'Twas I that led the Hizhland host through wild Lochaber's snows, What time the plaided clans came down to battle with Montrose. I've told thee how the Southrons fell beneath the broad claymore, and how we smote the Campbell clan by Inverlochy's shore. I've told thee how we swept Dundee, and tamed the Lindsay's prid er have I told thee yet how the Great Marquis died.

raitor sold him to his foes; \* O deed of deathless shame! harge thee, boy, if e'er thou meet with one of Assynt's nam it upon the mountain's side, or yet within the glen, and he in martial gear alone, or backed by armed men—re him, as thou wouldst face the man who wronged thy sire's r of what blood thou art, and strike the cairiff down!

sught him to the Watergate, hand-bound with hempen sp th they held a lion there, and not a fenceless man. him high upon a cart—the hangman rode below—ew his hands behind his back, and bared his noble brow. a hound is slipped from leash, they cheered the comp and blew the note with yell and shout, and bade him pass along.

at when he came, though pale and wan, he looked so great and high, noble was his manly front, so calm his steadfast eye;—
he rabble rout forbore to shout, and each man held his breath, or well they knew the hero's soul was face to face with death.

In then a mournful shudder through all the people crept, and some that came to scoff at him now turn'd aside and wept.

he Marquis gazed a moment, and nothing did he say.

In the check of Argyle was glastly pale, and he turned his eyes away.

The painted hardot by his side, she shock through every limb,

or a roar like thunder swept the street, and hands were clenched at

Saxon soldier cried aloud, "back coward, from thy place! ven long years thou hast not dared to look him in the face." ad I been there with sword in hand, and fifty Camerons Ly, not day through high Dunedin's streets had pealed the slogan at all their troops of trampling horse, nor might of mailed me tall the rebels in the South had borne us backwards then lee more his foot on Highland heath had trod as free as air. I, and all who bore my name, been laid around him there!

might not be. They placed him next within the solemn hall, here once the Scottish kings were throned amid their nobles all, it there was dust of vulgar feet on that polluted floor, ad perjured traitors filled the place where good men sat before, ith savage glee came Warristoun. § to read the murderous doom, it then uprose the great Montrose in the middle of the room.

There is a chamber far away, where sleep the good and brave, at a better place ye have named for me than by my father's grapher truth and right, 'gainst treason's might, this hand hath all articles. nd ye raise it up for a witness still in the eye of earth and heaven hen nail my head on yonder tower—give every town a limb— and God who made shall gather them: I go from you to Him!" morning dawned full darkly—the rain came flashing down—the jagged streak of the levin-bolt lit up the gloomy town; thunder crashed across the heaven—the fatal hour was come age broke in, with muffled beat, the 'larum of the drum, re was madness on the earth below, and anger in the sky, young and old, and rich and poor, came forth to see kim die.

h, God! that ghastly gibbet! How dismal 'tis to see he great tall spectral skeleton, the ladder and the tree is sun once more looks down amid the dazzling day

led as they saw him pass, that great and goodly man mounted up the scaffold, and he turned him to the crowd; they dared not trust the people, so he might not speak aloud he looked upon the heavens, and they were clear and blue, in the liquid ether the eye of God shone through: a black and murky battlement lay resting on the hill. though the thunder slept within—all else was calm and still.

he grim Geneva ministers, with anxious scowl, drew near, s you have seen the ravens flock around the dying deer. le would not deign them word nor sign, but alone he bent the knee; mud veiled his fare for Christ's dear grace beneath the gallows tree. 'hen radiant and screne he rose, and cast his cloak away; 'or he had ta'en his latest look of earth, and sun, and day. beam of light fell o'er him, like a glory round the shriven, he climbed the lofty ladder, as it were the path to heaven.

In came a flash from out the cloud, and a stunning thunder-roll

no man dared to look aloft, for fear was on every soul,

re was another heavy sound—a hush, and then a groan;

darkness swept across the sky—the work of death was done!

## THE POOR BOY IN LONDON. (By D. W. Bartlett.)

Upon one of my visits to the various ragged schools the metropolis, I became much interested in a lad f ten or eleven years of age, with a frank, open countenance, though somewhat dirty and dressed in a suit of rags. He was reading busily in his Testament, and would stop occasionally and ask such curious questions of his teacher, that I could not but smile. His " practical observations" on certain points of Scripture, if clothed in elegant language, would do honour to men of education. There was a free-heartedness in him that gleamed out through all his rags and dirt, and I sat down by him to ask questions.

"Where do you live?" I asked, "and how?" "I live anywhere I can," he replied, "and almost how I can!"

"But said I, "what is your trade or business? What do you generally do for a living?"

"I am a water-cress boy," he replied, "and get up every morning at two o'clock and go on foot three or our miles, and sometimes six or eight, into the edge of the city to buy the water-cresses. I get a basket of them there for a shilling, and by crying them the whole day, generally clear another, which pays my board and lodging.' "But can you live upon a shilling a day?" I asked.

"Yes pretty well, but many times I don't make a hilling; and then I buy a crust of bread, and go and sleep under one of the arches of London Bridge, or in me crate or box down on the wharves." Just then the superintendent came along, and as I

ook his arm, he said:

"The lad you have been talking with comes here "The lad you have been talking with comes here every night to learn to read, and although he cannot ret to sleep before ten o'clock, and is obliged to be up get to sleep before ten o'clock, and is obliged to be up at two in the morning, yet he is always punctual. Not long since his mather was imprisoned for arrearages ng since, his mother was imprisoned for arrearages n her rent-the sum needed to release her was but ten shillings. Well, this boy almost starved himself, this matter, and my first attempt to bring it into notice was by forwarding my views to the vicar of one of the nd slept out of doors, to save the money out of his canty earnings to release her from prison."

I went back again and talked with the boy, and in ny eyes he was a truer hero than Wellington or Na-

\*" Montrose gave himself up to Macleod of Assynt, a former herent, from whom he had reason to expect assistance in considerion of that circumstance, and, indeed, from the dictates of honour-le feeling and common humanity. As the Argyle faction had sold a King, so this Highlander rendered his own name infamous by ling the hero to the Covenanters, for which 'duty to the public' was rewarded with four hundred bolls of meal."—Napier's Life

"It is remarkable, that of the many thousand beholders, the Lady n Gordon, Countess of Haddington, did (alone) publicly insult laugh at him; which being perceived by a gentleman in the st, he cried up to her, that it became her better to sit upon the for her adulteries."—Wigton Papers. This infamous woman the third daughter of Huntly, and the niece of Argle. It will ly be credited that she was the sister of that gallant Lord Gordon (ell lighting by the side of Montrose, only five years before, at pattle of Aldford.

"The late Lord Lorn and his new lady were also sitting on a our Church, is a thing much to be desired. cony, joyful spectators; and the cart being stopped when it came one the lodging where the Chancellor, Argyll and Warristoun sat, they might have time to insult, he, suspecting the business, ned his face towards them, whereupon they presently crept in at windows; which, being perceived by an Englishman, he cried up, ras no wonder they started aside at his look, for they durst not kind in the face these seven years bygone."—Wigton Papers.

shock him in the face these seven years bygone."—Wigton Papers.

§ Archibald Johnston of Warristoun. This man, who was the nyeterate enemy of Montrose, and who carried the most selfish spirit to every intrigue of his party, received the punishment of his treatous about eleven years afterwards. It may be instructive to learn ow he met his doom. The following extract is from the MSS. of ir George Mackerzie:—"The Chancellor and others waited to revoil the proposed in the spectators with a deep melanteholy; and the great share he had in all the late revolution, could not deny met tears to the frailty of silly mankind. At his examination, he etended he had lost so much blood by the unskillulness of his livergeons, that he lost his memory with his blood; and I really eleve his courage had been drawn out with it. Within a few days is was brought before the Parliament, where he discovered nothing at much weakness, running up and down upon his knees, begging ercy; but the Parliament ordained his former sentence to be put execution, and accordingly he was executed at the Cross of dinburgh.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF SCHISM.

By " A Presbyterian Clergyman looking for the Church."

A gentleman informs me, that, when travelling in the West a few years since, he saw on one occasion about a thousand men and women in a grove, rolling hoops, flying kites, playing ball, shooting marbles, leaping, running, wrestling, boxing, rolling and tumbling in the grass, the women caressing dolls, and the men astride of sticks for horses, and the whole company intently engaged in all the sports of childhood. At last he ventured to ask what it meant. They told him that they professed to be the little children to whom the Lord had promised his kingdom, and affected some surprise, that he seemed not to have known that it was written, "Except ye be converted, and become as little children, ye shall in no case enter into the kingdom of God." He told them that that was true; that it was very well to imitate the virtues of childhood, but not its foibles; that the Apostle had said, "In malice be ye children, but in understanding be men;" and that this extraordinary conduct was the folly of childhood, without the immaturity of childhood to excuse it. "We are not at all surprised that you think so," they replied; "for we are a reproach unto our neighbors, and they of our acquaintance do hide themselves from us; but we are willing to suffer persecution for the kingdom of heaven's sake; for these things are hidden, as it is written, from the wise and prudent, and are revealed unto babes." My friend now found that they were persons not to be outdone in the quotation of scripture, and as he related the facts, I could not but exclaim within myself, Oh, the luxury of private judgment, and the blessedness of exegesis! He afterward learned that they were a erous sect, calling themselves Little Children Baptists; and the reader may see in the histories of to 10s. a week during sickness, for the first six months, the Reformation, and even in D'Aubigne himself, (not the mutilated edition, for the market, of the American Tract Society, by the by,) that this sect in the West are the genuine successors of the original Baptists in Germany, Switzerland and England, who ran many of them naked and half-naked, in the pretended innocence of childhood, vociferating through the streets, rolling and tumbling, and affecting all the sports of children, and, on the ground that the truth is revealed by the Spirit to babes, throwing the word of God into the fire, exclaiming, says D'Aubigne, "The letter killeth, but the Spirit giveth life." It is well known that the origin of the Quakers, as well as of some other sects, now grown to be quite respectable, was equally extravagant. But wherever the Episcopacy was respected, the Reformation was conducted to its dignified and glorious consummation without any such exhibitions of extravagance. And so it has ever been from the Baptists to the Mormons; they are carried about of the winds, and in approaching them with common sense, you but break your lance against a mill. You cannot reason, for they are mailed in scripture; ever, I venture to advance my views, and leave Churchif you quote scripture, they tell you, as you tell Episcopalians who adduce Scripture for the church, and

"Alchymists may doubt
"The shining gold their crucible give out;
"But faith, o'erweening faith, once wedded fast
"To some fond falsehood, hugs it to the last"

for her order and her sacraments, that you have not

Not very long ago, two clergymen of the Episcopal his return, as night was near and they had occasion to

Then leading the two gentlemen into the house he

"Come in, my friends, and take something to eat; "Go, Katty, go, cook them a portion of meat;
Glory Alleluia!"

to the same everlasting tune or tone, with the perpetual Alleluia, until the next morning effected their release. My friend was to have given me more of the lines, and also the singular tune in which the family invariably held conversation; but they have not reached me in time to use them, or I might in their own language have given the reader an idea of their religion. They differed from their Little Children an brethren about the true nature of regeneration, holding it to be an outpouring of the Spirit, whereby those who were born again would speak as the prophets, in the language of poetry. They were numerous in the country, and went by the name of the Glory Alleluia respectable surgeon as to his, her, or their state of health; Baptists. And yet we are to believe that all this is better than to have remained in the one fold of the better than to have remained in the one fold of the Fpiscopal Church! which would in that case have been able to unfold her glorious banner with the Agnes

Dei in every vale and village of the West! It is

Dei in every vale and village of the West! It is time to meet the question—who is the mother of all the Church of England ought to be expelled; but, as these sects? and who is the father that begat them?

private judgment; the mother that bare them, is Presbytery, who has carried them in her womb, and nourished them from her breasts. If Presbytery had never lived, then these had never been. Episcopacy has not brought one of them into the world. They are all the living generations of Preshyterianism; and other children she has had, even as many more, but they are dead; and there is every indication, in the throes and perils of the body, that others are yet to come.

## From our English Files.

To the Editor of the Guardian.

GENERAL CHURCH PROVIDENT INSTITUTION SIR-There has been a desire among Churchmen to establish an institution of this kind in connexion with our

influential laymen of the Church. It is now five years since I first turned my attention to most populous towns in Yorkshire, and his reply was-"There has long been wanting an institution of the kind, but that the subject would be best taken up by the laity;" and that if done so he "would gladly co-operate."

Some time afterwards a Leamington elergyman asked the following question through the English Churchman, "whether the Church cannot find a substitute for benefit societies?" My reply was kindly inserted. I offered to furnish to any elergyman a copy of my scheme, soliciting from them in return their opinion as to its practicability, and for their suggestion as to any improvements which wight benefit to the contract of the contra might be safely made, so that such a scheme might be prepared as would prove acceptable to all shades of par-ties in the Church. And I must acknowledge the kindness of every clergyman who received my scheme, for the readiness and kind manner in giving those suggestions.

I have been honoured with such from clergymen in every diocese in England ranking from the highest to the lowest orders, and that, with one exception, they have all declared that a Provident Institution, in connexion with

Aided with the above suggestions, and particularly of those of a venerable Archdeacon in Yorkshire, and two or three other clergymen, I prepared the scheme which I would, through your columns, present to your readers, and which, I feel assured, you will pardon me if I preface it by saying that it has been honoured with a favourable

with the understanding that no sick pay would be allowed when this fund is claimed, only that medical attendance,

when this fund is claimed, only that medical attendance, &c., would be gratis.

3. A funeral fund, to ensure at death £4, £6., £8., £10., £12., £16., or £20.; but, as it might not be practicable to pay any of these amounts named in this and the first object to children, it is proposed that they should not receive any sick pay until they were fourteen years old, having only medicine and medical attendance free. And for those that might die before that age their parents should be allowed out of this third fund one-third of the amount for which they subscribed. By this arrangement the contributions for children would be much smaller, and they would ensure, when able to pay for themer, and they would ensure, when able to pay for themselves, very great advantages through life, at a very tri-fling cost monthly.

4. It would be highly desirous to establish, in connection with the above objects, a life assurance department, ranging from £5. to £100. This would offer advantages to the poor which no other life assurance society (save

ne) that I am aware of, offers. 5. There might also be added (especially in populous districts) a miscellaneous fund, raised and supported by private subscriptions and bequests, to relieve in some degree the distresses of the widows and orphans of members, as well as those of the members themselves, caused otherwise than by sickness or accident. A judicious distribution of a fund like this would operate as a great tribution of a fund like this would operate as a great saving to parishes, and give that temporary assistance to many a family, without which whose only sad prospect is a happy home broken up and an asylum in the union workhouse. Of course, this object being a local one, could only be adopted for local purposes, and only instituted where necessary.

tuted where necessary.

Having given a brief outline of the objects which I think a General Church Provident Society should embrace, I would reply to one objection (if such it can be called), and then proceed to state how I conceive such an institution might be best and most efficiently governed. are far too limited in the advantages they offer to be universally practicable; many of them only offering from 8s and half pay afterwards; and only from £6. to £12. at the death of a member, and from £4. to £6. at the death of a member's wife; but those at all acquainted with society must know that too many are unable to contribute even for these; and, therefore, are excluded from participating in the advantages of providing for a time of peculiar need. On the other hand, many of the middle class contribute to those societies more as an act of obacity towards. The society ancer, Notary Public, &c., &c.

Toronto, November 14th, 1849.

Mrs. DACK,

FRENCH STAY MAKER, to those societies more as an act of charity towards their poorer brethren, simply, as they say, to encourage them, and often refuse to draw upon the box, the weekly amounts being far too small for their wants, and such refusal often engenders strife and jealousy between them and those compelled to draw. The poor man takes from the box as a right, not as a charity, and therefore he gives his wealthier neighbour no thanks for sparing it when sickness afflicts him. To obviate this evil, I would propose the rates as above stated, so that the very poorest of the Church's children might be members, and those who possess this world's goods more abundantly think it no disgrace, or rather beneath them, to subscribe for and re-

AS TO ITS GOVERNMENT Good things have, at all times, small beginnings, nor can I hope to see even this scheme, if adopted, clothed at the first with that patronage, and strengthened with that strong governing form, which I could wish to see. How-

men to judge of their utility.

Origen says, if my memory does not fail me, "A Church without a Bishop is no Church;" and, by the same rule, I think that an institution professing itself in connection with the Church could not be such a one unless it first receive the patronage, or at least the sanction, the Bishop of any wideness into which it might be of the Bishop of every diocese into which it might be introduced: and, having once received it, I take it for granted that no clergyman could fairly object to its in-

roduction in his parish.

In every diocese there should be a central board of Church, travelling in Kentucky, called at a farmer's control over all the lodges within that diocese, with such house, and not finding him at home, awaited awhile for or six laymen (chosen annually) as vice-presidents, in whose names all the funds should be vested, and to whom his return, as night was hear and they had occasion to claim his hospitality. By and by the farmer came home, and as he rode into the yard, or rather after he had dismounted, sang out to his man, in a most extraordinary tone:

"Go, give that horse some ears of corn,
"He has'nt had any since I've been gone, Glory Alleluia!"

Glory Alleluia!"

Whose names all the funds should be vested, and to whom all gifts or bequests might be made for the use of any of the above objects, or for any other tending to promote the good of the Church in that particular diocese or in any particular parish. This system of amalgamation would be one which would greatly strengthen this institution. The whole of the lodges should stand or fall together, and not, as among the Odd-fellows and others, each lodge for itself; for want of such amalgamation amongst them, many single lodges have become insolvent, amongst them, many single lodges have become insolvent and poor men, after having subscribed for thirty years and upwards, at last lose that support in their declining years which they had fondly hoped for, while neighbouring lodges have had much laid up and to spare.

There should also be a general committee of manage-

In this manner the travellers were condemned to ment to act with the above, consisting of such members hear everything done up in doggerel verse; and sung chosen by the delegates of each lodge as at their general meeting they might appoint.

As a general rule, the clergymen of the parish or district should rank as presidents, according to their order, assisted by a lay vice-president and a lay committee; and, if thought necessary (of which there could be no doubt) a committee of female members also, as visitors of

The Vice-presidents and Committee to be chosen

The clergyman of a parish should be also a trustee to

That no member should hold any office in connection herewith unless he have received the holy communion, at this step might proceed from conscientious motives, this step might proceed from conscientious motives, it would be hard, if not unjust, to deprive them of all benefit, and therefore such a return of their subscriptions should be made them as the committee should deem fit. In case of felony, fraud, immoral conduct, and perversely breaking the rules, when the imposition of fines has had no effect, they should be expelled without any return of subscriptions. scriptions being made to them. If, however, the committee see that such member has repented and reformed, it might admit him again into their society, on his paying such a fine as to them should seem meet.

Having given a brief outline of a provident scheme, which, I think, if acted upon, and fully carried out, would, in my humble opinion, tend greatly towards effecting a more sympathetic feeling among Church people for each other's welfare than what now unfortunately exists, though we see a what failing greatly developed. though we see such a feeling greatly developed among Dissenters of every denomination, I would now briefly call the attention of your readers to a remarkable fact, viz., that while we profess to have much greater privileges than our Dissenting brethren, that yet they practically exhibit more charity than we do; for while they, on the one hand, profess a deep concern for each other's spiritua welfare, they also, at the same time, cherish great concern for their temporal wants, by acting upon the golden rule of assisting others to help themselves.

Should this scheme meet the approbation of any of your readers, who would be willing to endeavour to establish any or the whole of its objects, I should be glad. indeed, if allowed to co-operate; but the most effectual way to do this would be by a few of some influence firmly taking the matter up, and present it clothed with rules and scales of contributions, and then I do not fear but that it would be acceptably received and generally acted upon. It is the want of such a combination which has prevented it being already in operation.

I cannot conclude my letter without apologising for its length, and giving you the opinion of a reverend gentleman, a secretary of perhaps one of the most prosperous provident societies composed of members of the Church of England. He says—" I like your views extremely, and shall rejoice to hear that your plan is somewhere it operation. But I am myself so connected with the club referred to in my tract, that I am hardly at present at referred to in my tract, that I am hardly at present of liberty to engage myself for the purpose of recommending your plan in this neighbourhood. I will, however, mention it among my friends. \* \* \* \* I feel much interested in your plan, and, whenever you have it in operation, I should feel obliged by your sending me a copy of your rules."— I am, Mr. Editor, your most obedient servant,

ROBERT HICK.

## Advertisements.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BOOK AND JOB WORK DONE IN A SUPERIOR MANNER AND WITH DESPATCH, AT THE OFFICE OF "THE CHURCH."

No. 7, KING STREET WEST, TORONTO. RATES OF ADVERTISING: Six lines and under, 2s. 6d. first insertion, and 74d. each subsequent insertion. Ten lines and under, 3s. 9d. first insertion, and 1s ach 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 1. A sick fund, to secure the following weekly payments viz 4s., 6s., 8s., 10s., 12s., 14s., 16s., or 20., with medical attendance and medicine free.

2. An old age fund of the following rates viz. 3s., 5s., 8s., 10s., 12s., or 15s. weekly, to commence at sixty-five

1. A sick fund, to secure the following weekly payments with medical attendance and medicine free.

2. An old age fund of the following rates viz. 3s., 5s., 8s., 10s., 12s., or 15s. weekly, to commence at sixty-five

1. A sick fund, to secure the following weekly payments with medical attendance and medicine free.

2. An old age fund of the following rates viz. 3s., 5s., 8s., 10s., 12s., or 15s. weekly, to commence at sixty-five N.B. Printed Forms of Deeds, Mortgages, and other Blanks, as well as every necessary article of Stationery, always on hand. Li-t

COLUMBUS INSURANCE COMPANY, EDWARD G. O'BRIEN,

AGENT. Upper Canada College, Office removed to Church Street, four doors above the Court House N answer to enquiries which have been Toronto, August 11th, 1849. mede 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. D. E. BOULTON,

Barrister, &c. COBOURG. DR. HALLOWELL,

HOUSE AND SURGERY 38, QUEEN-STREET EAST, 2 DOORS FROM CHURCH-STREET.

DR. DERRY Has Removed to 39, BAY STREET, South of King Street, opposite to Mr. Rhan, Dentist. Toronto, May, 1848.

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.

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

N.B .- No extra charge on Coffins delivered within 10 miles of the

JOHN SOMERVILLE,

No. 58, King Street West.

ORDERS PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

W. THOMAS, ARCHITECT, TORONTO.

HUGH PAYNE SAVIGNY, Provincial Land Surveyor and Draughtsman, YONGE STREET.

ADDRESS, TORONTO POST OFFICE.

FRANCIS H. HEWARD, COMMISSION MERCHANT.

CASH ADVANCES MADE ON PRODUCE. OFFICE NEW MARKEIT BUILDINGS, TORONTO.

DONALD BETHUNE, Jr. BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Solicitor in Chancery and Bankruptcy, CONVEYANCER, &c.

DIVISION STREET, COBOURG, CANADA WEST. Mr. ROBERT COOPER, BARRISTER AND SOLICITOR,

Wellington Street, opposite the Commercial Bank, TORONTO. Toronto, Jan. 24, 1849.

WILLIAMS & HOLMES, ITY CA'RRIAGE REPOSITORY, 142 Yonge Street.

ROBERT MARTIN, HAS REMOVED TO No. 60, Victoria Row, King Street,

Next Door to Mrs. Dunlop's. Toronto, April 20, 1849.

OWEN AND MILLS, COACH BUILDERS FROM LONDON,

KING STREET, TORONTO.

ORGAN AND PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTORY.

THE Subscribers are prepared to build

imported.

The PIANO-FORTE business carried on in all its branches; all kinds of Stringed Instruments carefully repaired.

N. B.—All Instruments made to order, will be warranted to give satisfaction, so that their friends need not fear giving written orders, as in case the article be not approved of, it may be returned. J. THOMAS & SON.

Harmony Place, King Street, Toronto. Toronto, September 26th, 1849.

JOHN ESMONDE, Iron and Tin-Plate Worker, Church Street, (One Door South of King Street).

E. having removed to the above premises, takes this opportunity of informing his friends and the publish that he is now conducting the above business in all its various Branches: and as his prices will be found low, his work well executed, and of the very best materials, he begs to solicit a continuance of public patronage, and to return his sincere thanks for forme favours extendek to him.

COOKING, BOX, AND DUMB STOVES

Jobbing work of every description promptly executed on the most reasonable terms. N.B .- Old Brass, Copper, Pewter, Lead, &c., taken in exchange.

Toronto, August 22d, 1849.

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. BOARD,

A WIDOW LADY, residing in Queen Street, within a short walk of the Upper Canada Coliege, 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 "The Church," Toronto.

January 24, 1849. Reviews, Magazines, &c.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs to inform

the Public, that he is Agent for the distribution of the AMERICAN REPRINT'S 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.

TREMS:—Those of the Publishers, in advance; and when delivered out of Toronto, for One Review. per year, 17s. 6d.; Two, 28s. 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, Toronto, July, 1849.

ORGANS of every size and description made and Repaired, with neatness and skill. Charges N.B.—All work done by Messrs. H, & V. will be warranted. Hamilton, May 10, 1849

THE PRINCIPAL

The Terms, which include the College fees, private tuition, &c.&c vill be furnished on application to F. W. Barron, M.A., Principal U

HAGAR & VOGT,

ORGAN BUILDERS,

HAMILTON, C. W.

Establishment for Young Ladies, References kindly permitted to the Honourable and Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Toronto; the Venerable the Archdeacon of York, Cobourg; Rev. W. H. Ripley, Toronto; G. M. Boswell, Esq., Cobourg. TERMS, for Boarders receiving an English Education £30 per an-French, Music, Drawing &c. on the usual terms Nov. 30th, 1848.

MRS. AND THE MISSES DUNN'S

W. MORRISON, WATCH MAKER AND MANUFACTURING JEWELLER. SILVER SMITH, &c.

No. 9, KING STREET WEST, TORONTO. NEAT and good assortment of Jewellery, Watches, Clocks, &c. Spectacles, Jewellery and Watches of all made and repaired to order. Utmost value given for old Gold and Silver. Toronto, Jan. 28, 1847

MORPHY & BROTHERS, WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS

98, YONGE STREET, TORONTO, I MPORTERS 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 and Could appear to the Country of the Silvering and Fartaning. Ware made to order. Gilding, Silvering and Engraving. Old

OAKHAM HOUSE, CHURCH STREET, PEW IN St. GEORGE'S CHURCH FOR SALE.

A FIRST CLASS PEW in St. George's taken in Exchange.

Appl to THOS. D. HABBER THOS. D. HARRIS,

T. HAWORTH,

Toronto, June 21st, 1849.

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

ONSTANTLY 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.

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

WANTED,

A SITUATION, in a Wholesale or Retail Grocery Store, by the Advertiser, who can keep Books either by single ble entry, and can give good City references. Apply to the Toronto, October 24th, 1849.

JOHN S. BLOGG, 26 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
uantity 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

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 Grant Trees, Flowering Shruhs and Hardy

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—upards of 100,000 plants of English Thorn, Privat, &c., can now be

Nurserymen commencing business, in want of Specimen Trees and lants, and parties purchasing in large quantities to sell again, are applied on liberal terms; and will find it to their advantage to give 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.

Diocesan Press.

DERSONS indebted to this Establishment to "The Church" Paper to the end of July, 1848 are hereby called upon to make payment, without or otherwise, at her clergy, or other authorised Agents, within the clergy, or other authorised Agents, within the respective Districts. Accounts will be sent to all who are in arrest find the personally called upon; and if not promptly settled, they without further notice be put in suit.

Confirmation Cards, AS recommended by the LORD BISHOP of TORONTO.—Price, 3s. 9d. per 100; or for Post 4s. 6d.

Certificate of Confirmation, N Red and Black-Price, 15s. per 100. For Sale by Ma. PLEES, Publisher of *The Church* paper; or at the Depository of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, 5, King Street West.

Marriage Certificate, A DAPTED 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 Quice.

CHURCH REVIEW

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 Church in the United States; to the promotion of an elevated Christian Literature; and to a faithful record of important Correction Literature 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 QUESTIONS FOR SELF EXAMINATION

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

PERIODICALS For Sale at the Depository of The Church Society of the

THE CHURCHMAN'S MONTHLY PENNY MAGAZIN GUIDE TO CHRISTIAN TRUTH.

> Vols. 1 & 2, bound in cloth, I2mo, 2s. each In Nos. not bound, 1s. 4d. pcr vol. SHARPE'S LONDON MAGAZINE Vols. 1 to 6, Elegantly Bound in Scarlet Cloth, Price 6s. each

> > The Parish Choir;

Vol

CHURCH MUSIC BOOK. Published by The Society for Promoting Church Music.

To Parts 4d. each. 32 Parts and 7 Supplements are already published. The First Volume, 21 Nos. and 3 Double Supplements, hand-somely bound in cloth, 12s.

Maps for Schools, &c.,

PUBLISHED by the Society for Pro Ditto, in outline

Mrp of England and Wales, 6 ft. 3 in. by 3 ft. 4 in.

Do. Europe, 5 ft. 3 in. by 4 ft. 4 in.

Do. Asia, 5 it. 3 in. by 4 ft. 4 in.

Do. Africa, 5 ft. 3 in. by 4 ft. 4 in.

Do. North America

Do. South America

Do. Palestine, Illustrating both its Ancient and Modern Geography, 3 ft. 7 in. by 2 ft. 3 in.

Do. Holy Land before Conquest

Do. do. on a sheet.

Do. do. on a sheet

Do. do. on a sheet

Do. do. on a sheet.

Do. do. on a sheet. St. Pauls Travels For Sale at the Depository of the Church Society Diocese of Toronto, No. 5, King-street West-

REGISTER BOOKS.

BAPTISMS
MARRIAGES
Three Quire Folio, Rough Calf, £1 15
RURIALS BURIALS Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials, all bound together in one 7 3 quires Folio, Rough Calf, £1 16s. 3d. each, Lettered.

Marriages 3 quire Quarto, Forell, 15s. each, Lettered. Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials, all bound together in one 3 quires Quarto, Forell, 16s. 3d. each, Lettered. For Sale at the Depository of The Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto.

THE CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY ESTABLISHED 21st AUGUST, 1847. CAPITAL, FIFTY THOUSAND POUNDS.

President, Hugh C. Baker; Vice-President, J. Young; Soltors, Burton & Sacleir; Physicians, G. O'Reilly and W. THIS COMPANY is prepared to effect Assurance up talue or duration of Human Life; to grant or purchase Annities or Reservious of all binds and Souranchins a

In addition to the various advantages offered by other C anies, the Directors of this Company are enabled, from restment of the Premiums in the Province at a rate of cound interest, much beyond that which can be obtained. Britain, to promise a most material reduction of cost; go teeing Assurances, Survivorships, or Endowments for a spresent payment, or yearly premium, and granting inc.

Annulties, whether immediate or deferred, for any second position of the Company as of peculiar importance to in Assurers, as it enables such Assurers to exercise contri

the Company, and facilitates the acceptance of healthy as well as the prompt settlement of claims. Assurances can be effected either with or without part pation in the profits of the Company; the premiums may paid in half-yearly or quarterly instalments; and the magnetic system having been adopted by the Board, credit e given for one half the first SEVEN premiums, sect

the Policy alone. Annual Premium to Assure £100 Whole Term of Life Age. With Profits Without Profits. Half Credit. 1 17 4 1 9 11 2 2 9 1 14 7 2 10 7 2 0 4 2 14 8 3 17 1 4 13 1 3 17 11 4 1 5 17 8 4 19 11 5 3

7 10 10 6 9 11 The above rates, For Life Without Participation an Credit, will, upon comparison, be found to be Lower that similar tables of any other office at present offering to assure these, fourths of the assured With Participation will shall three fourths of the whole with the control of the whole with the control of the whole will be a superior of the whole with the control of the whole will be a superior of the whole with the whole will be whole with the whole will be whole with the whole will be with the whole will be whole with the whole will be with the will be with the whole will be with the whole

ce-fourths of the whole profit of that Branch of the pany's business. Tables of Rates, Prospectuses, Forms of Applica any further information respecting the system of the Compai or the practice of Life Assurance, can be obtained of t

Secretary, or from any of the Local Agents. Agents and Medical Officers already appointed: Brantford ...... William Muirhead ..... Cobourg ...... James Cameron...... . Robert M. Boucher .. George S. ... Dr. Jas. Hamil Montreal ..... David Buchan ...... Port Sarnia ..... Malcolm Cameron ..... Welch and Davies .....

St. Catharines... Lachlan Bell ...... Woodstock ..... William Lapenotiere ... Dr. S. J. Stratfol EDMUND BRADBURNE, Agent for Toronto, Albany Chambers, King Street

Medica Referee-George Herrick, Esq., M.D. By order of the Board,
THOS. M. SIMONS, Secretary,
Hamilto



Home District Mutual Fire Company OFFICE-KING STREET, TORONTO INSURES Dwellings, Houses, Warehouses, Bullings, Miggeneral, Merchandize, Household Furniture, Mills

DIRECTORS. J. B. Warren, B. W. Smith, W. A. Baldwin. John Eastwood, John Doel. A. McMaster, James Shaw, Alex'r McGlashan. James Lesslie, Wm. Mathers, JOHN MCMURRICK, Pre All losses promptly adjusted. Letters by mail an J. RAINS, Secretary. July 5, 1843.

Is Published by the Subscriber every THURSDAY, at his Office (No. 7, King Street West), City of Toronto, next door to The Church Society's House. "The Church" Newspaper

Suelph Mohawk. Woodstock, N. B. W. Craig
TERMS:—FIFTEEN SHILLINGS PERANUE, in all cases in the control of the con

H. Slate
R. G. Patton
Charles Brent
John Benson
D. B. Stephenson
L. P. W. Des Brisay