Poetry.

ST. ANDREW'S DAY—30TH NOVEMBER.

(Thoughts in Verse on the Principal Festivals and Holy Days of the Church of England.)

"Again, the next day after, John stood, and two of his disciples; and looking upon Jesus as He walketh, he saith Behold the Lamb of God! And the two disciples heard him speak, and they followed Jesus. One of the two which heard John speak, and followed him, was *Andrew*, Simon Peter's brother." John i. 35—37, and 40.

God uses various means to draw
The human heart; the threat'ning Law,
The Gospel-message, full of grace
To sinners of the human race;
A minister's or friend's advice,
A word in season may suffice,
To turn the current of the mind,
However much to ill inclined.
Andrew had heard the Baptist's teaching,
And now attended on his preaching;
With his disciples yet enrolled
Till John cried earnestly, "Behold
The Lamb of God!" at that one word
He left the Baptist, for the Lord:
Yet not an arching honours vain,
Under Messiah's princely reign,
But rather pardon through the price
Of Christ's atoning Sacrifice.
The more he heard, and saw, and learned,
The more His mission he discerned;
And then was ready to obey
The Saviour's call without delay.
A doubt he once expressed indeed
How Jesus could the hungry feed.
Yet afterwards some Greeks he brought
To hear the words Messiah taught;
Who told them of His great salvation,
For Jews and Greeks of every nation,
Purchased by sufferings on the cross,
When He redeemed the sinner's loss.
Thus much of Andrew's pilgrimage,
We read in Scripture's sacred page;
His acts, his trials and distress,
His preaching, and with what success,
Are not recorded; this we find,
He followed Christ with willing mind.
Are we thus willing to obey,
And walk in wisdom's holy way?
If we, like him, uphold by grace,
On earth the Saviour's footsteps trace,
The comfort shall be ours, the glory be
To Christ alone, through all eternity!

THE GUARDED HOUSE.

(From a German Book for Children.)

When the year 1814 began, troops of Swedes, Cossacks, Germans, and Russians, were within half an hour's march of the town of Sleswick; and new and and fearful reports of the behaviour of the soldiers were brought from the country every day. There had been a truce, which was to come to an end at midnight on the 5th of January, which was now drawing near.

On the outskirts of the town, on the side where the enemy lay, there was a house standing alone, and in it there was an old pious woman, who was earnestly praying, in the words of an ancient hymn, that God would raise up a wall up around them, so that the enemy might fear to attack them.

In the same house dwelt her daughter, a widow, and her grandson, a youth of twenty years. He heard the prayer of his grandmother, and could not restrain himself from saying, that he did not understand how she could ask for anything so impossible as that a wall should be built around them which could keep the enemy from their house. The old woman, who was now deaf, caused what her grandson said to be explained to her, but only answered that she had but prayed in general for protection for themselves and their town's people. "However," she added, "do you think that if it were the will of God to build a wall around us it would be impossible to Him?"

And now came the dreaded night of the 5th of January and about midnight the troops began to enter on all sides. The house we are speaking of lay close by the road, and and was larger than the dwellings near it, which were only very small cottages. Its inhabitants looked out with anxious fear, as parties of the soldiers entered one after another, and even went to the neighbouring houses to ask for what they wanted, but all rode past their dwelling. Throughout the whole day there had been a heavy fall of snow—the first that winter—and towards the evening the storm became violent to a degree seldom known. At length came four parties of Cossacks, who had been hindered by the snow from entering the town by another road. This part of the outskirts was at some distance from the town itself, and therefore they would not go further; so that all the houses around that where the old woman lived were filled with these soldiers, who quartered themselves in them; in several houses there were even fifty or sixty of these wild half savage men. It was a terrible night for those who dwelt in this part of the town, filled to overflowing with the troops of their enemies.

But not a single soldier came into the grandmother's house; and amidst the loud noises and wild sounds all around, and not even a knock at this door was heard, to the great wonder of the family within. The next morning, as it grew light, they saw the cause. The storm had drifted such a mass of snow, to such a height, between the road side and the house that to approach it was impossible. "Do you not see, my son," said the old grandmother, "that it was possible for God to raise a wall around us?"

Does not this story remind us of the words, "The angel of the Lord encampeth round about them that fear Him, and delivereth them?" Does it not seem as if the snow had been gathered together as by angels hands to form a defence for that house where one dwelt who thus feared God and trusted in Him.

THE YOUNG STUDENT.

(From the same.)

The following little story of a gentleman, who was then well known, and held some office in N. under the government, was told by a friend of his.

In the early life of P., while he was studying at R., it happened that, owing to the disturbances of the country, his parents, who lived at a distance, fell at one time into such difficulties, that they were not able to send their son his usual means of support; and at the same time death deprived him of his chief friend in the place where he was. He was now without money, or the means of obtaining any: he did not know even how to provide himself with the greatest necessaries. One day, early in the morning, with a very sad heart, he was passing through a church in the town, which stood always open. He found it empty; and throwing himself on his knees before the altar, he prayed that God would shew him some way out of his distress, so that his pressing need might be supplied.

As he arose and went towards the door, which led into the principal street, a poor old infirm woman leaning upon crutches, came into the church and asked him for alms. P. had only one shilling left, with which he had thought to provide himself with food for that day; but he gave it to the poor woman, with these silent words of prayer: "O Lord, I have besought Thee for help, and thou causest even the last shilling I have to be asked of me: yet Thou knowest a way to help—I know not any." With tearful eyes he passed on: and just as he went out from the church door, a noble-looking man rode by, who, at the same moment dropped his glove. P. took it up, and modestly gave it to its owner. The gentleman, surprised at this attention from a school-boy, asked his name. He told it: and the stranger inquired if he were a son or a relation of the famous surgeon of that name. He answered that he was his son; and the gentleman immediately asked him to dine with him at his lodgings, saying. "Your father safely performed a dangerous operation for me, and, next to God, I owe my life to him."

My friend bowed, and the stranger rode on. At the appointed time he went as he had been invited to do, and was most kindly and hospitably received. When he took leave, the stranger took his hand, and put into it six pieces of gold, saying, "Students often have little expenses for which they do not like to apply, to their kind parents. Take this trifle from me, as a token of my gratitude towards your father."

Surely in his after-life P. would never forget his early walk that morning, and his prayer in the church; nor would ever think of it without thankfully rejoicing that when the poor woman asked for his last shilling, he had believed that it was God who required it of him; and had trusted that God was able to help him, though he himself could see no way out of his distress.

EXTEMPORE PRAYER.

(From the Auto-biography of a Dissenting Minister.)

The dissenters having no form of prayer for public worship, every minister supplies, from his own resources, prayers, and sermon too, and these are most admired when delivered extemporaneously. The sermons are not always delivered without notes; but I believe in no case whatever are the prayers written, or if they be written they must be learned by heart, for the sight of a minister reading a prayer in a dissenting meeting-house or chapel, would be considered a downright abomination—such a thing is never seen except among the Socinians, and with them I believe it is not universal. Extemporaneous prayer used to be considered and by some persons still is, as the result of a momentary inspiration; but with the generality of those who use it, it is most likely the result of habit, of knack,—even as any other kind of off-hand dexterity in the use of words. If, then, extemporaneous praying and extemporaneous preaching be a desirable qualification, and if it be only to be acquired by habit and practice, the habit must be formed at an early period. Early enough is the attempt made in dissenting colleges:—I could, were I so disposed, enumerate many ludicrous anecdotes of ridiculous blunders made by young beginners in the art of extempore prayer; but I shall not enter into particulars, for there may be some persons now living, who may not be pleased to be reminded of the follies of their youth:—I say follies, not sins, for whatever sin there might be in the matter, lay rather at the door of those elderly persons who permitted and prompted young persons thus to commit themselves. In the college now referred to, it was a standing rule, that each student in rotation, after the completion of the first year of his academic course, should conduct the family devotion in the evening. It was not expressly stated that the prayer should be extemporaneous, but it was generally understood so, and I never remember to have witnessed any deviation from that practice. It is indeed true, that some few, not daring to trust themselves to the impulse of the moment, and to the words which might present themselves on the occasion, did previously compose a prayer, which they committed to memory; but I feel very confident that, had any student read this composed prayer from the paper on which it was written, he would have met with reproof from the theological president. Now when it is considered that students were admissible into this institution at the early age of sixteen, and that individuals of various measures of talent were, of course, all expected to perform the same kind of duty, it may very naturally be supposed that by some it would be but awkwardly done. I remember even now, with a painful and mortifying distinctness, several scenes in which devotion has been converted into diversion. Frequently would some trembling novice, forgetting what he had learned by heart, abruptly pause in the midst of his prayer, painfully exerting his recollection to gather up the broken thread; and frequently would some inexperienced youth, trusting in the power of extemporizing, fluently commence with a bold and steady effusion of devotional common-places, and then suddenly would he become confused, forgetting what he had said, and perhaps repeating it or, becoming more bewildered, would ramble into all manner of incoherences, and talk such nonsense as no waking man would think of under other circumstances. To young men whose risible faculties are not under due subjection, such scenes are highly provocative of laughter, and I well remember the difficulty with which many suppressed the actual explosion of loud laughter, while almost every side was shaking. Surely the acquisition of the knack of extemporaneous prayer must be a matter of immense value, when such means are used to gain it. Much has been said of late concerning the irreverence with which prayers are attended to in the English Universities, but nothing can equal the indecorum of exposing prayer itself to the risk of becoming the means of merriment. Besides, if an extemporaneous devotional fluency be the result of inspiration, what prevents that inspiration from being as perfect in the case of youth and inexperience, as it is in more advanced life? But the truth is, that almost all parties know that the matter depends upon intellect and habit.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

ENGLAND.

SUNDAY LABOUR IN THE POST-OFFICE.

To-morrow Mr. Rowland Hill's plan for setting at nought the fourth commandment, comes into operation; and, in the true style of Whig-hypocrisy, under pretence of honouring the Divine injunction. Mr. Hill, no doubt, has been moved to the devising of the whole scheme by the most pious considerations. It was his earnest desire to remedy the extensive desecration of the Lord's day which takes place throughout the whole country under the existing arrangements of the Post-Office. That in this very laudable endeavour he hit upon a plan which entails desecration of that day in the central office where hitherto it had been duly observed, may be Mr. Hill's misfortune rather than his fault; and, like other breakers of the law, he is, of course, entitled to the benefit of the doubt.

But neither Mr Hill's unfortunate obliquity of vision, nor the coincidence of the views of Lord John Russell and his colleagues with those of the great Wizard of St. Martin's-le-Grand, will have the effect of causing the country to acquiesce in an arrangement which the public see in so very different a light. There has been growing up, of late years, a general sense of the sanctity of that day which the Almighty has set apart for specific purposes of His own ordaining. If He who has made all men, and who appoints to each man the number of his days, has seen fit to reserve of the days so appointed a certain proportion to be devoted to His own honour, and to the rest and moral and spiritual refreshment of His creatures, it is rather too much to say that Lord John Russell or Mr. Rowland Hill—great men and mighty as we admit them both to be in their way—shall by their mandate rob the Most High of the honour due to Him, or a single human individual, even though he have the misfortune of being an *employé* under a Whig Government,—certainly not the most blessed kind of service,—of the repose and comfort mercifully provided for him by his Maker.

We frankly own that we are not sorry for the turn the affair has taken. Had the authority yielded at once to the public remonstrance, the chances are that the enormity of violating the Lord's day all through the provincial Post-offices would never have been thought of, from that very strong propensity in mankind to acquiesce in things as they are, of which the very existence of the Whig Government at this time of day is a marvellous proof. Now, on the contrary, that the pertinacity of the Whigs in doing this wrong in London has aroused the slumbering lion of public opinion, there can be little doubt that the whole abomination of Sunday traffic in the Post-office will be done away with, and the servants of that important department of the public service will have the opportunity of remembering and practising other duties besides those in the performance of which they are obnoxious to Whig tyranny. We feel convinced that the respectable, the loyal, and the religious portion of the public press will continue to lend its strenuous support to the efforts which are sure to be made in more than one quarter to obtain a complete stoppage of the Post-office on the day in question. Our own part in the business we shall not fail to perform from time to time, and that with the greater alacrity, because we rejoice in the opportunity of co-operating for a righteous purpose with those with whom on other questions we must be at variance. There is nothing that goes further to soften asperities and to remove prejudices, than united action for some common end, or against a common enemy; and if the determined Sunday desecration of an essentially godless Government shall have the effect of enlisting against them in one joint array, all the religious feelings of the land Mr. Rowland Hill will have proved himself, in a sense he little dreamed of, the saviour of his country.—*John Bull.*

The Late Bishop Stanley.—The citizens of Norwich are about to fill up the great west window of the cathedral with richly stained glass, to the memory of the late lamented Bishop Stanley. This is in accordance with the wish of the prelate himself, who shortly before leaving Norwich thus expressed himself to an eminent artist whilst standing in the nave, upon the very spot where his ashes now, by his own direction, repose.

Statistics of Marriages.—The Ninth Annual Report of the Registrar-General gives the following data;—From Jan. 1, 1847, to Dec. 31, 1847:—Out of 135,845 marriages, 120,876 have been solemnized according to the rites of the Church; 7,493 in registered places of all denominations of Protestant Dissenters; 2,961 in those of the Roman Catholics; and 4,525 in the Registrar-Superintendents' offices. Of the marriages solemnized according to the rites of the Church, 17,046 were by license, and 84,663 by banns. Upon comparing these data with the returns for 1842, it appears that the total number of marriages in 1842, according to the rites of the Church, was 110,047, while in 1847 it was 120,876, showing an increase in six years of 10,829, or more than the total number of Protestant and Roman Dissenters' marriages put together.

Confirmations on the Continent.—The Lord Bishop of Guiana has returned from his tour on the Continent, where he has held confirmations for the Lord Bishop of London. The number of confirmed by his Lordship at Bruges, Brussels, Frankfort, Bonn, and the Hague, is 247.

The Leeds Intelligencer, of Saturday, records the consecration of the church of the Holy Trinity, in the village of Meanwood, near that town, built by the Misses Becket at an expense of about £5,000, as a memorial to their deceased brother. Also the laying of the foundation stones of two new churches, one to be dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, at Moor Allerton, and the other to St. Luke, at East Morton, near Bingley.

While the Universities are counting up those bishops who have graduated either at Oxford or Cambridge, and and while Oxford is complaining of an undue preference of her mathematical sister, the little island of Barbadoes has reason to triumph that she has now on the episcopal bench no less than three bishops, viz., Dr. Hampden, Bishop of Hereford, Dr. Hinds, (the new) Bishop of Norwich, and Dr. Piercy Austin, the Colonial Bishop of British Guiana.

The *Christian Times*, a dissenting paper says—"We have the utmost pleasure in stating, as a fact which may be depended upon, that leading evangelical clergymen are in mutual communication, with a view to an organisation of the evangelical party, so as to be prepared for all contingencies."

The Archbishop of Canterbury and Pluralities.—A little heat is likely, we are told, to spring up in the Church between the Archbishop of Canterbury and some, if not all of the bishops and other patrons of livings, on the subject of pluralities. We will state the case as it has been stated to us. We fancied, as we believe ninety-nine persons out of every hundred fancied, that the law was that two livings, not exceeding together a thousand a-year and within the distance of ten miles, and under a certain population, might be held by the same clergyman. We knew that the law required a license from the Archbishop of Canterbury to enable him to do so, with an appeal to the Privy Council, should such license be withheld. On this point, however, the universal notion, both in the Church and out of the Church, and adopted and acted upon by the late Primate, has been that pluralities, within the conditions specified, were legalised, the refusal of the license being, generally speaking, placed *pro forma* in the hands of the archbishop, to be used as a veto in any case in which he had reason to believe that the distance, stipend, or population, exceeded the legal figure. But we are informed, on what we consider to be good authority, that Dr. Sumner puts altogether a new reading upon the law; that he considers that the veto is not conditional, but absolute, in his hands; and that, under this conviction, he purposes to withold his license in every case where the stipend of either livings amounts to a thousand a-year. And we have further heard that the point at issue will speedily be tested by an appeal against him in the Privy Council.—*Church and State Gazette.*

Soham.—Some weeks ago we reported the intended repairs and restoration of the chancel of this ancient and beautiful church, at the joint expense of the rector and vicar. We have now the gratification to report its completion, and we believe a more correct and beautiful specimen of church architecture is not to be found in the country. The architects employed were Messrs. Benomi and Cory, of Durham, to whom too great praise cannot be given, for the chasteness and beauty of the designs, particularly in the ceiling and screen, and the elaborate tracery of the work within the altar rails themselves, which certainly are very beautiful specimens of carving, executed, as we understand, by Mr. Ratter, of Cambridge. The ancient sedilia, which from the accumulation of *annual* whitewashings had become completely hidden, as well as the fine carved work of the archway leading from the chancel into the chapel, on the north side of the transept, and that leading into the nave of the church, have been most carefully restored by, Mr. Thompson, also of Cambridge, under the judicious superintendance of Mr. Thos. Dickens, of Durham, the clerk of the works. The stalls are of beautiful English oak, richly carved. The floor has a superb appearance, being composed of encaustic tiles of the most beautiful colours and patterns, manufactured at Minton's establishment, Stoke-upon-Trent, from original designs furnished by Messrs. Benomi and Cory,—those within the altar rails being of a different pattern, and highly glazed, give a most superb finish and effect to this portion of the church. In cleansing the walls, some ancient fresco painting has been discovered, and carefully preserved. Two handsomely carved antique chairs, for the altar, have been given by the Vicar, and rich cushions and cover for the table have been presented by the Misses Tasker. The mullions of the large east window have been carefully restored, and two new windows introduced on the south east side; the whole of the lead on the chancel re-cast, and the masonry pointed in a very judicious and workmanlike manner. We cannot but feel highly gratified at the able manner in which the work has been done, reflecting, as it does, the highest credit upon all those connected with it, and we do earnestly hope this is only the *beginning* of better things, and that we shall soon have the pleasure of informing our readers, that the *whole* of this interesting and venerable fabric is restored to its original and chaste appearance and arrangement.—*Cambridge Chronicle.*

The extensive sanitary improvements called for by the state of the public health throughout the United Kingdom have been carried on within the precincts of the University of Oxford, during the long vacation in several of the colleges, particularly in Christ Church and Corpus, where the sewerage and other domestic departments have undergone great ameliorations. The restorations and improvements at Merton chapel and at St. John's college have also been continued.

The Order of Mercy.—Eight religious of the Order of Mercy at Kinsale sailed from Kingstown a few days since for Derby, where they intend to establish a branch of their institute.

Advertisements.

RATES.

Six lines and under, 2s. 6d. first insertion, and 7½d. each subsequent insertion. Ten lines and under, 3s. 9d. first insertion, and 1s. each subsequent insertion. Above ten lines, 4d. per line first insertion, and 1d. per line each subsequent insertion.

A discount will be allowed for advertisements of not less than twelve insertions.

From the extensive circulation of *The Church*, in the Province of Canada, (from Sandwich to Gaspe,) in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, in the Hudson's Bay Territories, and in Great Britain & Ireland, as well as in various parts of the United States, it will be found a profitable medium for all advertisements which are desired to be widely and generally diffused.

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

COLUMBUS INSURANCE COMPANY,
EDWARD G. O'BRIEN,
AGENT.
Office removed to Church Street, four doors above the Court House.
Toronto, August 11th, 1849. 3

D. E. BOULTON,
Barrister, &c.
COBOURG. 49-6m

J. P. CLARKE, Mus. Bac. K.C.
PROFESSOR OF THE PIANO FORTE,
SINGING AND GUITAR,
Residence, Church Street.
Toronto, Jan. 13, 1847.

H. BURT WILLIAMS,
FURNISHING UNDERTAKER,
No. 140, Yonge Street, Toronto.
N.B.—No extra charge on Coffins delivered within 10 miles of the City.
March, 1849. 39-6m

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

Mrs. DACK,
FRENCH STAY MAKER,
No. 58, King Street West.
ORDERS PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.
Toronto, 1849 49-tf

DR. HALLOWELL,
HOUSE AND SURGERY
38, Queen-street East, 2 doors from Church-street.
Toronto, 17th March, 1849. 34-tf

DR. DERRY
Has Removed to 30, BAY STREET, South of King Street, opposite to Mr. Rhan, Dentist.
Toronto, May, 1848.

W. THOMAS,
ARCHITECT.
OAKHAM HOUSE, CHURCH STREET,
TORONTO.
March 27th, 1849. 33-tf

HUGH PAYNE SAVIGNY,
Provincial Land Surveyor and Draughtsman,
YONGE STREET.
ADDRESS, TORONTO POST OFFICE.
June, 1848.

JOHN ELLIS & CO.,
Official Seal and Bank Note
ENGRAVERS,
LITHOGRAPHERS, AND COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS.
8, KING STREET WEST, TORONTO.

FRANCIS H. HEWARD,
COMMISSION MERCHANT.
CASH ADVANCES MADE ON PRODUCE.
OFFICE NEW MARKET BUILDINGS,
TORONTO.
July 26th, 1849. 52-tf.

DONALD BETHUNE, Jr.
BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Solicitor in Chancery and Bankruptcy,
CONVEYANCER, &c.
DIVISION STREET, COBOURG,
CANADA WEST.
Cobourg, Oct. 21, 1845.

Mr. ROBERT COOPER,
BARRISTER AND SOLICITOR,
Wellington Street, opposite the Commercial Bank,
TORONTO.
Toronto, Jan. 24, 1849. 26

WILLIAMS & HOLMES,
CITY CARRIAGE REPOSITORY,
149 Yonge Street.
Toronto, April 20, 1849. 39-6m

ROBERT MARTIN,
HAS REMOVED TO
No. 60, Victoria Row, King Street,
Next Door to Mrs. Dunlop's.
Toronto, April 20, 1849. 39-tf

OWEN AND MILLS,
COACH BUILDERS
FROM LONDON,
KING STREET, TORONTO.

WANTED,
A SITUATION, in a Wholesale or Retail Grocery Store, by the Advertiser, who can keep Books either by single or double entry, and can give good City references. Apply to the Office of this paper.
Toronto, October 24th, 1849. 13-tf

Circular.
THE Subscribers would intimate to their Country and City Customers, and the trade generally, that they are now receiving their usual FULL SUPPLY of
GROCERIES, HARDWARE, AND DRY GOODS,
for the Fall Trade; and which, having been selected with care in the New York and English markets, they are prepared to offer on very reasonable terms, "at Wholesale only."
WHITTEMORE, RUTHERFORD & Co.
Toronto, 10th Sept., 1849. 7-tf

BOARD.
A WIDOW LADY, residing in Queen Street, within a short walk of the Upper Canada College, is desirous of taking a limited number of Pupils of that Institution, and under fifteen years of age, as BOARDERS.
Reference may be made to the Rev. R. J. MacGeorge, at the Office of "The Church," Toronto.
January 24, 1849. 26

JUST RECEIVED from ENGLAND,
a few copies of
SKETCHES OF CANADIAN LIFE,
Lay and Ecclesiastical, Illustrative of Canada and the Canadian Church. By a Presbyter of the Diocese of Toronto. Published by David Bogue, London, 1849. Price 10s. currency.
"As a guide to the real state of affairs in Canada, as it would strike the eyes of a Churchman, the volume is as instructive as it is rendered attractive by the incidents of the story, and the animation of the style in which it is told."—*John Bull.*
For Sale at the Depository of the Church Society, of the Diocese of Toronto, and at
HENRY ROWSELL'S, *King-street*
August 29th, 1849.

THE PRINCIPAL
OF
Upper Canada College,
IN answer to enquiries which have been made upon the subject, begs to announce that he will be ready (D.V.) after the Midsummer Vacation, to receive a limited number of Pupils, as Private Boarders, to whose comfort and improvement every attention will be paid.
The Terms, which include the College fees, private tuition, &c. &c., will be furnished on application to F. W. Barron, M.A., Principal U. C. College.
Aug. 8th, 1849. 3
The *Patriot* and *Colonist* will please insert once in each week.

Reviews, Magazines, &c.
THE SUBSCRIBER begs to inform the Public, that he is Agent for the distribution of the AMERICAN REPRINTS of the following Reviews, and is prepared to deliver them at Subscriber's Residences, in Town or Country, by his Travelling Assistants, who visit (about every three months) all the Towns, Villages, and Settlements of any importance between Quebec and London, C. W.—
The London Quarterly Review.
" Westminster "
" Edinburgh "
" North British "
Blackwood's Magazine.
TERMS:—Those of the Publishers, in advance; and when delivered out of Toronto, for One Review, per year, 17s. 6d.; Two, 30s. 9d.; Three, 40s.; Four, 46s. 3d.; Five, 57s. 6d.
Any other Book, Pamphlet, or Magazine, published in the United States, furnished on equally advantageous terms.
THOMAS MACLEAR,
Bookseller and Stationer,
45, Yonge-street, first door north of King-street.
Toronto, July, 1849.
N.B. Printed Forms of Deeds, Mortgages, and other Blanks, as well as every necessary article of Stationery, always on hand. 1-tf

JOHN S. BLOGG,
BOOT AND SHOEMAKER,
(Next door to Messrs. Beckett, & Co., Medical Laboratory,)
KING STREET WEST, TORONTO.
HAS constantly on hand a beautiful Assortment of Ladies French Kid, Morrocco, and Patent Leather Shoes, together with a quantity of Satin Slippers of the very best quality.
Elastic Sandals, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Elastic Boots made to order in a style unsurpassed by any Establishment in the City.
Toronto, August 24th, 1848. 4-tf

Diocesan Press.
PERSONS indebted to this Establishment for dues to "The Church" Paper to the end of July, 1849, or otherwise, are hereby called upon to make payment, without delay, to the Clergy, or other authorized Agents, within their respective Districts. Accounts will be sent to all who are in arrears, if not personally called upon; and if not promptly settled, they will without further notice be put in suit.
Toronto, July 31st, 1849. 1-tf

Confirmation Cards,
AS recommended by the Lord Bishop of TORONTO.—Price, 2s. 3d. per 100; or for Post 4s. 6d. per 100.

Marriage Certificate,
ADAPTED to the form prescribed in the Registry Books, approved by the Lord Bishop of Toronto, and Sold by the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto.—Price, 2s. per Quire.

Certificate of Confirmation,
IN *Red* and *Black*—Price, 15s. per 100.
For Sale by Mr. Plees, Publisher of *The Church* paper; or at the Depository of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, 5, King Street West.
Toronto, May 2, 1849. 40

HAGAR & VOGT,
ORGAN BUILDERS,
HAMILTON, C. W.
ORGANS of every size and description made and Repaired, with neatness and skill. Charges reasonable.
Orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.
N.B.—All work done by Messrs. H. & V. will be warranted.
Hamilton, May 10, 1849 41-6m

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 annum.
French, Music, Drawing, &c. on the usual terms.
Nov 28th, 1848.

W. MORRISON,
WATCH MAKER AND MANUFACTURING JEWELLER,
SILVER SMITH, &c.
No. 9, KING STREET WEST, TORONTO.
A NEAT and good assortment of Jewellery, Watches, Clocks, &c. Spectacles, Jewellery and Watches of all kinds made and repaired to order.
Utmost value given for old Gold and Silver.
Toronto, Jan. 28, 1847 61

MORPHY & BROTHERS,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS
CITY BUILDINGS,
(Opposite Saint James's Cathedral,)
AND AT 98, YONGE STREET, TORONTO,
IMPORTERS of Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Silver and Plated Ware, Fancy Goods, Accordeons, Musical Boxes, &c. &c. Clocks, Watches and Jewellery, Repaired & warranted. Accordeons and Musical Boxes tuned. Jewellery and Silver Ware made to order. Gilding, Silvering and Engraving. Old Gold and Silver bought. 15

PEW IN St. GEORGE'S CHURCH
FOR SALE.
A FIRST CLASS PEW in St. George's Church for Sale; or the Interest of one in the Cathedral taken in Exchange.
Apply to THOS. D. HARRIS,
Thorne's Buildings, Front Street.
Toronto, June 21st, 1849. 47-tf

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; Bar, Sheet, and Lead Pipe; Rasps, Files, Hammers; with a general assortment of Joiners' Tools. Carriage and Saddlery Trimmings in all their variety.
—ALSO—
Cooking and Fancy Stoves, Hollow Ware, Britannia & Plate Ware, Table Cutlery Silver Spoons, &c. &c. &c. 27

THE LOW PRESSURE STEAMER
BEAVER,
CAPTAIN BELL,
WILL ply, during the Season, between Kingston and Bytown, and *vice versa*, twice a-week, as follows—leaving Kingston every *Tuesday* and *Friday* Morning, at Nine o'clock, and Bytown every *Wednesday* and *Saturday* Evening, after the arrival of the *Phoenix* from Grenville, affording to Western Travellers the most interesting and comfortable route to or from the *Caledonia Springs.*

DOWNWARDS:

Will leave	Kingston	at 9 A. M.
"	Kingston Mills	10 "
"	Upper Brewer's	1 P. M.
"	Jones' Falls	3 "
"	Isthmus	6 "
"	Oliver's Ferry	8 "
"	Smith's Falls	10 "
"	Kilmarnock	12 Midnight.
"	Merrickville	2 A. M.
"	Burritt's Rapids	3 "
"	Beckett's Landing	6 "
"	Long Island	9 "

And arrive at Bytown at 12 o'clock, noon.

UPWARDS:

Will leave	Bytown	at 9 P. M.
"	Long Island	12 Midnight.
"	Beckett's Landing	3 A. M.
"	Burritt's Rapids	4 "
"	Merrickville	7 "
"	Kilmarnock	8 "
"	Smith's Falls	10 "
"	Oliver's Ferry	1 P. M.
"	Isthmus	4 "
"	Jones' Falls	7 "
"	Upper Brewer's	9 "
"	Kingston Mills	11 "

And arrive at Kingston at 12 o'clock, midnight.
MACPHERSON & CRANE.
Kingston, 9th June, 1849. 46-a

THE STEAMER AMERICA,
CAPT. ROBERT KERR,
WILL leave *Toronto* for *Rochester*, touching at WINDSOR BAY, OSHAWA, DARLINGTON BOND HEAD, PORT HOPE and COBOURG, (weather permitting,) every *Tuesday, Thursday* and *Saturday* morning, at Eleven o'clock.
Royal Mail Office, Toronto, April 25, 1849. 40

THE STEAMER ECLIPSE
WILL (weather permitting) leave HAMILTON for TORONTO, *Every Morning*, (Sundays excepted) at half-past 7. Will leave TORONTO for HAMILTON at 2 o'clock, P. M.
Toronto, July 9, 1849.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES.
PUBLIC ATTENTION is invited to the extensive and well-selected assortment of Fruit and Ornamental Trees grown at the
Toronto Nursery,
For Sale in the ensuing Fall and Spring. Persons about to plant Trees are respectfully requested to visit the grounds, and examine the stock, which for extent and variety of large, well-grown, healthy trees of the most approved varieties, now equals any establishment of the kind between this and New York.

FORTY THOUSAND APPLE TREES & UPWARDS,
four and five years from the Graft, are now ready for sale, together with a proportionate number of the most desirable sorts of Pears, Plums, Cherries, Peaches, Nectarines, and Apricots. Also, Grapevines, Gooseberries, Currants, Raspberries, and Strawberries. Many of the finest varieties of Pears may be had on Quince-stocks, now so much esteemed for Garden culture.
The collection of Ornamental Trees, Flowering Shrubs and Hardy Roses, is quite extensive, and contains all the hardy varieties desirable for Pleasure-grounds and Shrubberies. Also, a large stock of Double Dahlias, Herbaceous and Greenhouse plants.
The supply of Hedge-plants is also worthy of special notice—upwards of 100,000 plants of English Thorn, Privet, &c., can now be furnished.
Nurserymen commencing business, in want of Specimen Trees and Plants, and parties purchasing in large quantities to sell again, are supplied on liberal terms; and will find it to their advantage to give this Nursery a call.
A New Descriptive Catalogue,
containing directions for successful transplanting, has lately been published, and is furnished gratis to all post-paid applicants.
Orders from a distance, accompanied by a remittance or satisfactory reference, punctually attended to. Trees sent out are correctly labelled, and securely packed, to ensure safe transmission to any part of the Upper and Lower Province.
GEORGE LESSLIE.
August, 1849. 11a-14

CHURCH REVIEW
AND
ECCLESIASTICAL REGISTER.
THIS Quarterly Magazine is published at New Haven, Connecticut, on the first of *April, July, October*, and *January*. It is devoted to the exposition and defence of the Doctrine, Discipline, and Worship of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States; to the promotion of an elevated Christian Literature; and to a faithful record of important Ecclesiastical, University and Missionary Intelligence from all parts of the world. The effort to establish the *Church Review* has been warmly commended by a large number of the Bishops, and of distinguished Presbyters of the Church. The first number has just been issued.
Price, to Subscribers in Canada, *Sixteen Shillings and Threepence*, which includes the United States Postage.
Subscriptions received by A. MENZIES, *Picton*, as Agent in Canada.
May, 1849.

QUESTIONS FOR SELF EXAMINATION
OF THE
SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHER,
AND HIS RESOLUTION,
For Sale at this Office, and by H. Rowsell, King Street, Toronto.

MAPS FOR SCHOOLS, &c.,
PUBLISHED by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, well mounted on Canvas, Rollers, Coloured and Varnished.
The Map of the World, 6 ft 6 in. by 3 ft. 4 in. ... [illegible]
Ditto, in outline ... [illegible]
Map of England and Wales, 5 ft. 3 in. by 4 ft. 3 in. ... [illegible]
Do. Europe, 5 ft. 3 in. by 4 ft. 4 in. ... [illegible]
Do. Asia, 5 ft. 3 in. by 4 ft. 4 in. ... [illegible]
Do. Africa, 5 ft. 3 in. by 4 ft. 4 in. ... [illegible]
Do. North America ... [illegible]
Do. South America ... [illegible]
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Do. do. on a sheet ... [illegible]
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Do. do. on a sheet ... [illegible]
Do. do. adapted to New Testament ... [illegible]
Do. do. on a sheet ... [illegible]
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Do. Journeys of Israelites ... [illegible]
Do. do. ... [illegible]
Do. St. Paul's Travels ... [illegible]
Do. England and Wales ... [illegible]
Do. Scotland ... [illegible]
Do. Ireland ... [illegible]
For Sale at the Depository of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, 5 King Street West.
Toronto, 8th May, 1849.

PERIODICALS
For Sale at the Depository of The Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto.
THE CHURCHMAN'S MONTHLY PENNY MAGAZINE
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GUIDE TO CHRISTIAN TRUTH.
Vols. 1 & 2, bound in cloth, 12mo. 2s. each; in Nos. not bound, 1s. 6d. per vol.
SHARPE'S LONDON MAGAZINE;
Vols. 1 to 6, Elegantly Bound in Scarlet Cloth, Price 6s. each
The Parish Choir;
OR
CHURCH MUSIC BOOK.
Published by The Society for Promoting Church Music, In Parts 4d. each. 28 Parts and 7 Supplements are already published The First Volume, 21 Nos. and 3 Double Supplements, handsomely bound in cloth, 12s.

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BAPTISMS, MARRIAGES, BURIALS } Three Quire Folio, Rough Calf, £1 [illegible] each, Lettered.
Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials, all bound together in one, 3 quires Folio, Rough Calf, £1 16s. 3d. each, Lettered.
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CAPITAL, FIFTY THOUSAND POUNDS.
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THIS COMPANY is prepared to effect Assurances upon Lives, and transact any business dependent upon the value or duration of Human Life; to grant or purchase Annuities or Reversions of all kinds, as also Survivorships and Endowments.
In addition to the various advantages offered by other companies, the Directors of this Company are enabled, from the investment of the Premiums in the Province at a rate of compound interest, much beyond that which can be obtained in Britain, to promise a most material reduction of cost; guaranteeing Assurances, Survivorships, or Endowments for a smaller present payment, or yearly premium, and granting increased Annuities, whether immediate or deferred, for any sum of money invested with them. They can also point to the position of the Company as of peculiar importance to intending Assurers, as it enables such Assurers to exercise control over the Company, and facilitates the acceptance of healthy lives, as well as the prompt settlement of claims.
Assurances can be effected either with or without participation in the profits of the Company; the premiums may be paid in half-yearly or quarterly instalments; and the half credit system having been adopted by the Board, credit will be given for one half the first seven premiums, secured upon the Policy alone.
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40	3 6 2	2 14 8	2 17 6
45	3 17 1	3 4 0	3 7 4
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55	5 17 8	4 19 11	5 3 4
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The above rates, *For Life Without Participation* and *Half Credit*, will, upon comparison, be found to be lower than the similar tables of any other office at present offering to assure in Canada, while the assured *With Participation* will share three-fourths of the whole profit of that Branch of the Company's business.
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July 5, 1843.

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