He that will lose his friend for a jest, deserves to die a beggar by the bargain .- Yet some think their conceits, like mustard, not good except they bite. We read that all those who were born in England, in the year after the beginning of the great mortality, 1349, that they may not grind the credit of thy friend, and of one visible and undivided "sheepfold." And may make not jests so long till thou becomest one.

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1847.

CONTENTS OF THE OUTSIDE. Poetry—A Reminiscence of Westminster Abbev.
Memoir of the Rev John Stuart.
Dean Berkley in Rhode Island.
Plea of Unworthiness in regard to the Holy Communion.

The Blind Slave in the Mines.
Punishment in Schools.
Misleading the Blind.
Of Jesting.
Fourth Page.
The Rail-road Boy.
The Heathen Oracles.

THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO requests that the next collection on behalf of the Incorporated Church Society of the Diocese, be made in the several Churches, Chapels, and Stations thereof, on Sunday, the 17th

opening of the DIOCESAN THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE at Cobourg, will take place on Tuesday the 12th October next, and not on the 5th as previously advertised.

THE ARCHDEACON OF YORK will, with the Divine permission, resume his official appointments in the Home and Simcoe Districts, as follows:-Oshawa, Whitby Monday, Sept'r 27, 3 P.M.

Port Whitby " 6 P.M. Pickering Tuesday, "28, 10 A.M. Pine Grove, Vaughan... Wednesday, Sept. 29, 11½ A.M. Lloydtown "
Tecumseth......... Thursday, P.M. " 30, 10 A.M. BarrieFriday, Penetanguishene ... Saturday, " 2, 3 Orillia Monday, " 4, 4 P.M. GeorginaTuesday, " 5, 2 P.M.
NewmarketWednesday, " 6, 11 A.M.

LONGINGS AFTER UNITY.

Nothing used to be more common some years ago than for Dissenters to speak of the diversities existing among professing Christians, as a state of things rather to be desired than otherwise. They were in the habit of arguing that one denomination tended to quicken reading room is also furnished with newspapers, magazines, and other periodicals." the zeal and animate the energies of another; and that the laws which govern trade were applicable to religion, inasmuch that without sectarian competition advantageously followed in Toronto and the other the risk was great that lukewarmness and indifference large towns of Canada? We have already a large would be almost the necessary result.

"That ye be like minded, having the same love, being which occupies the attention of that tribunal has its of one accord, of one mind." "That ye stand fast origin in these noisome and ill-regulated caravansaries. same rule, let us mind the same thing." The trumpet the poorer classes of our community.

to manifest itself in the Dissenting world so far as this asylum so obviously holds forth. The expense rematter is concerned, a proof of which was lately fur- quired would not be formidable, because under proper nished by the establishment of what is called the management the institution would support itself, be "Evangelical Union." True, the experiment has sides paying a reasonable interest on the first outlay. proved to be almost a total failure, a result which we This we believe has been almost the invariable result attempt having been made evidenced that men's minds description have for some years been in operation. were becoming roused to a sense of the false position which Sectarianism had assumed, and that their longings after peace were sincere, though greatly indefinite.

Our attention has been forcibly called to the subject under consideration by the report, in a Scottish newspaper, of a meeting of "The Lay Association for promoting the Colony of Otago, New Zealand," which was held last month in the City of Glasgow. The scheme has originated with that energetic body, the Free Kirk, and its leading features are thus described by the Right Hou. Fox Maule, who presided at the meeting to which we have referred :-

"In a state distinguished for its civilisation, like that of Great Britain, it is not only natural and necessary that a surplus population should in some manner be disposed of, but it is absolutely necessary in a Christian state that of, but it is absolutely recessing a Christian population. The surplus population is not to be cast off merely to be got rid of; it is to be disposed of in a way which shall contribute to the happiness of those who leave their fatherland, and in a way to confer strengt benefits on the country from which they emigrated. to confer strength and purpose at this time is to direct your attention to a colony about to be formed more immediately in connexion with our own country. The terms upon which that colony is to be formed have been circulated amongst you, and I now hold them in my hand. They involve a general principle, which, if you please, I will allude to for a few minutes, before I proceed to touch upon the individual case now before us. You are all aware that a large tract of country before us. You are all aware that a large tract of country exists in New Zealand, which it is proposed to bring under the operation of general colonisation; the plan which it is proposed to follow in these operations is one different from any which has been adopted for at least two centuries. Colonisation of late has been thought to be sufficient. ciently attended to when ships were provided, expenses met, and people set down upon a foreign strand. But that is not, as I said before, enough; we must attend to the people when we get them upon that foreign strand. In every new colony which has been formed, no sooner has it got to a certain pitch of prosperity, than from want of previous good arrangement, various opinions spring up within it, and the time for education or religious instruction is, as contained in an address signed by my friend Captain Cargill, too apt to be generally frittered away.— Different sects have been often found to embitter a colony but we are about to try, on the great surface of New Zealand, a different system, and that is by colonising a portion of Australasia by means of what may be called lenominational settlements, i. e., that one portion may be colonised, consisting of those who adhere to the doctrines of the Established Church, another who adhere to the doctrines of the Presbyterian Church of Scotland; and so that by having one body adhering to one form of faith, the whole colony will be the more likely, both in its infancy, in its youth, and manhood, to dwell together in the manner which the Bible enjoins, namely, as brethren living together in amity. (Loud applause.) This about to be followed out in the erection of the Otag settlement. The settlement has been undertaken by the Free Church of Scotland, with the sanction of the General Assembly of that Church, and upon Free Church princidigious instruction and pastoral superintendence will be carried on in that colony, and schools will be erected in which the Bible and the Shorter Catechism, as in our schools in Scotland, will be in constant use."

Believing, as we honestly do, that the Ecclesiastical constitution of the Presbyterian body is radically defective and unsound, we cannot indulge the hope that any substantial or lasting results will issue from the novel Colony about to be founded in New Zealand.— Islands? How few are aware that the first of that noble Still the very idea of such a scheme is suggestive of array of Bishops, whose efficiency is felt throughout the considerations the most interesting to all, who in sincerity and truth "pray for the peace of Jerusalem." It demonstrates beyond the shadow of a doubt that earnest and reflecting sectarians are becoming con-

He that relates another man's wicked jest with delight, vinced of the present unnatural and unscriptural posiunity for which Christ prayed, and which his Apostles enjoined, is something more than a mere agreement in certain fundamental points of religious belief.

Unwavering is our conviction that the present dreary condition of Christendom is not destined to last for Society is directly under the control of the Bishops and ever. Confidently do we anticipate the time when Authorities of the Church. It is so by charter, and it is so our earth shall exhibit the holy and happy spectacle, practically in its working."

" Coming events cast their shadows before," when the mouthpiece of an influential body of Dissenters has the moral courage to affirm, that, "BY HAVING ONE BODY ADHERING TO ONE FORM OF FAITH, THE WHOLE COLONY WILL BE MORE LIKELY, BOTH IN ITS INFANCY, IN ITS YOUTH, AND MANHOOD, TO DWELL TOGETHER IN THE MANNER WHICH THE BIBLE EN-JOINS, NAMELY, AS BRETHREN LIVING TOGETHER IN

JUDICIOUS PHILANTHROPY.

For a lengthened period, the district of London called St. Giles' has been associated with every thing that was squalid, vicious and miserable, -and with too good reason. The inhabitants of that neglected locality were suffered to drag on a species of "death October next, in aid of the fund for the support of the in life," cooped up in cellars and vaults, the very WIDOWS AND ORPHANS of Clergymen in the Diocese. atmosphere of which was the parent of pestilence; and as the moral state of man is greatly affected by long sustained a bad pre-enduence of St. Giles' have

> A noble effort, however, has just been made to bring about a reformation of this hapless state of things. The "Society for the improvement of the condition of the Labouring Classes" have just opened, in the quarter to which I have referred, a " Model Lodging House," intended exclusively to accommodate men of the working class. The description of 6 P.M. this establishment, as given by the John Bull, is so interesting that we must lay them before our readers.

"The building covers an area of about 2,000 square feet, and is six stories from the basement; the ground-floor is partly occupied by the manager, and the remainder fitted as a living room for the use of the lodgers, having tables and settees similar to a coffee-house, with crockery and cooking utensils. The upper floors are divided into eight dormitories, each separated by wainscot seven feet high into 13 separate berths, each berth furnished with decent furniture. The entire building is thoroughly ventilated, and lighted throughout with gas, the common pants, a valuable library, consisting of 400 volumes of books, comprising history, travels, biography, and other well-selected works, amongst the contributors to which were the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, and the Bishop of Norwich. Lectures will also be given

Might not the example thus nobly afforded be and rapidly increasing population depending upon It is not our intention at present to demonstrate daily labour for their subsistence, whose domestic the rationalistic and infidel tendency of such a train condition is as far removed from comfort as can well of argument, opposed as it is to the decided and un- be imagined. We could point out, in the humbler ambiguous teaching of the Bible. Abundant are the lodging houses of our own city, scenes of squalid filth declarations of God's Oracles against views so subver- and untidiness which might almost vie with what we sive of the peace and prosperity of Christ's Church on have witnessed in the meaner quarters of the manuearth. What, for instance, could be more earnestly facturing towns of Great Britain. And the records explicit than the following injunctions of St. Paul :- of our Police Court testify that much of the crime

in one spirit with one mind, striving together for the Acting on the maxim that it is better to prevent faith of the Gospel." "That ye may with one mind, than to remedy or punish, an effort should be made nouth glorify God." "Let us walk by the to provide decent and comfortable accommodation for here gives no uncertain sound. Surely the man who ment at least ought to be tried, and no time is fitter in cold blood could advocate the lawfulness or benefithan the present for doing so. Comparatively speakcial tendency of disagreement among the worshippers ing, our labouring population are as yet more uncorof the God of unity, would require for his warrant rupted than the corresponding masses at home, and some other Gospel than that which we have received. would therefore the more readily appreciate and avail A change for the better, however, is now beginning themselves of the advantages which such a domestic anticipated from the first; but the very fact of the in France, where lodging houses of a somewhat similar

> We earnestly call the attention of our liberal corporation to the suggestions which we have made, and would rejoice to see them take the initiative in a scheme, which we are convinced would greatly tend to performance of this duty, must be very serviceable to the welfare and moral health of the community.

> THE SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL The following forcible testimony to the services of this venerable Society is well worthy of perusal. The able Speech from which this extract has been made was delivered about a year ago by the Rev. Dr. Hinds, at a meeting in Dublin of the "Trinity College Board." A gentleman who has lately become a resident of this City, and whose friendly services we shall be glad to enlist in behalf of our Journal, was kind enough to place the paper containing it in our hands. It is a newspaper published in the Island of Barbados; and his people. We commend the example which we to shew the difference between the expensiveness of the Press in the West Indies and in this Province, it gations. is worth while to observe, that the Burbadian contains about one-fourth of the reading matter furnished in

the Church, and is charged at the rate of Eight Dollars

"The vast results which are flowing from the operaion of this Society force themselves on the notice of all persons; but these results appear so disproportionate to the powers and resources of a quiet voluntary association, that few persons think of looking to such a quarter for the origin of them. Every body hears or reads of complete Church establishments, including Bishops, Archdeacons, a staff of Clergy, Churches, Schools, in Calcutta, Jamaica, Barbados, Canada, New Zealand, throughout the wide range of our Colonial possessions but if the question occurs, how came all thes into existence? the reply which suggests itself is, 'I suppose the British Government formed them.—I suppose the people in these settlements did it.' Results so vast and momentous lead away public attention from a volun-tary association as the origin and prime mover. It is im-possible that any one can be ignorant of the immense stream of emigration that is annually pouring from the shores of Great Britain and Ireland to distant lands.— And I suppose no member of our Church who thinks at all upon the subject, thinks that these emigrants go out to a life of heathenism that they abandon the religion, as well as the home of their fathers. But what is to hinder this being the case? Emigrants in a new settlement have generally no more than enough means to provide for their odily wants and sustenance. Who then cares for the bodily wants and sustenance. Who then cares for the spiritual welfare of these men? What is the channel through which the provision comes to the members of our Church? People not informed of the actual state of the case, attribute it to Government, to some vague resources in these settlements. They do not naturally connect with a private body of men, deriving their resources from voluntary contributions of the confermations contributions of the contributions of the confermations contributions of the confermations contributions of the confermations contributions are contributions. from voluntary contributions, a sphere of operations co-extensive with that of the Colonial Office, and the colonial empire of Great Britain. Most persons know, in like er, that we have a vigorous sister church in the d States of America. But ask nine persons out of United States of America.

ten, how it came there, under Divine Providence? Who planted it? Who nursed it in its infancy? The reply

will probably be, 'I suppose the Americans did it them-selve;' 'I suppose it was the British Government, while the connexion lasted between the two countries.' How

few recognize in this Society, the apostleship, not only of the United States of America, but of Canada, New

Brunswick, and the Archipelago of the West Indian

Society? But of those to whom this Society is unknown,

prejudices against it, or undervalue and disparage its utility. The report calls our attention to an imputation which has been cast on it, as if it were lending itself to a formidable movement within our Church, which it cannot be necessary for me, more particularly to describe. Now this imputation, as every one acquainted with the constitution and working of the Society know, is not only untrue, but it is impossible it should be true. The Society is only a representation of the United Church of England and Ireland, as that Church is. It has no doctrines or ecclesiastical views of its own, but only those doctrines or ecclesiastical views of its own, but only those which it reflects from the Church at large. If the tation were true, it would be true of the Church.

It is with feelings of deep sympathy and sorrow that we insert the following Obituary. We beg to tender respectfully to the bereaved Parents the expres-

sion of our heartfelt condolence :-"Died at the Rectory, Cobourg, on Tuesday the 14th Sept. instant, EMILY ANNE, youngest daughter of the Ven. Archdeacon Bethune, aged 7 years and 2 months.— Ven. Archdeacon Bethune, aged 7 years and 2 months.—
The death of this most engaging and lovely child was caused by a fall over the bannisters of the stairs while running hurriedly and playfully up,—one of those unusual and mysterious accidents which can only be referred to the wise and merciful, though to us inscrutable, Providence of God. The height from which she fell was but a few feet; yet from falling violently upon her head, the consequences were fatal. She lived about seven hours after the accident, apparently in little pain and sinking gently and without a struggle into the sleep of death.

The melancholy intelligence, communicated by tele-

The melancholy intelligence, communicated by telegraph to Toronto on Wednesday, reached her distressed father at Lloydtown on the following morning, while in the Vestry of the Church preparing for the duties of the day. He returned immediately, and reached his sad home about 5 chelok

y. He returned one about 5 o'clock.

The silent room, And ready for her last abode,
The pale form like a lily shew'd,
By rirgin fingers duly spread,
And prized for love of summer fled.
The light from those soft-smiling eyes
Had fleeted to its parent skies.

Her remains were committed to the grave at 6 o'cbck on the same evening, and three of the neighbouring dergy-men, habited in their surplices, kindly gave their services

Few children at so early an age could be more adnired and loved. Most winning and beautiful in person she was peculiarly gentle and endearing in her manners, and withal so intelligent and quick in apprehension, that, almost self-taught, she was able to read correctly and with great appropriateness of emphasis, and habitually made the responses in Church, before the age of five. Nothing vas more delightful to her than attending Church, and lately she began the regular perusal of a manual of devotion for the young. On the Sunday evening before her death, she employed herself in reading the Bible to the servant who remained at home while the rest of he family were at church.

The loss of a child of so many endearments and so much promise, is in no ordinary degree distressing; but the Saviour's love to little children is the more impres-sively realized in calling thus early to himself the loveliest and the best. It is well, too, that they who are appointed to minister in holy things should thenselves have trials of those chastenings from the hand of a wise and merciful Father under which they are so often called soothe and comfort others; and it is well that, by mefelt experience of the Lord's rebukes and counsels they should be quickened and purified to more carnest-ness and singleness in their high and holy work. And of another,—the fond, devoted mother,—to whom

his deprivation is a pang inexpressible, we may say in he beautiful words of the poet of the Christian Year,— 'She dares not grieve-but she must weep

As her pale placid martyr sinks to sleep, Teaching so well and silently
How, at the Shepherd's call, the lamb should die: How happier far than life the end

Of souls that infant-like beneath their burthen bend.""

While we completely agree with our correspondent, Harmonicus, as to the importance of Pastors taking an interest in the musical worship of their congregations, we must protest against the sweeping nature of the censure which he passes upon the Clergy, as a body, in reference to this matter. We know of many Clergymen who are most assiduous in their endeavours precept and practice, do their utmost to render this department of the service of the sanctuary solemn and ecoming. As we remarked, however, our sympathies are altogether with Harmonicus, when he regrets that nore heed is not given to a matter of such essential mportance, and join with him in lamenting that so delightful a handmaid to devotion is not more universally cherished at the present day.

GIFTS OF THE LAITY TO THEIR CLERGY.

The visits of the Clergy to the out-posts attached o their incumbencies, are attended, of course, with an increase of labour, and frequently with additional expense incurred in the purchase of a horse and carriage and in other incidental outlays. It will be readily imagined that any assistance rendered by the congregations who assemble at these stations towards the the Clergyman who ministers, in this way, to their spiritual wants. A very gratifying case of this kind will be found this week under the head of Ecclesiastical Intelligence. We allude to the handsome and well-chosen present made to the Rev. Alexander Sanson. Our remarks have been made in connexion with presents made for a particular purpose; but we cannot refrain from saying that every mark of esteem and every token of regard-however slight-serve to comfort and strengthen greatly the Christian Minister, by assuring him that he has gained what, next to the approval of God and his own conscience, he is most auxious to obtain,-the confidence and good-will of have noticed to the imitation of all Christian congre-

THE "MONARCH."

It can be only from a very superficial knowledge of the Church, that the Woodstock Monarch charges it with personalities. It would be a sad thing if a journal, professing to represent the interests of a divine institution—the Church of Christ in this Province—could be detected in the use of "personal acerbity." think that our contemporary—upon further consideration-will confess that there has been some haste in making this extremely unfounded imputation. The Church-whatsoever provocation it may experience from adversaries-will never be found to depart from Christian courtesy and kindness. With "those who walk according to this rule"-and with none otherdo we desire, or deserve, to be classed.

THE EMIGRANTS. The state of the Hospital—as it appeared to us during a visit yesterday-seems to be much the same with its usual appearance. Without professional knowledge, it would be presumption on our part to speak more definitely than this from our own personal knowledge. Not many apparently hopeless cases met our eye, whilst large numbers of the patients were able to sit up, and exhibited very promising symptoms of complete recovery. In one of the Wards-whether this proceeded from accident or design we know not-we noticed religious classification: even this solitary instance afforded some relief in the discharge of Ministerial duty. The advantage of making a similar distinction the general rule is perfectly obvious.

The Rev. Mr. Bourn, Assistant Minister of St. James's Church, has been visited, we are sorry to hear, with an attack of fever; but the sickness, we understand, is abating, and his case now is considered favourable.

ASYLUM FOR WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF EMIGRANTS WHO HAVE DIED IN TORONTO-BATHURST STREET BARRACKS, QUEEN STREET.

This Asylum is now open for the reception of Widows and Orphans of Emigrants who have died in

prejudices against it, or undervalue and disparage its Superintendent will attend daily for the purpose of

Hours at which Divine Service on Sundays commences n the several Churches in the City of Toronto: Morn'g. Even'g. St. James Cathedral ... St. Paul's Church Trinity Church, King-street East.. St. George's Church.....

* Except on the first Sunday in the month, when the Evening Service commences at half-past 3.

Strangers will be provided with seats by applying to the door-keepers.

Communications.

[We deem it necessary to follow the example of the London Church periodicals, and to apprize our readers that we are no the opinions of our Correspondents.—Ed. Church.]

To the Editor of The Church. Rev. and dear Sir—In perusing your paper of the 20th August, my attention was directed to a letter signed Tallis, on the subject of congregational singing, the writer of

which, so far as I can judge, has yet to learn the rudiments of the science on which he treats.

Your correspondent Musicus is evidently familiar with his subject, and had he not omitted a particular point in the argument, I should not have trespassed upon your

space at this time.

Tallis calls upon us to return to the old paths in Church Tallis calls upon us to return to the old paths in Church Music, and assures us that by so doing the walls of our Sanctuaries would again ring with the praises of Jehovah. Now, I call upon Tallis to prove that at the time to which ne traces, the praises of God were better performed, or that a greater proportion of the persons composing the congregations took a part in the same than at the present day. Till this is proved his argument on that head is worth nothing. I should like Tallis to inform us at the same time from what rare ecclesiastical record he has made the discovery "that unisonous singing in the Tenor is the true and proper mode of ecclesiastical singing."—Information on this head would be gratefully received.

I must not neglect to congratulate your correspondent

I must not neglect to congratulate your correspondent upon the new and very original idea of harmony he has given us—viz. "rich harmonies arising from themselves!!"
—from the simultaneous noise of a mixed congregation engaged in singing the air of a common Psalm tune in the Tenor—and that "to satisfy the ear of the most accomplished musician." Many would be so obtuse as to call this nonsense, of which number I fear I must write

I quite agree with Musicus that any improvement in the musical service of the Church, must originate with the Clergy. And I trust I will be pardoned for saying that hitherto they have been open to censure so far as this matter is concerned. When they enjoin us to pray with the spirit and understanding, why do they not tell us to sing with the spirit and understanding? Few, if us to sing with the spirit and understanding? Few, if any, of our clergymen superintend in person the rehearsal of the Sunday's musical service. Dissenting teachers do so generally, and hence the singing of the conventicle is generally superior to that of the Church. Let music, then, neglected as it is by nine-tenths of the community, be introduced as a regular branch of study into our Academies and Colleges;—let the Clergy zealously lend their influence to its cultivation, and I venture to affirm their influence to its cultivation, and I venture to affirm that the musical services of our Sanctuaries will ere long assume a very different aspect from what they now exhibit.

I cannot better conclude than by quoting the words of W. H. Plumstead in a small work published by S. B. Sharpe, of London, on the general importance of sacred music. "People would believe a clergyman to be in earnest when he told them that the Church doors would be open at such a time,-that instruction would be given them by a competent singing master,—that the organist would be there to play the organ,—and that a regular rehearsal of the Sunday service would take place, —and that he and his wife and family would be there and assist by taking their part. Such an address and example would have its due weight; and the Clergyman would be surrounded by his flock, he could feel himself at home amongst his fa-mily, as it were, in close communication, and not, as is too frequently the case, scarcely acquainted with, or even exchanging the common courtesies of society, amongst a ozen of his parishioners."

I remain, Your's sincerely,

HARMONICUS. to promote a refined taste for sacred music among those committed to their care; and who, both by Does he mean to exclude females from singing audibly, because they have not got tenor voices? It is a great nistake to affirm that the tune in Canada is generally off by a woman: but, supposing this to be the case, where is the impropriety attending it? Is Tallis aware that in the 16th and 17th centuries what we now know as the Air or Treble of a tune was frequently styled the Tenor and is he not perplexing himself by trying to draw a dis-

I am at a loss to comprehend Tallis in speaking of the time after harmonics were embodied. He says "the Tune (Air) was still the Tenor and to be sung by the mass of the people." To back this assertion he quotes from Archbishop Parker's Psalter a sentence directly pposed to it, viz:-"The Tenor of these parts be for the people, when they will sing alone,"—certes a most unlucky citation for your correspondent to make.

Want of time prevents me from demonstrating (what I could easily do) that Tallis's antipathy to Choirs and

Organs is altogether unfounded. This, by your permission, I may possibly do on a future occasion.

The extent of Tallis's information regarding authors and harmonists, so freely quoted by him, may be gathered from the fact of his ascribing to Dowland the authorship of the Old Hundred Psalm Tune,—an error which would subject a calculation. would subject a school-boy to the penalty of the birch.

To the Editor of The Church. Sir .- I would certainly not trouble you with any further

Tallis rides with such apparent self-complacency, but fearing that many, who may think that there is something deep and profound in this having the "tune in the tenor or in the treble," backed as it is by that specious kind of knowledge which consists in an acquaintance with great names, I wish to save them the trouble of getting into a labyrinth of research. Tallis formerly observed, "that not one man in a hundred can sing a tune in the treble; now I wish he had told us if one woman in a hundred can sing a tune in the tenor: and if tenor it must be, what are we to do with the women? What an ungracious feeling does Tallis exhibit towards the sex. He says that the tune led off by a woman "is a great impropriety." And as he will scarcely be able to prove that they are capable as he will scarcely be able to prove that they are of singing "in the tenor," they will necessarily be condemned to silence. This will never do. This tenor scheme is only fitted for a congregation of monks or old bachelors. Then, how inconsistent he is with himself.—He confesses the oldest masters to be the greatest in harman the state of them, he will have mony; and to shew his respect for them, he will have them sung in unison; and to shew his love for harmony, he will sing in unison, that new and rich harmonies might arise, which would "please the ear of the most accomplished musician," and that, too, under the confession that the oldest are the best. After all this, perhaps Tallis will rather be amused to find that this fanciful theory, or wonderful discovery of his, in reality differs in no one essentially the present expression of the present expression and the present expression are presented in the present expression and the prese tial point from the present system: e.g., let a psalm tune be sung with four male voices, where is the tune? in the Let a psalm tune be sung by a congregation, where is the tune? It is in this manner, after de the few whose knowledge enables them to sing the alto tenor, and bass, all the others must sing the tune. is this in unison? Yes, in one sense it is, for they appa rently sing the same notes; but is it unison in reality?— No; nature has pitched the voices of the sexes an octave apart, therefore they sing in octaves. But does this singpart therefore they said in the congregation joining in the psalmody? Impossible! All mankind have sung in ctaves since the invention of the vocal art. And does it revent the singing of those who are capable of taking the harmonies? Certainly not. Why, then, both systems are the same? Unquestionably. Tallis must now see that it is not the system which makes the silence. No; the silence of a congregation in the praise of God can only arise from the same cause which produces every other defection—the heart. Let that be touched, and who can be silent? Let that be touched, and how simple the means! Surely in every congregation there are many whose musical taste and education enable them to assist their less qualified brethren, let them meet for mutual aid and improvement, under the auspices of their Clergyman; and who can doubt but that the result will be sai

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

STATIONS ATTACHED TO THE RECTORY OF YORK MILLS. Some of the members of the Church at these Stations have presented their Clergyman with a really useful and Toronto, and left in destitute circumstances. A substantial mark of their regard, in the shape of a light member of the Managing Committe and the Medical carriage, which was accompanied by the following note:

Diocese of Toronto Township of York, 4th Sept., 1847.

With great respect,
Your affectionate parishioners, H. G. Papst, J. Taylor, R. James, W. & J. Lee, A. Taylor, G. Cunningham. The Rev. ALEXANDER SANSON, Rector, York Mills.

This proof of their appreciation of their own duty, in administering to the comfort of their pastor, is not alone; they have not only supplied the waggon, but both oats and hay have, for the last twelve months, been sent amply sufficient to maintain the horse, as well as some other gifts, which, while they are creditable to the donors, must be very grateful to the worthy Rector.

MISSIONARY COLLECTIONS.

Collections made in the several Churches, Chapels, and Missionary Stations throughout the Diocese of Toronto, to be applied to the fund for the support of Missionaries:—

Previously announced, in No. 121, amount, 257 4 2½
St. John's Church, Ancaster,
—per Rev. Wm. McMurray - - 3 5 0
St. James's Church, Penetanguishene,
—per Rev. Geo. Hallen - - 1 8 10
St. John's Church, Woodhouse, £1 12 6
Christ's Church, Vittoria, - 1 0 0
—per Rev. F. Evans - - 2 12 6
Colchester, Previously announced, in No. 121, amount, 257 4 21 -per Rev. F. G. Elliott - - - 0 15 0 126 Collections - £265 T. W. BIRCHALL, £265 5 61

DIOCESE OF NOVA SCOTIA.—The Lord Bishop of the cese paid a visit to the Parish of Christ Church, Guysborough, on the 7th ult., performing religious services at Manchester, Strait of Canso, and Guysborough itself from Thursday the 8th to Sunday the 11th of the month. On the latter day, the Rev. W. T. Morris, Deacon, was ordained Priest at Christ Church, and on Mon-day the Bishop preached at Intervale, on his return from

Toronto, Sept. 23, 1847.

DIOCESE OF FREDERICTION.—We learn from the Observer, that the undermentioned Clergyman have been appointed to the seven Deancries into which the Bishop of Fredericton has divided his Diocese:—

The Ver	nerable Archdeacon Coster,	Fredericton.
The Rev. I. W. D. Gray, D.D.		St. John.
	Jerome Alley, D.D.	St. Andrews
	W. E. Scovil, A.M.	Kingston.
4	S. D. L. Street, A.B.	Woodstock.
- 46	George S. Jarvis, D.D.	Shediac.
44	Samuel Bacon, A.B.	Miramichi.
-New .	Brunswick Courier.	
STATISTICS.		the Stunger meters

Arrival of the Britannia.

Buffalo, Sept. 20, 3, P.M. LIVERPOOL, Sept. 4 .- Best Western Canal Flour, 24s. 6d. @ 25s. 6d. Richmond and Alexander, 23s. 6d. @ 24s.— Philadelphia and Baltimore, 23s. 6d. @ 24s. New Orleans and Ohio, 20s. @ 21s. Sour, 18s. 6d. @ 20s. Indian Mesl, 14s. @ 15s. per bbl. Indian Corn, 26s. @ 31s.

per qr. White and mixed Wheat, 6s. 6d. @ 7s. 6d. per 70 lbs.
Oats, 2s. 2d. @ 2s. 6d. per 45 lbs. Barley, 2s. @ 3s. 4d. per

A gradual downward tendency is perceptible in the Corn Trade. A large business continues to be done in Wheat and Flour at declining rates, mainly influenced by the large supply. Both home and foreign crops generally considered full average. Prime Mess Beef, per tierce, 90s. @ 92s. 6d. Ordinary, 82s. @ 88s. Mess, per bbl., 50s. @ 52s. 6d. Ordinary, 42s. @ 48s. Extra per tierce, 100s. @ 111s. Some Mess Pork, new, per bbl., 65s. @ 70s. Old samples, Mess, 63s. @ 74s. Prime, 48s. @ 65s. Hams, smoked and dried, in canvas, per cwt., 20s. @ 60s. In casks, 25s. @ 40s. Bacon, dried and smoked, old, 25s. @ 40s., and long middles, 40s @ 63s. Shoulders, 30s. @ 37s. 6d.

Cheese, fine per cwt. 52s. @ 55s. Middling, 46s. @ 49s.-Ordinary, 21s. @ 44s. Lard, fine leaf, in kegs, per cwt, 53s. @ 55s.; do. in bbls.,

Messrs. Overend, Guerneys & Co., met Messrs. Prime, Ward & Co's. drafts for 70,000, after refusing acceptance. Brigadier General Hopping died at Mier on the 1st inst.

Arrival of the French Steamer Union. AT NEW YORK.

The Union sailed on the 31st ultimo, with 70 cabin and 150 steerage passengers. Mr. Robinson, the Governor of the Bank of England bad failed. There were other failures. The London Corn Market was still further depressed.

The Money Market was getting easy.

It was expected that the Bank will reduce the rate of interest. The Bank more liberally discounts drafts.

Dickson & Co's. liabilities £200,000. Lyons & Pinney, iverpool, H. Castellan, London, and another firm, £150,000. The Harvest is splendid.

The Potatoes in England and Ireland good. The news from Mark Lane is characterized as disastrous.

Paris is excited by the murder of the Duchess of Praslon, by r husband, and his suicide in prison. The cause of the mur-The Government is charged with conniving at his The Duchess was the daughter of Marshal Sabastiani.

The Queen of Spain and husband are still at variance. The Austrians occupied the country of Ferrara.

Trouble is brewing in the Papal States.

Explosion of the steamboat Cricket on the Thames, 6 killed,

More troubles in Switzerland. Portuguese Ministry resigned.

loms of disturbance in Lisbon. Duchess of Kent, Queen Victoria's mother, has been siting Hambourg.

Her Majesty is in the Highlands of Scotland with Prince Albert and a numerous Court. A hundred years since it would not have been so safe for the members of the Bruns-

ick family to be there. MOST REMARKABLE RUN .- The packet-ship Hibernia, which left Boston on the 16th in the afternoon, arrived at

Liverpool on the 26th. The Hibernia had a run of only nine A report of the New York Markets, Sept. 17, shews an upward tendency in bread stuffs, Flour being 12½cts, better than early in the week. No good Flour to be add under 5D. @ 5D.

Good Wheat, 1D. 18c. @ 1D. 20c. IRELAND.

All sorts of provisions are rapidly falling in price in Ireland. The Limerick Chronicle states that cargoes of Indian Corn have been offered for the freight; and with no astonishment, when new Wheat is offered at 13d. per stone and no purchasers, and potatoes are selling at 5d. per stone, according to the Kerry Examiner. We are all in better heart, rejoicing in the present and hopeful of the future. - Dublin Journal. PORTUGAL.

The ministry resigned on the 13th ultimo in conformity with Lord Palmerston's demand. Senhor Rodrigo Magalhaens for six days tried to form a ministry, and then gave up the task in

Charles Albert, the king of Sardinia, (says La Siecle of August 30,) has written to Pope Pius IX., to assure him of his readiness in any and every event to offer him his army, his artillery, and his ships of war. This letter was prompted by indignation at the threatening demonstrations of the Austrians, and a determination to resist the occupation of Ferrara.

A rumour prevailed that the Austrians, recoiling before the firm attitude of the pontifical government, (says La Siecle of the 30th,) had shut themselves up in the citadel of Ferrara. A letter from Rome, dated August 17th, states, in substance, that the pontifical government was bent on defending the inde-pendence of the country with energy. The Romans seem to rely, if needed, on the aid of England, but not wholly on that

We annex a list of the failures which have taken place England and Ireland since the 19th of August :-

W. & J. Woodley,	London	1,000,000 do
Wm. R. Robinson & Co.,	or self-inning a	500,000
Castellain, Sons & Co.,	nes acomeasor	700,000
J. & T. O Neal & Co.,	Liverpool, .	ete distribute nt
Lyon & Finney,	eds didn't year	
W. Rowett & Co.,	"	
Alex. Dickson & Co.,	Belfast, .	1,000,000
Kennaghan & Co	Sligo, .	500,000
will stand but an abis	Dublin	200,000

We learn from Canton that all trade was at a stand, and it has become more unsafe than ever to quit the factories. The people only increase in fury; they threatened to burn down the ies, unless a claim to the ground on the Honam side is relinquished A fresh supply of ammunition has been forwarded from Hong Kong; in short, affairs are worse than ever; and there is every probability that a real and competent expedition, with the admiral at its head, will be the next step resorted to.

The eyes of the Italian people have been directed lately to this quarter of the peninsula, by the unparalleled outrage against the rights of nations committed at Ferrara. It is well known Rev. and dear Sir,—We, the undersigned, members of the congregations assembled under your pastoral care at the respective houses of Mr. H. G. Papst, Mr. Taylor, and Mr. James, senior, most respectfully beg your acceptance of the light waggon sent herewith, as a mark of our esteem and regard for yourself, and as an acknowledgment that you, having sown to us spiritual things, it is our duty and privilege that you should reap of our carnal things.

We are, Rev. and dear Sir,

With great respect.

The eyes of the Italian people have been directed laterly to the rights of nations committed at Ferrara. It is well known that the citadel of that city has been, under the treaty of Vienna, garrisoned by Austrian troops. Recently, for no discoverable reasons except hostility to the Pope, the garrison was not only doubled, but a large body of troops was collected on that the citadel of that city has been, under the treaty of Vienna, garrisoned by Austrian troops. Recently, for no discoverable reasons except hostility to the Pope, the garrison was a fivolous incident, probably intentionally produced by Austrian are the citadel of that city has been, under the treaty of Vienna, garrisoned by Austrian troops. Recently, for no discoverable reasons except hostility to the Pope, the garrison was a fivolous incident, probably intentionally produced by Austrian troops. Recently, for no discoverable reasons except hostility to the Pope, the garrison was a fivolous incident, probably intentionally produced by Austrian troops. The properties of the points and the rights of nations committed at Ferrara. It is well known that the citadel of that city has been, under the treaty of Vienna, garrisoned by Austrian troops. Recently, for no discoverable reasons except hostility to the Pope, the garrison was and the rights of nations committed at Ferrara. It is well known that the citadel of that city has been, under the treaty of Vienna, garrisoned by Austrian troops. enna, garrisoned by Austrian troops. Recently, for no disco-coverable reasons except hostility to the Pope, the garrison was not only doubled, but a large body of troops was collected on the left bank of the Po, in the neighbourhood. Soon after this a frivolous incident, probably intentionally produced by Austrian a trivolous incident, probably intentionally produced by Austrian agents, was seized as a pretext for the military occupation of the town itself by the Austrian troops. Their commander, Count d'Anesberg, sent an officer, accompanied by some inferiors, to the Cardinal Legate to inform him of his intention to send detachments to occupy the various guard-houses and gates of the city. Against this the Cardinal protested in the name of the Pope, but meanwhile entreated that the outrage should be postponed until the following morning, to avoid the chance of po-pular disturbance; this was peremptorily and insolently refused, and immediately the troops marched into the town; infantry, cavalry, and artillery, with muskets loaded, bayonets fixed, and matches lighted. The Pontifical troops, driven from the guard-houses, collected around the palace of the Legate, and took charge of the prisons, the only posts unoccupied by the Austrians. While this was proceeding the guns of the citadel were pointed on the town, and attended by the gunners with matches lighted. The city of Ferrara has thus continued in a virtual

state of seige to the present time.

The Austrian troops collected on the left bank of the Portion of the porti have been actively employed in constructing bridges of boats, by which at any moment they can pass the river with cavalry and artillery, and seize the papal territory.

Colonial.

PUBLIC MEETING. - Pursuant to notice a public meeting sideration what proceedings might be most proper to adopt, under the present great influx of emigrants, and the serious distress likely to occur from the pressure of sickness and distress among them, during the ensuing winter. His Worship the Mayor presided

The Chairman stated the object of the meeting, and read the The Chairman stated the object of the meeting, and read the resolutions which were to be proposed. In consequence of there being no Secretary appointed, the resolutions remained in the hands of the Chairman, and on application to His Worship, for to copy them, our reporter was told that we could take them from the Herald of yesterday. The Herald however, had a bare notice of the meeting, and nothing whatever as the resolutions. Hence we are debarred from laying them before our readers.

There seemed a great want of arrangement among the par There seemed a great want or arrangement among the who seemed to have promoted the meeting.

The Mayor stated that among other objects, it was desirable that a house of Refuge should be established for pauper Emigrants, as well as a house of correction for improper and disorderly characters, and that application should be made to the

Government for funds, to erect buildings for that purpose, and if this was refused, that the Corporation should endeavour to raise the means by an additional tax of one half penny in the nound. The Chief Justice, Mr. Sheriff Jarvis, the Bishop, Mr. Hagarty, the R. C. Bishop, Col. O'Brien and Mr. Gurnett, took the principal part in the meeting. Between amendments and counter amendments it was difficult for some time to tell

what was doing. The speeches of the above gentlemen were all very interesting, but those of the Chief Justice, the Bishop and Col. O'Brien were the most practical Bishop Power's excited great attention and was most cordialy listened to.

The influx of news and our long extracts from the American papers relative to the advance of the U. S. army on Mexico pre-clude our giving any more detailed account.

The only resolution of any consequence was that application should be made to government for assistance in this emergency and for aid to erect buildings, and that the Chief Justice, the Rev. H. J. Grasett, the Hon. J. Elmsley, Mr. Hagarty, and Shariff Lagric charge. Rev. H. J. Grasett, the Hon. J. Elmsley, Mr. Hagarty.

Sheriff Jarvis should be a committee for the purpose. It was also resolved to apply to Government in the mean time for the temporary use of the old garrison, so as to employ idlers as soon aspossible, for as was most justly observed if an individual could earn but sixpence a day it would pay for his subsistence.

The Mayor was requested to forward a communication to Government as early as possible.

Mr. Sheziff Jarvis was then called to the Chair and the

thanks of the meeting were most cordially voted to his Worship

the Mayor .- Patriot. RESOLUTIONS PASSED.

Moved by his Lordship the Chief Justice, and seconded by J. H. Hagarty, Esq., and Resolved, lst. That the inhabitants of Toronto view with much concern the daily accumulation of sick and indigent Immigrants, and the consequent danger of an infectious disease spreading extensively within the city and surrounding country.

Moved by the Lord Bishop of Toronto, and seconded by Mr. Alderman Gurnett, and Resolved,
2nd. That although much of the disease which this commu-50s. @ 53s. Ordinary middling, 45s. @ 48s. Inferior and only has witnessed has been under the circumstances inevitable yet we cannot but apprehend that it has been unnecessarily yet we cannot but apprehend that it has been unnecessarily The Great Britain steamer successfully floated on the night of the 27th ultimo, arrived at Liverpool on the 30th.

Messrs. Kirkpatrick & Co, Liverpool, and Gray & Rockstry, greenook, nave tailed.

> hope that measures may be immediately taken to prevent the continuance of such a course. Moved by J. H. Hagarty, Esq., seconded by E. G. O'Brien,

Esq., and Resolved, 3rd. That it is the opinion of this meeting that the Corpo ration of Toronto and the Board of Health are bound to take all necessary steps to bring before the Government the necessity of a proper Medical Inspection of Emigrants, at the different ports below, so as to be a check on the passing of persons in had health from these contracts. in bad health from those ports upwards.

Moved by Mr. Sheriff Jarvis, seconded by the Roman

Catholic Bishop of Toronto, and Resolved,
4th. That, in order to meet the increased expenditure for sustaining the sick and destitute during the coming winter, application be immediately made to Government for funds to be placed at the disposal of the Corporation or of Commissioners for the erection of a building to be used as an Asylum or work-bouse, in which those Impringents and be supposed to the complete these through the supposed to the complete the supposed to the su house, in which those Immigrants who are able to work can be employed, and that a Committee be formed to carry out the objects of this meeting by making the application and assist in providing work to be provided that it is oviding work to be performed at such Asylum, and that it is the opinion of this meeting that the Corporation of this city should at once take steps to erect such a building as they may ascertain to be necessary, in the confident expectation that the benevolent exertions of this community will be aided by the Provincial or Imperial Government.

Moved by E. G. O'Brien, Esq., seconded by the Hon. William, and Recoluted Allan, and Resolved,
5th. That as much time must elapse before such building can be erected, the City Council be requested to make applies tion for the use of the old Barracks, within this city, or such other unoccupied buildings as may be in the hands of Government, for that

ment, for that purpose.

Moved by the Rev. Mr. Jennings, seconded by H. Scobler
Esq., and Resolved,
6th. That the Chief Justice, the Sheriff, the Hon. John
Elmsley, the Rev. H, J. Grasett, G. P. Ridout, and J.H.

Hagarty, Esquires, be a Committee to carry out the forego Moved by John Cameron, Esq., seconded by Thos. Ewart Esq., and Resolved. 7th. That the Chairman do transmit the Resolutions passe

at this meeting, at his earliest convenience, to the Pro Secretary, that he may lay the same before the Executive Moved by George Duggan, Esq., seconded by Col. Loring,

8th. That the Chairman do leave the Chair, and that Mr. Sheriff Jarvis do take the same.

Moved by Mr. Alderman Duggan, seconded by Jas. Trotter, That the thanks of this meeting be given to his Worship Esq. and Resolved,

the Mayor, for his able conduct in the Chair. W. H. BOULTON, Chairman. Toronto, Sept. 20, 1847. New Gas Company.—At a meeting of Gas Light consumers and others, held in this city on the 17th inst., it was resolved that it was highly desirable to establish a new Company, with a view of securing a better supply of Gas, and at slower price than furnished by the present Company. A Company was appointed to enquire into the subject and report fully

ittee was appointed to enquire into the subject and report fully at an adjourned meeting. We select from the "Digested Miscellany" of the British

Canadian the following particulars:-The English post-office authorities are about to suspend restriction which forbids the sending by post parcels over six teen ounces, in order to find how far the amount may be safely raised. It is intended also It is intended also to make pre-payment compu and thereby simplify yet more the English post-office

which is already productive of not a tenth part the proportion of trouble and book-keeping which is necessary in the antiquated state of the department here.

The chief engineer of the Great Western Railway Company has made an elaborate and very favourable report to the pany, having now completed the survey, and apparently for the route answer all expectations. The report is published full in the Hamilton Spectator and Gazette. A meeting been held at Windsor, where the conduct of Colonel Prince of the survey of the surv

respecting this railroad, and which, as we noticed a short The Guelph Herald of the 9th has a leader on the subjection. We repeat that Toronto will be forestalled if she not bestir herself. We want union, such union as we can

pend upon, and let us endeavour to secure it.

The papers by the late arrivals are destitute of intelligence for respecting the dispute between the British and American vernments, on the subject of the postage. If no arrangements is made, it would seem that no English mails will pass through the United States after the month of November. The steaments of the state of of the 19th of that month may be the last by which our leth

an be forwarded as usual.

The members of the Port Credit and Hurontario Plank Rose, and the Port Credit and the Port Company, we are glad to find, are proceeding to act under Charter, and we wish them success in the formation of the