until ours, and for the same reason.

Permit me, sir, to trouble you once more. Yesterday invisited Dr. Blair, who is confined to his bed. Finding that intended to write to you on the above subjects, he wished that his indisposition might be mentioned, as what would preven him, for the time, from joining in the congratulations of to

I hope, sir, you will excuse this freedom : and I am, with respect, your very humble servant,

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

Arrival of the America.

POURTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

New York, March 9th, 1849.

The Steamer America arrived yesterday at Halifax at 23 M, her news was received by express and telegraphed to this city last evening at 91 o'clock. Cotton advanced 3d. per lb. on the 10th; on the 12th it.

Tent up \$1. per 10. on the 14th a tremendous excitement existed and sales to the extent of 50.000 bales were effected—15.000 on speculation. Since the 26th, a relapse took place, and a decline of 1.

American securities in active demand, and English funds fuctuating. Consols closed at 93 to \(\frac{1}{8} \) @ 93 to \(\frac{1}{4} \) respectively. Liverpool, February 24. Grain trade dull and inactive since last steamer. American

Canadian White, 7s. 2d. @ 7s. 6d. Ditto Red, 6s. 6d. @ Flour-Western Canal and Richmond, 26s. @ 26s. 6d. Canadian, 25s. @ 26s. 6d.; do. Sour, 25s. @ 26s. In Pork and Bacon fair business doing. Cheese and Lard are receding in value, and butter has fallen 1s. to 2s. a cwt.

FOREIGN NEWS.

ENGLAND .- In Parliament the Government proposition for nodifying the Navigation Laws has been revived. Mr. Ban-roft has signified his readiness to sign, at once, a convention has alguined his readiness to sign, at opening the entire coast-ing trade of the two countries to the vessels of both.

The Cholera returns have now swelled to 12,495, of which 5.246 bave died, and 3,165 continued under treatment. The

Accounts from California continue to excite the most intense The French Government has despatched an engineer to that

The Grand Duke of Tuscany has fled with his family, and has taken refuge at Porto San Stefano A Provisional Government has been declared by the excited people as part of Italy.

IRELAND.—The prisons and workhouses are filled to reple-tion. Reports of deaths from starvation are to be found in all the local papers. The clearance of the peasantry and of Emi-gration are gration are as active as ever. The stocks of provisions are plundered in all quarters. Roman Catholic chapels have been closed, and the destitution of the Roman Catholic clergy is very

SICILY AND NAPLES .- Naples has not advanced a step towards a settlement of her disputes with Sicily. FRANCE.—The National Assembly has voted its own dis-

Assembly meets about the middle of May.

Louis Napoleon is growing popular, the Red Republicans being put down.

Rome. Important intelligence of the deposition of the Pope, and the establishment of a Republic. The event took place at 10 o'clock on the morning of the 9th ult. It has been your other than the processary for the voted that he shall have all the guarantees necessary for the independence of his spiritual power. The civil papal authority is all. is altogether set aside. In Austria the imperial arms had met reverses. The Hun-

garians had beaten them in several engagements. The Congress at Madrid on January 31, declared, respecting that no ministry composed of Spaniards, would ever listen to of Cuba, if made, and they would never cede the Island

ADVICES FROM INDIA are to the 28th January. Moultan en captured, having been battered and bombarded one week, but the citadel held out. The defence of the Brock....... Woodstock...... Monday, 7th May. Place kas been one of the most obstinate on record. On the 27th December, the columns moved to the attack, and established the columns of the most obstinate on record. On the Columns moved to the attack, and contains the columns of established themselves within 500 yards of the walls, and on the 28th a terrific bombardment commenced. On the 30th, the fort, containing 800,000 lbs. of powder, was blown up by well directed mortars.

Colonial.

make the following appointment, viz: Henry Easton, Belleville, to be a Landing Waiter and Patriot.

Provincial Parliament.

may

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL. (From the Colonist.)

MONTREAL, March 8, 1849. Hon. James Wylie took the oaths and his seat.

MONTREAL, March 9.

Various petitions were laid before the House by the Hon Speaker, among them was one from the inhabitants of Point Levy, in favour of the Quebec and Halifax Railroad. Assessment Bill .- Toronto Board of Trade.

Hon. Mr. Gordon presented a petition from the Toronto hard of Trade, against the Act of Assessment at present in Progress through the Legislature

MONTREAL AND PRESCOTT RAILWAY. Hon. Mr. De Anjeau presented a petition from a number of inhabitants from the counties of Montreal and Vandrenil, praying that Government may order levels to be taken for a great tank railroad from Montreal to Prescott, to be continued becase. aercafter to Lake Huron.

EMIGRATION. The Emigration Bill was read a third time and passed.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

MONTREAL, March 8. Mr. Hincks moved that an address be presented to His Ex-

Allan Macnab moved in amendment, that the words Persons convicted and charged with treason, in Canada, ing the years of 1847-8, who have since been appointed to ces of honour, profit, or emolument, with the dates of their bointmnets," be add d thereto. Yeas 13. Nays 43.

he words " of the late province of Upper Canada, arising out of

ing Orders was instructed to inquire whether due notice was given in the matter of the petition for the renewal of the charter

enclosing to them copies of the printed orders, signed

FEUDAL TENURE, &c. Mr. Scott, of Bytown, introduced a bill to incorporate Les

œurs de la Charite. The order for the second reading of the bill to amend the Act, the better to secure optional commutation of tenure of lands en roture to the seigniories and feoffs in Lower Canada into that of franc en rotier being read—

Hom. Mr. Hincks acquainted the House that His Excellency having been informed of the purport of the Bill, gives his consent as far an III of the second that the

sent as far as Her Majesty's interest is concerned, that the House may do therein as they shall think fit. The Bill was then read a second time and transferred.

REBELLION LOSSES.

Hon. Mr. Lafontaine moved that the Bill do pass.

Hon. Mr. Lafontaine moved that the Bill do pass.

Hon. Mr. Sherwood moved, in amendment, that the following clause be added to the bill by way of rider, and do make part thereof; — And be it enacted, That the said Commissioners at the said Commissioner as they shall be thereunto required, and as soon as possible after the determined of this Act, and without any further requisition, furnish an account of their proceedings, in a return to the Governor-Centre, and without any influence from their proceedings in a return to the Governor-Centre, and that a copy of such proceedings be laid before the Legislature of this Province at the then next ensuing session of Parliament, and that no Debeutures be issued under this missioners be laid before the Legislature as a forceasing, for at least birty days after its meeting, as before acted upon."

Serwood's Galvanic Embrocation, for it is designed.—Baltimore remaining of the specification, for it is designed.—Baltimore provinces in North America, to be governed by a policy that, between its theory and its practice, is a perfect of this Province at the then next ensuing session and that no Debeutures be issued under this fraud.—Colonist.

The United States Congress has adjourned without passing the Reciprocity Bill; it seems, indeed, to have been gazetted. Colonel Newton has retired, and Major Muter is promoted to the Lieut.-Colonelcy, Captain Macdougall to the Majority, Lieut. Deare to the Captaincy, Ensign Ficklin to the Lieut-tolonelcy, Captain Macdougall to the Lieut-Colonelcy, and Mr. Lane to the Ensigncy—all by purchase.

The United States Congress has adjourned without passing the Reciprocity Bill; it seems, indeed, to have been gazetted. Colonel Newton has retired, and Major Muter is promoted to the diseases for which it is designed.—Baltimore remedy for all the diseases for which it is designed.—Baltimore remedy for all the diseases for which it is designed.—Baltimore remedy for all the diseases for which it is designed.—Baltimore remedy for all the diseases for which it is designed.—Baltimore remedy for all the diseases for which it is designed.—Baltimore remedy for all the diseases for which it is designed.—Baltimore remedy for all the dis

Lost by vote of 47 to 17.—The Bill was then passed by a

OBSERVATORY, &C.

A message was received from His Excellency, transmitting copies of communications from the Secretary of State and the Royal Engineer Department, on the subject of ereeting an Obervatory at the Fort of Quebec.

On the motion of Mr. Chaveau, the message and documents

were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Hincks introduced a bill to amend the laws relative to Savings Banks. Second reading on Friday next.

The House adjourned at half-past 12 o'clock.

Monday, March 12.

Mr. Gugy moved to refer the petition of Mathew Bostwick, complaining of misconduct on the part of the Collector of Customs at Quebec, to a select committee. After a short discussion the motion was negatived on a division, yeas 5, nays, 46. On motion of Messrs. Cayley and Thompson, the prayer of the several petitions on behalf of certain Banks, to be heard by Counsel on Thursday next, against Mr Hicks, resolutions, on the subject of re-organization of the Provincial Debt, issue

of Debentures, &c., was granted.
On motion of Mr. Chauveau, the Journals of last Session, On motion of Mr. Chauveau, the Journals of last Session, relating to the petition against the return of the sitting member for the country of Bonaventure, and the manner in which the seals were affixed to the said petition, were read by the Clerk.

Mr. Chauveau then moved for the appointment of a select committee of five members, to enquire whether the seal were attached to the petition before or after the presentation of the petition.

The House then proceded to nominate the following-committee: Messrs. Chauveau, Methot, Lemienx, Christie, and Gugy.
Oo motion of Mr. Notman, the House went into Committee to consider the expediency of regulating fees to magistrates in Upper Canada. The Committee to sit again on Thursday.

Mr. Henry Smith (Frontenac) moved for a special committee on the dismissal of W. Ireland, Esq., from the office of

The motion for the appearance of the four Deputy Return-The motion for the appearance of the tour Deputy Returning Officers of the County of Waterloo, having been read, Mr. lawful discharge of his duty, as a conservator of the peace; and therefore had not been served with the summons. The other therefore had not been served with the summons. The other three had sent down petitions, praying that their attendance three had sent down petitions, praying that their attendance might not be enforced at this moment; and he was prepared to drop proceedings with regard to them for the present. But he should move that a fresh summons be issued for service on John

The Honourable the CHIEF JUSTICE. District. Town. Date. Home	. 1	Cumuua Guzerre,	by the order						
Home	1	The	Honourable the CH	IEF JUSTICE.					
The Honourable Mr. JUSTICE MACAULAY. Western		District.	Town.	Date.					
The Honourable Mr. JUSTICE MACAULAY. Western	1	Home	Toronto	Tuesday, 8th May.					
London									
The Honourable Mr. JUSTICE MCLEAN. Midland Kingston Tuesday, 10th April. Gore. Gore Wednesday, 25th April. Victoria. Belleville. Wednesday, 30th May. The Honourable Mr. JUSTICE DRAPER. Niagara Tuesday, 10th April. Eastern Cornwall. Wednesday, 25th April. Dalhousic. Bytown Wednesday, 2nd May. Bathurst Perth Tuesday, 8th May. The Honourable Mr. JUSTICE SULLIVAN.		London	London	Thursday, 10th May. Wednesday, 23d May.					
Gore Gore Wednesday, 25th April. Victoria Belleville Wednesday, 20th May. The Honourable Mr. JUSTICE DRAPER. Niagara Tuesday, 10th April. Eastern Cornwall Wednesday, 25th April. Dalhousie Bytown Wednesday, 2nd May. Bathurst Perth Tuesday, 8th May. The Honourable Mr. JUSTICE SULLIVAN.									
The Honourable Mr. JUSTICE DRAPER. Ningara		Midland Gore Victoria	Kingston Gore Belleville	Tuesday, 10th April. Wednerday, 25th April. Wednesday, 30th May.					
Niagara		The	Honourable Mr. Jus	STICE DRAPER.					
	1	Niagara Eastern Dalhousie Bathurst	Niagara	Tuesday, 10th April. Wednesday, 25th April. Wednesday, 2nd May. Tuesday, 8th May.					
	1								

IMPORTANT!-We are enabled to state that letters have been received from parties in England on whom implicit reliance may be placed, which state that the Imperial Government has intimated its intention of furthering the formation of the Halifax and Quebec Railroad by all means in its power. The Colonial Office has already informed the Secretary's Office,
Montreal, 24th February, 1849.

His Excellency the Govenor General has been pleased to as the [British American] Provinces shall guarantee their several proportions of the interest at 5 per cent .- Toronto

> LAW SOCIETY OF UPPER CANADA. HILARY TERM, XII VICTORIA. In the present term of Hilary the following gentlemen were called to the degree of Barristers at Law:-

On Monday, 5th February. Samuel Henry Strong, Esquire, Henry Sherwood Hubbell, Esquire, On Saturday, 10th February. Thomas Alexander McLean, Esquire, Mathew Crooks, Cameron, Esquire, Dauiel McMichael, Esquire, Oliver Springer, Esquire. On Tuesday, 13th February.

John McNab, Esquire, Henry Hamilton, Esquire. And on Tuesday, 13th February, in this present Term of Hilary, the following gentlemen were entered of and admitted into the Society as Students of the Laws:—

IN THE JUNIOR CLASS. Mr. Charles Rykert, Mr. John Breakenridge Read, Mr. George Narde, Mr. Edward Wi liam Harris, Mr. John Sheridan Hogan, Mr. William McDougall. Mr. Charles Barrett Grasett,

THE PROTECTIVE TARIFF OF GREAT BRI-TAIN.—In our paper of last Tuesday, we stated the manner in which the manufacturing interest succeded in their crusade against the agriculturists; and how, by means of a famous diplomatic blunder, followed by threatening demonstrations, the cellency for the report of the commissioners appointed to inquire into and allow or reject the claims of the inhabitants of the country of Oxford, arising out of the late rebellion and invasion of this Province.

Sir Allows vernment is at the mercy of a faction, and that the Colonial office is employed as a machine in the hands of that faction, to sacrifice the colonies. In dealing with the despatches of Earl Grey, we want no duplicity such as that practised by Mr. Mc-Gregor in Germany, under the auspices of the Foreign Office. We shall meet Earl Grey now with the same argument that On Motion of Sir A. Macnab, it was ordered that all the more inhabitants, be left out, and he words "of the late province of Upper Canada, arising out of the late province of this province," added instead Now, the British tariff, with the exception of agricultural prothereof.

The main question, as amended, was then agreed to.

Mr. McConnell introduced a bill to erect a new township, to be formed of part of the township of Bolton, in the county of Stanstead. Second on the motion of Mr. Thompson, the Committee on Standing on Wednesday next.

NIACARA AND DETROIT RAILROAD.

On the motion of Mr. Thompson, the Committee on Standing Orders was instructed to inquire whether due notice was of the Niacara of of the Niagara and Detroit Rivers Railroad Company.

CALL OF THE HOUSE.

On the motion of the Hon. Mr. Hinchs, it was ordered that bers as shall not then attend be sent for in custody of the Seant-at-Arms, and that circular letters be written immediately to the absent members, except those who are on leave from the House, enclosing to them copies of the printed orders, signed by the colonial taxed 100s per cent. 2 When the design and that the statement is false?—

Out by rivers is greater than what falls by prior; but from calculations which have been made in England, it has been found that the amount of water produced by rain is pearly equal to that given out by rivers. He explained the cause of hot and mineral springs, and described how mineral springs may be artfully produced. In those lectures, which have now drawn or colonial? Why tax to a close, he (Professor Croft,) endeavoured to bring forward facts that might be interesting and instructive; and he hoped that the mount of water produced by rain is pearly equal to that the amount of water produced by rain is pearly equal to that the amount of water produced by rain is pearly equal to that the amount of water produced by rain is pearly equal to that the amount of water produced by rain is pearly equal to that the amount of water produced by rain is pearly equal to that the amount of water produced by rain is pearly equal to that the amount of water grown out by rivers. He explained the cause of hot and mineral springs, and described how mineral springs, and described how mineral springs may be artfully produced. In those lectures, which have been made in England, it has been found that the amount of water grown out by rivers. He explained the cause of hot and mineral springs, and described how mineral springs are artfully produced. In those lectures, which have been made in England, it has been found that the amount of water grown out by rivers is greater than what falls by prior; but found the cause of hot and mineral springs, and described how mineral s become of Earl Grey's conscience, when he deliberately penned that statement in the despatch to Lord Elgin? The five artithat statement in the despated to Lora Eight Lora elea named are selected because they are such as Canada is well adapted to supply, and cheaper than they can be made in Great Britain; but the protective system, the protective policy, and the protective duties on every manufactured article shuts us the protective duties on every manufactured article shuts us out completely. If, then the British tariff is protective, not-withstanding the intentional perversion of that fact; and protective, besides, against the admission of manufactured articles and commodities from the North American Provinces; why and commodities from the North American Provinces; why should not these Provinces enact protective laws against the manufactures of Great Britsin? There are two sides in this game. There are two parties playing it. Let not Earl Grey deceive himself, under the misapprehension that we are unabled to comprehend our own interests, or that we are too young and therefore the weak to control of the capital states.

It the public scrutinize the matter.

The eight members from Upper Canada (exclusive of the five members of the Cabinet from Upper Canada) who voted for paying such as "aided, assisted, and abetted the said Rebellion," were—

Fergusson. Member for Waterloo. therefore too weak to assert and vindicate our claims to justice.

Such a mistake may be fatal. It has been so before. That unprincipled and mercenary faction, which controls the Colonial Office and the Government, which has sacrificed the agricultural interest at home, and seeks to rule the colonies by falsehood and deception, is fast hastening on a crisis that will deprive Great Britain of the most loyal and attached of all its colonial possessions. The Colonial Secretary may perceive this, or he may not. This is of little consequence to us, while he assumes ignorance of it. He has hard task-masters, no doubt; but one thing we can affirm, that Canada will not submit, nor the other Provinces in North America, to be governed by a policy that

F. Richardson, Esq., Foreman; and Messrs, J. Henderson, R. H. Brett, H. Jackson, John Salt, John Wightman, Thos. Haworth, Richard Brewer, Thos. J. Fuller, Edward Cooper, Charles Robertson, William Copeland, John Murphy, A. V. Brown, William Gooderham and John Mulholland. His Worship then delivered the following charge to the

GENTLEMEN OF THE GRAND JURY :- From the Criminal Calendar which has just been placed in my hands by the Sheriff, I find that there are about twenty cases to be submitted for I find that there are about twenty cases to be submitted for your enquiry and consideration during the sittings of the present Court. With two exceptions they are all cases of Larceny of the ordinary description, with respect to which, gentlemen of your experience require no information from the Court.

The two exceptions to which I refer are, firstly, a charge of Riot, and secondly, a charge of assault upon the High Bailiff in the execution of his duty.

in the execution of his duty.

To sustain an indictment for Riot, it is necessary that the that in their attempts to accomplish such object, acts of vio-lence with unlawful weapons, or threats of such violence, cal-culated to alarm or terrify Her Majesty's peaceable subjects,

were perpetrated by the accused parties.

The crime of assaulting a public officer in the execution of his official duties, has been made a statutable offence by the laws of the land; and very justly so, for unless the laws of the Mr. Henry Smith (Frontenac) moved for a special committee on the dismissal of W. Ireland, Esq., from the office of Superintendent of Kingston and Napanee road. Negatived on a division,

A message was sent down from the Legislative Council, with a division,

A message was sent down from the Legislative Council, with the following bills for concurrence:— Canada Gazette bill, Emigration bill, and Montreal Bank Stock bill.

The motion for the appearance of the four Deputy Return-

fould move that a fresh summons be issued for service on John gestions to the Grand Jury, and thought the filler.

The Speaker suggested that the warrant should be issued for of the Asiatic Cholera. Since that period this destructive of the Asiatic Cholera for the Asiat charged the Jury. They retired to consider their verdict, but although locked up on the night of the 21st, they could not party, and were discharged on the following morning; Mr. Daffy, meantime, being sent back to prison, until the 7th of April, when he will again be tried.

Sicily and Naples.—Naples has not advanced.

**A considerable number of private bills were advanced a stage, before the House adjourned.

**A considerable number of private bills were advanced a stage, before the House adjourned.

**COURTS OF OYER AND TERMINER.—The next sittings of these Courts, and of Assize and Nisi Prius for next sittings of these Courts, and of Assize and Nisi Prius for the several Districts of the Upper Province, will be held respectively as follows:—the same being duly notified in the Sicily and Naples.—Naples has not advanced.

**Considerable number of private bills were advanced a stage, before the House adjourned.

**Courts of OYER AND TERMINER.—The disease was prevented from evtending itself beyond the locality in which it first made its appearance; but in New Orleans, the several Districts of the Upper Province, will be held respectively as follows:—the same being duly notified in the Sicily and Naples.—Naples has not advanced. next sittings of these Courts, and of Assize and Nisi Prius for the several Districts of the Upper Province, will be held respectively as follows:—the same being duly notified in the Canada Gazette, by the Clerk of the Crown and Pleas:

The Honourable the Chief Justice.

District.

Town.

Date.

Home.........

Toronto........

Tuesday, 8th May.

The Honourable Mr. Justice Macaulay.

The Honourable Mr. Justice rages with violence in Glasgow and other parts of Scotland, and still lingers about London, Belfast, and other places in England and Ireland. Vessels from those places, bearing, too probably, the seeds of the disease, will undoubtedly arrive at our eastern ports on the opening of the spring navigation; and although there can be no doubt that our Executive Government will adopt every practicable sanitary precaution, to check the spread of the disease into the interior of the country, yet it would be unsafe to assume that any such precautions could, be absolutely effective in securing us from the calamity in question: and it is for this reason that I avail myself of the opportunity of urging upon my fellow citizens the necessity of observing those precautionary measures with regard to cleanliness, draining and ventilation, which I recommended in my address to the Grand Jury in December last. On the breaking up of the present ous tradesmen.

The Fire Country and opening of the approaching spring, every species of unwholesome matter which during the winter may have accuunwintesome matter which during the wind in a same mulated in our streets or private premises should be carefully removed; stagnant waters in cellars and other premises effectually drained, and our dwelling bouses daily ventilated.

By the adoption of such sanatory measures, the Cholera, should it make its appearance among us, will be divested of much of its malignity, and its propagation arrested: while should we be spared from a visitation of this fatal disease, the general health of the city will be benefited and preserved by the adoption of such wholesome measures.

So far as depends upon the public authorities of the city, those

measures will no doubt be effectually carried out, and I have every confidence that my fellow citizens generally will cordially lend their aid, individually and collectively, towards the accom-

plishment of so salutary an object.

The Grand Jury, during their sittings, returned twenty one true bills,—two of the prisoners being each indicted on the separate charges,—and one bill was ignored.—Patriot.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE. - On Friday evening. the 9th inetant, Professor Croft delivered the last of his series of interesting and very instructive lectures on the Elements, and we regret to say the last of his lectures for the season, also, in the Mechanica' Institute of this city; and, as if awaie of this, and as if anxious to mark their approval of his previous lectures, the citizens assembled at the lecture room in unusually large numbers, among whom we noticed a great many ladies. In fact the room was literally crowded in every part as close as the people could stand together. The passage, too, was crowded by many respectable people, who were anxiously endeavouring to obtain an entrance, but without being able to succeed. When Professor Croft made his appearance he was welcomed in the usual enthusiastic manner. Water, he said, the subject upon which he was going to lecture, Water, he said, the subject upon which he was going to lecture, was the last of the elements of the ancients. It was to be found in every substance, without it nothing could live, even he very rocks contained it, therefore, from the fact of having it enter into all substances, the ancients considered it an eleit enter into all substances, the ancients considered it an element; but it has been proved by Sir Humphrey Davy that water does not change into any other substance, and that it does not pass into solid bodies. He (the lecturer) described how the compound nature of water was first discovered, and said that it is known now that pure water is composed of two gases, oxygen and hydrogen, and nothing else; and he made use of an experiment to prove this, but, he said, that oxygen and hydrogen men being brought together, would not combine. an experiment to prove this, but, he said, that oxygen and hydrogen, upon being brought together, would not combine, but that they could be made to do so by a variety of means—by electricity, by pressure, or by the effects of a peculiar metal, which he illustrated by a very beautiful experiment, upon which he said depended a very curious machine, called the Instantaneous Light Machine, which he described, and which he said would ultimately supersede all the lucifer matches in the world Common water, he said, must not be considered as a nurse common of oxygen and hydrogen; we seldom meet with pure compound of oxygen and hydrogen; we seldom meet with pure water, for, in passing through the earth, it is impregnated by a variety of substances which it has the power of dissolving,

and that in order to get water perfectly pure it must be distilled. Water, he said, exists in the air as a vapour, but is invisible. Steam, in like manner, is invisible, and only becomes visible when it is converted into liquid water. Nearly every substance gives out water, which goes into the air, and comes back again to the earth in the shape of rain. He then made use of an experiment to show the great influence which the osphere exerts on the temperature of boiling, and also showed how it was possible to make water boil under the usual temperature, by diminishing the pressure of the atmosphere.

The further we ascend up mountains, he said, the lower will the temperature become at which water would boil. The pressure of the atmosphere on Mount St. Bernard is so small, that

and with that hope he would beg to conclude his present series of lectures. He was then loud y cheered.—Colonist. For paying persons implicated in the Rebellion, there were but eight independent members of Upper Canada! Only eight out of forty-two! Of the forty-two members thirty-five were present and voted. The eight we have called "independent" members, which, however, is saying

Hastings, Norfolk, do McFarland, Welland, W. Riding York, Morrison. Notman, Middlesex, Scott, do Bytown, Thompson, do Haldimand.

The glaring fact that only eight Upper Canadian members sustained the Ministers, shews that they retain office only through the aid of the French.—Prince Edward Gazette.

ROYAL CANADIAN RIFLE REGIMENT .-

MAYOR'S COURT .- The first Mayor's Court . W. L. McKenzie-This notorious indivion Monday last, the 5th inst., by the Mayor, (Geo. Gurnett, Esq.,) assisted by Aldermen Ridout and Cameron,—associate Lin the solution of the Montreal Colonel Moodie, or that he was cognizant of that horrid crime. In the same document McKenzie states he purposes being soon stices.

The following gentlemen were sworn of the Grand Jury, to in Toronto, and that he courts the most rigid inquiry into the truth of the above averment.

DINNER TO JNO. G. VANSITTART, Esq.—
The complimentary dinner given by the "Men of Gore" to
John G. Vansittart, Esquire, on Wednesday evening, the 7th
March, at Week's Hotal as a tribus to bi March, at Week's Hotel, as a tribute to his rectitude of conduct, and a testimony against the injustice of his oppressors, was one of the most respectable and enthusiastic meetings we ever had the pleasure of attending. This complete success was the more satisfactory, as it was perfectly spontaneous, and no exertion whatever was made to induce parties to attend.—Hamilton Spectator. ilton Spectator.

DINNER TO JON. G. VANSITTART, Esq., AT LONDON.—The loyal and Conservative men of London and Middlesex, not satisfied with totally routing the Rebels, Rads, Ministers and their supporters, on the Rebellion losses, and determined not to be cellipsed by Montreal, Hamilton or Woodstock, evincing their sense of the injustice inflicted on Mr. Vansittart, have invited that gentleman to a dinner next week at London. Hurrah! for the West.

TORONTO FARMER'S JOINT STOCK BANK. -A new issue of "ones" and "twos" from the old plates of this A new issue of "ones" and "twos" from the old plates of this association, have been recently put into circulation here amongst the labourers employed on the canal works. These notes are not in repute amongst the brokers. The bank has recently changed hands, and no person can tell who is responsible for their ultimate payment. It is unfair to the poor labourers employed on our public works, that they should be paid in trash of this description, when it is well known the contractors receive their pay from the State in lawful currency.—Buffalo Republic.

THE BRUCE DISTRICT .- The Galt Reporter informs us that Messra Shade and Cowan have returned to Galt, and Mr. Shade addressing the crowd assembled said that the deputation had been successful in convincing the members of the Government that it was essential to the pro-perity of this portion of the country that a new District should be set apart, and the Government had accordingly decided on forming the new District. A bill was about to be, or had already been, innew District. A fill was about to be, or had already been introduced by Mr. Baldwin, setting apart the Bruce District as
a separate County, but its limits were as yet undefined, nor
would they be finally settled till the Bill had passed through
its various stages in Parliament. It was useless therefore to speculate on what Townships, or parts of Townships, should form the New County, because it lay with the inhabitants themselves to decide to what county they should be attached, and any general expression of opinion would be listened to

FIRES.-We have been lately recording fires in our Western cities; we have now the disagreeable task

entilation, which I recommended in my address to the Grand severe visitation to a family of most enterprising and industri-

The Fire Companies had scarcely got into bed, when the tocsin again sounded the alarm. A fire had broken out in the large stone house in St. Paul Street, owned by the heirs Auldjo, and formerly the City Bank. The property was occupied by Messrs. Greene, & Sons, Furriers, whose extensive stock and establishment were speedily consumed. The fire originated in a work shop in the rear, and was early discovered by the watchman; and we are informed by parties who were on the spot. that had water been readily procurable at that moment, it would have been easily extinguished, without the aid of the engines. The buildings and stock are entirely consumed. The property is covered at the Alliance Office for 1500/. and the Messrs. Greene are fully insured for their stock at the Ætna .- Mont

AFFAIRS IN CANADA—THE BEGINNING OF THE

From the New York Herald.

For some time past affairs in Canada have been in a peculiar and remarkable condition. A crisis in the government of that colony is rapidly approaching, and no one knows what a week or a month may bring forth. The future is pregnant with great events—events that may make developemental little.

Testimonials of Qualifications from the Rev. Hy. Melville, Chaptain 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 Autigua, may be seen at the Church Depository, King Street,

Troy, Feb. 28th, 1849...

Testimonials of Qualifications from the Rev. Hy. Melville, Chaptain 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 Autigua, may be seen at the Church Depository, King Street,

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August 16th, 1948. of government, and the French have always resisted the claim; and the frequert collisions that have occurred between them have tended to make the enmity between them more bitter and more violent. It has been increased and magnified by the fact, that the French were always considered as disloyal to the mother country, and as willing, when opportunity offered to declare Canada an independent nation, with the view of ultimate annexation to the United States. Nor do we believe that they were so considered without good reason; for they never evinced much attachment to British rule, from the time when

Canada became British property till the present. This, of course, was disagreeable to the British party, who, rather than see Canada become a part of the universal Yankee nation would have every French Canadian decapitated, and his head-less translation. less trunk sent over the Falls of Niagara. Notwith-tanding all opposition, the French party, however, have got the ascendancy, and now control the government of the two provinces. vinces. The excitement which at present exists there, has been produced by a proposition brought forward by the ministry, under the influence of M. Lafontaine and M. Papineau, appropriating the snm of one bundred and eighty thousand pounds for the liquidation of losses sustained during the abortive rebellion of 1837. This is the same Papineau who took active part in that rebellion; and as the losses were incurred by Frenchmen principally, the British party look upon the bill as a measure to indemnify the very men who were engaged in that shooting attemnt to generate the Conductive of the conductive terms. in that abortive attempt to separate the Canadas from Br rule. It is really nothing less; and the introduction of it at this time as a ministerial measure, proves the great strength and influence of the French or anti-British party; for it canand influence of the French or anti-British party; for it can-not be conceived that it would have been brought forward unless those who are to the bottom of it were certain of their strength to carry it. As might be expected, this measure was the signal of an uproar in the House of Parliament, and accordingly we are informed that it was the cause of a row which throws completely in the shade any similar occurrence that ever took place in any of the legislatures of our Western States. Foreseeing the probable issue of the bill, and aware of the controlling in fluence of the French party in the parliament, the British party called indignation meetings at Montreal and other places, at which most violent language was used, and dark intimations about future action were thrown out. Now, it cannot be supposed that it is the sum of mon workich is thus proceed to the supposed that it is the sum of mon workich is thus proceed to posed that it is the sum of mon y which is thus proposed to be appropriated that has caused all this trouble, excitement and indignation. That is triffing, and not worth talking about, much less fighting and holding meetings. It is the principle which is at the bottom of it; and a very important one it is. If we look at the circumstances in which Canada is placed, this measure is nothing more or less than a proposition to pay out of the government revenues losses incurred by the revolutionary party, in attemping a separation of the Canadas from England The French were the losers, and it is the French who were the The French were the losers, and it is the French who were the revolutionists, and who will be indemnified if the bill should pass. This is the long and short of the matter; or in other words, it will be rewarding the revolutionary party. Now, if we look upon the measure in this light, and disregard the sum mentioned in the proposed bill, we arrive at the conclusion that the proposed bill is actually intended as a test of the loyalty of the people of Canads to the Queen of England. If the bill should pass, it will be taken for granted that there is a majority of members of Parliament and of constituencies opposed to any longer connection with England. The fact once ascertained, and the channel is open for other and more important proceedings. In this view, then, the bill of indemnification now before the Canadian Parliament is full of meaning and significance. It is a bold step for the French party to take; but we fore the Usnadian Parliament is full of meaning and significance. It is a hold step for the French party to take; but we apprehend that M. Papineau and M. Lafontaine counted all their chances and probabilities of success before they undertook it. If they be successful, of which there is every probability, notwithstanding the violent opposition of the British or loyal party, the fate of Canada will be near at hand, and it

may be the commencement of a struggle which may end in a consummation so devoutly wished for by a majority of the people, viz: a complete and perfect separation of those provinces from the rule of England. Is it too much to say that every Family, Hotel, Boarding-house, every Ship and Steamer which leaves our port, and every physician and person needing benefit, or desire to do good, should possess at least one dozen bottles of Sherwood's Galvanic Embrocation, for it is an invaluable Sherwood's Galvanic Embrocation, it is assigned.—Baltimore

TORONTO MARKETS. Fall Wheat, per 60 lbs.

Toronto on London 11½ @ 0 per cent.
" " New York ... 3½ @ 0 "
New York on London..... 107½ @ 107¾ "

"THE MAPLE LEAF."

THE Publisher begs to announce that he orwarded a few copies of "The Maple Leaf for 1849," TO HIS

and is therefore prepared to execute any Orders which may be given him by parties who desire to

SEND COPIES TO THEIR FRIENDS IN THE OLD COUNTRY,

quiring them.

References kindly permitted to the Lord Bissiop of Toronto, and the Rev. William Headinger, Kingston; also to the following Gentlemen, whose Daughters' Education Mrs. Poetter has had the honour of finishing. The price is 30s., the extra 5s. being to cover expenses of freight, duty, &c., to London, from whence the copies will be forwarded, according to order, to any part of Great Britain or Ireland.

As but very few copies were sent, beyond what were previously bespoken, an early application is necessary.

HENRY ROWSELL, Upper Canada Building Society.

EIGHTH LOAN MEETING. FIVE Shares, (One Hundred Pounds Each) of the Stock of this Society, will be disposed of in the usual er, on TUESDAY, the 20th instant, at Four o'clock, P.M.

E. SHORTIS, Secretary & Treasurer.

Notice of Dissolution of Copartnership. THE PARTNERSHIP existing between MRICE LEWIS and JOHN JONES EVANS, as general Merchants, under the name of R. Lewis & Co., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

The business will for the future be carried on by Rice Lewis who alone is to receive all debts due to the Firm, and will arrange all accounts, &c.

RICE LEWIS,
JOHN JONES EVANS,
41, King Street, Toronto, March 5th, 1849.

WM. WATERS, Clarke's Mills, Camden VV East, wishes, through The Church Newspaper, if possible, to find out the residence of his Sister, Joanah Waters, who, some 12 or 14 years ago, was married to a man of the name of Thomas Butler. It is believed that Butler and his wife are now residing in Wisconsin, . S.
If the said Joanah Butler would address her brother, Wm. Waters,

CHURCH ORGANS.

BACKUS, Manufacturer of ORGANS, For Tuition in the Ordinary Branches of an English Edu-

Troy, N. Y., will have finished, about the 1st of May next.

FIVE BEAUTIFUL AND POWERFUL TONED ORGANS, equal to any ever made in this country.

One Organ of 10 Stops, having a Swell over the whole, and furnished with an octave and a half of Pedals. Case 12 feet high, 7½ ft. wide, and 4½ ft. deep. Price, packed for transportation, \$700.

Two Organs of 6 Stops cach, with a Swell over the whole, and a Trumpet to give effect to Choruses or Giorias. Case 11 feet high, 6½ ft. wide, and 4 ft. deep. Price, \$350.

Also, two C C Organs, compass 54 Keys, with 4 Stops. Price, \$250.

Testimonials of Qualifications from the Rev. Hy. Melville, Chap-

TO TEACHERS.

WANTED-A MASTER for the Ancaster GRAMMAR SCHOOL. Apply to the REV. J. G. GEDDES, WM. CRAIGIE. Hamilton, 24th Feb., 1849.

Upper Canada Building Society.

NOTICE.

ON and after Monday, the 2d day of April next, a Premium of Three Pounds currency per Share will be charged (in addition to the instalments and fees due), on all Shares subscribed for in the Upper Canada Building Society, and a further Premium of Two Pounds per Share will be added on the 1st day of

By Order of the Board of Directors.

E. SHORTIS, Secretary & Treasurer.

Albany Chambers, Toronto, Feb. 22d, 1849. H. BURT WILLIAMS, FURNISHING UNDERTAKER,

No. 140, Yonge Street, Toronto. N.B.—No extra charge on Coffins delivered within 10 miles of the

Pew in St. George's Church FOR SALE. A FIRST CLASS PEW in St. George's Church for Sale; or one in the Cathedral taken in Exchange.

Apply to THOS. D. HARRIS.
No. 4, St. James's Buildings
31-tf Toronto, Feb. 28, 1849.

CHURCH ARCHITECTURE.

H. J. GRASETT, Rector, Toronto, (post-paid.) By order of the Quebec Diocesan Committee, C. N. MONTIZAMBERT,

Quebec 16th January, 1849. Wanted

FOR the Talbot District Grammar School, an ASSISTANT possessing a competent knewledge of the Classics and Mathematics. A person having some experience in traching would be preferred Salary. £75 per annum.

Application may be made to the Principal, the REV. GEORGE SALMON, Simcoe, Talbot District.

THOS. BILTON. MERCHANT TAILOR, No. 2 WELLINGTON BUILDINGS,

N returning thanks to the gentry of Canada West for the distin guished patronage his establishment has so long received, begs to timate that his usual assortment of Fall and Winter Goods have come to hand, comprising Superior West of England Cloths
Kerseymeres, Mill'd Kerseys, Doeskins, &c., in those quiet, gentlemanly styles usually to be met with in the best West End houses.

The Tailoring department will continue to be conducted on those
principles which he doubts not will secure an extension of the favours
already received.

already received.

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

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

IMPORTER OF BRITISH AND AMERICAN HARDWARE, No. 44, KING STREET EAST, TORONTO.

CONSTANTLY on hand, English, Scotch, Banks and Swedes Iron; Cast, Spring, Blister, and German Steel; Anvils. Vices, Sledges, Chains, Spikes, Nails of all descriptions;

Cooking and Faney Stoves, Hollow Ware, Britannia & Plate
Ware, Table Cutlery, Silver Spoons, &c. &c. &c.

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

MADAME DESLANDES begs to inform her friends and the beginning of Javuary next, from Fork Street, to Rosedale, 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 FIENCH GOVERNESS; whose assistance with that of the Best Masters now employed, will, she hopes, added to her own and Monsieur Deslandes' unremitting 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 plam in order to blend the English principles of Education with the French system, so long and so deservedly approved of.

Terms for Boarders, **Madame Deslandes**, and **Adame Deslandes**, and 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.

Each Young Lady must be provided with with Six Towels, a Silve Spoon, and Knife and Fork. References are most kindly permitted to-The Hon, and Right Rev. the Load Bishop of Toronto; the Rev. Dr. McCasil, 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 McLean; the Hon. Mr. Justice Braper; W. B. Jarvis, Esq.; Colonel Carthew; W. A. Baldwin,

Toronto N > 23d, 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 Papils on the 15th instant, and instruct them in the usual Branches of a sound and finished She will be happy to forward her Terms to any person re-

THOMAS KIRKPATRICK, Esq., Kingston. Hon. George S. Boulton & Cobourg. G. S. Daintry, Esq., Trent. SHELDON HAWLEY, ESQ., JOHN TURNBULL, Esq.,

J. D. Goslee, Esq., Colborne. 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: 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 Archdeacon of York, Cobourg; Rev. W. H. Ripley, Toronto; G. M. Boswell, Esq., Cobourg. TERMS, for Boarders receiving an English Education £30 per an-French, Music, Drawing &c. on the usual terms.

EDUCATION.

Nov. 30th. 184 8.

THE REV. H. N. PHILLIPPS, formerly Mathematical Master at the Camberwell Collegiate School, in connexion with King's College, Loudon, and for many years Head Master of the Antigua Granmar 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 floly Orders.

In cases of Pupils intending to become 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.

MISS SCOBIE, (LATE ASSISTANT TO MADAMS DESLANDES.)

RESPECTFULLY intimates to her Friends and the Public, that she has opened a Preparatory School in Adelaide Street second door west of York Street, where she hopes by continued strict attention to the Morals and general improvement of the Pupils committed to her charge, still to merit and retain the very kind patronage sha has so liberally received; and for which she desires to offer her most grateful thanks. Studies will be resumed on the 8th of January.

Terms for Boarders. Including all the branches of a sound English Education, Writing, withmetic, and all kinds of Needlework, and Washing. &c., £30

per annum.
1) av Punils £1 per quarter; Music, French, and Drawing, on the Adelaide Street. West, Toronto, 27th December, 1848.

HUMAN HAIR.

Hyperion Fluin.—This is a composition admirably adapted to the diseases of the hair, and has the peculiar merit of being prepared purely from segetable ingredients, so that its application is perfectly safe. How often do we perceive young persons with hair nearly grey, or afflicted with baliness, all arising from inflamation of the skin of the head, caused by severe study, violent griet, and other mental afflictions. By a liberal use of the Hyperion, in a short time they will find, to their delight, a complete change will have taken place in the action of the skin, and a rich and luxuriant growth of bair, of its original colour, will shortly follow. Its effects in cleansing the hair from scuriff and dandruff are truly wonderful. The Hyperion should be one of the principal appendages to every ladys and gentlemans' tolict.

For Sale by ROBERT LOVE, Toronto, and also by Drugglets.

For Sale by ROBERT LOVE, Toronto, and also by Druggists

IS YOUR LIVER DISEASED? You may find relief, if you but try in time. New Jersey, Bordentown, Oct. 25,1845.

Dear Sir-I am well aware that persons of every age and sex. and condition in life, in every part of the country, have used and been DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. MR. FRANK WILLS, Member of the Ecclesiological Societies of London and New York, and Architect of the Cathedral, and of St. Anne's Chapel, Fredericton, N. B., its prepared to furnish Designs and working Drawings of Churches, Schools, and other buildings. For further particulars apply (post-paid) to Robert N. Merrit, F.sq., Cobburg, or to Mr. Wills, 156, Broadway New York, February 22nd, 1849.

Teachers Wanted.

WANTED by the Quebec Diocesan Committee of the Society and Fernale National Schools at Quebec; being Members of the Church of England, and experienced in the art of Tuitton.

Application to be made to the undersigned at Quebec, or the Rev. H. J. Grasett, Rector, Toronto, (post-paid.)

Signed.

MAR HA A. BETCHEL.

I am acquainted with Mrs. Betchel—her statement is true. Price one dollar a bottle, or six bottles for five dollars.

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

At P int Levy, on the 17th ultimo, the wife of the Reve John Torrance of a daughter. MARRIED.

On Tuesday last, at The Meadows, the residence of the Hon. J. Hillyard Cameron, the bride's brother, by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Toronto, Lieutenant Colonel Muter, Commanding Her Majesty's Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment, to Anne Knowles, eldest daughter of the late Angus Cameron, Esq., of the same Regiment.
In Toronto, on Saturday the 3rd, inst., by the Rev. H. J.
Grasett, Mr. James Manning, to Anne Jane, second daughter

of Mr. Robert Millen, of this city. DIED. At her residence in York Street, Toronto, on Friday the 9th, st., in the 94th year of her age, Anne, reliet of the Hon, William Dummer Powell, for many years Chief Justice of the

Province of Upper Canada.

Province of Upper Canada.

On Saturday, the 2nd inst., at the Brothers' Hotel, in this city, after a lingering and painful illness, Charles Harley, aged 25 years and 9 months.

At Tyrconnel Parsonage, on the 3rd, inst., John Walker, infant son of the Rev. James Stewart.

In Niagara, at midnight, on Wednesday last, after a brief illness, universally repretted, Charles L. Hall Esq., Barristerst-Law, aged 36 years. Deceased studied with the late Chas. Richards on Esq., and after being admitted to the bar, by close application to business, nunctuality in his transactions, and

application to business, punctuality in his transactions, and professional integrity, acquired an extensive and lucrative practice. He leaves a widow and two children to mourn the loss they have sustained. LETTERS received to Wednesday, March 14th :-

S. T. Pearce, add, sub. and rem. TO CORRESPONDENTS.

B. Foley, Niagara, the Receipt is sufficient.

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CURIOSITIES OF SCIENCE. (From Sharpe's Magazine.)

COLD IN HUDSON'S BAY.

years' residence in the territories of the Hudson's Bay elevation, moving occasionally to and fro. Company, tells us, that for part of October there is meter seldom riscs to the freezing point. In the proud to be content as I am !" depth of winter the thermometer falls from 30 to 40, This intense cold is not, however, so much felt as one still." might suppose, for during its continuance the air is "Now it is moving the other way!" exclaimed one perfectly calm, Were the slightest breath of wind of the retorts; "and now back again!" to rise when the thermometer stands so low, no man "We don't think it knows which way it is going," grees below zero, and quite calm, is infinitely prefera- or intoxicated. Its motions are evidently without ble to fifteen below, or thereabout, with a strong breeze reason." of wind. Spirit of wine is, of course, the only thing "Be satisfied, my children," said the lecturer. "If adulterated with water; and even then, the spirit should you be able to judge of the results?"-S. M. would remain liquid in the centre of the mass. Quicksilver easily freezes in this climate, and it has frequently been run into a bullet mould, exposed to the cold air air till frozen, and in this state rammed down a gun barrel, and fired through a thick plank. The average cold may be set down at about 15 or 16 degrees below zero, or 48 degrees of frost. The houses at the Bay are built of wood, with double windows and doors. They are heated by large iron stoves, fed with wood; yet, so intense is the cold, that when a stove has been in places red-hot, a basin of water in the

EFFECTS OF PRESSURE OF THE SEA ON FISH.

room has been frozen solid!

Dr. Williams has shown that a gold fish, when the sure of four atmospheres, became paralyzed. Dr. Williams also states the following conclusions as debe exposed to a pressure of more than three atmospheres. 2. That the use of the air-bladder, is not so much to regulate the specific gravity of the animal, as to resist the varying force of the fluid column, and thus to protect the vicera and abdominal blood-vessels against excess of pressure. 3. (Though in this case the results are less striking,) flat fish exhibit a limited expacity only for sustaining pressure. From these observations, Dr. Williams infers that the condition of pressure regulates the distribution of fishes in depth.

GREATEST ASCERTAINED DEPTH OF THE OCEAN.

On the 2nd June, when in latitude 150 3' south, and longitude 26° 14' west, being nearly calm, and the water quite smooth (says Sir James C. Ross), we tried for, but did not obtain, soundings with 4,600 fathoms of line, or 27,600 feet. This is the greatest depth of the ocean that has yet been satisfactorily ascertained; but we have reason to believe that there are many parts of it where it is still deeper. Its determination is a desideratum in terrestial physics of great interest and importance .- Voyage to the Southern Seas.

HEAT AND EVAPORATION.

In a communication made to the Academy of Sciences, at Paris, M. Daubrée calculates that the evaporation of the water on the surface of the globe employs a quantity of heat about equal to one-third of what is received from the sun; or, in other words, equal to the melting of a bed of ice nearly thirty-five feet in thickness if spread over the globe.

ACCURACY OF TIME-KEEPERS.

the great clock for the new Houses of Parliament, by the Astronomical clock at Greenwich Observatory, through the medium of the electric telegraph. Once renounced and given up, and happiness and peace in every hour, accurate to less than a second of time, must be looked for only in God's favour and the narthe Parliament clock would indicate its time to the row way of religion, before the heart can be right and Greenwich clock; and besides this, all the other clocks the soul be safe. throughout the immense building are proposed to be placed in connexion with the great clock, and to re- many who would win eternal treasures must suffer. For ceive correction from it once in every minute?

each wave, 1,910 feet.

COLE'S "CROSS AND THE WORLD."

From Mr. Bryant's beautiful culogy on the late Mr. Cole, we copy the following passage, descriptive of the Artist's dying work.

the Cross and the World, in which, as in many of his ceeding to an uncle's to petition him for aid for a sick previous works, he sought to exemplify his favourite sister and her children, when he found a wallet conposition, that landscape painting was capable of the taining fifty dollars. The aid was refused, and the deepest moral interest, and deserved to stand second distressed family were pinched for want. The boy to no other department of the art. Three only, of revealed the fortune to his mother, but expressed a the five pictures of which it was to be composed are doubt about using any portion of the money. His finished, and in these we know not what changes in mother confirmed the good resolution—the pocketdesign or execution might have been made, had he book was advertised and the owner found. Being a lived to complete and harmonize every part of the man of wealth, upon learning the history of the family, design; but that design is one of singular grandeur, he presented the fifty dollars to the sick mother, and

that it makes the life of a good man too much a life of pain, difficulty, and danger. The path of his Pilgrim of the Cross is over steeps and precipices, interrupted by fearful chasms, amidst darkness and tempest, and torrents that threaten to sweep him from his footing, with no resting places of innocent refreshment nor intervals of secure and easy passage after the first asperities of the way are overcome. The most ascetic of those who have written on the Christian life hardly go this length. Even Bunyan provides for his pilgrim the Delectable Mountains, and the delightful and pleasant land of Beulah, and the hospitable entertainments of the House of the Interpreter. But in the third of the series, I acknowledge preter. But in the third of the series, I acknowledge a power of genius which makes me, for the moment, fully assent to Cole's idea of the dignity of his department of the art. That pilgrim arrived at the end of his journey on the summit of the mountain, that ineffable glory in the heavens before which he kneels; the luminous path over the enkindled clouds leading upward to it, the mountain height shooting with verdure under the beams of that celestial day, the darkness sullenly recoiling on either side, the ethereal messengers sent to conduct the wayfarer to his rest, form altogether a picture which could only have been produced by a mind of vast creative power, quickened by a fervent poetic inspiration. The idea is Miltonic, said a friend when he first beheld it. It is Miltonic it is worthy to be ranked with the noblest conceptions of the great religious epic poet of the world.

It was while he was engaged in painting this series that the summons of death came. An inflamation of the lungs, a sudden and brief illness, closed his life on the 13th of February. On the third day after the attack, he despaired of recovery, and began to make preparations for death. The close of his life was like the rest of it, serene and peaceful, and he passed into the next stage of his existence, from which we are separated by such slight and frail barriers, with unfaltering confidence in the divine goodness, like a docile child, guided by the kindly hand of a parent, suffering itself to be led without fear into the darkest

A FABLE.

A lecturer on Pneumatics filled a small paper globe with pure hydrogen gas, and suffered it to ascend into the air. It rose till the ceiling of the room arrested Mr. R. M. Ballantyne, in a lively journal of six its progress, and then remained suspended at that

"Do look at that absurd ballon!" said the gas-pipe sometimes a little warm, or, rather, thawy weather; "why could it not stay quietly on the earth? It never but after that, until the following, April, the thermo- could have been filled but for me, and yet it is too

"Why does it go to the left in that manner?" cried 45, and even 49 degrees below zero of Farenheit.— the air pump. "How ridiculous! I stand quite

could show his face to it for a moment. Forty_de- said they, all together; "we believe it is either mad

that can be used in the thermometer; as mercury, you had the power within you to rise to that high rewere exposed, to such cold, would remain frozen nearly gion, you would find currents there which, on the surhalf the winter. Spirit never froze in any cold ever face of the earth, you do not feel. You cannot know experienced at York Factory, unless when very much the causes of moment which there prevail. How, then

ST. PAUL'S SHIPWRECK.

From a Sermon by the Rev. Theophilus Riddulph. A. M.

The story puts us in mind of the losses we are called upon to suffer for the soul's sahe. When Paul and his companions were in the midst of the storm they were obliged to throw all the cargo overboard. A very valuable cargo perhaps it was. All the wealth which many of them had in the world was embarked on board that ship. Yet they were obliged to part with it all,-to throw it all into the water to save their lives. And afterwards, even the very food they depended on for sustenance, all the wheat they had to water in which it was placed was subjected to a pres- They threw it all away that their lives might be make bread of and live upon, even this was not spared.

duced from his own experiments:—1. That round to His disciples, "Whosoever he be of you that for-And does not this remind us of what our Lord said fishes, having an air-bladder, cannot, without injury, saketh not all that he hath he cannot be my disciple?" Whether, then, we are high or low-rich or poor-wise or ignorant-there is but one condition of discipleship for us all: all things must be forsaken and renounced, when the Saviour and the soul require

We are not indeed called upon, as many of the early Christians were, to give up house and home, all earthly comforts and enjoyments, and to lay down our lives for the Gospel's sake. These are losses which, Gold and Silver bought. at present at least, we are not called upon to suffer I do not say that the time will never come when we shall. But there are some sacrifices which are as necessary to be made now as ever, and without which

we cannot be the Lord's disciples. There is the loss of worldly credit and reputation, which he that would be owned by Christ hefore the angels at the lust day, must be prepared to suffer. And this every Christian, who manfully takes up the cross, and testifies by his life against the vices and vanities of the world does suffer more or less. His religion is laughed at, and himself is despised as a weak and silly person; and his nearest relations and best earthly friends will look shy upon him, and will no longer be so cordial with him as they have been before. reproach of the cross has not ceased nor will it till the end of time.

There is, moreover, the loss of worldly pleasure, which he that would inherit heavenly joys must be contented to suffer. "If any man will come after Me," saith the Lord, "let him deny himself." "Come out from the world, and be ye separate," is the command of God to us in the Old Testament. And we may be assured that the indulgence of sensual gratifications The Astronomer Royal proposes to check and test and the partaking in worldly amusements is utterly inconsistent with the maintenance of a good hope and

There is, moreover, the loss of worldly profit, which many are the gains of ungodliness-large is the mammom of unrighteousness, on which some grow rich. But rich as the Sunday traffic-the false balance-Sir James C. Ross, in his Voyage to the Southren the lying lip, or the thieving hand may make a person Seas, states the result of several experiments to have in this world, it will only double his poverty for the given only twenty-two feet for the entire height of world to come. All these things are consistent with the waves, or eleven feet above and below the general a good hope and clear conscience. And if the sacrilevel of the ocean; the velocity of the undulations, fice of any ungodly gain for conscience sake should eighty-nine miles per hour; and the interval between ever reduce us to poverty and leave us without a meal the profit is greater than the loss; and the sailors, Paul's companions on the voyage, who threw overboard their whole stock of provisions to save their lives, have set us an example how we are to act to save our souls.

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Toronto, Jan. 24, 1849.

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Toronto, Jan. 28, 1847

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References are kindly permitted to the Lord Bissior; the Hon, the Chief Justice; the Hon. Mr. Justice Draper; the Solicitor General; Dr. McCaul; Dr. Beaven, and the Rev. H. J. Grasett.

Dec. 26, 1848.

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THE Undersigned begs leave to inform the Gentry and Inhabitants of Toronto, that the TORONTO BATHS have been re-opened and are now ready to receive the Public every day, from Savas in the Morning to TEN o'clock in the Evening, during which hours every attention will be paid to Visitors. ANGUS BLUE.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Toronto, March, 1848.

If this Advertisement meets the eye of William or Richard Mick, who emigrated from the county of Limerick, Ireland, about three years since, they, or either of them, will please address a letter to their father, Mr. John Mick, who is now in Brownville, Jefferson Co., State of New York. Any person who may know the present post-office address of either of the brothers, will confer a great favor upon a worthy-person, by addressing a line, containing such address, either Ware made to order. Gilding, Silvering and Engraving. Old a worthy-person, by addressing a line, containing such address, ei to Mr. John Mick, or to the Rey. W. H. Hill, Brownville, N. Y. Canada papers will confer a great favor by noticing the above. January 24th, 1849.

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Extract from the Guardian Newspaper.

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